

JUDICIAL BRANCH BUDGET REQUEST

FISCAL YEAR 2007

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. STRATEGIC PLAN

Department Organization Chart.....	I-1
Judicial District Map	I-2
Strategic Plan	I-3

II. BUDGET OVERVIEW

Budget Summary Narrative	II- 1
Summary of Budget Changes	II- 3
Schedule 11.A – Cash Fund Report.....	II- 7
Schedule 5 – Summary Tables.....	II-23
Indirect Costs Allocations.....	II-45
Salary Adjustments, AED, STD Request Summary.....	II-46
Salary Adjustment Detail	II-47

III. PROGRAMS

Schedule 2.B – Index of Line Items.....	III-i
---	-------

Dispute Resolution

Civil	III-1
Criminal	III-5
Family – Dependency and Neglect	III-9
Family – Domestic Relations	III-13
Judicial Performance	III-17
Senior Judges	III-21
Traffic	III-23

Public Safety

Adult Intensive Supervision Probation (ISP).....	III-25
Alcohol and Drug Driving Safety (ADDS)	III-29
Collections Investigators & Victim Funds	III-31
Female Offender Program	III-37
Juvenile Intensive Supervision Probation (JISP).....	III-39
Probation - Regular Adult	III-41
Probation - Regular Juvenile	III-45
Sex Offender Intensive Supervision (SOISP).....	III-49
Victims	III-51

Appellate

Court of Appeals	III-53
Supreme Court	III-57
Judicial Heritage Building	III-61

JUDICIAL BRANCH BUDGET REQUEST

FISCAL YEAR 2007

IV. LONG BILL DETAIL (Schedule 3's)

Department Schedule 2-A	IV-1
Appellate Court	IV-11
Administration	IV-17
Special Purpose	IV-31
Judicial Performance.....	IV-45
Integrated Information Services	IV-49
Trial Courts	IV-59
Probation	IV-73

V. CHANGE REQUESTS

Change Request Summary

New Requests/Program Continuation/Restoration:

#101 - District Court Judges and Staff (HB 1075 Funding) . .	V-1
#102 - Court of Appeals Panel and Support Staff	V-9
#103 - County Court Judges and Staff	V-17
#104 - Complex Civil Court.....	V-25
#105 -Trial Court Staff	V-33
#106 -Magistrates and Staff	V-41
#107 -Court Appointed Counsel Rate Increases	V-49
#108 -Funding for Mental Health Services	V-55
#109 -Juvenile Sex Offender Intensive Supervision Program	V-59
#110 -Human Resources Specialists	V-63
#111 - JAVA Programming Staff	V-69
#112 – Regular Probation Officers and Staff	V-75
#113 – Language Interpreters	V-83
#114 – Network Enhancements	V-87
#115 – Information System Specialists	V-93
#116 – Collections Investigators	V-97
#117 – Leased Space Rent Increase	V-107

JUDICIAL BRANCH BUDGET REQUEST FISCAL YEAR 2007

VI. DEPARTMENT INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY PLAN

VII. FOOTNOTE REPORTS – (HB04-1422)

- Footnote Summary
- #4 Federal and Grant FTE
- #6 Drug Offender Multi Agency Budget –Vetoed
- #91 Pre-release Recidivism Report

VIII. DISTRICT ATTORNEY MANDATED COSTS

APPENDIX A: FY2007 CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION BUDGET REQUEST

Space Planning/Conceptual Design Funding for New Judicial Building

CC-P: Five-Year Capital Construction Plan	1
Facility Master Plan Overview	3
Facility Inventory	5
Map	7
Form CC-O – Strategic Objectives	9
Form CC-C: Project Request Form	11

DEPARTMENT OVERVIEW

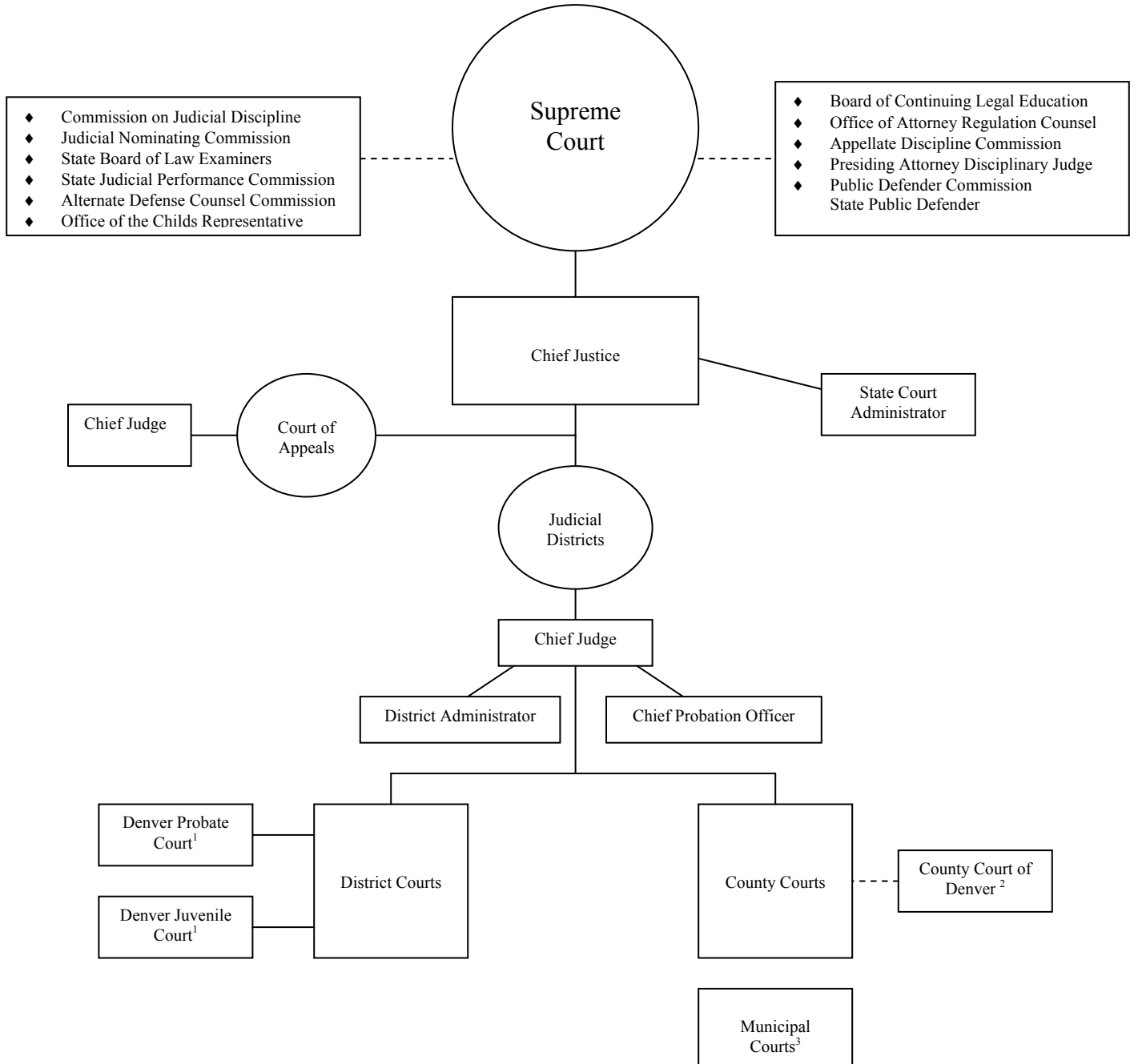
Department Organization Chart..... I-1

Judicial District Map I-2

Strategic Plan I-3

Organization Chart of the Judicial Branch

The Colorado court system consists of the Supreme Court, an intermediate Court of Appeals, district courts and county courts. Each county has both a district court and a county court. Special probate and juvenile courts created by the Colorado Constitution exist in the City and County of Denver. Colorado statutes also authorize locally funded municipal courts with jurisdiction limited to municipal ordinance violations.

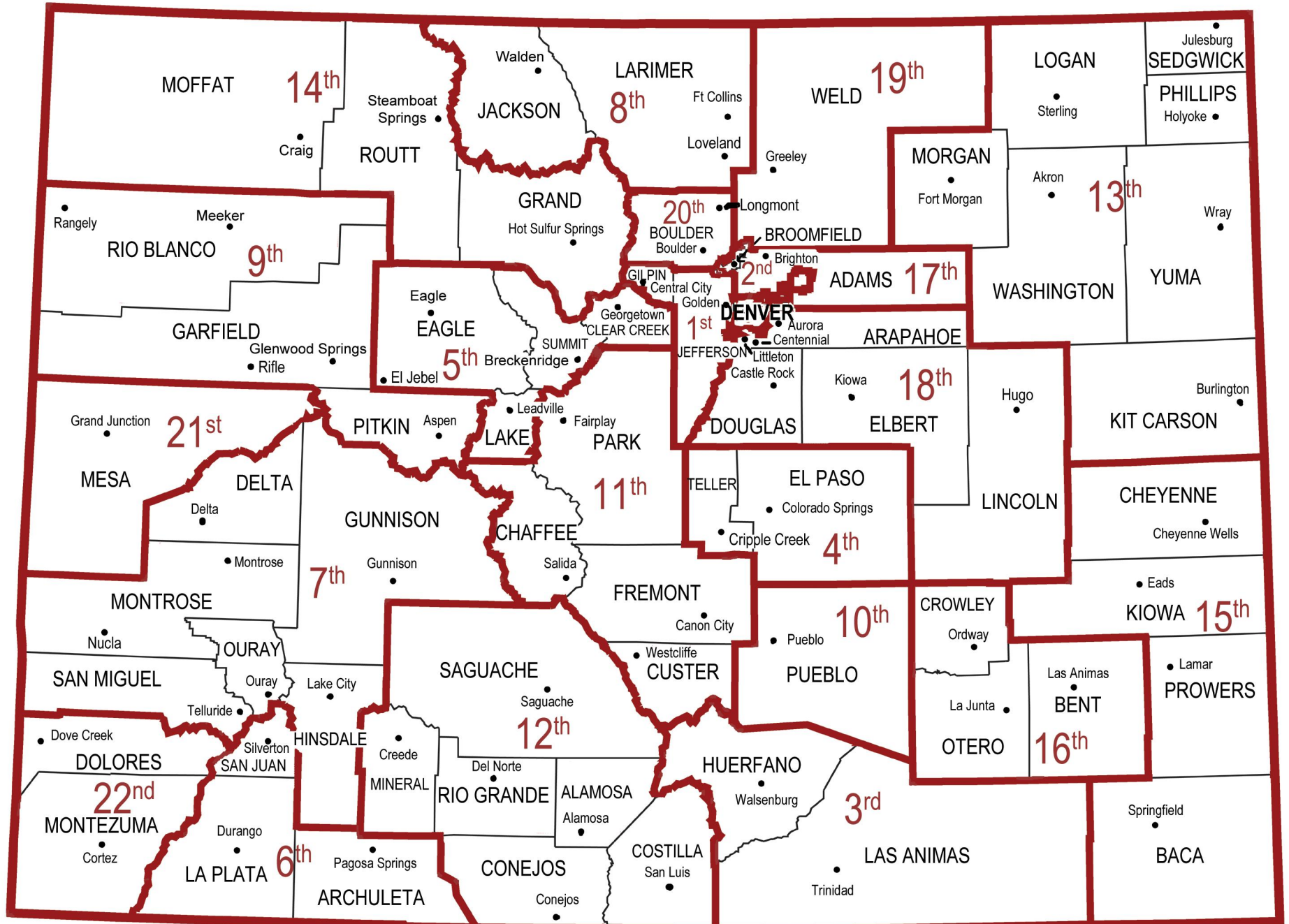


1 - Exclusive to the City and County of Denver. In the rest of the state, the district court is responsible for juvenile and probate matters.

2 – The Denver County Court functions as a municipal as well as a county court and is separate from the state court system.

3 -- Created and maintained by local government but subject to Supreme Court rules and procedures.

Judicial Districts of Colorado



Colorado Judicial Department



FY 2007 Strategic Plan

November 15, 2005

Defining the Future of the Colorado Judicial Branch

Mission

A mission statement defines an organization's purpose. This definition provides focus on what is truly important to the organization and offers a point of reference concerning business priorities, strategic planning, and the management of resources. The Colorado Judicial Branch has developed the following mission statement that incorporates its responsibilities and obligations to the citizens of Colorado:

The Colorado Judicial Branch is an independent system of justice that:

- ❖ **Protects constitutional and statutory rights and liberties**
- ❖ **Assures equal access**
- ❖ **Provides fair, timely and constructive resolution of cases**
- ❖ **Enhances public safety**
- ❖ **Supervises offenders**
- ❖ **Facilitates victim and community reparation**

Vision

From this, a vision of how the Branch wants to operate or what it wishes to achieve was developed. This vision employs the Colorado Judicial Branch's core set of values to establish a course into the future by describing what it pictures as the optimal manner in which to fulfill its mission.

The Vision of the Colorado Judicial Branch is to:

- **Deliver the highest quality service to all with courtesy, dignity and respect.**
Maximizing available resources, the Colorado Judicial Branch will foster a courteous, dignified and respectful environment for all. The appropriate law will be applied to the circumstances of each case.

- **Ensure access for all to a fair and effective system of justice.**
The Colorado Judicial Branch will be accessible to all people and will treat all individuals in a fair and impartial manner. The court process will be convenient, understandable and timely. Fairness will be demonstrated by respecting the dignity of every person, regardless of race, physical ability, gender, spoken language or other characteristics. Court staff and Judges will respect and reflect the community's diversity.

- **Hold the respect and confidence of an informed public.**
The operations of the courts are open to the public. Information about the Judicial Branch is clear, consistent and readily available. There is no unnecessary delay in any operation of the Branch. The Branch collaborates with schools, civic, business and other organizations to enhance citizen understanding of the role of the judiciary.

- **Facilitate resolution of the problem, not just the case.**
The courts will recognize the needs of parties and facilitate access to necessary community and court resources.

- **Maintain the independence of the judiciary while strengthening collaborative relationships with the public, bar, and other branches of government.**
Recognizing the importance of relationships with the bar, public and other branches of government, the Judicial Branch will seek to enhance those relationships while protecting the judicial decision making process from inappropriate influence.

- **Be the employer of choice.**
The Colorado Judicial Branch will be a safe, respected and distinguished organization which values and develops its employees as its most prized asset. Hard work, dedication and creativity are rewarded and encouraged. Highly talented and competent applicants seek and maintain employment with the Branch.

Achieving the Vision

Strategic Issues, Goals, Measures and Action Steps

The vision provides a key component in directing the activities of the Branch, in essence, it provides an organizational skeleton that is fleshed out over time. The vision lends itself to the development of strategic issues, goals and measures that will serve and grow with the organization. Once these goals have been articulated, the strategic planning process involves coordinating the efforts of the organization to achieve these objectives, developing a tactical plan to move the organization toward accomplishing the overall goals, reviewing and evaluating the progress in a rigorous manner, and prudently retooling or replanning.

The Colorado Judicial Branch's goals, measures and action steps that follow were developed around the vision statement, and are organized by the area of the vision they directly support.

I. DELIVER THE HIGHEST QUALITY SERVICE TO ALL WITH COURTESY, DIGNITY AND RESPECT

Maximizing available resources, the Colorado Judicial Branch will foster a courteous, dignified and respectful environment for all. The appropriate law will be applied to the circumstances of each case.

Strategic Issues

I-1. Incorporate private sector management techniques and customer service elements into all areas and levels of the Branch

I-2. Develop and maintain a coordinated strategic planning process to deliver Colorado Judicial Branch services.

Goals and Measures

I-1-a. Improve delivery of service in all areas and communicate the reason for difficulty of deliveries when they occur.

I-1-b. Train all branch employees in communication, cultural competency and inter-personal skills.

I-1-c. Adjust practices to acknowledge increased use of technology by court users and the public.

I-2-a. Identify and implement appropriate structures for effective two-way (multi-way) communication of priorities and direction for the judicial branch

I-2-b. Establish a unified, strategic plan for the Branch.

I-2-c. Clearly communicate the strategic plan to all stakeholders.

I-2-d. Monitor, re-evaluate, and revise the strategic issues and goals of the Branch on an annual basis.

I-3. Develop and replicate models

- I-3-a.** Create a comprehensive project evaluation protocol that addresses all aspects of projects including but not limited to the following list:
 - a. Identify the problem.
 - b. Develop a plan that addresses the problem, which includes a timeline, a feedback phase, and training plan. As part of the plan, IT will implement a testing & reengineering phase.
 - c. Implementation
 - d. Evaluation, including fiscal impact
 - e. Sunset date

- I-3-b.** Develop location on intranet to publish project plan index and major documents including evaluations.

- I-3-c.** Develop a process for coordination & timing of projects; Major – AMAC; midlevel – Senior Staff

II. ENSURE ACCESS FOR ALL TO A FAIR AND EFFECTIVE SYSTEM OF JUSTICE

The Colorado Judicial Branch will be accessible to all people and will treat all individuals in a fair and impartial manner. The court process will be convenient, understandable and timely. Fairness will be demonstrated by respecting the dignity of every person, regardless of race, physical ability, gender, spoken language or other characteristics. Court staff and Judges will respect and reflect the community's diversity.

Strategic Issues

II-1. Ensure the high quality of Judicial Decision Making and Judicial Leadership.

II-2. Eliminate barriers to equal access to the Judicial Branch.

II-3. Promote safe and properly functioning facilities

Goals and Measures

II-1-a. Provide judicial officers with a continuum of substantive, technical, procedural and administrative training based upon branch-wide and individual needs assessment.

II-1-b. Clearly define and communicate the authority of the Chief Judge.

II-1-c. Create a 5-year plan to obtain sufficient numbers of judicial officers and research staff.

II-2-a. Ensure access to interpreter services for all case types at all stages of the process.

II-2-b. Provide training assessments and be proactive regarding ADA access.

II-2-c. Provide information assistance for pro se litigants.

II-3-a. Develop statewide security standards.

II- 3-b. Work to achieve those standards in all judicial facilities.

II- 3-c. Work to obtain facilities that are properly designed & have needed spaces.

II- 3-d. Provide a safe and functional work environment.

III. HOLD THE RESPECT AND CONFIDENCE OF AN INFORMED PUBLIC

The operations of the courts are open to the public. Information about the Judicial Branch is clear, consistent and readily available. There is no unnecessary delay in any operation of the Branch. The Branch collaborates with schools, civic, business and other organizations to enhance citizen understanding of the role of the judiciary

Strategic Issues

III-1. Effectively and efficiently share information and data within the judicial branch and with other governmental entities and the public.

III-2. Build strong support for the Judicial Branch among its key stakeholders

Goals and Measures

III-1-a. Reduce redundant data entry.

III-1-b. Reduce paper flow and increase electronic data exchange.

III-1-c. Provide access to relevant, timely and accurate information.

III-1-d. Commit to innovation and ongoing evaluation of emerging technologies

III-1-e. Secure confidential information

III-2-a. Increase community & stakeholder input and establish collaborative decision making where appropriate.

a. Identify & establish a protocol or process to engage communities & other agencies.

b. Train teams of staff from SCAO & districts on how to build collaboration at the local level.

c. Provide training to multi-agency teams.

IV. FACILITATE RESOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM, NOT JUST THE CASE

The courts will recognize the needs of parties and facilitate access to necessary community and court resources

Strategic Issues

IV-1. Build more effective responses to substance abuse & mental health

Goals and Measures

IV-1-a. Employ individualized case management based on early screening and assessment using a continuum of evidence based treatment resources with appropriate & on going monitoring and feedback.

IV-1-b. Provide Probation Officers, judges and trial court staff with current training.

V. MAINTAIN THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE JUDICIARY WHILE STRENGTHENING COLLABORATIVE RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE PUBLIC, BAR, AND OTHER BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT

Recognizing the importance of relationships with the bar, public and other branches of government, the Judicial Branch will seek to enhance those relationships while protecting the judicial decision making process from inappropriate influence

Strategic Issues

V-1. Build strong support for the Judicial Branch among its key stakeholders.

V-2. Effectively and efficiently share information and data within the judicial branch and with other governmental entities and the public.

Goals and Measures

V-1-a. Presentation of a unified message to the legislature from both a state and local level.

V-1-b. Increase community & stakeholder input / collaborative decision making where appropriate.

V-2-a. Reduce redundant data entry.

V-2-b. Reduce paper flow and increase electronic data exchange.

V-2-c. Provide access to relevant, timely and accurate information.

V-2-d. Commit to innovation and ongoing evaluation of emerging technologies

V-2-e. Secure confidential information

VI. BE THE EMPLOYER OF CHOICE

The Colorado Judicial Branch will be a safe, respected and distinguished organization which values and develops its employees as its most prized asset. Hard work, dedication and creativity are rewarded and encouraged. Highly talented and competent applicants seek and maintain employment with the Branch

Strategic Issues

VI-1. Attract and retain a workforce that is capable and sufficient in number for the next 15 years.

Goals and Measures

VI-1-a. Retain high quality staff.

VI-1-b. Create a marketing plan for the Judicial Department.

VI-1-c. Standardize job specific training for employees at all stages and levels of employment.

VI-1-d. Provide opportunity for personal development and advancement.

VI-1-e. Branch-wide succession planning.

❖ **ENVIRONMENTAL SCAN / KEY TRENDS**

The Colorado Judicial Branch has developed this strategic plan in an effort to identify and meet the challenges it faces in an ever changing environment. Many factors are currently impacting the operations of Colorado's court and probation, such as;

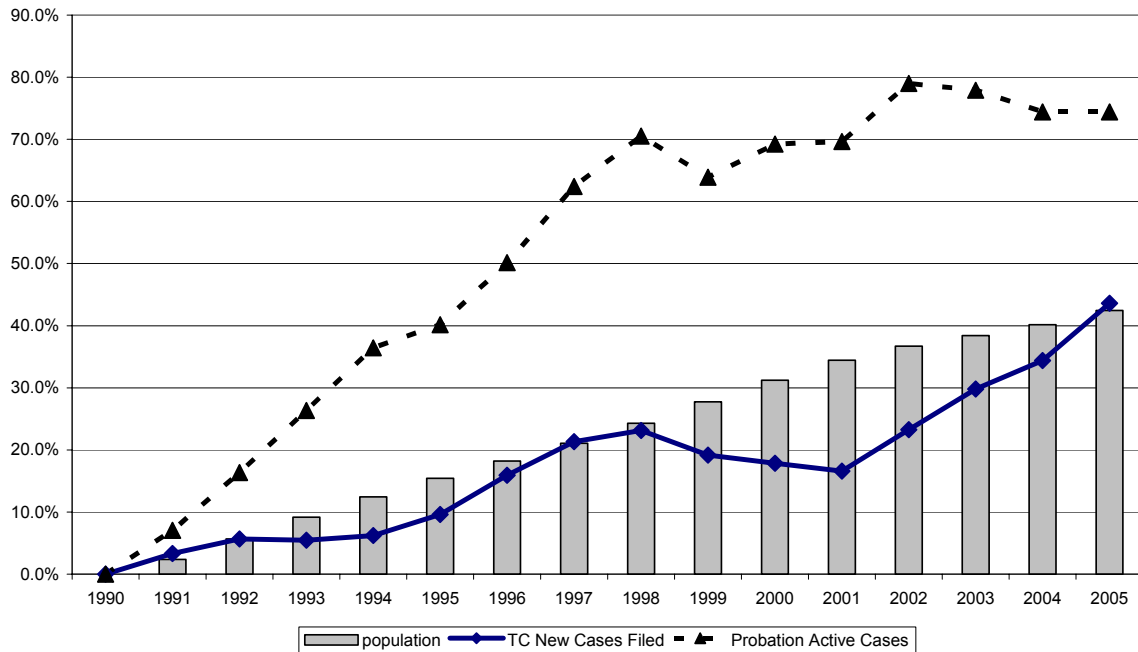
- Population growth
- Changes in demographics
 - Aging population
 - Increased numbers of residents speaking foreign languages
- Increased pro se litigants
- Economic factors
- Reducing budgetary resources
- Increased reliance on technology
- Changes in the law
- Aging workforce (increased retirements)

Population growth

From 1990 to 2005, the Colorado population increased over 42.5%. Colorado's population is anticipated to grow by 1.3% in 2006, and 1.5% in 2007, outpacing the U.S. average of expected growth at 0.9% per year.

With this increase in population come growth in crime, traffic offenses, business law suits, offenders sentenced to probation, etc. This increase in population has contributed to an increase of approximately 46% in trial court filings and a rise of 75% in active probation cases.

**Colorado Population Growth
Compared to Trial Court and Probation Case Growth
1990-2005**



Changes in demographics

This dramatic growth in overall population has been accompanied by noticeable changes in the state’s demographics. These include; a continued aging of the state’s population, a sharp rise in the number of foreign born citizens residing in the state, and an increase in not only both the number of citizens speaking foreign languages but in the diversity of languages spoken as well. These demographic changes have a variety of impacts on the operations of Colorado’s courts and probation.

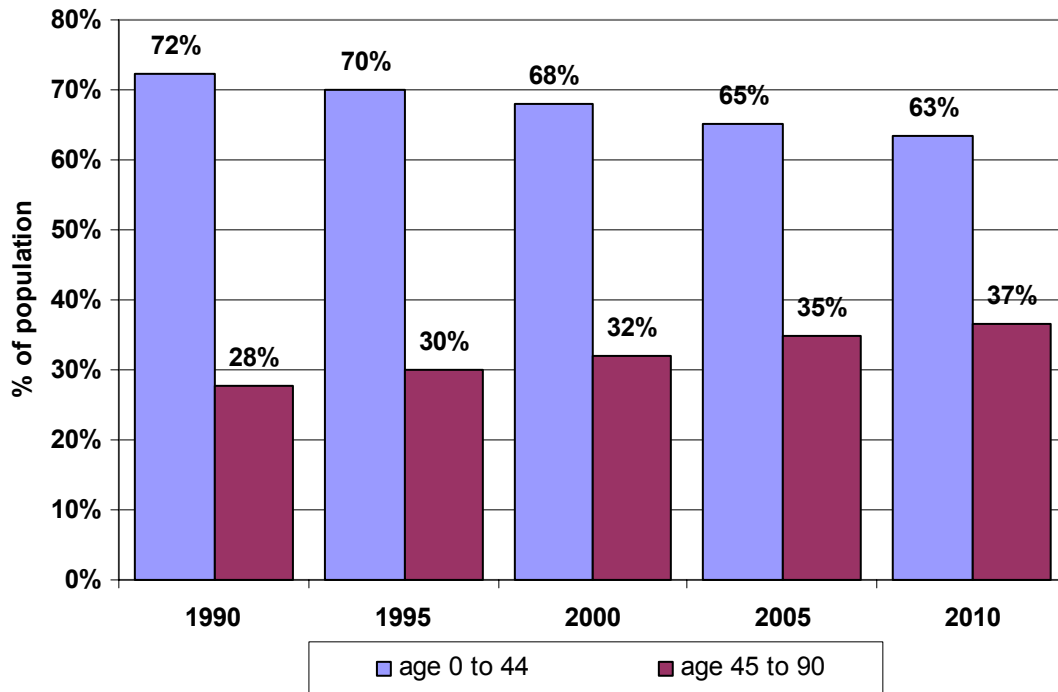
Aging population

Colorado has seen significant changes in the age of its population over the last decade. The number of Coloradoans over 45 has increased faster than the population as whole growing by 79% from 1990 to 2005. Those over 45 accounted for 28% of the State population in 1990, are estimated to be 35% in 2005 and are projected to rise to 37% in 2010.

Nationally, approximately 13% of the U.S. population was over age 65 in 2002. With increased life expectancy and the aging of the baby boom generation in America, this segment is projected to account for 25% of the total population by the year 2020.

As the population ages, the courts can anticipate seeing changes in the types and quantities of certain case types such as probate and conservatorships. These case types can be very complex and time consuming.

Colorado Age Distribution
% of Total Population
1990 - 2010



Source: Colorado Demography Section

Foreign languages

Colorado’s foreign-born population more than doubled during the 1990s. By 2000, 368,864 or 9% of the state’s population was foreign-born. Compare this percentage to 1990 when only 4.3% of Colorado’s population was foreign-born. Much of this increase is due to Hispanic and Asian immigration.

According to the 2000 census, the number of persons in Colorado with limited English proficiency (LEP) has grown dramatically (up 143% from the levels existing in 1990). The percentage of the population speaking Spanish as the primary language at home increased from 6.7% to 10.5% of Colorado’s residents in 2000. This figure corresponds with the increase in the state’s Hispanic population reported in the census which indicated that percentage of residents identifying themselves as Hispanic grew from 12.03% to 17.74% of the Denver Metro Area population since 1990.¹

Language barriers and barriers erected by cultural misunderstanding, such as misconceptions about the role of the court system and law enforcement, can render participants in the judicial system virtually absent from their own court proceedings. In addition, they can result in misinterpretation of witness statements made to judges or

¹ The census data indicates that there has also been growth, although not as large, in persons speaking Asian and other non-English languages.

juries during court proceedings and can deter minority litigants from the civil justice system as a forum for redress of grievances. These concerns coupled with the growth in the LEP population amplify the significance of court interpretation as a management issue for the trial courts, which are increasingly compelled to use language interpreters in court proceedings.

In addition, the need for an interpreter adds another variable in the case management efforts of the state's trial courts. Additional time is required to determine the need for interpreter services, scheduling the appearance of interpreters and processing payments. If an interpreter does not show up to a hearing, cases are delayed.

Increased number of pro se litigants

This trend has been continuing for over a decade, as more and more litigants forgo the services of a lawyer. Whenever an attorney is not involved in a case, the amount of time required to process a case by court staff increases. This takes the form of additional questions, repeated filings of incorrect documents and greater frequency of continuances as parties are not prepared for court.

Economic Factors

During periods of economic downturn, the courts see changes in the types and numbers of certain case types. While the economy has begun to improve, the weakened economy in Colorado over the past several years has contributed to increased collections actions in county court and foreclosures and tax lien filings in district court.

In the last four to five years, like the rest of the nation, Colorado has been struggling economically. According to the Colorado Office of State Planning and Budgeting², unemployment in Colorado reached a peak of 6.2% in 2003, rising from 2.7% in 2000, and fell to 5.1% by September of 2005. Other economic indicators tell the same story:

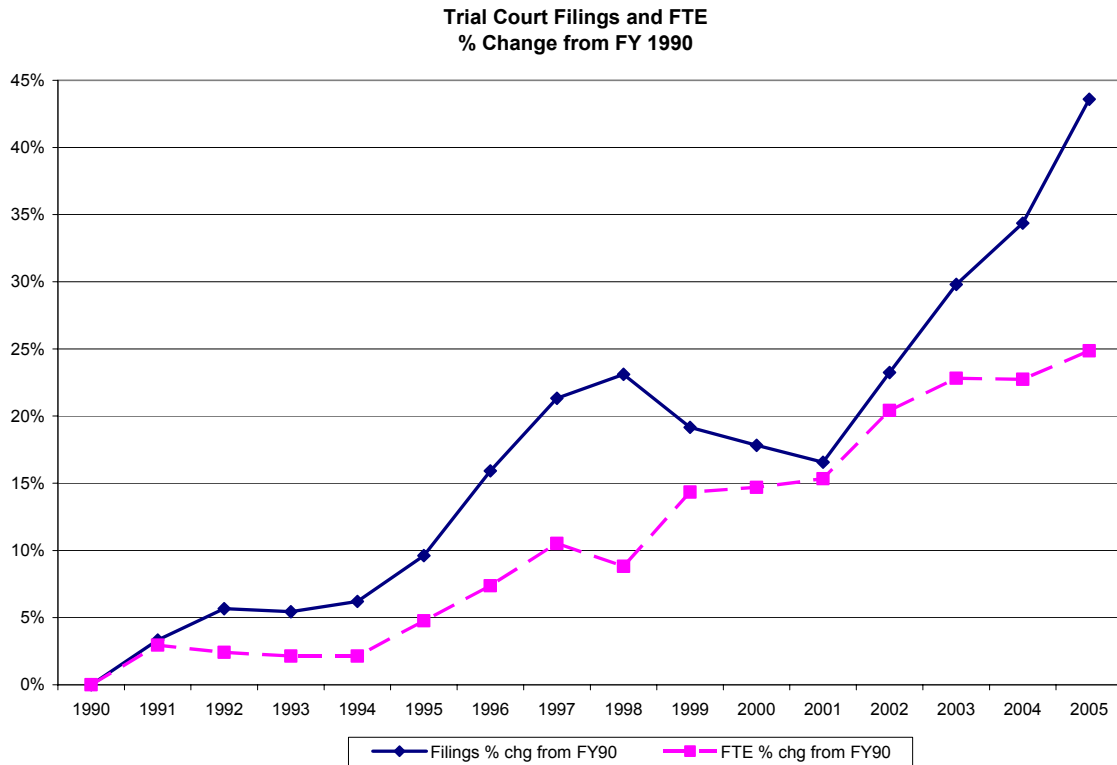
- *September 2005 bankruptcy filings in the federal courts in Colorado have risen 31.2% over the same period in 2004. (This increase can be attributed to recently enacted Federal legislation which took effect October 17, 2005, with many filers wanting to file prior to the effective date of the "Bankruptcy Prevention and Consumer Protection Act of 2005"). It is significant to note, however, that bankruptcy filings in the state doubled between 2000 and 2004.;*
- *In the first nine months of 2005, foreclosures in six of seven metro Denver counties were up an average of 15.3% compared to the same time period in 2004;*

Although crime rates leveled off and decreased during the 1990's, the economic challenges facing the citizens of Colorado over the past five years have reversed these downward trends. Additionally, the state has seen higher volumes of court filings in civil matters related to economic down swings.

² "Colorado Close-Up" October 2005 newsletter, Office of State Planning and Budgeting

Reducing budgetary resources

At the end of FY 2003, total non-judge judicial staffing was reduced by 14%. Over the last two years, the number of cases filed has continued to increase with partial restoration of staff in FY 05 minimizing further erosion.



Increased reliance on technology

As caseloads increase the Branch has become increasingly reliant on technology to process the mountains of paper associated with trial court and probation cases. The Colorado Judicial Branch has become dependent on its court/probation/financial case management system (i.e., ICON/Eclipse) which integrates with applications from other agencies and departments. The system has been a critical mechanism in maintaining service levels to the public while the Branch endured staffing cutbacks and increased workloads.

Although ICON/Eclipse has been instrumental in getting the Branch through times of reduced resources and increased demands, it in no way substitutes for the need for additional staff to support Branch operations appropriately. Further, the benefits from the efficiencies gained from technology cannot be sustained without additional staff to do the necessary data entry; over the past several years the accuracy and timeliness of data entry has eroded as a result of the increase in caseload. Increased delays in entering and vacating warrants and restraining orders correspond to increased risk to the public.

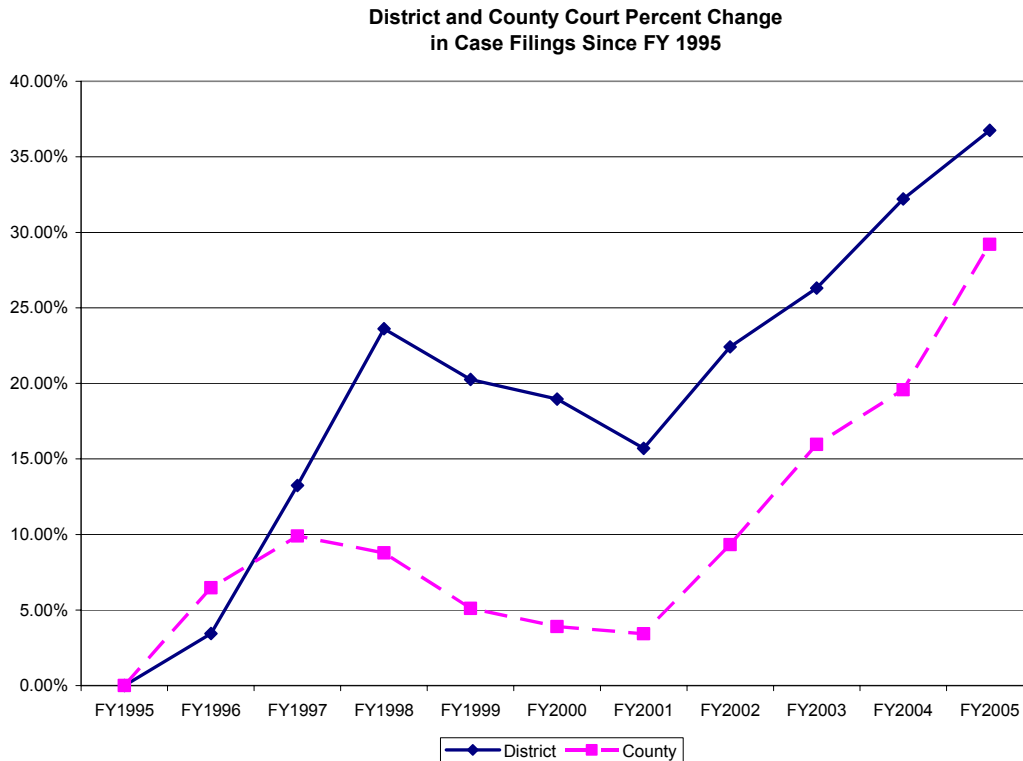
Aging Work Force

The Judicial Branch is facing the loss of long time highly qualified employees and managers over the next 4 years. In 2005, approximately 33% of the Branch's managers were eligible for retirement; by 2009 that figure will be 45%. This loss of senior level employees, while reducing costs, also diminishes institutional memory, reduces efficiency, and leadership. The Branch must plan for this loss with increased training, staff development, better recruitment and retention efforts to ensure adequate succession planning for the future of the courts and probation.

❖ CURRENT STATUS – Trial Courts

Increasing Filings

From FY 1995-2005, combined district and county court filings increased 31%, with district court filings leading the way with 37% caseload growth.



County Court

(Does not include Denver County Court)

	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05
CIVIL											
New Cases Filed	113,817	116,127	119,076	120,846	121,897	127,017	139,919	151,905	165,210	165,324	175,847
Cases Terminated	114,284	119,060	116,697	118,561	124,746	137,436	138,581	151,773	162,492	165,761	174,773
INFRACTIONS											
New Cases Filed	65,404	74,687	82,963	68,184	64,018	70,094	70,090	69,800	74,947	82,732	107,780
Cases Terminated	63,544	70,481	85,288	71,789	66,127	70,776	73,560	72,824	73,597	82,382	103,978
MISDEMEANORS											
New Cases Filed	65,026	67,376	69,125	70,271	69,932	73,853	72,354	72,973	74,367	74,779	72,607
Cases Terminated	63,070	71,779	75,431	70,347	73,182	76,011	71,727	75,212	72,932	74,168	71,386
SMALL CLAIMS											
New Cases Filed	16,899	16,843	17,349	16,650	15,888	15,568	14,961	15,591	15,438	14,292	13,588
Cases Terminated	15,342	16,614	16,907	16,646	16,747	17,174	14,587	15,624	15,036	15,113	14,005
TRAFFIC											
New Cases Filed	152,124	164,217	169,593	170,614	159,861	140,183	133,860	138,439	149,720	159,413	167,488
Cases Terminated	155,646	175,920	180,755	171,321	170,316	168,898	139,866	139,995	144,555	156,139	161,433
FELONY COMPLAINTS (a)	16,649	18,504	14,345	21,097	20,301	20,010	13,445	21,285	18,833	17,554	18,137
TOTAL											
<i>New Cases Filed</i>	429,919	457,754	472,451	467,662	451,897	446,725	444,629	469,993	498,515	514,094	555,447
<i>Cases Terminated (b)</i>	411,886	453,854	475,078	448,664	451,118	470,295	438,321	455,428	468,612	493,563	525,575

District Court

Case Class	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05
CIVIL											
NewCasesFiled	24,054	33,434	33,434	40,389	38,848	39,161	37,235	41,349	43,976	51,846	55,465
CasesTerminated*	24,074	33,825	33,825	43,442	37,969	38,783	36,817	41,277	43,000	50,777	54,912
CRIMINAL											
NewCasesFiled	28,172	30,613	33,867	38,815	37,538	35,770	36,860	39,147	41,257	42,427	45,405
CasesTerminated*	31,503	40,187	41,680	36,455	38,880	36,037	35,071	37,621	39,725	40,588	42,569
DOMESTIC RELATIONS											
NewCasesFiled	33,456	31,764	31,819	32,179	31,885	32,318	31,068	32,166	31,771	30,826	31,064
CasesTerminated*	31,211	38,292	39,426	35,030	38,934	33,146	31,468	33,719	32,282	31,510	31,197
JUVENILE											
NewCasesFiled	34,689	36,025	37,540	38,905	37,214	36,601	34,481	35,691	36,362	36,078	34,851
CasesTerminated*	35,096	45,976	59,908	37,062	35,616	40,434	35,910	35,409	35,902	35,561	33,546
MENTAL HEALTH											
NewCasesFiled	3,642	3,873	3,840	4,139	4,142	4,141	4,216	4,229	4,330	4,528	5,021
CasesTerminated*	3,009	3,466	3,803	3,804	4,149	4,544	4,290	4,194	4,405	4,308	4,782
PROBATE											
NewCasesFiled	10,147	11,263	11,432	11,412	11,714	11,605	11,360	11,655	11,762	11,653	11,706
CasesTerminated*	13,962	12,470	11,768	9,742	9,888	18,618	11,577	13,675	11,946	13,562	12,989
TOTAL											
<i>NewCasesFiled</i>	134,160	138,782	151,932	165,839	161,341	159,596	155,220	164,237	169,458	177,358	183,512
<i>CasesTerminated*</i>	138,855	167,962	190,410	165,535	165,436	171,562	155,133	165,895	167,260	176,306	179,995

Progress toward meeting ABA Standards

As part of HB 01-1075 authorizing 24 additional district judgeships, the Judicial Branch committed to meeting modified American Bar Association case processing standards in criminal, civil and domestic relation case types by 2007. These standards are:

- Civil - 90% of cases resolved in 12 months
- Criminal - 100% of cases resolved within 12 months
- Domestic Relations - 100% of cases resolved within 12 months

The judges and staff received pursuant to HB 01-1075 have assisted the branch in improving service to the public. As noted in the Branch's FY 2002 Budget Request, twenty four judges and associated staff were needed to reduce backlog and provide timely case resolution in every type of case heard by the district court. To date, the greatest progress toward reaching the ABA case processing standards has been made in the criminal area. This is a result of the Branch's prioritization of public safety concerns, and directing the judicial resources received to this point accordingly.

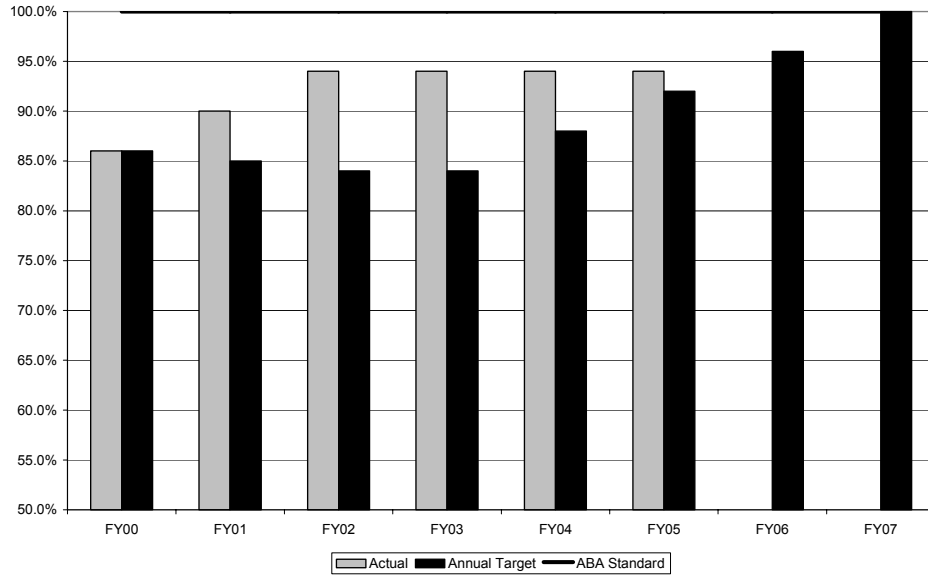
While the eighteen judges and associated staff received thus far have helped the Branch, the need for additional resources remains.³ At the end of FY 2004, the first year HB 01-1075 judge funding was suspended, the Judicial Department was unable to make meaningful progress toward timeliness goals beyond that experienced in FY 2003.⁴ Since the submission of the original decision item in FY 2001, district court case filings have increased 18%, rising 37% overall in the last 10 years.⁵

³ It is anticipated that the 6 new judgeships created in FY 2006 will have some impact on case processing, however, at this juncture it is simply too early to quantify.

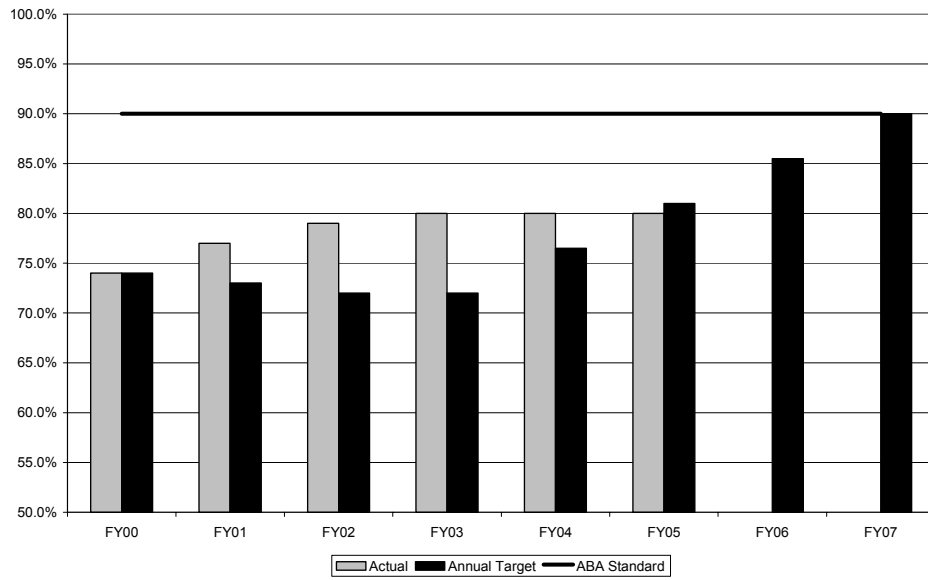
⁴ Criminal and civil case processing timeliness remained unchanged in FY 2004 while domestic relations cases improved slightly.

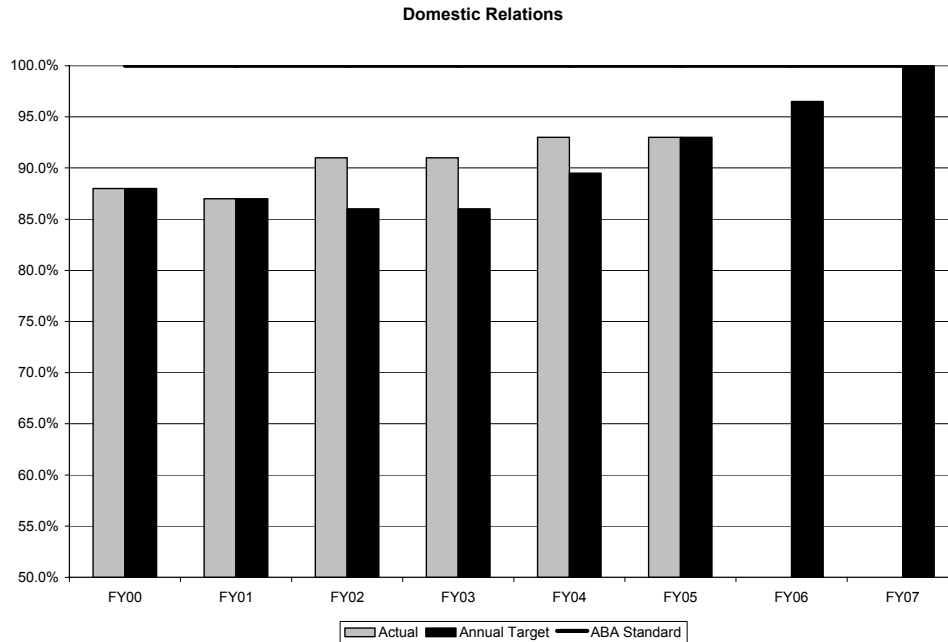
⁵ 155,220 case filings in FY 2001 as compared to 183,472 in FY 2005.

Criminal



Civil





Trial Court Management Strategies

In managing staff reductions, the Branch has been very sensitive to preserving public safety first and foremost. Particular attention has been paid to the accuracy and timeliness of entering and vacating protective orders, warrants, and sentencing data. The above charts indicate that the Branch has been successful in preventing erosion in the areas of case processing times in the face of staff reductions and caseload growth. This is attributable to various management strategies, many begun before the budget cuts. These include:

- A significant investment in a multi-year case flow management effort to improve the processing, scheduling and management of cases that have allowed the courts to hold the line on case processing times;
- Staff reductions and reorganizations that have reduced the average cost of operating the courts and probation offices by 3-4%;
- Reduction of public operating hours in an attempt to allow the remaining staff time for data entry, filing and other essential case processing activities;
- E-filing – this pilot has been very successful in improving access for attorneys, reducing work for the courts and generating revenue;
- Simplified Divorce – this pilot was so successful in reducing the time and level of conflict for certain divorce types, that a formal court rule (C.R.C.P. 16.2) was adopted statewide;
- Making more information available electronically on the internet. This has reduced questions and requests in the clerks office and allowed the closing of most law libraries in the State;

These measures have resulted in “holding the line” in case processing times. However, while some of these measures are in themselves a negative to quality and service to the public, other impacts have been measured as well;

- Reduced court access for the public due to a reduction in the hours courts are open has resulted in longer lines in clerk’s offices during business hours and increases in the number of telephone inquiries received by the court,
- A reduction in the timeliness of entering and vacating protective orders from 98% to 93% meeting established time frames;
- Diminished availability of court records to the public and other interested parties, due to inadequate staffing the prioritization of researching and retrieving archived records has been dramatically reduced;
- Little or no assistance for self represented litigants;

In general, impacts of cuts to the courts are cumulative and grow over time. A few examples of this might include:

- As civil cases are delayed, more businesses opt for mediation or arbitration. This results in no case law being developed and as a result new businesses have some degree of uncertainty of how the law treats the business climate in Colorado;
- Increasing delays in entering and vacating warrants and restraining orders increase the risk to the public;
- As resources don’t exist today to adequately archive files, accessing court records in the future is jeopardized. An example might be the need to request a copy of divorce records 10-15 years after the case to file for social security. If the records have not been properly indexed the process of locating and retrieving key documents will be more cumbersome.

❖ **CURRENT STATUS – Probation**

Probation’s loss of staff over the past several years has resulted in a measurable drop in successful outcomes that have not improved with the addition of staff during the last fiscal year. During the last few years of budget cuts, the ratio of probation officers to supervised offenders was increased dramatically [Table B]. Longer sentencing requirements have compounded the effects of new case growth accelerating the decline in this ratio. Colorado’s probation supervision ratios are currently in excess of national standards.

Table B:

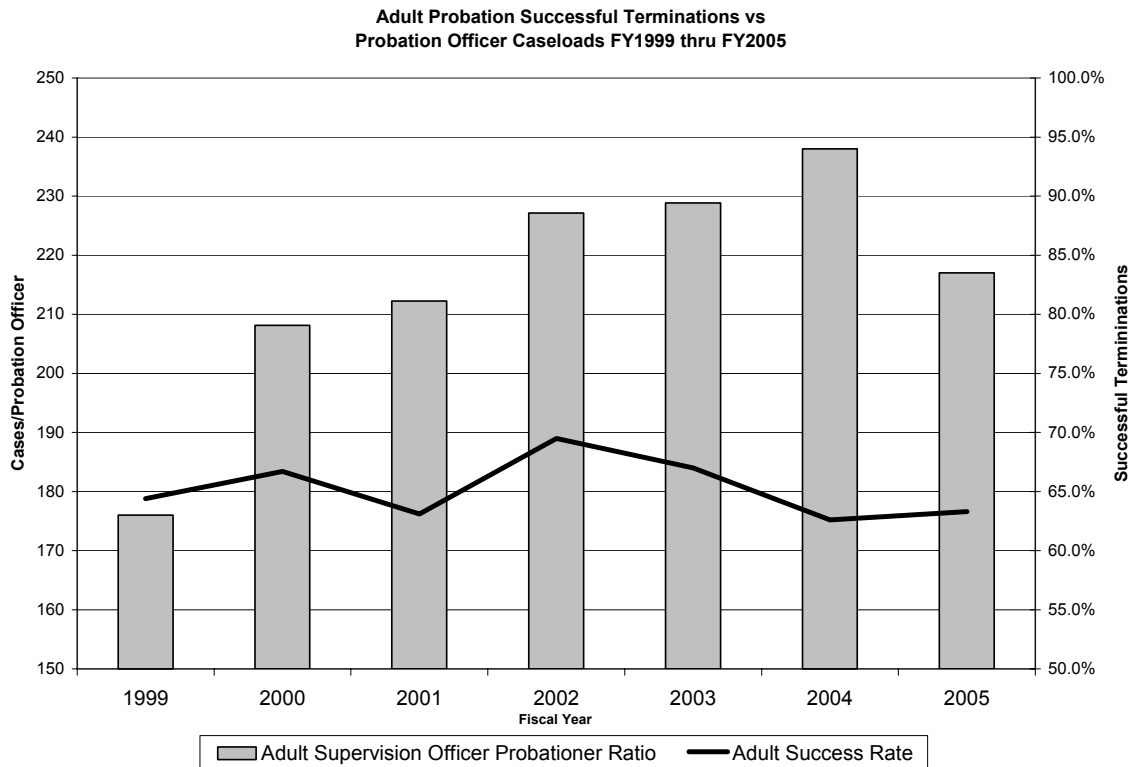
Offenders Supervised per Probation Officer						
	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005*	APPA Std.**
Adult	212	227	229	238	217	130
Juvenile	79	79	72	86	68	50

**Projected in FY 04. Data for FY 05 actuals will not be available until January of 2006, due to programming changes in ICON/Eclipse*

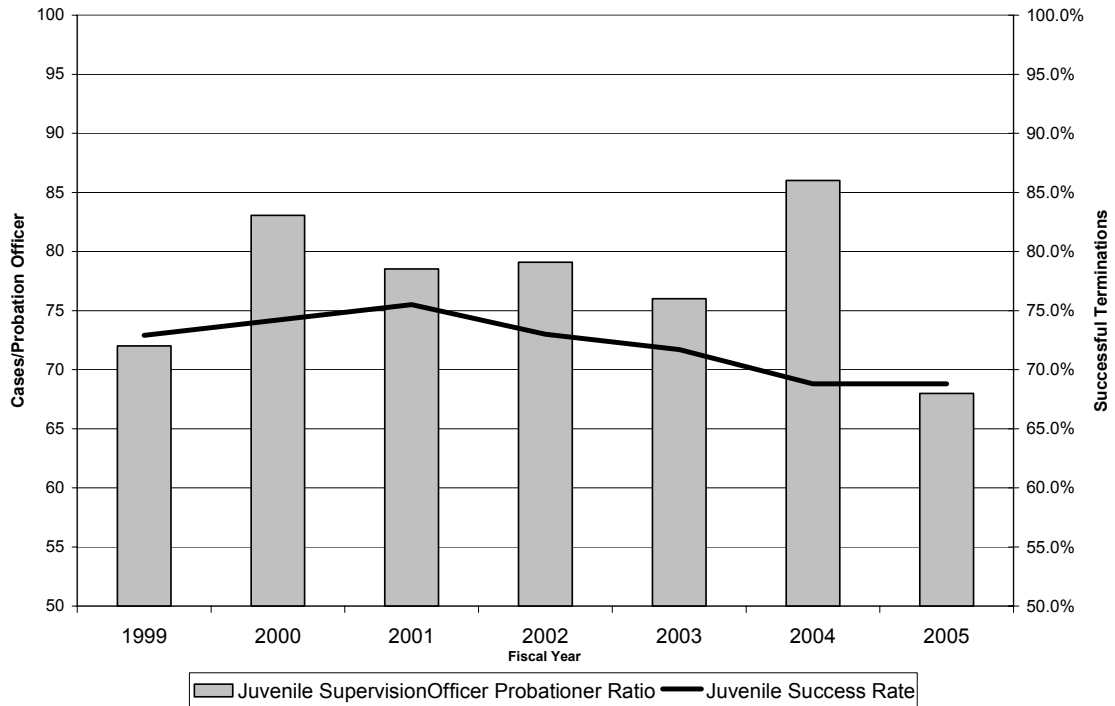
***American Probation and Parole Association (APPA) Standard*

The increase in offenders to officers translates into fewer contact hours and less time for supervision. This results in lower successful terminations and higher incarceration rates of those probationers (both juvenile and adult) on intensive supervision.

Similar reductions in successful probation outcomes have been seen in regular adult and juvenile cases as well. While failing regular probation does not necessarily result in commitment, it does trigger an increase in the level of supervision, which requires more probation resources and increases the subsequent probability of a DOC commitment.



Juvenile Probation Successful Terminations vs Probation Officer Caseloads FY1999 thru FY2005



Probation Management Strategies

In coping with reduced resources and an increasing level of risk and case complexity, probation has fewer options than the courts. For example, probation can not reduce hours of operation. Probation has already privatized as many lower risk cases as private providers can handle. Further privatization, particularly in rural areas, is not possible.

The only real strategy probation has been able to employ is making changes in supervision standards. This has allowed for officers to carry higher caseloads but has reduced the time available for supervision. This translates into fewer home visits, fewer office contacts and lower successful terminations.

This page intentionally left blank

BUDGET OVERVIEW

Budget Summary Narrative	II-1
Summary of Budget Changes	II-3
Schedule 11.A – Cash Fund Report	II-7
Schedule 5 – Summary Tables	II-23
Indirect Cost Allocations	II-45
Amortization Equalization Distribution (AED) Summary	II-46

Colorado Judicial Branch FY2007 Budget Summary

Between July 1, 2002 and July 1, 2003, the Colorado Judicial Branch was cut by \$21 million in General Fund. SB03-186 increased certain civil docket fees which offset less than half this reduction for a total budget cut of \$10.7 million. This resulted in a 13% reduction in all non-judge staff.

In FY2005, partial restoration of certain probation programs, such as intensive supervision (ISP), and cash funding 34 trial court staff helped minimize further impacts to the courts. Funding in FY06 restored 90 additional positions that had been cut in FY04. However, caseload since FY03 has grown by 16.5% and the courts are again at the same level of staffing as seen immediately after the 13% layoffs in FY2004.

The FY 2007 Judicial Branch budget request identifies those increases that are necessary for the courts and probation to begin a four year “responsible recovery” and return to pre-layoff staffing levels and resume needed services to the citizens of Colorado.

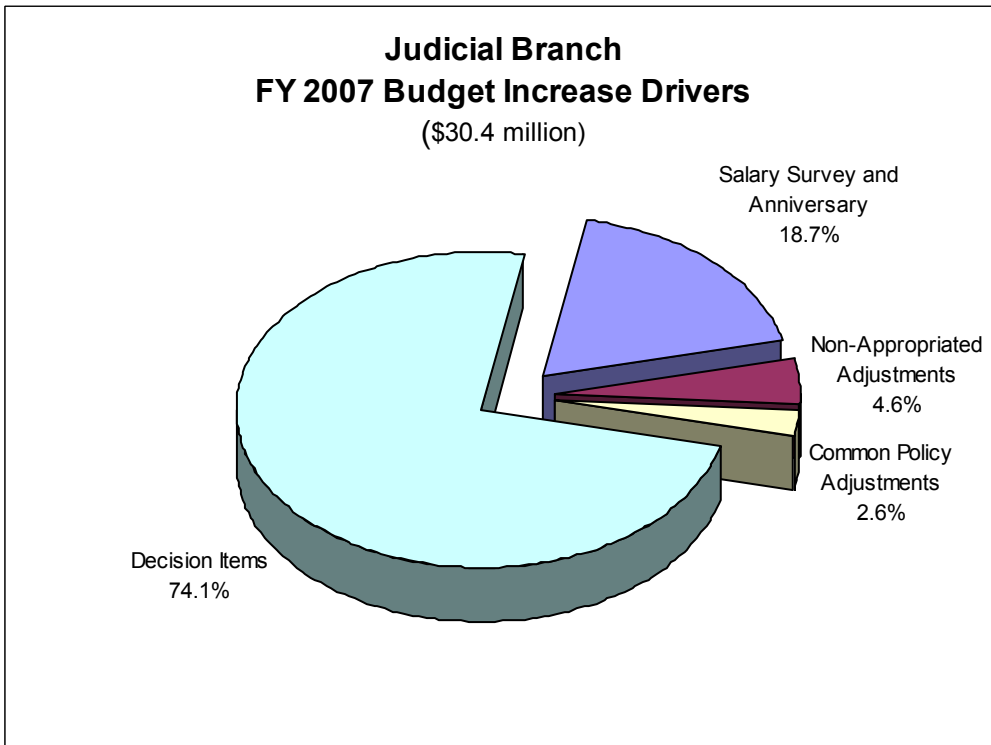
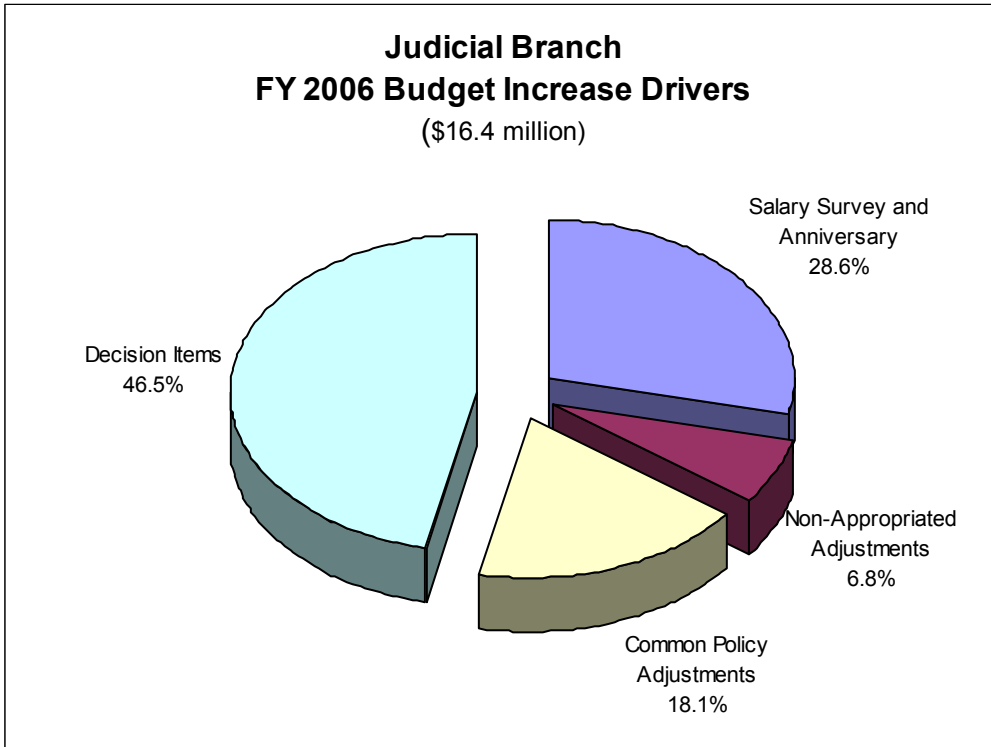
The FY2007 Judicial Branch total budget request is for \$279.3 million (\$205.0 million general fund). This represents an increase of \$30.4 million or 12.2% total increase over the FY2006 appropriation and a \$26.3 million or 14.7% increase in general funds. This increase is primarily due to:

- \$2.4 million for final year funding of statutorily authorized HB01-1075 judgeships;
- An estimated \$2.8 million for two proposed pieces of legislation that 1.) authorize a new Court of Appeals panel and three County judgeships (\$2.0 million) and 2.) creates a Complex Civil Court (\$814k);
- \$3.7 million in general fund and cash funds to increase mental health services for probationers;
- \$3.7 million for 40 additional probation officers to improve successful termination rates;
- \$2.1 million for a juvenile sex offender intensive supervision probation program;
- \$2.3 million related to court appointed council rate increases;
- \$952k for three district court magistrates and staff;
- \$690k in cash funds for the expansion of the Collections Investigator program to improve offender collections to victims, the general fund, HUTF and various other state cash funds;
- \$1.4 million in changes to non-appropriated cash line items, such as Attorney Regulation and Board of Law Examiners to more accurately reflect anticipated collections;
- \$6.0 million increase due to the statewide pay for performance common policy;
- \$999k in Health Life Dental increases
- \$816k to fund the second year of the amortization equalization disbursement appropriation for PERA;

These increases are partially offset by:

- Prior year decision item annualization and Common Policy reductions totaling \$1.1 million;
- \$330k personal services reduction due to the 0.20% statewide common policy

Comparison of FY 2006 actual budget increase drivers to FY 2007 request.



Colorado Judicial Branch FY2007 Budget Change Summary

Long Bill	FTE	Total	GF	CF	CFE	FF
SB05-209 FY06 Appropriations Bill (Long Bill)	3,365.0	306,998,123	236,697,656	60,340,845	8,801,096	1,158,526
Less: Public Defender	(357.9)	(34,920,760)	(34,831,397)	(79,140)	(10,223)	
Alternate Defense Counsel	(5.0)	(13,889,280)	(13,886,280)	(3,000)		
Office of the Child's Representative	(4.0)	(9,309,866)	(9,309,866)			
Judicial Branch Long Bill Appropriation (July 1, 2005)	2,998.1	248,878,217	178,670,113	60,258,705	8,790,873	1,158,526
Total Special Bills	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total FY06 Judicial Branch Appropriation	2,998.1	248,878,217	178,670,113	60,258,705	8,790,873	1,158,526
Total Special Bill Annualization	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Prior Year Decision item annualizations</u>						
Judges and Staff		(481,230)	(481,230)			
Probation Officers		(306,026)	(306,026)			
Auditors		(16,365)	(16,365)			
Interstate Compact Coordinator		(5,455)	(5,455)			
FOP Expansion		(30,003)	(30,003)			
Total Decision Item Annualization		(839,079)	(839,079)			
<u>Salary Survey and Anniversary</u>						
FY2006 Salary Survey Appropriation		(4,698,780)	(4,466,340)	(232,440)		
FY2007 Salary Survey Request		-				
FY2007 Anniversary/Pay for Performance		6,013,860	5,719,499	294,361		
Total FY07 Salary Survey and Anniversary		1,315,080	1,253,159	61,921		
<u>Option 8</u>						
FY2006 Salary Survey Allocations		4,698,779	4,473,388	225,391		
FY2006 Anniversary Allocations		-				
0.2% Reduction		(329,527)	(307,538)	(21,989)		
Medicare Increment		-				
Total FY07 Option 8 Adjustments		4,369,252	4,165,850	203,402		
<u>Other Adjustments</u>						
Attorney Regulation (non-appropriated)		1,100,000		1,100,000		
Board of Law Examiners (non-appropriated)		200,000		300,000	(100,000)	
DA Mandated Increase		12,891	12,891			
Family Friendly Funding Remix		-		252,200	(252,200)	
Child Support Enforcement Contract Increase		-				
Sex Offender Assessment (set by Sex Off Mgmt Brd)		67,784		67,784		
Sex Offender Surcharge Adjustment C.R.S. 18-21-103(2)(a) - (5%)		5,486	5,486			
Drug Offender Multi Agency Footnote Adjustment		18,788		18,788		
Total Other Adjustments		1,404,949	18,377	1,738,772	(352,200)	
<u>Common Policy Adjustments</u>						
Health Life Dental Increase		999,064	999,810	(746)		
Short Term Disability	[estimate]	26,958	25,334	1,624		
Amortization Equalization Disbursement (PERA)		859,726	818,046	41,680		
Statewide Indirect Cost Changes		62,656		53,226	1,709	7,721
Departmentwide Indirect Cost Changes		(39,766)		(39,766)		
SCAO ICA Adjustment		-	(22,890)		22,890	
Communication Services		116	116			
Fleet		18,982	18,982			
MNT		(9,653)	(9,653)			
GGCC		(19,574)	(19,574)			
Workers Compensation		(15,080)	(15,080)			
Risk Management		(250,126)	(250,126)			
Total Common Policy Adjustments		1,633,303	1,544,965	56,018	24,599	7,721
<u>Decision Items</u>						
District Court Judges and Case Processing Staff (HB01-1075)	30.00	2,405,977	2,405,977			
Court of Appeals Panel and Support Staff	13.50	1,176,138	1,176,138			
County Court Judges and Case Processing Staff	12.00	923,009	923,009			
Complex Civil Court	8.00	813,976	813,976			
Trial Court Staff	55.80	2,419,568	2,419,568			
Magistrates and Case Processing Staff	14.00	951,743	951,743			
Court Appointed Counsel Rate Increases		2,293,562	2,293,562			
Funding for Mental Health Services		3,700,900	2,200,900	-	1,500,000	
Juvenile Sex Offender Intensive Supervision Program	35.75	2,133,731	2,133,731			
Human Resource Specialists	4.00	304,151	304,151			
JAVA Programming Staff	3.00	226,518	226,518			
Regular Probation Officers and Staff	56.75	3,736,916	3,736,916			
Language Interpreters	-	410,000	410,000			
Network Enhancements		188,312	73,392	114,920		
Information System Specialists	2.00	108,264	108,264			
Collections Investigators	15.00	691,230		691,230		
Leased Space Rent Increase		44,473	20,517	12,998	10,958	
Security		-				
Total FY07 Decision Items (ties to decision item list)	249.80	22,528,468	20,198,362	819,148	1,510,958	-
Total FY2007 Budget Request	3,247.9	279,290,190	205,011,747	63,137,966	9,974,230	1,166,247
Change from FY2006	249.8	30,411,973	26,341,634	2,879,261	1,183,357	7,721
% chg	8.3%	12.2%	14.7%	4.8%	13.5%	0.7%

Colorado Judicial Branch

FY2007 Budget Change Summary by Line Item

	FTE	Total	Long Bill Line Items							
			Appellate	ADM	Spec	Jud Perf	IIS	TC	PB	
<u>Long Bill</u>										
HB05-209 FY06 Appropriations Bill (Long Bill)	3,365.0	248,878,219	13,140,729	7,743,564	22,001,219	563,520	6,708,059	132,548,124	66,173,004	
Less: Public Defender	(357.9)	-								
Alternate Defense Counsel	(5.0)	-								
Office of the Child's Representative	(4.0)	-								
Judicial Branch Long Bill Appropriation (July 1, 2005)	2,998.10	248,878,219	13,140,729	7,743,564	22,001,219	563,520	6,708,059	132,548,124	66,173,004	
		2,998.1	166.7	58.5	70.2	1.0	42.8	1,630.5	1,028.4	
<u>Special Bills</u>										
Total Special Bills	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total FY06 Judicial Branch Appropriation	2,998.10	248,878,219	13,140,729	7,743,564	22,001,219	563,520	6,708,059	132,548,124	66,173,004	
		2,998.1	166.7	58.5	70.2	1.0	42.8	1,630.5	1,028.4	
Total Special Bill Annualization	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Prior Year Decision item annualizations</u>										
Judges and Staff		(481,230)						(481,230)		
Probation Officers		(306,026)							(306,026)	
Auditors		(16,365)		(16,365)						
Interstate Compact Coordinator		(5,455)								(5,455)
FOP Expansion		(30,003)								(30,003)
Total Decision Item Annualization		(839,079)		(16,365)				(481,230)		(341,484)
<u>FY07 Salary Survey and Anniversary</u>										
FY2006 Salary Survey Appropriation		(4,698,780)			(4,698,780)					
FY2007 Salary Survey Request		-								
FY2007 Anniversary/Pay for Performance		6,013,860			6,013,860					
Total FY07 Salary Survey and Anniversary		1,315,080			1,315,080					
<u>Option 8</u>										
FY2006 Salary Survey Allocations		4,698,779	313,707	64,314	85,068	2,477	86,004	3,681,315	465,894	
FY2006 Anniversary Allocations		-								
0.2% Reduction		(329,527)	(16,751)	(8,178)	(5,425)	-	(5,764)	(183,754)	(109,655)	
Medicare Increment		-								
Total FY07 Option 8 Adjustments		4,369,252	296,956	56,136	79,643	2,477	80,240	3,497,561	356,239	
<u>Other Adjustments</u>										
Attorney Regulation (non-appropriated)		1,100,000	1,100,000							
Board of Law Examiners (non-appropriated)		200,000	200,000							
DA Mandated Increase		12,891						12,891		
Family Friendly Funding Remix		-								
Child Support Enforcement Contract Increase		-								
Sex Offender Assessment (set by Sex Off Mgmt Brd)		67,784								67,784
Sex Offender Surcharge Adjustment C.R.S. 18-21-103(2)(a) - (5%)		5,486						5,486		
Drug Offender Multi Agency Footnote Adjustment		18,788								18,788
Federal Funds, Victims Grants and Other Grants Adjustments		-								
Lease Space Increase		-								
Total Other Adjustments		1,404,949	1,300,000	-	-	-	-	18,377	86,572	
<u>Common Policy Adjustments</u>										
Health Life Dental Increase		999,064			999,064					
Short Term Disability		26,958			26,958					

Colorado Judicial Branch

FY2007 Budget Change Summary by Line Item

	FTE	Total	Long Bill Line Items						TC	PB
			Appellate	ADM	Spec	Jud Perf	IIS			
Amortization Equalization Disbursement (PERA)		859,726			859,726					
Statewide Indirect Cost Changes		62,656		62,656						
Departmentwide Indirect Cost Changes		(39,766)		(39,766)						
SCAO ICA Adjustment		-		-						
Communication Services		116					116			
Fleet		18,982			18,982					
MNT		(9,653)					(9,653)			
GGCC		(19,574)					(19,574)			
Workers Compensation		(15,080)			(15,080)					
Risk Management		(250,126)			(250,126)					
Total Common Policy Adjustments		1,633,303	-	22,890	1,639,524	-	(29,111)	-	-	
FY07 Decision Items										
District Court Judges and Case Processing Staff (HB01-1)	30.00	2,405,977			130,921			2,275,056		
Court of Appeals Panel and Support Staff	13.50	1,176,138	1,176,138							
County Court Judges and Case Processing Staff	12.00	923,009						923,009		
Complex Civil Court	8.00	813,976						813,976		
Trial Court Staff	55.80	2,419,568			234,001			2,185,567		
Magistrates and Case Processing Staff	14.00	951,743						951,743		
Court Appointed Counsel Rate Increases		2,293,562						2,293,562		
Funding for Mental Health Services		3,700,900							3,700,900	
Juvenile Sex Offender Intensive Supervision Program	35.75	2,133,731			160,905				1,972,826	
Human Resource Specialists	4.00	304,151		282,551	21,600					
JAVA Programming Staff	3.00	226,518					226,518			
Regular Probation Officers and Staff	56.80	3,736,916			252,772				3,484,144	
Language Interpreters	0.00	410,000						410,000		
Network Enhancements		188,312					188,312			
Information System Specialists	2.00	108,264					108,264			
Collections Investigators	15.00	691,230			691,230					
Leased Space Rent Increase		44,473		10,958	33,515					
Senior Judge PERA Trust Fund Payment		-								
Security		-								
Total FY07 Decision Items	249.85	22,528,468	1,176,138	293,509	1,524,944	-	523,094	9,852,913	9,157,870	
Total FY2007 Budget Request	3,247.95	279,290,192	15,913,823	8,099,734	26,560,410	565,997	7,282,282	145,435,745	75,432,201	
Change from FY2006	249.85	30,411,973	2,773,094	356,170	4,559,191	2,477	574,223	12,887,621	9,259,197	
% chg	0.08	12.2%	21.1%	4.6%	20.7%	0.4%	8.6%	9.7%	14.0%	

**Schedule 11.A
Cash Fund Report**

**DRUG OFFENDER SURCHARGE CASH FUND - #255
Section 18-19-103 (4) C.R.S.**

The purpose of this fund is to shift the costs of controlled substance use to those persons who unlawfully traffic, possess, or use controlled substances. Therefore, the Judicial Branch and Departments of Corrections, Public Safety, and Human Services all utilize money from this fund to cover the costs associated with substance abuse assessment, education and treatment and research and evaluation.

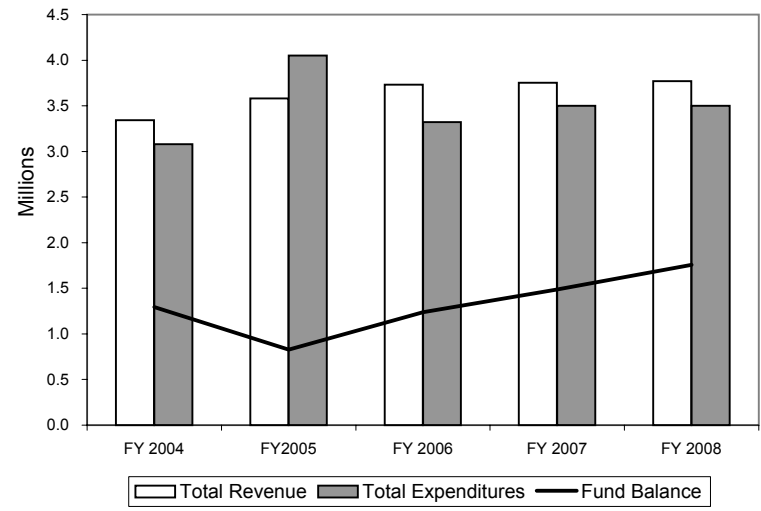
Fund Information

Revenue Sources:	Convicted drug offenders pay a surcharge based on the offense and that surcharge is deposited into this fund.	Expenditures:	Personal Services and operating for 11.5 Drug Offender Assessment FTE. Money to support substance abuse assessment and treatment programs, and funding for risk assessment licensing fee and system improvement research.
Non-Fee Sources:	Interest, Gifts, Grants and Donations	Expenditure Drivers:	Personnel costs, Number of offenders sentenced to supervision/treatment, Assessment and treatment costs, Level and intensity of treatment.
Revenue Drivers:	Number of convictions, Collection rates, Adjustments for indigency, Terminations	Long Bill Groups:	Drug Offender Assessment, Substance Abuse Treatment.
Surcharge Information:	Surcharges vary from \$100 for a deferred sentence to \$4,500 for a class 2 felony drug conviction.		

Revenue and Expenditure Trend Information

Fund Balance History

	Actual FY 2004	Actual FY2005	Projected FY 2006	Projected FY 2007	Projected FY 2008
<u>Beginning Fund Balance</u>	<u>1,033,357</u>	<u>1,295,311</u>	<u>826,122</u>	<u>1,238,057</u>	<u>1,488,563</u>
Revenue	3,309,179	3,546,126	3,691,419	3,709,876	3,728,425
Interest	33,375	34,651	41,802	41,922	42,131
Total Revenue	3,342,553	3,580,777	3,733,221	3,751,798	3,770,557
Expenditures:					
Program Costs*	1,063,425	1,331,224	1,085,312	1,126,343	1,126,343
Indirect Costs	3,817	51,623	70,538	116,554	116,554
Central Pots*	0	0	43,575	20,429	20,429
Decision Items					
Transfers:					
Dept. of Corrections*	651,766	770,401	651,766	651,766	651,766
Public Safety*	608,975	894,102	717,479	833,583	833,583
Human Services*	752,616	1,002,616	752,616	752,616	752,616
Total Expenditures	3,080,599	4,049,966	3,321,287	3,501,291	3,501,291
Fund Balance	1,295,311	826,122	1,238,057	1,488,563	1,757,829
Reserve increase/(decrease)	261,954	(469,189)	411,934	250,507	269,266



* FY2007 expenditures reflect multiagency request per footnote #3

Cash Fund Reserve Balance

The Drug Offender Surcharge Fund is not subject to the 16.5% target reserve. Pursuant to 24-75-402 (2)(e)(II), fees do not include "any monies received through the imposition of penalties or fines or surcharges imposed on any person convicted of a crime."

**Schedule 11.A
Cash Fund Report**

**OFFENDER SERVICES CASH FUND - #101
Section 16-11-214 (1) C.R.S.**

Money funds administrative and personnel costs for adult and juvenile probation services as well as treatment services, contract services, drug and alcohol treatment services and other program development costs. This money also funds the continuation of the drug court program.

Fund Information

Revenue Sources: Monthly Supervision Fee of \$50.00 per month per offender

Expenditures: Personnel and operating expenditures for 26.2 FTE related to probation supervision, continuation of Drug Courts throughout the state, and administration of basic probation services, including treatment, monitoring, program development, polygraph, treatment, offense-specific assessment and DNA testing of sex offenders.

Non-Fee Sources: None

Expenditure Drivers: Personnel costs, Number of offenders sentenced for supervision, Treatment/monitoring/assessment costs, Level and intensity of supervision, Mandates from State Boards.

Revenue Drivers: Number of offenders under State probation supervision, Collection rates, Adjustments for indigency, Terminations

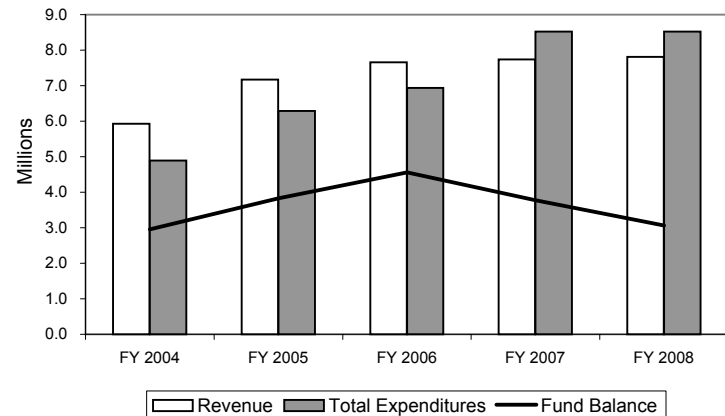
Long Bill Groups: Probation Personal Services and Operating, Sex Offender Intensive Supervision Program (SOISP), Offender Services, Substance Abuse Treatment, Sex Offender Assessment.

Fee Information:	<u>FY 2003</u>	<u>FY 2004</u>	<u>FY 2005</u>	<u>FY 2006</u>
Monthly Supervision Fee	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00

Revenue and Expenditure Trend Information

	Actual FY 2004	Actual FY 2005	Projected FY 2006	Projected FY 2007	Projected FY 2008
<u>Beginning Fund Balance</u>	<u>1,912,962</u>	<u>2,950,838</u>	<u>3,832,909</u>	<u>4,558,497</u>	<u>3,773,039</u>
Revenue	5,930,660	7,168,631	7,660,416	7,737,020	7,814,390
Expenditures:					
Program Costs	4,879,778	6,110,658	6,559,713	6,715,839	8,215,839
Indirect Costs	13,006	175,902	250,784	250,475	250,475
Central Pots		0	124,331	56,164	56,164
Decision Items				1,500,000	
Total Expenditures	4,892,784	6,286,560	6,934,828	8,522,478	8,522,478
Fund Balance	2,950,838	3,832,909	4,558,497	3,773,039	3,064,952
Reserve increase/(decrease)	1,037,876	882,071	725,588	(785,458)	(708,088)

Fund Balance History



Cash Fund Reserve Balance

The Offender Services Cash Fund is not subject to the 16.5% target reserve. Pursuant to 24-75-402 (2)(e)(II), fees do not include "any monies received through the imposition of penalties or fines or surcharges imposed on any person convicted of a crime."

**Schedule 11.A
Cash Fund Report**

SEX OFFENDER SURCHARGE CASH FUND - #283

Section 18-21-101, 103 C.R.S.

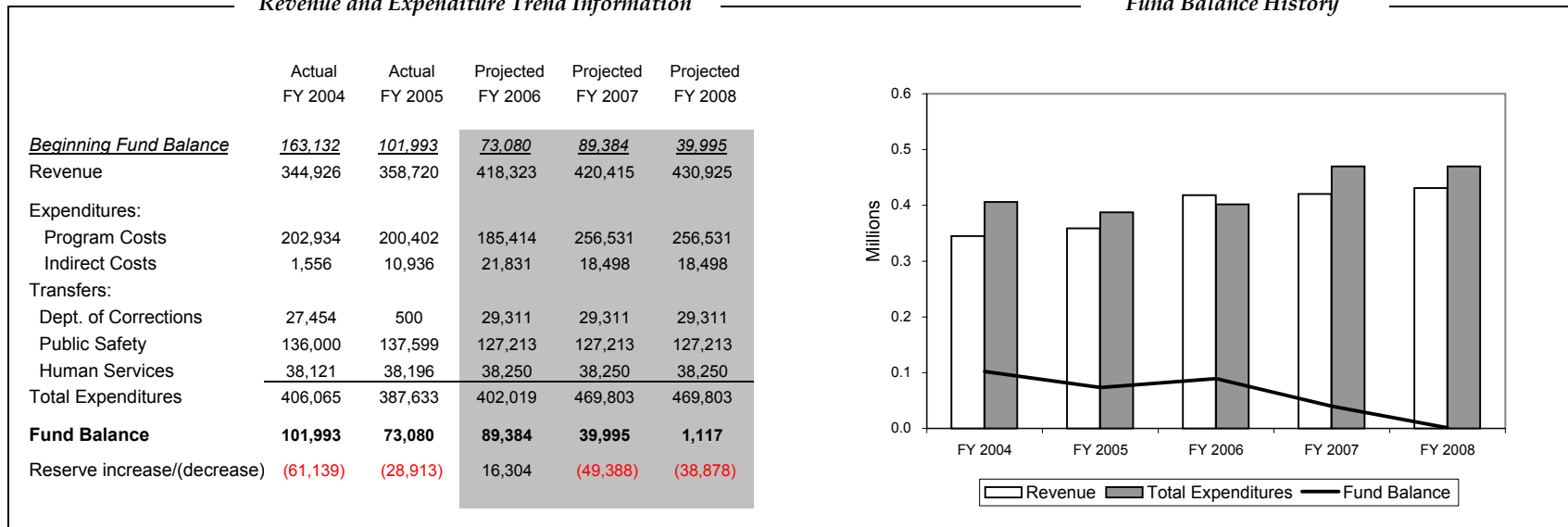
The purpose of this fund is to require, as much as possible, that convicted sex offenders pay for the cost of the evaluation, identification, treatment and monitoring to protect the public. Therefore, money is available to the Judicial Department, Corrections, Public Safety and Human Services to cover the direct and indirect costs associated with the development of evaluation and treatment standards, as well as to pay for the identification, treatment and continued monitoring of convicted sex offenders.

Fund Information

Revenue Sources:	Convicted sex offenders pay a surcharge based on the offense and that surcharge is deposited into this fund.	Expenditures:	Judicial's portion of the fund pays exclusively for offense-specific assessments of all offenders ever charged with a sex offense. The assessment takes place prior to sentencing and helps the court in determining proper and appropriate sentencing.
Non-Fee Sources:	None	Expenditure Drivers:	Personnel costs, Number of offenders requiring assessments, Mandates from State Boards.
Revenue Drivers:	Numbers of convictions, Collection rates, Adjustments for indigency, Terminations	Long Bill Groups:	Sex Offender Assessment
Surcharge Information:	Surcharges vary from \$150 for a class 3 misdemeanor to \$3,000 for a class 2 felony conviction.		

Revenue and Expenditure Trend Information

Fund Balance History



6-11

Cash Fund Reserve Balance

The Sex Offender Surcharge Fund is not subject to the 16.5% target reserve. Pursuant to 24-75-402 (2)(e)(II), fees do not include "any monies received through the imposition of penalties or fines or surcharges imposed on any person convicted of a crime."

**Schedule 11.A
Cash Fund Report**

**ALCOHOL/DRUG DRIVING SAFETY CASH FUND - #118
Section 42-4-1307(10) C.R.S.**

Money is available to the Judicial Branch and the Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse (ADAD) for the administration of the alcohol and drug driving safety program. The two agencies jointly develop and maintain criteria for evaluation techniques, treatment referral, data report and program evaluation.

Fund Information

Revenue Sources: All DWAI/DUI offenders are assessed an alcohol and drug evaluation fee. This fee is deposited into this fund.

Expenditures: Personal services and operating expenses of 91.8 FTE to evaluate and monitor offenders convicted of DWAI/DUI and sentenced to education and treatment programs. ADAD uses resources for data management and also to license treatment agencies delivering treatment to DWAI/DUI offenders.

Non-Fee Sources: None

Expenditure Drivers: Personnel costs, Number of offenders sentenced to the ADDS program, Monitoring and evaluation costs, Level and intensity of supervision

Revenue Drivers: Number of DWAI/DUI convictions, Collection rates, Terminations

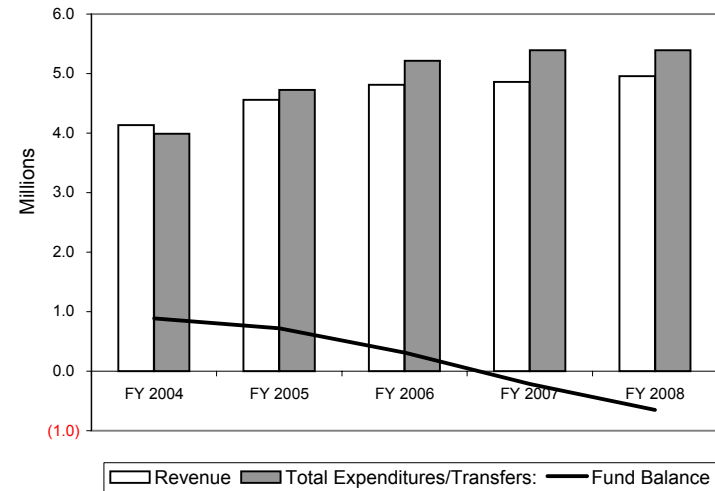
Long Bill Groups: Alcohol and Drug Driving Safety Program (ADDS)

Fee Information:	<u>FY 2004</u>	<u>FY 2005</u>	<u>FY 2006</u>	<u>FY 2007</u>
Evaluation Fee	156.00	181.00	181.00	181.00

Revenue and Expenditure Trend Information

	Actual FY 2004	Actual FY 2005	Projected FY 2006	Projected FY 2007	Projected FY 2008
<u>Beginning Fund Balance</u>	737,355	886,423	719,041	313,942	(217,388)
Revenue	4,136,779	4,559,150	4,811,672	4,859,789	4,956,984
Expenditures:					
Program Costs	3,545,856	4,086,418	4,267,975	4,360,887	4,360,887
Indirect Costs	20,862	199,121	256,516	290,720	290,720
Central Pots	0	0	251,287	298,518	298,518
SB03-191					
Transfer to ADAD	420,993	440,993	440,993	440,993	440,993
Total Expenditures/Transfers:	3,987,711	4,726,532	5,216,771	5,391,119	5,391,119
Fund Balance	886,423	719,041	313,942	(217,388)	(651,522)
Reserve increase/(decrease)	149,068	(167,382)	(405,099)	(531,330)	(434,134)

Fund Balance History



II-10

Cash Fund Reserve Balance

The ADDS Fund is not subject to the 16.5% target reserve. Pursuant to 24-75-402 (2)(e)(II), fees do not include "any monies received through the imposition of penalties or fines or surcharges imposed on any person convicted of a crime."

**Schedule 11.A
Cash Fund Report**

**OFFICE OF DISPUTE RESOLUTION CASH FUND - #286
Section 13-22-310 C.R.S.**

Prior to FY2006, money was available to fund the Office of Dispute Resolution in order to make available dispute resolution programs throughout the state to the benefit of court users, court employees and to help improve the overall court process through the use of dispute resolution practices. As of FY2006, the cash fund was abolished and the program was moved into the Trial Court program line and is now general funded.

Fund Information

Revenue Sources: Beginning in FY2006, users of dispute resolution services pay the mediation professionals directly. No revenues are received into this fund.

Expenditures: Beginning in FY2006, the mediation program is general funded within the Trial Court Program line.

Non-Fee Sources: N/A

Expenditure Drivers: N/A

Revenue Drivers: N/A

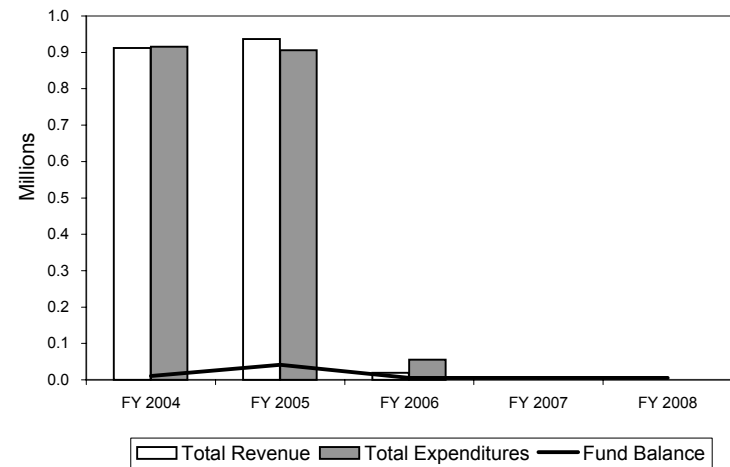
Long Bill Groups: None

Fee Information: (per party/hour)	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2006
Civil and Probate	75.00	75.00	N/A	N/A
Dom Relations/Juv/Criminal	50.00	50.00	N/A	N/A
District Court Criminal	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A
Dependency and Neglect	50.00	50.00	N/A	N/A
County Court Civil and Criminal	50.00	50.00	N/A	N/A

Revenue and Expenditure Trend Information

	Actual FY 2004	Actual FY 2005	Projected FY 2006	Projected FY 2007	Projected FY 2008
<u>Beginning Fund Balance</u>	<u>13,775</u>	<u>10,359</u>	<u>41,291</u>	<u>5,216</u>	<u>5,216</u>
Revenue	854,580	936,829	19,460		
Grants	57,150	0	0		
Total Revenue	911,730	936,829	19,460		
Expenditures:					
Program Costs	864,082	900,384	0	ODR Program transferred to General Fund.	
Indirect Costs	4,831	5,513	55,536		
Central Pots	0	0	0		
Grant Expenditures Decision Item	46,233	0	0		
Total Expenditures	915,146	905,897	55,536	0	0
Fund Balance	10,359	41,291	5,216	5,216	5,216
Reserve increase/(decrease)	(3,416)	30,932	(36,076)		

Fund Balance History



Cash Fund Reserve Balance

	Actual FY 2004	Actual FY 2005	Estimate FY 2006	Request FY 2007	Projected FY 2008
Target Fee Reserve Bal (16.5%)	117,591	142,574	148,563	0	0
Actual Reserve	10,359	41,291	5,216	5,216	5,216
Action	N/A beginning in FY2006, program transferred to Trial Courts and is general funded				

**Schedule 11.A
Cash Fund Report**

**FAMILY FRIENDLY COURT PROGRAM CASH FUND - #15H
Section 13-3-113 (6) C.R.S.**

Money is available for granting from the State Court Administrator's Office to Judicial Districts around the state in order to implement or enhance family-friendly court programs.

Fund Information

Revenue Sources: A \$1.00 surcharge on traffic violations was implemented through HB02-1101 [42-4-1701 (4)(a)(VI), C.R.S.]. This surcharge is deposited into the fund.

Expenditures: This fund provides grants to various court districts throughout the state to help the development and implementation of programs and services that support the concept of family-friendly courts. Programs include supervised exchanges, supervised visitation or parent time, daycare and information centers located within or near the courthouse and the designation of child waiting rooms within the courthouse among others.

Non-Fee Sources: Interest, Gifts, Grants, Donations

Expenditure Drivers: Cost and scope of family-friendly programs throughout the Judicial districts, Number of districts requesting family-friendly funding.

Revenue Drivers: Number of traffic violations, Conviction rate, Assessment of surcharge.

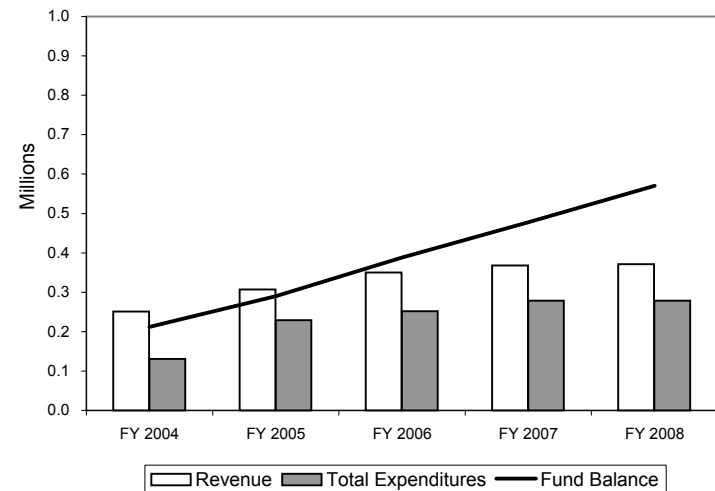
Long Bill Groups: Family Friendly Courts

Fee Information:	<u>FY 2004</u>	<u>FY 2005</u>	<u>FY 2006</u>	<u>FY 2007</u>
Surcharge Amount	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Revenue and Expenditure Trend Information

	Actual FY 2004	Actual FY 2005	Projected FY 2006	Projected FY 2007	Projected FY 2008
<u>Beginning Fund Balance</u>	<u>92,350</u>	<u>212,404</u>	<u>290,324</u>	<u>388,285</u>	<u>477,301</u>
Revenue	250,877	307,015	350,161	367,669	371,346
Expenditures:					
Program Costs	130,823	229,095	252,200	252,200	252,200
Indirect Costs			0	26,453	26,453
Decision Items/Legislation					
Total Expenditures	130,823	229,095	252,200	278,653	278,653
Fund Balance	212,404	290,324	388,285	477,301	569,994
Reserve increase/(decrease)	120,054	77,920	97,961	89,016	92,693

Fund Balance History



Cash Fund Reserve Balance

The Family Friendly Cash Fund is not subject to the 16.5% target reserve. Pursuant to 24-75-402 (2)(e)(II), fees do not include "any monies received through the imposition of penalties or fines or surcharges imposed on any person convicted of a crime."

**Schedule 11.A
Cash Fund Report**

**JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE CASH FUND - #13C
Section 13-5.5-107 C.R.S.**

Money is available for use by the State Commission on Judicial Performance for the purpose of evaluating district and county judges, Supreme Court Justices, and Appellate Court Judges.

Fund Information

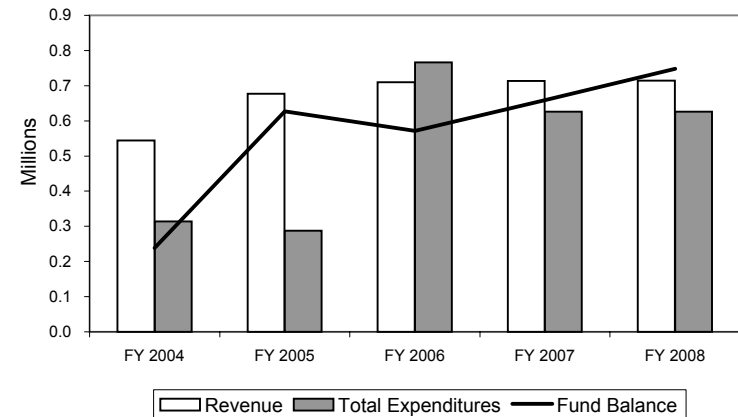
Revenue Sources:	In FY 2003, HB03-1378 was passed and increased criminal and traffic court docket fees. The fee increase is deposited into this fund.	Expenditures:	This fund supports 1.0 FTE to coordinate and administer the Judicial Performance evaluation process. Funds also pay for evaluation services and surveys associated with Judicial retention.	
Non-Fee Sources:	Interest, Grants, Private Funds.	Expenditure Drivers:	Personnel costs, Evaluation service costs, Cost of printing/distributing evaluation results.	
Revenue Drivers:	Caseload for District and County Criminal Court and Traffic Infraction cases	Long Bill Groups:	Judicial Performance	
Docket Fee Information:	<u>FY 2003</u> <u>FY 2004</u> <u>FY 2005</u> <u>FY 2006</u>			
<i>District Criminal Fee Increase</i>	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
<i>County Criminal Fee Increase</i>	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
<i>Traffic Docket Fee Increase</i>	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00

11-13

Revenue and Expenditure Trend Information

	Actual FY 2004	Actual FY 2005	Projected FY 2006	Projected FY 2007	Projected FY 2008
<u>Beginning Fund Balance</u>	<u>8,129</u>	<u>238,177</u>	<u>626,899</u>	<u>571,254</u>	<u>659,202</u>
Revenue	543,988	676,611	710,163	713,714	714,428
Expenditures:					
Program Costs	313,940	282,376	563,520	565,997	565,997
Roll Forward			145,440		
Indirect Costs	0	0	52,638	54,853	54,853
Central Pots	0	5,513	4,210	4,916	4,916
Total Expenditures	313,940	287,889	765,807	625,766	625,766
Fund Balance	238,177	626,899	571,254	659,202	747,864
Reserve increase/(decrease)	230,048	388,722	(55,644)	87,948	88,661

Fund Balance History



Cash Fund Reserve Balance

The Judicial Performance Cash Fund is not subject to the 16.5% target reserve. Pursuant to 24-75-402 (2)(e)(II), fees do not include "any monies received through the imposition of penalties or fines or surcharges imposed on any person convicted of a crime."

**Schedule 11.A
Cash Fund Report**

**JUDICIAL STABILIZATION CASH FUND - #16D
Section 13-32-101 (1.5), C.R.S.**

This fund was established through SB03-186, which increased court docket fees in order to offset general fund expenditures that support Trial Court personal services and operating costs.

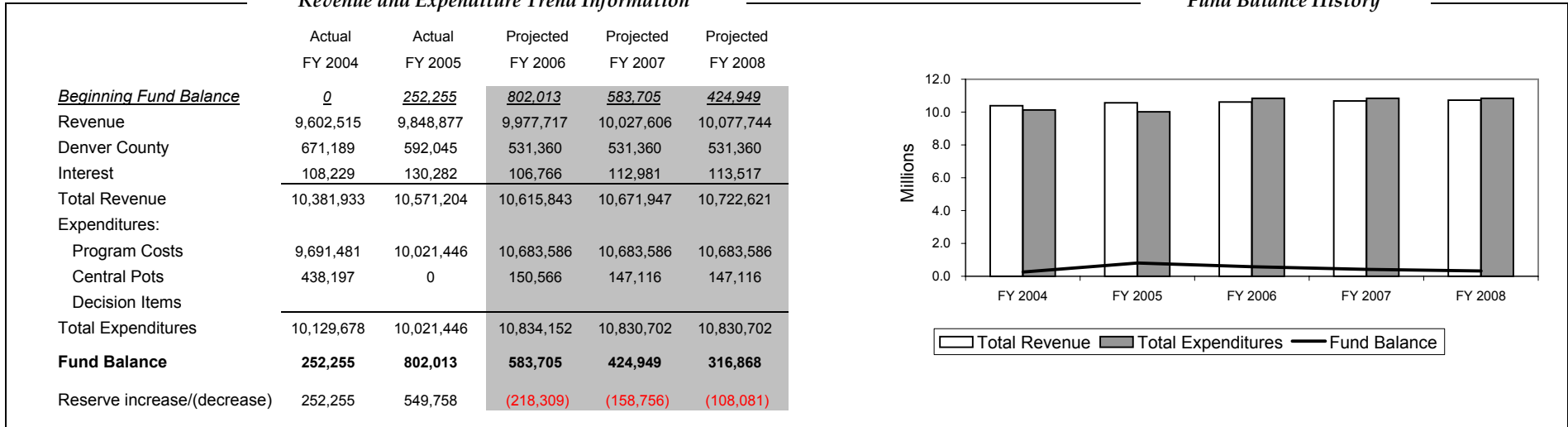
Fund Information

Revenue Sources:	SB03-186 increased certain civil docket fees to help offset general funding of trial court activities. The fee increases are deposited into this fund.	Expenditures:	This fund supports the personal services costs associated with 86.9 trial court FTE. Additionally, trial court operating expenses are supported through this cash fund.
Non-Fee Sources:	Interest	Expenditure Drivers:	Personnel costs, operating costs
Revenue Drivers:	Caseload, Court docket fee amount	Programs:	Partial funding of Trial Court personal services and operating programs.
Docket Fee Increases:			
Small Claims Cases:	<i>Varies from 5 - \$15 depending on filing</i>		
Divorce/Separation Cases:	<i>Varies from \$25 - \$45 depending on filing</i>		
District Court Juvenile:	<i>Varies from \$25 - \$5 depending on filing</i>		
County Court Civil:	<i>Varies from \$10 - \$45 depending on filing</i>		
District Court Civil:	<i>Varies from \$10 - \$90 depending on filing</i>		

11-14

Revenue and Expenditure Trend Information

Fund Balance History



Cash Fund Reserve Balance

	Actual FY 2004	Actual FY 2005	Projected FY 2006	Projected FY 2007	Projected FY 2008
Target Fee Reserve Bal. (16.5%)	437,549	1,599,094	1,653,539	1,762,792	1,762,792
Actual Reserve	252,255	802,013	583,705	424,949	316,868
Action			In Compliance		

**Schedule 11.A
Cash Fund Report**

**LAW LIBRARY FUND - #700
Section 13-2-120, C.R.S.**

Money is available to purchase law library books, pay for brief-binding expenses, pay for the purchase and maintenance of library bookcases, catalogues, furniture, fixtures and other equipment and for other such library services.

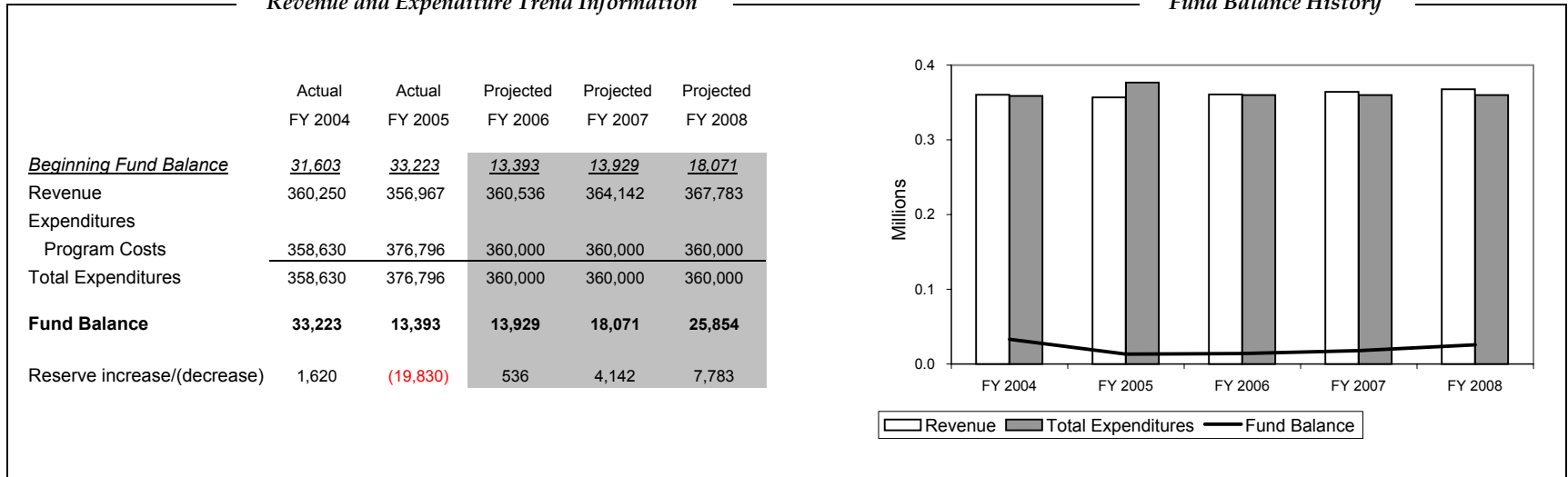
Fund Information

Revenue Sources:	The appellate court filing fees and cost recoveries from copier charges are deposited into this fund.	Expenditures:	The money in this fund exclusively funds new/replacement books and magazine subscriptions for the Law Library.
Non-Fee Sources:	None	Expenditure Drivers:	Cost of new and replacement books and subscriptions, maintenance costs, cost of other library operating expenses.
Revenue Drivers:	Caseload, amount of copier recoveries.	Programs:	Appellate Court Law Library.

Fee Information:	<u>FY 2004</u>	<u>FY 2005</u>	<u>FY 2006</u>	<u>FY 2007</u>
Supreme Court Appellant	150.00	225.00	225.00	225.00
Court of Appeals Appellant	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00
Both Court's Appellee	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00
Copier Recoveries (per page)	.25-.75	.25-.75	.25-.75	.25-.75

Revenue and Expenditure Trend Information

Fund Balance History



Cash Fund Reserve Balance

The Law Library Cash Fund is not subject to the 16.5% target reserve. These moneys are continuously appropriated by permanent statute or constitutional provision and are provided for informational purposes only.

**Schedule 11.A
Cash Fund Report**

**CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION CASH FUND - #717
Colorado Rules of Civil Procedure, Chapter 20, Rule 260.3**

Continuing Legal Education is a court-mandated program whereby all Colorado attorneys must attend legal educational programs in order to remain current in the law. Money in this fund is not deposited with the State Treasurer and these funds are part of the Supreme Court's constitutional responsibility for regulating the practice of law in the State of Colorado.

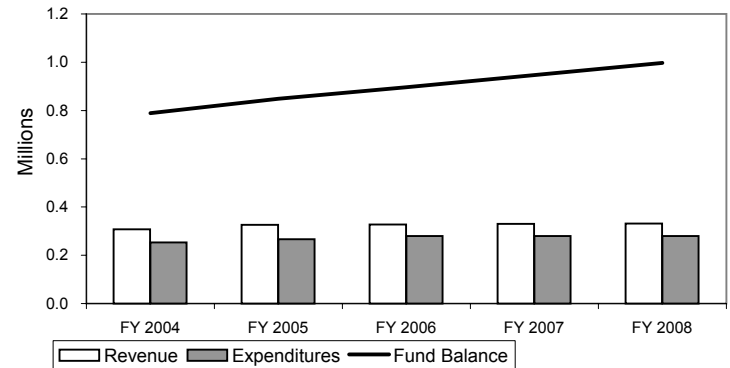
Fund Information

Revenue Sources:	Attorneys must pay an annual registration fee and \$10 of that fee is deposited into this fund.	Expenditures:	This fund supports 4.0 FTE to administer the Continuing Legal Education Program.	
Non-Fee Sources:	None	Expenditure Drivers:	Personnel costs, costs of providing CLE seminars and classes.	
Revenue Drivers:	Number of registered attorneys	Programs:	Continuing Legal Education	
Fee Information:	<u>FY 2004</u>	<u>FY 2005</u>	<u>FY 2006</u>	<u>FY 2007</u>
Registration Fee Portion	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

Revenue and Expenditure Trend Information

	Actual FY 2004	Actual FY 2005	Projected FY 2006	Projected FY 2007	Projected FY 2008
<u>Beginning Fund Balance</u>	<u>733,843</u>	<u>788,993</u>	<u>849,064</u>	<u>896,972</u>	<u>946,520</u>
Revenue	308,016	326,277	327,909	329,548	331,196
Expenditures	252,866	266,207	280,000	280,000	280,000
Fund Balance	788,993	849,064	896,972	946,520	997,716
Reserve increase/(decrease)	55,150	60,071	47,909	49,548	51,196

Fund Balance History



Cash Fund Reserve Balance

The Continuing Legal Education Cash Fund is not subject to the 16.5% target reserve. These moneys are continuously appropriated by permanent statute or constitutional provision and are provided for informational purposes only.

**Schedule 11.A
Cash Fund Report**

**LAW EXAMINER FUND - #718
Colorado Rules of Civil Procedure, Chapter 18, Rule 201.2**

The Board of Law Examiners exists to conduct the bi-annual Colorado Bar Examination. Money in this fund is not deposited with the State Treasurer and these funds are part of the Supreme Court's constitutional responsibility for regulating the practice of law in the State of Colorado.

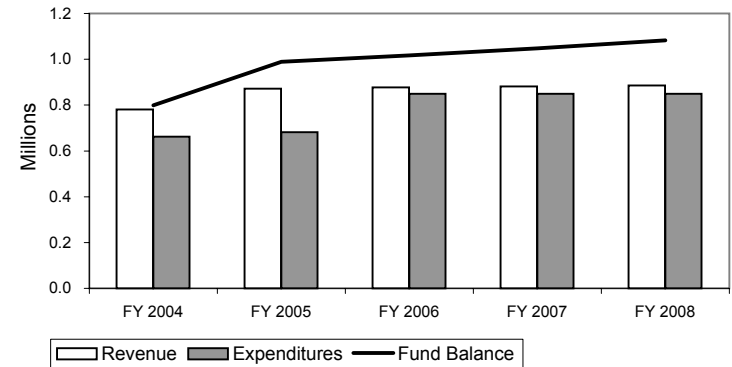
Fund Information

Revenue Sources:	Application fees for Law examinations and other various fees.	Expenditures:	This fund supports 8.2 FTE to administer the Board of Law Examiner Program.	
Non-Fee Sources:	None	Expenditure Drivers:	Personnel costs	
Revenue Drivers:	Number of people applying to take the law exam.	Programs:	Board of Law Examiners	
Fee Information:	<u>FY 2003</u>	<u>FY 2004</u>	<u>FY 2005</u>	<u>FY 2006</u>
Non-Atty Law Exam Fee	475.00	475.00	475.00	475.00
Attorney Law Exam Fee	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00

Revenue and Expenditure Trend Information

	Actual FY 2004	Actual FY 2005	Projected FY 2006	Projected FY 2007	Projected FY 2008
<u>Beginning Fund Balance</u>	<u>680,707</u>	<u>799,434</u>	<u>989,679</u>	<u>1,016,368</u>	<u>1,047,440</u>
Revenue	781,463	872,327	876,689	881,072	885,478
Expenditures	662,736	682,082	850,000	850,000	850,000
Fund Balance	799,434	989,679	1,016,368	1,047,440	1,082,918
Reserve increase/(decrease)	118,727	190,245	26,689	31,072	35,478

Fund Balance History



Cash Fund Reserve Balance

The Law Examiner Cash Fund is not subject to the 16.5% target reserve. These moneys are continuously appropriated by permanent statute or constitutional provision and are provided for informational purposes only.

**Schedule 11.A
Cash Fund Report**

**ATTORNEY REGULATION CASH FUND - #716
Colorado Rules of Civil Procedure, Chapter 20, Rule 251.2**

The Attorney Regulation Council and presiding disciplinary judge exist to prosecute attorneys accused of committing ethical violations. The Attorney Regulation Council is also the prosecutor in unauthorized practice of law cases. Money in this fund is not deposited with the State Treasurer and these funds are part of the Supreme Court's constitutional responsibility for regulating the practice of law in the State of Colorado.

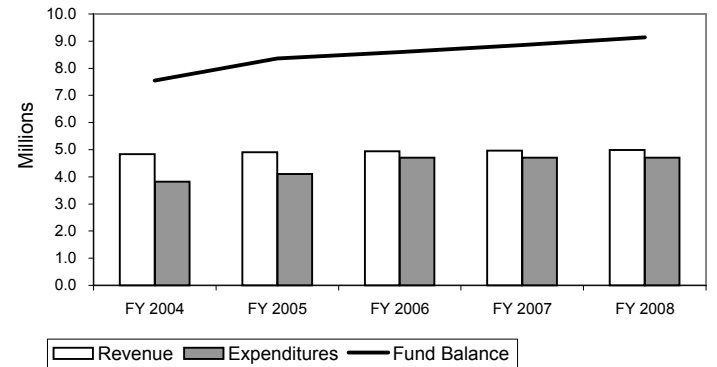
Fund Information

Revenue Sources:	Colorado Attorneys pay an annual registration fee that is deposited into this fund.	Expenditures:	This fund supports 35.5 FTE to administer the Attorney Regulation Program.	
Non-Fee Sources:	None	Expenditure Drivers:	Personnel costs, Amount and quality of regulation needed/provided.	
Revenue Drivers:	Number of attorneys paying registration fee, amount of registration fee.	Programs:	Attorney Regulation Program	
Fee Information:	<u>FY 2004</u> <u>FY 2005</u> <u>FY 2006</u> <u>FY 2007</u>			
Attorney Registration Fee	195.00	195.00	225.00	225.00
Single Client Fee (annual fee)	725.00	725.00	725.00	725.00
Pro Hac Vice Fee (per case)	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00

Revenue and Expenditure Trend Information

	Actual FY 2004	Actual FY 2005	Projected FY 2006	Projected FY 2007	Projected FY 2008
<u>Beginning Fund Balance</u>	<u>6,537,092</u>	<u>7,551,340</u>	<u>8,361,391</u>	<u>8,596,752</u>	<u>8,856,790</u>
Revenue	4,830,832	4,910,807	4,935,361	4,960,038	4,984,838
Expenditures	3,816,584	4,100,756	4,700,000	4,700,000	4,700,000
Fund Balance	7,551,340	8,361,391	8,596,752	8,856,790	9,141,628
Reserve increase/(decrease)	1,014,248	810,051	235,361	260,038	284,838

Fund Balance History



Cash Fund Reserve Balance

The Attorney Regulation Cash Fund is not subject to the 16.5% target reserve. These moneys are continuously appropriated by permanent statute or constitutional provision and are provided for informational purposes only.

**Schedule 11.A
Cash Fund Report**

**PERSISTENT DRUNK DRIVER CASH FUND - #11Y
Section 42-3-130.5 (1), C.R.S.**

Money is available to pay for costs incurred as a result of persistent drunk drivers. Costs include treatment compliance, program support, public education and computer programming.

Fund Information

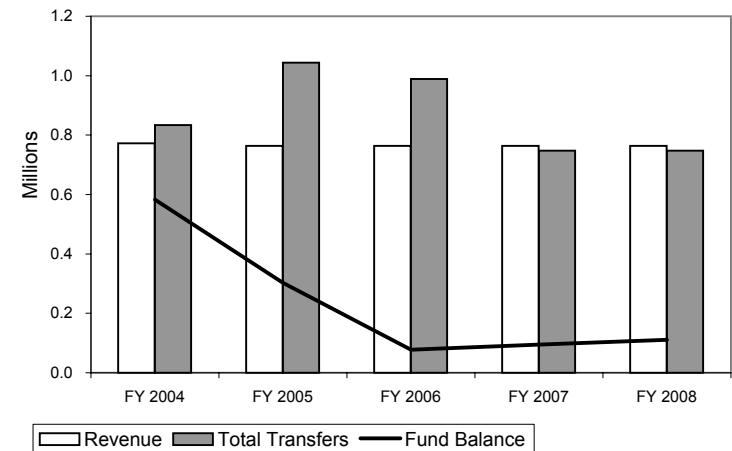
Revenue Sources:	People convicted of DUI, DUI per se, and DWAI are assessed a penalty surcharge which is deposited into this fund.	Expenditures:	The Judicial Branch has no spending authority from this fund. Annual transfers to the Departments of Human Services, Revenue and Transportation are made to support their persistent drunk driving programs.
Non-Fee Sources:	None	Expenditure Drivers:	N/A
Revenue Drivers:	Caseload, conviction rates, collection rates	Long Bill Groups:	None
Surcharge Information:	The Surcharge amount varies from \$25.00 - \$500.00 and is assessed at the court's discretion.		

Revenue and Expenditure Trend Information

	Actual FY 2004	Actual FY 2005	Projected FY 2006	Projected FY 2007	Projected FY 2008
<u>Beginning Fund Balance</u>	<u>644,031</u>	<u>582,372</u>	<u>302,266</u>	<u>78,070</u>	<u>94,263</u>
Revenue	772,524	764,158	764,158	764,158	764,158
Transfers:					
Dept. of Revenue	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Dept. of Transportation*	100,000	100,000	0	0	0
Human Services*	732,183	942,264	986,354	745,965	745,965
Total Transfers	834,183	1,044,264	988,354	747,965	747,965
Fund Balance	582,372	302,266	78,070	94,263	110,456
Reserve increase/(decrease)	(61,659)	(280,106)	(224,196)	16,193	16,193

* includes OSPB approved decision items in projected FY 2006

Fund Balance History



Cash Fund Reserve Balance

The Persistent Drunk Driver Cash Fund is not subject to the 16.5% target reserve. Pursuant to 24-75-402 (2)(e)(II), fees do not include "any monies received through the imposition of penalties or fines or surcharges imposed on any person convicted of a crime."

**Schedule 11.A
Cash Fund Report**

**ANIMAL CRUELTY CASH FUND - #11H
Sections 18-9-202 (2)(a.5)(I)(A) and 18-9-201.7 C.R.S**

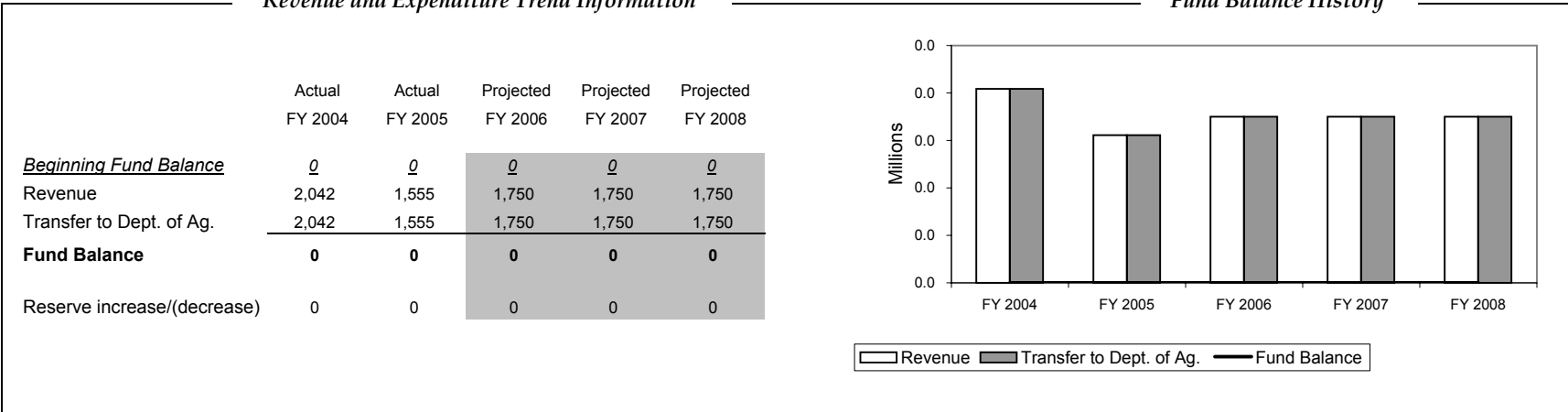
This fund is used to support the care, treatment, or shelter of any animal that is the subject of cruelty and to pay the costs of court-ordered anger management treatment programs and other psychological evaluations and counseling for juveniles and indigent persons convicted or or adjudicated as juvenile delinquents for acts of cruelty to animals.

Fund Information

Revenue Sources:	Any person convicted of committing cruelty to animals pays a surcharge into this fund.	Expenditures:	At the end of each fiscal year, unexpended and unencumbered funds are to be given to the Department of Agriculture, Animal Protection Fund.
Non-Fee Sources:	Interest, Gifts, Grants and Donations	Expenditure Drivers:	N/A
Revenue Drivers:	Conviction rates, Collection rates.	Programs:	None
Fee Information:	Convicted offenders can pay a surcharge up to the amount of \$400.00		

Revenue and Expenditure Trend Information

Fund Balance History



11-20

Cash Fund Reserve Balance

The Animal Cruelty Cash Fund is not subject to the 16.5% target reserve. Pursuant to 24-75-402 (2)(e)(II), fees do not include "any monies received through the imposition of penalties or fines or surcharges imposed on any person convicted of a crime."

**Schedule 11.A
Cash Fund Report**

**OFFENDER IDENTIFICATION CASH FUND - #12Y
Section 24-33.5-415.6, C.R.S**

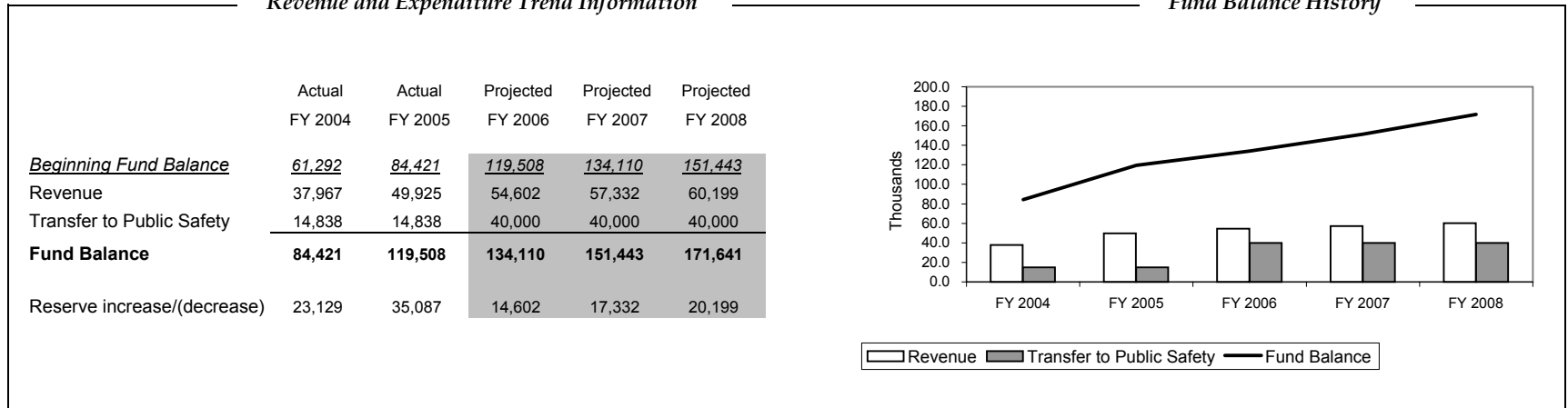
Money from this fund is transferred to the Department of Public Safety to pay for costs incurred for genetic testing, pursuant to sections 16-11-102.3, 16-11-104 (1)(a)(II) and 16-11-204.3 (1)(b) and (1) (b.5) C.R.S.

Fund Information

Revenue Sources:	Offenders are required to pay the fee associated with genetic testing. That fee is deposited into this fund.	Expenditures:	The Judicial Branch has no spending authority from this fund. Money in the fund pays for genetic testing of offenders.
Non-Fee Sources:	None	Expenditure Drivers:	N/A
Revenue Drivers:	Collection rates, number of offenders ordered for genetic testing	Long Bill Groups:	None
Fee Information:	<u>FY 2003</u> <u>FY 2004</u> <u>FY 2005</u> <u>FY 2006</u>		
	Testing Fee 128.00 128.00 128.00 128.00		

Revenue and Expenditure Trend Information

Fund Balance History



Cash Fund Reserve Balance

The Offender Identification Cash Fund is not subject to the 16.5% target reserve. Pursuant to 24-75-402 (2)(e)(II), fees do not include "any monies received through the imposition of penalties or fines or surcharges imposed on any person convicted of a crime."

**Schedule 11.A
Cash Fund Report**

**YOUTH OFFENDER CASH FUND - #291
Section 18-22-103 (3), C.R.S.**

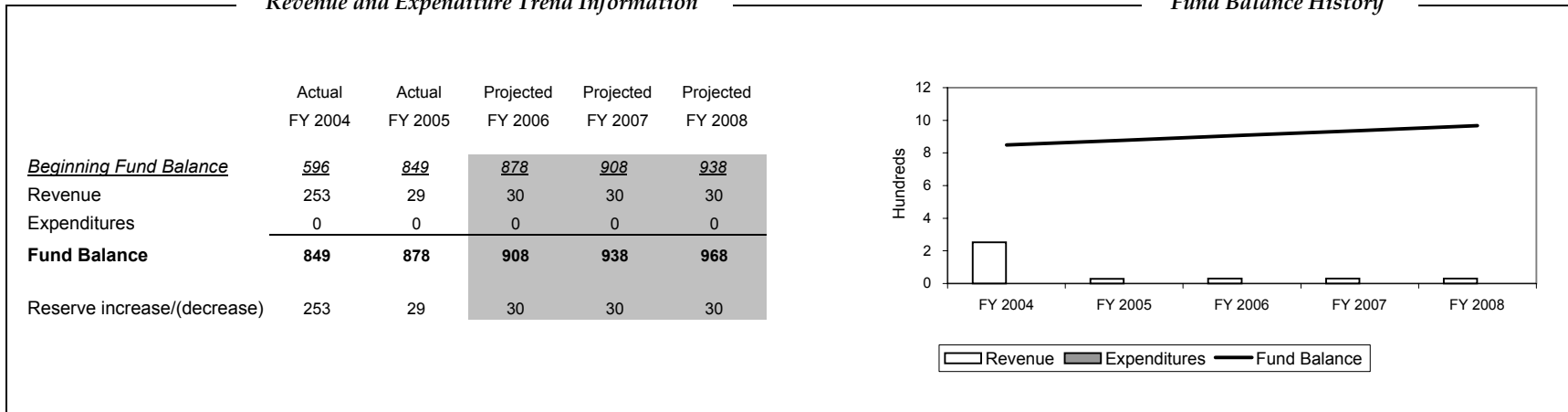
The purpose of this fund is to require, as much as possible, that juveniles convicted as adults of violent crimes pay for the cost of rehabilitation, education and treatment services. Money from this fund is appropriated to the Department of Corrections for services related to youthful offenders sentenced to a youthful offender system or committed to the Department of Human Services.

Fund Information

Revenue Sources:	Each juvenile convicted as an adult of a violent crime pays a surcharge in an amount equal to any fine imposed.	Expenditures:	The Judicial Branch has no spending authority from this fund. 5% of the surcharge is retained by the clerk for administrative costs incurred and subsequently credited to the general fund.
Non-Fee Sources:	None	Expenditure Drivers:	N/A
Revenue Drivers:	Conviction rates, Collection rates, Amount of surcharge imposed.	Long Bill Groups:	None
Surcharge Information:	The surcharge varies depending on the crime and the amount of fine imposed by the court.		

Revenue and Expenditure Trend Information

Fund Balance History



Cash Fund Reserve Balance

The Youthful Offender Fund is not subject to the 16.5% target reserve. Pursuant to 24-75-402 (2)(e)(II), fees do not include "any monies received through the imposition of penalties or fines or surcharges imposed on any person convicted of a crime."

SCHEDULE 5
Summary Tables

Health/Dental/Life	Total Funds	GF	CF	CFE	FF
Actual FY 03-04					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$73,945	73,945			
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$138,368	138,368			
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration	\$162,241	162,241			
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$101,906		101,906		
(C) Judicial/Heritage Complex	\$62	62			
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$113,214	113,214			
(4) TRIAL COURTS (including Mandated)	\$3,821,309	3,383,112	438,197		
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$1,282,314	1,282,314			
Department Total FY03-04	\$5,693,359	\$5,153,256	\$540,103	\$0	\$0

Actual FY 04-05					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$86,161	\$86,161			
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$186,808	\$186,808			
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration*	\$213,923	\$213,923			
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$132,824		\$132,824		
(C) Judicial Performance*	\$2,234		\$2,234		
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$66,001	\$66,001			
(4) TRIAL COURTS (including Mandated)	\$4,019,700	\$4,019,700			
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$1,733,654	\$1,476,297	\$257,357		
(6) UNALLOCATED	\$0				
Department Total FY04-05	\$6,441,305	\$6,048,890	\$392,415	\$0	\$0

**In FY2005, Judicial Heritage became part of Administration and Judicial Performance became its own long bill line.*

SCHEDULE 5
Summary Tables

Health/Dental/Life	Total Funds	GF	CF	CFE	FF
Appropriation FY 05-06					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$120,844	120,844			
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$247,885	247,885			
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration	\$181,266	181,266			
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$120,417	\$3,099	117,319		
(C) Judicial Performance	\$1,695		\$1,695		
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$132,619	132,619			
(4) TRIAL COURTS (including Mandated)	\$5,033,589	4,886,263	147,327		
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$2,959,478	2,703,649	255,829		
Department Total FY05-06*	\$8,797,794	\$8,275,624	\$522,170	\$0	\$0

*In FY2006, the Office of Dispute Resolution was merged with Trial Court and was General Funded.

Request FY 06-07					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$136,131	136,131			
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$279,243	279,243			
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration	\$204,196	204,196			
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$120,642	3,491	117,151		
(C) Judicial Performance	\$1,693		1,693		
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$149,395	149,395			
(4) TRIAL COURTS (including Mandated)	\$5,635,099	5,487,983	147,116		
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$3,270,458	3,014,995	255,464		
Department Total FY06-07*	\$9,796,858	\$9,275,434	\$521,424	\$0	\$0

*FY07 totals do not include decision items

SCHEDULE 5
Summary Tables

Short-Term Disability	Total Funds	GF	CF	CFE	FF
Actual FY 03-04					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$1,949	1,949			
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$4,314	4,314			
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration	\$4,596	4,596			
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$0				
(C) Judicial/Heritage Complex	\$162	162			
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$3,294	3,294			
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$91,725	91,725			
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$50,423	50,423			
Department Total FY03-04	\$156,463	\$156,463	\$0	\$0	

Actual FY 04-05					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$2,151	2,151			
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$4,456	4,456			
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration*	\$4,946	4,946			
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$3,245			3,245	
(C) Judicial Performance*	\$113			\$113	
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$3,243	3,243			
(4) TRIAL COURTS (including Mandated)	\$96,015	\$96,015			
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$54,786	\$54,786			
Department Total FY04-05	\$168,955	165,597	\$3,358	\$0	

**In FY2005, Judicial Heritage became part of Administration and Judicial Performance became its own long bill line.*

SCHEDULE 5
Summary Tables

Short-Term Disability	Total Funds	GF	CF	CFE	FF
Appropriation FY 05-06					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$2,707	2,707			
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$5,415	5,415			
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration	\$4,949	4,949			
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$2,664	85	2,579		
(C) Judicial Performance	\$37		37		
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$3,621	3,621			
(4) TRIAL COURTS (including Mandated)	\$117,134	113,894	3,239		
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$75,993	70,368	5,625		
Department Total FY05-06*	\$212,521	\$201,040	\$11,481	\$0	

*In FY2006, the Office of Dispute Resolution was merged with Trial Court and was General Funded.

Request FY 06-07					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$3,910	3,910			
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$8,497	8,497			
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration	\$6,307	6,307			
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$4,186	-	4,186		
(C) Judicial Performance	\$126		126		
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$4,277	4,277			
(4) TRIAL COURTS (including Mandated)	\$135,053	135,053	-		
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$77,123	68,330	8,793		
Department Total FY06-07*	\$239,479	\$226,374	\$13,105	\$0	

*FY07 totals do not include decision items

SCHEDULE 5
Summary Tables

Salary Survey	Total Funds	GF	CF	CFE	FF
Actual FY 03-04					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$0				
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$0				
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration	\$0				
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$0				
(C) Judicial/Heritage Complex	\$0				
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$0				
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$0				
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$0				
Department Total FY03-04	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Actual FY 04-05					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$89,116	89,116			
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$110,819	110,819			
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration*	\$132,945	132,945			
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$33,458		33,458		
(C) Judicial Performance*	\$3,166		3,166		
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$1,276	1,276			
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$3,230,761	3,230,761			
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$108,080	108,080			
Department Total FY04-05	\$3,709,621	\$3,672,997	\$36,624	\$0	\$0

*In FY2005, Judicial Heritage became part of Administration and Judicial Performance became its own long bill line.

SCHEDULE 5
Summary Tables

Salary Survey	Total Funds	GF	CF	CFE	FF
Appropriation FY 05-06					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$142,247	\$142,247			
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$171,460	\$171,460			
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration	\$64,314	\$64,314			
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$83,564		\$83,564		
(C) Judicial Performance	\$2,477		\$2,477		
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$86,004	\$86,004			
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$3,681,315	\$3,681,315			
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$467,398	\$320,999	\$146,399		
Department Total FY05-06	\$4,698,780	\$4,466,340	\$232,440	\$0	\$0

*In FY2006, the Office of Dispute Resolution was merged with Trial Court and was General Funded.

Request FY 06-07					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$99,511	99,511			
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$216,248	216,248			
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration	\$144,759	144,759			
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$105,432		105,432		
(C) Judicial Performance	\$3,097		3,097		
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$107,722	107,722			
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$3,430,365	3,430,365			
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$1,906,724	1,720,893	185,832		
Department Total FY06-07	\$6,013,860	\$5,719,499	\$294,361	\$0	\$0

SCHEDULE 5
Summary Tables

Anniversary	Total Funds	GF	CF	CFE	FF
Actual FY 03-04					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$0				
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$0				
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration	\$0				
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$0				
(C) Judicial/Heritage Complex	\$0				
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$0				
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$0				
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$0				
Department Total FY03-04	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Actual FY 04-05					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$18,452	18,452			
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$36,044	36,044			
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration*	\$40,495	40,495			
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$25,000		25,000		
(C) Judicial Performance*	\$0				
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$27,649	27,649			
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$624,357	624,357			
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$438,212	438,212			
Department Total FY04-05	\$1,210,209	\$1,185,209	\$25,000	\$0	\$0

*In FY2005, Judicial Heritage became part of Administration and Judicial Performance became its own long bill line.

SCHEDULE 5
Summary Tables

Anniversary	Total Funds	GF	CF	CFE	FF
Appropriation FY 05-06					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$0				
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$0				
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration	\$0				
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$0				
(C) Judicial Performance	\$0				
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$0				
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$0				
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$0				
Department Total FY05-06	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Request FY 06-07					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$0				
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$0				
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration	\$0				
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$0				
(C) Judicial Performance	\$0				
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$0				
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$0				
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$0				
Department Total FY06-07	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

SCHEDULE 5
Summary Tables

Worker's Compensation	Total Funds	GF	CF	CFE	FF
Actual FY 03-04					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$9,309	\$9,309			
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$19,095	\$19,095			
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration	\$11,457	\$11,457			
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$0	\$0			
(C) Judicial/Heritage Complex	\$955	\$955			
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$10,216	\$10,216			
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$349,839	\$349,839			
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$174,812	\$174,812			
Department Total FY03-04	\$575,681	\$575,681	\$0	\$0	\$0

Actual FY 04-05					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$16,198	\$16,198			
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$33,227	\$33,227			
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration*	\$22,844	\$22,844			
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$0				
(C) Judicial Performance*	\$0				
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$17,776	\$17,776			
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$620,182	\$620,182			
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$304,193	\$304,193			
Department Total FY04-05	\$1,014,420	\$1,014,420	\$0	\$0	\$0

**In FY2005, Judicial Heritage became part of Administration and Judicial Performance became its own long bill line.*

SCHEDULE 5
Summary Tables

Worker's Compensation	Total Funds	GF	CF	CFE	FF
Appropriation FY 05-06					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$20,149	\$20,149			
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$41,332	\$41,332			
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration	\$29,966	\$29,966			
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$0				
(C) Judicial Performance	\$0				
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$22,113	\$22,113			
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$793,106	\$793,106			
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$410,373	\$410,373			
Department Total FY05-06	\$1,317,038	\$1,317,038	\$0	\$0	\$0

Request FY 06-07					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$19,919	\$19,919			
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$40,859	\$40,859			
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration	\$29,622	\$29,622			
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$0				
(C) Judicial Performance	\$0				
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$21,859	\$21,859			
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$784,025	\$784,025			
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$405,674	\$405,674			
Department Total FY06-07	\$1,301,958	\$1,301,958	\$0	\$0	\$0

SCHEDULE 5
Summary Tables

Vehicle Lease Payments	Total Funds	GF	CF	CFE	FF
Actual FY 03-04					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$0				
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$0				
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration	\$0				
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$0				
(C) Judicial/Heritage Complex	\$0				
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$21,570	\$21,570			
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$27,732	\$27,732			
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$27,732	\$27,732			
Department Total FY03-04	\$77,035	\$77,035	\$0	\$0	\$0

Actual FY 04-05					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$0				
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$0				
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration*	\$0				
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$0				
(C) Judicial Performance*	\$0				
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$21,569	\$21,569			
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$27,732	\$27,732			
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$27,732	\$27,732			
Department Total FY04-05	\$77,034	\$77,034	\$0	\$0	\$0

**In FY2005, Judicial Heritage became part of Administration and Judicial Performance became its own long bill line.*

SCHEDULE 5
Summary Tables

Vehicle Lease Payments	Total Funds	GF	CF	CFE	FF
Appropriation FY 05-06					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$0				
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$0				
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration	\$0				
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$0				
(C) Judicial Performance	\$0				
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$22,860	\$22,860			
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$29,392	\$29,392			
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$29,392	\$29,392			
Department Total FY05-06	\$81,645	\$81,645	\$0	\$0	\$0

Request FY 06-07					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$0				
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$0				
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration	\$0				
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$0				
(C) Judicial Performance	\$0				
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$28,175	\$28,175			
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$36,226	\$36,226			
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$36,226	\$36,226			
Department Total FY06-07	\$100,627	\$100,627	\$0	\$0	\$0

SCHEDULE 5
Summary Tables

Leased Space	Total Funds	GF	CF	CFE	FF
Actual FY 03-04					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$0				
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$0				
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration	\$0				
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$558,938	\$538,043	\$20,895		
(C) Judicial/Heritage Complex	\$0				
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$0				
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$0				
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$0				
Department Total FY03-04	\$558,938	\$538,043	\$20,895	\$0	\$0

Actual FY 04-05					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$0				
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$0				
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration*	\$0				
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$551,797	\$530,677	\$21,120		
(C) Judicial Performance*	\$0				
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$0				
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$0				
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$0				
Department Total FY04-05	\$551,797	\$530,677	\$21,120	\$0	\$0

**In FY2005, Judicial Heritage became part of Administration and Judicial Performance became its own long bill line.*

SCHEDULE 5
Summary Tables

Leased Space	Total Funds	GF	CF	CFE	FF
Appropriation FY 05-06					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$0				
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$0				
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration	\$0				
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$568,936	\$546,736	\$22,200		
(C) Judicial Performance	\$0				
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$0				
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$0				
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$0				
Department Total FY05-06	\$568,936	\$546,736	\$22,200	\$0	\$0

Request FY06-07*					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$0				
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$0				
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration	\$0				
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$568,936	\$546,736	\$22,200		
(C) Judicial Performance	\$0				
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$0				
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$0				
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$0				
Department Total FY06-07	\$568,936	\$546,736	\$22,200	\$0	\$0

*Does not include FY2007 decision items

SCHEDULE 5
Summary Tables

Payments to Risk Management	Total Funds	GF	CF	CFE	FF
Actual FY 03-04					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$8,093	\$8,093			
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$16,600	\$16,600			
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration	\$9,960	\$9,960			
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$0	\$0			
(C) Judicial/Heritage Complex	\$830	\$830			
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$8,881	\$8,881			
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$304,140	\$304,140			
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$151,977	\$151,977			
Department Total FY03-04	\$500,482	\$500,482	\$0	\$0	\$0

Actual FY 04-05					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$5,036	\$5,036			
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$10,331	\$10,331			
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration*	\$7,102	\$7,102			
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$0				
(C) Judicial Performance*	\$0	\$0			
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$5,527	\$5,527			
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$192,821	\$192,821			
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$94,577	\$94,577			
Department Total FY04-05	\$315,394	\$315,394	\$0	\$0	\$0

**In FY2005, Judicial Heritage became part of Administration and Judicial Performance became its own long bill line.*

SCHEDULE 5
Summary Tables

Payments to Risk Management	Total Funds	GF	CF	CFE	FF
Appropriation FY 05-06					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$9,603	\$9,603			
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$19,699	\$19,699			
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration	\$14,282	\$14,282			
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$0				
(C) Judicial Performance	\$0				
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$10,539	\$10,539			
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$378,005	\$378,005			
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$195,589	\$195,589			
Department Total FY05-06	\$627,718	\$627,718	\$0	\$0	\$0
Request FY06-07*					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$5,777	\$5,777			
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$11,850	\$11,850			
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration	\$8,591	\$8,591			
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$0				
(C) Judicial Performance	\$0				
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$6,340	\$6,340			
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$227,382	\$227,382			
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$117,653	\$117,653			
Department Total FY06-07	\$377,592	\$377,592	\$0	\$0	\$0

SCHEDULE 5
Summary Tables

GGCC	Total Funds	GF	CF	CFE	FF
Actual FY 03-04					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$0				
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$0				
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration	\$0				
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$0				
(C) Judicial/Heritage Complex	\$0				
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$124,382	\$124,382			
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$0				
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$0				
Department Total FY03-04	\$124,382	\$124,382	\$0	\$0	\$0

Actual FY 04-05					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$0				
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$0				
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration*	\$0				
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$0				
(C) Judicial Performance*	\$0				
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$91,491	\$91,491			
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$0				
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$0				
Department Total FY04-05	\$91,491	\$91,491	\$0	\$0	\$0

**In FY2005, Judicial Heritage became part of Administration and Judicial Performance became its own long bill line.*

SCHEDULE 5
Summary Tables

GGCC	Total Funds	GF	CF	CFE	FF
Appropriation FY 05-06					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$0				
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$0				
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration	\$0				
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$0				
(C) Judicial Performance	\$0				
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$90,951	\$90,951			
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$0				
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$0				
Department Total FY05-06	\$90,951	\$90,951	\$0	\$0	\$0

Request FY06-07*					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$0				
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$0				
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration	\$0				
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$0				
(C) Judicial Performance	\$0				
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$71,377	\$71,377			
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$0				
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$0				
Department Total FY06-07	\$71,377	\$71,377	\$0	\$0	\$0

SCHEDULE 5
Summary Tables

Communication Services Payments	Total Funds	GF	CF	CFE	FF
Actual FY 03-04					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$0				
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$0				
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration	\$0				
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$0				
(C) Judicial/Heritage Complex	\$0				
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$5,148	\$5,148			
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$0				
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$0				
Department Total FY03-04	\$5,148	\$5,148	\$0	\$0	\$0

Actual FY 04-05					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$0				
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$0				
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration*	\$0				
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$0				
(C) Judicial Performance*	\$0				
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$8,193	\$8,193			
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$0				
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$0				
Department Total FY04-05	\$8,193	\$8,193	\$0	\$0	\$0

**In FY2005, Judicial Heritage became part of Administration and Judicial Performance became its own long bill line.*

SCHEDULE 5
Summary Tables

Communication Services Payments	Total Funds	GF	CF	CFE	FF
Appropriation FY 05-06					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$0				
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$0				
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration	\$0				
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$0				
(C) Judicial Performance	\$0				
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$11,393	\$11,393			
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$0				
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$0				
Department Total FY05-06	\$11,393	\$11,393	\$0	\$0	\$0

Request FY06-07*					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$0				
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$0				
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration	\$0				
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$0				
(C) Judicial Performance	\$0				
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$11,509	\$11,509			
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$0				
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$0				
Department Total FY06-07	\$11,509	\$11,509	\$0	\$0	\$0

SCHEDULE 5
Summary Tables

Distribution of Special Bills to Line Item	Total Funds	GF	CF	CFE	FF
Estimate FY05-06					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$0				
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$0				
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration*	\$0				
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$0				
(C) Judicial Performance*	\$0				
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$0				
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$0				
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$0				
Department Total FY 05-06	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

SCHEDULE 5
Summary Tables

Supplementals	Total Funds	GF	CF	CFE	FF
Actual FY 03-04					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$0				
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$0				
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration	\$800,000		\$800,000		
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	(\$337,917)	(\$433,325)	\$95,408		
(C) Judicial/Heritage Complex	\$0				
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$398,540	(\$1,460)	\$400,000		
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$1,405,525	\$742,680	\$662,845	\$309,089	(\$309,089)
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	(\$500,000)			(\$729,044)	\$229,044
Department Total FY02-03	\$1,766,148	\$307,895	\$1,958,253	(\$419,955)	(\$80,045)

Actual FY 04-05					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$0				
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$0				
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration	\$0				
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	(\$706,736)	(\$706,736)			
(C) Judicial/Heritage Complex	\$14,880	\$14,880			
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$545,846	\$220,846	\$325,000		
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$0				
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	(\$862,952)	(\$163,597)	\$15,000	(\$549,355)	(\$165,000)
Department Total FY04-05	(\$1,008,962)	(\$634,607)	\$340,000	(\$549,355)	(\$165,000)

Colorado Judicial Branch

FY 2007 Indirect Cost Allocations

	Total Indirect Cost Assessments				SWIC*				DWIC**	
	CF	CFE	FF	Total	CF	CFE	FF	Total	CF	Total
Family Friendly Court Cash Fund	22,852	3,601	-	26,453	-	3,601	-	3,601	22,852	22,852
Judicial Performance Fund	54,853	-	-	54,853	3,791	-	-	3,791	51,062	51,062
Dispute Resolution Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collection Enhancement Fund	128,585	-	-	128,585	12,782	-	-	12,782	115,803	115,803
Fines Collection Cash Fund	27,079	-	-	27,079	5,767	-	-	5,767	21,312	21,312
Alcohol and Drug Driving Safety Program Fund	287,897	2,823	-	290,720	30,315	2,823	-	33,138	257,582	257,582
Drug Offender Surcharge Fund	116,554	-	-	116,554	7,301	-	-	7,301	109,253	109,253
Offender Services Fund	250,475	-	-	250,475	44,129	-	-	44,129	206,346	206,346
Sex Offender Surcharge Fund	18,498	-	-	18,498	1,159	-	-	1,159	17,339	17,339
Various Federal Grants	-	-	10,335	10,335	-	-	10,335	10,335	-	-
TOTAL	906,794	6,424	10,335	923,553	105,244	6,424	10,335	122,003	801,550	801,550

* SWIC represents:
Common Policy Figure from DPA

** DWIC represents:

Admin Personal Services	MNT
Admin Operating	Hardware/Software Maintenance
IIS Personal Services	Leased Space
Regional Techs	Legal Services
IIS Operating	Lease Purchase
GGCC	Workers Compensation
Communication Services	Risk Management
Telecommunications	Trial Court Admin
	Probation Admin

**COLORADO JUDICIAL BRANCH
FY2007 Salary Adjustments, STD, AED Request**

II-46

PROGRAM	Base		Salary			Total	Total FY07 Salaries	AED 0.75%	STD 0.155%
	Salaries	FTE	Adjustment	PERA	Medicare	Adjustment			
SUPREME COURT	2,423,246	39.0	88,206	10,026	1,279	99,511	2,522,757	18,921	3,910
COURT OF APPEALS	5,265,437	80.0	191,662	21,807	2,779	216,248	5,481,685	41,113	8,497
ADMINISTRATION	3,924,025	58.0	129,715	13,164	1,880	144,759	4,068,784	30,516	6,307
INFORMATION SERVICES	2,651,880	42.8	96,528	9,796	1,398	107,722	2,759,602	20,697	4,277
TRIAL COURTS	83,700,479	1,597.0	3,046,697	339,492	44,176	3,430,365	87,130,844	653,481	135,053
PROBATION	42,363,098	824.3	1,542,017	156,515	22,361	1,720,893	44,083,991	330,630	68,330
TOTAL GENERAL FUND	140,328,165	2,641.1	5,094,826	550,800	73,873	5,719,499	146,047,664	1,095,357	226,374
JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE	78,452	1.0	2,775	282	40	3,097	81,549	588	126
COLLECTIONS INVESTIGATORS	2,595,417	69.2	94,473	9,589	1,370	105,432	2,700,849	19,466	4,186
DRUG OFFENDER ASSESSMENT	595,462	11.5	21,675	2,200	314	24,189	619,651	4,466	960
ADDS	3,612,801	91.8	131,506	13,348	1,906	146,760	3,759,561	27,096	5,827
OFFENDER SERVICES	1,278,616	26.2	13,335	1,354	194	14,883	1,293,499	9,590	2,005
TOTAL CASH FUNDS	190,852,011	3,665.1	263,764	26,773	3,824	294,361	8,455,109	61,206	13,105
GRAND TOTAL	331,180,176	6,306	5,358,590	577,573	77,697	6,013,860	154,502,773	1,156,563	239,479

JUDICIAL BRANCH
FY 2007 SALARY ADJUSTMENT (PBP and Judge salary increase) DETAIL

PROGRAM	FTE	June 30 Base Salary \$	Salary adjustment \$	PERA 13.66% 10.15%	Medicare 1.45%	Total Salary adjustments
SUPREME COURT						
Supreme Court Justice	7.0	840,786	30,605	4,181	444	35,230
Judicial Assistant II	6.0	306,348	11,151	1,132	162	12,445
Judicial Assistant III	1.0	53,609	1,951	198	28	2,177
Appellate Law Clerk	14.0	631,512	22,987	2,333	333	25,653
Clerk of Court	1.0	102,607	3,735	379	54	4,168
Supreme Court Librarian	1.0	66,021	2,403	244	35	2,682
Law Librarian I	1.0	37,430	1,362	138	20	1,520
Law Librarian II	1.0	63,643	2,317	235	34	2,586
Law Library Assistant	1.0	28,303	1,030	105	15	1,150
Court Clerk II	1.0	28,166	1,025	104	15	1,144
Court Clerk III	1.5	65,083	2,369	240	34	2,643
Court Clerk IV	2.0	94,811	3,451	350	50	3,851
Administrative Assistant	0.5	32,298	1,176	119	17	1,312
Associate Staff Attorney	1.0	72,629	2,644	268	38	2,950
Supreme Court Total	39.0	2,423,246	88,206	10,026	1,279	99,511

COURT OF APPEALS						
Court of Appeals Judge	16.0	1,842,571	67,070	9,162	973	77,205
Law Clerk	15.0	690,315	25,127	2,550	364	28,041
Clerk of Court	1.0	102,675	3,737	379	54	4,170
Associate Staff Attorney	14.0	981,512	35,727	3,626	518	39,871
Deputy Chief Staff Attorney	2.0	167,174	6,085	618	88	6,791
Chief Staff Attorney	1.0	90,764	3,304	335	48	3,687
Court Clerk II	2.0	89,906	3,273	332	47	3,652
Court Clerk III	6.0	261,588	9,522	966	138	10,626
Court Clerk IV	1.0	49,858	1,815	184	26	2,025
Unit Supervisor I	1.0	59,434	2,163	220	31	2,414
Editor of Opinions	1.0	86,382	3,144	319	46	3,509
Judicial Assistant I	15.3	615,443	22,402	2,274	325	25,001
Judicial Assistant II	1.0	49,102	1,787	181	26	1,994
Secretary III	1.5	62,176	2,263	230	33	2,526
Secretary IV	0.0		0	0	0	0
Staff Assistant I	2.0	116,538	4,242	431	62	4,735
Court of Appeals Total	79.8	5,265,437	191,662	21,807	2,779	216,248

PROGRAM	FTE	June 30 Base Salary \$	Salary adjustment \$	PERA 13.66% 10.15%	Medicare 1.45%	Total Salary adjustments
ADMINISTRATION						
Account Control Clerk II	2.0	98,616	3,590	364	52	4,006
Accountant I	1.0	54,432	1,981	201	29	2,211
Accountant II	1.0	68,004	2,475	251	36	2,762
Assistant to the State Court Administrator	1.0	65,148	2,371	241	34	2,646
Audit Supervisor	1.0	70,193	2,555	259	37	2,851
Benefits Specialist	1.0	65,148	2,371	241	34	2,646
Budget Officer	1.0	101,719	3,703	376	54	4,133
Budget Analyst I	1.0	66,366	2,416	245	35	2,696
Budget Analyst II	1.6	116,424	4,238	430	61	4,729
Controller	1.0	93,804	3,414	347	50	3,811
Chief Legal Counsel/Legislative Liason	1.0	110,255	4,013	407	58	4,478
Contract Professional			0	0	0	0
Contract - Staff Support			0	0	0	0
Contract Legal Counsel			0	0	0	0
Associate Legal Counsel	2.9	227,217	8,271	839	120	9,230
Legal Assistant	1.0	41,914	1,526	155	22	1,703
Deputy State Court Administrator			0	0	0	0
Director of Discipline Commission	1.0	110,255	4,013	407	58	4,478
Director of Financial Services	1.0	110,255	4,013	407	58	4,478
Director of Human Resources	1.0	109,549	3,988	405	58	4,451
Director of Planning & Analysis	1.0	109,976	4,003	406	58	4,467
Director of Probation Services	1.0	109,144	3,973	403	58	4,434
Education Specialist			0	0	0	0
Facilities Planning Manager	1.0	79,512	2,894	294	42	3,230
Financial Programs Manager	1.0	84,170	3,064	311	44	3,419
Financial Analyst II	1.0	71,520	2,603	264	38	2,905
Financial Technician	2.0	85,368	3,107	315	45	3,467
Human Resources Specialist I	3.0	182,515	6,644	674	96	7,414
Human Resources Specialist II	1.0	67,948	2,473	251	36	2,760
Human Resource Supervisor	1.0	91,160	3,318	337	48	3,703
Internal Auditor	4.0	152,289	5,543	563	80	6,186
Management Analyst I	1.0	48,612	1,769	180	26	1,975
Management Analyst II	6.3	397,644	14,474	1,469	210	16,153
Management Analyst III	3.0	244,536	8,901	903	129	9,933
Management Analyst IV			0	0	0	0
Payroll Specialist	1.0	56,292	2,049	208	30	2,287
PBX Operator	1.0	28,644	1,043	106	15	1,164

PROGRAM	FTE	June 30 Base	Salary	PERA	Medicare	Total
		Salary	adjustment	13.66%	1.45%	Salary
		\$	\$	10.15%		adjustments
Public Access Manager			0	0	0	0
Public Education Coordinator	1.0	85,620	3,117	316	45	3,478
Purchasing Manager	1.0	66,360	2,416	245	35	2,696
Secretary II	0.5	30,376	1,106	112	16	1,234
Secretary III			0	0	0	0
Staff Assistant I	2.0	86,724	3,157	320	46	3,523
Staff Assistant II			0	0	0	0
Staff Development Administrator			0	0	0	0
State Court Administrator	1.0	117,631	4,282	435	62	4,779
Web Administrator	1.0	57,230	2,083	211	30	2,324
Administration Total	54.3	3,762,570	123,915	12,575	1,796	138,286

SPECIAL PURPOSE						
ODR	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Judicial Performance	1.0	76,232	2,775	282	40	3,097
Collections Investigators	69.2	2,595,417	94,473	9,589	1,370	105,432
Special Purpose Total	70.2	2,671,649	97,248	9,871	1,410	108,529

JUDICIAL HERITAGE						
Plant Mechanic Supervisor	1.0	61,194	2,227	226	32	2,485
Plant Mechanic	2.0	98,164	3,573	363	52	3,988
Judicial Heritage Total	3.0	159,359	5,801	589	84	6,474

INFORMATION SERVICES						
ADP Trainer	4.0	256,188	9,325	947	135	10,407
Assistant Systems Administrator	3.0	170,688	6,213	631	90	6,934
Computer Technician I	1.0	54,948	2,000	203	29	2,232
Manager of Customer Relations	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Computer Technician II	6.0	321,120	11,689	1,186	169	13,044
Computer Technician Regional Support	3.8	222,792	8,110	823	118	9,051
Customer Service Coordinator			0	0	0	0
Director of IIS	1.0	110,256	4,013	407	58	4,478
Budget Analyst II	0.0		0	0	0	0
Information Systems Specialist	3.0	133,536	4,861	493	70	5,424
Public Access Analyst	0.0		0	0	0	0
Database Administrator	0.0		0	0	0	0

PROGRAM	FTE	June 30 Base Salary \$	Salary adjustment \$	PERA 13.66% 10.15%	Medicare 1.45%	Total Salary adjustments
Information Systems Specialist Supervisor	1.0	87,828	3,197	324	46	3,567
Inventory Technician			0	0	0	0
Management Analyst	2.0	142,320	5,180	526	75	5,781
Network Administrator	1.0	83,676	3,046	309	44	3,399
PC Coordinator	2.0	110,184	4,011	407	58	4,476
Programmer I	2.0	95,088	3,461	351	50	3,862
Programmer II	5.0	322,908	11,754	1,193	170	13,117
Programmer III	3.0	206,172	7,505	762	109	8,376
Computer Operator	0.0		0	0	0	0
Programming Supervisor			0	0	0	0
Security Officer	1.0	60,000	2,184	222	32	2,438
Computer Technician III			0	0	0	0
Server Administrator	1.0	72,264	2,630	267	38	2,935
Staff Assistant	1.0	48,540	1,767	179	26	1,972
Strategic Project Coordinator			0	0	0	0
Systems Administrator	1.0	65,544	2,386	242	35	2,663
Technical Services Supervisor	1.0	87,828	3,197	324	46	3,567
Information Services Total	42.8	2,651,880	96,528	9,796	1,398	107,722

TRIAL COURTS						
District Judge	138.00	15,215,190	553,833	75,654	8,031	637,518
County Judge	80.25	8,467,418	308,214	42,102	4,469	354,785
Magistrate	57.00	4,971,405	180,959	18,367	2,624	201,950
Water Referee	4.23	366,767	13,350	1,355	194	14,899
Family Court Facilitator	22.00	1,167,276	42,489	4,313	616	47,418
ADR Coordinators	4.00	215,513	7,845	796	114	8,755
Account Clerk I	1.50	53,148	1,935	196	28	2,159
Account Clerk II	13.50	491,286	17,883	1,815	259	19,957
Account Clerk III	9.75	442,707	16,115	1,636	234	17,985
Account Clerk IV	5.00	245,064	8,920	905	129	9,954
Accountant II	1.00	50,700	1,845	187	27	2,059
Denver District Court Administrator			0	0	0	0
Administrative Assistant	1.00	79,488	2,893	294	42	3,229
Administrative Specialist			0	0	0	0

PROGRAM	FTE	June 30 Base	Salary	PERA	Medicare	Total
		Salary	adjustment	13.66%	1.45%	Salary
		\$	\$	10.15%		adjustments
Assistant Division Clerk	85.35	2,792,974	101,664	10,319	1,474	113,457
Bailiff	2.00	54,792	1,994	202	29	2,225
Business Manager	0.75	48,036	1,749	177	25	1,951
Clerk of Court I	10.07	405,877	14,774	1,500	214	16,488
Clerk of Court II	19.75	904,059	32,908	3,340	477	36,725
Clerk of Court III	22.00	1,148,772	41,815	4,244	606	46,665
Clerk of Court IV	5.00	285,660	10,398	1,055	151	11,604
Clerk of Court V	2.00	118,884	4,327	439	63	4,829
Clerk of Court VI	2.50	140,940	5,130	521	74	5,725
Clerk of Court VII	5.00	409,248	14,897	1,512	216	16,625
Clerk of Court VIII	2.00	144,492	5,260	534	76	5,870
Computer Technician I			0	0	0	0
Computer Technician II	10.00	576,050	20,968	2,128	304	23,400
Computer Technician III			0	0	0	0
Court Clerk I	34.29	836,442	30,446	3,090	441	33,977
Court Clerk II	277.41	8,993,008	327,345	33,226	4,747	365,318
Court Clerk III	126.52	5,169,754	188,179	19,100	2,729	210,008
Court Clerk IV	20.90	953,656	34,713	3,523	503	38,739
Court Psychologist I			0	0	0	0
Court Psychologist II	2.00	146,472	5,332	541	77	5,950
Court Reporter I			0	0	0	0
Court Reporter II	137.97	7,497,305	272,902	27,700	3,957	304,559
Data Specialist	0.50	20,880	760	77	11	848
Denver Juvenile Court Administrator			0	0	0	0
District Administrator I			0	0	0	0
Director - Office of Dispute Resolution	1.00	101,364	3,690	374	53	4,117
District Administrator II	6.00	509,220	18,536	1,881	269	20,686
District Administrator III	6.00	524,856	19,105	1,939	277	21,321
District Administrator IV	6.00	591,252	21,522	2,184	312	24,018
District Administrator V	3.00	324,048	11,795	1,197	171	13,163
Division Clerk	207.93	8,156,008	296,879	30,133	4,305	331,317
Division Specialist	2.00	75,288	2,740	278	40	3,058
Jury Commissioner I	10.82	539,874	19,651	1,995	285	21,931

PROGRAM	FTE	June 30 Base	Salary	PERA	Medicare	Total
		Salary	adjustment	13.66%	1.45%	Salary
		\$	\$	10.15%		adjustments
Law Clerk	137.96	5,548,328	201,959	20,499	2,928	225,386
Law Librarian I	1.00	50,916	1,853	188	27	2,068
Law Library Assistant			0	0	0	0
Legal Research Attorney			0	0	0	0
Management Analyst II	0.50	33,877	1,233	125	18	1,376
Management Analyst III	1.00	74,701	2,719	276	39	3,034
PBX Operator			0	0	0	0
Managing Court Reporter			0	0	0	0
Probate Administrator	1.00	96,744	3,521	357	51	3,929
Program Assistant	3.00	138,373	5,037	511	73	5,621
Programmer II	2.00	135,000	4,914	499	71	5,484
Projects Manager	1.00	65,996	2,402	244	35	2,681
Scheduler	2.93	96,696	3,520	357	51	3,928
Secretary I	0.50	11,220	408	41	6	455
Secretary II	2.75	80,367	2,925	297	42	3,264
Secretary III	2.75	97,008	3,531	358	51	3,940
Staff Development Administrator	2.00	160,000	5,824	591	84	6,499
Staff Assistant I	18.50	808,597	29,433	2,987	427	32,847
Staff Assistant II	6.49	346,060	12,597	1,279	183	14,059
Unit Supervisor I	28.00	1,373,607	49,999	5,075	725	55,799
Unit Supervisor II	9.00	496,380	18,068	1,834	262	20,164
Unit Supervisor III	9.31	590,636	21,499	2,182	312	23,993
Family Issues			0	0	0	0
Court Reporters for Visiting Judges	0.50	15,800	575	58	8	641
Court Interpreters	10.00	200,000	7,280	739	106	8,125
Rural Bailiffs			0	0	0	0
Contract Magistrates			0	0	0	0
Collection Investigator I			0	0	0	0
Court Reporters for Senior Judges	1.00	45,000	1,638	166	24	1,828
Trial Courts Total	1,587.2	83,700,479	3,046,697	339,492	44,176	3,430,365

PROGRAM	FTE	June 30 Base Salary \$	Salary adjustment \$	PERA 13.66% 10.15%	Medicare 1.45%	Total Salary adjustments
PROBATION						
Account Clerk			0	0	0	0
Accountant III	1.0	60,108	2,188	222	32	2,442
Administrative Supervisor I	1.0	48,554	1,767	179	26	1,972
Administrative Supervisor II	1.2	62,304	2,268	230	33	2,531
Chief Probation Officer I	2.0	144,132	5,246	533	76	5,855
Chief Probation Officer II	6.0	497,028	18,092	1,836	262	20,190
Chief Probation Officer III	4.0	361,860	13,172	1,337	191	14,700
Chief Probation Officer IV	9.0	919,932	33,486	3,399	486	37,371
Chief Probation Officer V	1.0	110,256	4,013	407	58	4,478
Community Resource Coordinator	3.0	130,140	4,737	481	69	5,287
Computer Technician I			0	0	0	0
Computer Technician II			0	0	0	0
Deputy Chief Probation Officer	3.0	244,392	8,896	903	129	9,928
Education Specialist	4.0	240,000	8,736	887	127	9,750
Interstate Compact Coordinator	1.0	52,105	1,897	193	28	2,118
Juvenile Job Developer			0	0	0	0
Management Analyst II	4.0	282,094	10,268	1,042	149	11,459
PBX Operator	1.0	30,084	1,095	111	16	1,222
Probation Officer I	90.0	3,566,824	129,832	13,178	1,883	144,893
Probation Officer II	180.1	7,736,740	281,617	28,584	4,083	314,284
Probation Officer III	311.4	18,531,780	674,557	68,468	9,781	752,806
Probation Supervisor I	67.0	4,897,482	178,268	18,094	2,585	198,947
Secretary I	10.5	244,677	8,906	904	129	9,939
Secretary II	53.4	1,604,612	58,408	5,928	847	65,183
Secretary III	40.2	1,578,246	57,448	5,831	833	64,112
Staff Assistant I	14.9	611,886	22,273	2,261	323	24,857
Staff Assistant II	7.8	407,863	14,846	1,507	215	16,568
Contract - Professional		0	0	0	0	0
Contract - Staff Support		0	0	0	0	0
Contract - Court Interpreter - Spanish		0	0	0	0	0
Probation Total	816.3	42,363,098	1,542,017	156,515	22,361	1,720,893
FEMALE OFFENDER						
Female Offender Total	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
DRUG OFFENDER ASSESSMENT (CF)						
Drug Offender Assessment Total	11.5	595,462	21,675	2,200	314	24,189

PROGRAM	FTE	June 30 Base Salary \$	Salary adjustment \$	PERA 13.66% 10.15%	Medicare 1.45%	Total Salary adjustments
OFFENDER SERVICES (CF)						
Offender Services:						
Management Analyst II	4.0	302,520	11,012	1,118	160	12,290
Management Analyst IV	1.0	97,956	3,566	362	52	3,980
Probation Officer I	0.5	18,605	677	69	10	756
Probation Officer II	5.5	249,620	9,086	922	132	10,140
Alcohol Evaluator	0.5	18,608	677	69	10	756
Alcohol Coordinator	0.9	55,248	2,011	204	29	2,244
Education Specialist	0.3	17,353	632	64	9	705
Programmer			0	0	0	0
Contract - Professional			0	0	0	0
Contract - Clerical			0	0	0	0
Juvenile Drug Court Projects	2.0	100,145	0	0	0	0
Drug Court:						
Magistrate	0.6	52,215	1,901	193	28	2,122
Division Clerk	0.8	25,186	917	93	13	1,023
Probation Officer I	2.0	82,254	2,994	304	43	3,341
Probation Officer II	0.6	27,231	991	101	14	1,106
Probation Officer III	0.6	10,646	388	39	6	433
Contract - Professional	1.8	39,527	1,439	146	21	1,606
Contract - Staff Support	0.9	19,428	707	72	10	789
Contract - Court Clerk II	1.1	35,508	1,292	131	19	1,442
Special Projects:						
Probation Officer I	2.0	81,240	2,957	300	43	3,300
Probation Supervisor I	0.2	12,365	450	46	7	503
Contract - Professional	0.5	16,480	600	61	9	670
Contract - Staff Support	0.5	16,480	600	61	9	670
OFFENDER SERVICES Total	26.2	1,278,616	13,335	1,354	194	14,883
ADDS (CF)						
Alcohol Secretary II	22.0	679,117	24,720	2,509	358	27,587
All Other ADDS Positions	69.8	2,933,684	106,786	10,839	1,548	119,173
ADDS Total	91.8	3,612,801	131,506	13,348	1,906	146,760
COMPENSATION PLAN REALIGNMENT						
General Fund Positions			0	0	0	0
Cash Fund Positions			0	0	0	0
COMPENSATION PLAN REALIGNMENT TOTAL	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		148,484,596	0	5,358,590	577,573	77,697
						6,013,860

PROGRAMS

Schedule 2.B – Index of Line Items.....	III-i
<u>Dispute Resolution</u>	
Civil	III-1
Criminal	III-5
Family – Dependency and Neglect	III-9
Family – Domestic Relations	III-13
Judicial Performance	III-17
Senior Judges	III-21
Traffic	III-23
<u>Public Safety</u>	
Adult Intensive Supervision Probation (AISP).....	III-25
Alcohol and Drug Driving Safety (ADDS)	III-29
Collections Investigators & Victim Funds	III-31
Female Offender Program	III-37
Juvenile Intensive Supervision Probation (JISP).....	III-39
Probation - Regular Adult	III-41
Probation - Regular Juvenile	III-45
Sex Offender Intensive Supervision (SOISP).....	III-49
Victims	III-51
<u>Appellate</u>	
Court of Appeals	III-53
Supreme Court	III-57
Judicial Heritage Building	III-61

Schedule 2.B
Index from Line Items to Programs
Department: Judicial Branch
Fiscal Year: 2007

Long Bill Line Item Group	Brief Long Bill Group Description	Long Bill Line Item	Associated Programs	Page Number
Supreme Court/ Court of Appeals	These lines fund all activities of the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, the Law Library and other related programs.	Appellate Court Programs Attorney Regulation Committees Continuing Legal Education Law Examiner Board Law Library	Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	Schedule = IV-11 <u>Programs:</u> Sup Ct - III-57 Ct of App - III-53
Courts Administration (A) Administration	These lines funds the activities of the State Court Administrator's Office where the administration functions of the courts and probation functions are housed.	Personal Services Operating Judicial Heritage Program Family Friendly Courts Courthouse Capital/ Infrastructure Maint. Statewide Indirect Costs Department Wide Indirect Costs	All Programs are supported by Administration	Schedule = IV-17 <u>Programs:</u> All - see other Long Bill Line Item Groups or Table of Contents for page numbers of program crosswalks.
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	These lines provide funding for various administrative functions like vehicles, legal services, and leased space. Additionally, all POTS are funded from these lines as are other miscellaneous items like Senior Judges, Dispute Resolution and Collections.	Health/Life/Dental Short-term Disability Salary Survey Anniversary Amortization Equalization Disbursement Workers' Compensation Legal Services Risk Management Vehicle Lease Payments Leased Space Lease Purchase Administrative Purpose Retired Judges Appellate Reports Publication Child Support Enforcement Collections Investigators	All Programs are supported by Administrative Special Purpose	Schedule = IV-31 <u>Programs:</u> All - see other Long Bill Line Item Groups or Table of Contents for page numbers of program crosswalks.
(C) Judicial Performance Program	This funds the Judicial Performance program, which provides the public with performance information regarding Judges and provides Judges with feedback on their performance	Personal Services Operating	Judicial Performance	Schedule = IV-45 Program = III-17

<p>(D) Integrated Information Services</p>	<p>These lines fund the technology services for the Branch. All technology-related personnel, hardware, software, and maintenance are funded in this group.</p>	<p>Personal Services Operating GGCC Multi-Use Network Telecommunications Communication Services Hardware Replacement Hardware/Software Maintenance</p>	<p>All Programs are supported by IIS</p>	<p>Schedule = IV-49 <u>Programs:</u> All - see other Long Bill Line Item Groups or Table of Contents for page numbers of program crosswalks.</p>
<p>Trial Courts</p>	<p>These lines fund all activity related to the operation of the 22 Judicial Districts throughout the state.</p>	<p>Trial Court Programs Capital Outlay Mandated Costs District Attorney Mandated Costs ----- Sex Offender Surcharge ----- Victim Compensation ----- Victim Assistance ----- Federal Funds and Other Grants</p>	<p>Traffic, Family - Domestic Relations, Family - Dependency & Neglect, Criminal, Civil, Senior Judge ----- Criminal ----- Collections Investigations & Victim Funds ----- Collections Investigations & Victim Funds ----- Family - Dependency & Neglect</p>	<p>Schedule = IV-59 <u>Programs:</u> Civil - III-1 Criminal - III-5 Family DN - III-9 Family DR - III-13 Senior Judge - III-21 Traffic - III-23 Collections - III-31</p>
<p>Probation & Related Svcs.</p>	<p>These lines fund all probation and related activity throughout the state.</p>	<p>Personal Services Operating Female Offender Program ----- Sex Offender Intensive Supervision ----- Offender Services ----- Electronic Monitoring/Drug Testing ----- Alcohol/Drug Driving Safety ----- Drug Offender Assessment ----- Substance Abuse Treatment ----- Victims Grants ----- SB 91-94 ----- Sex Offender Assessment ----- Genetic Testing</p>	<p>AISP, JISP, Regular Adult Probation, Regular Juvenile Probation, Female Offender (FOP), SOISP, Collections ----- Sex Offender Intensive Supervision (SOISP) ----- AISP, JISP, Regular Adult Probation, Regular Juvenile Probation, SOISP ----- AISP, JISP, Regular Adult Probation, Regular Juvenile Probation, SOISP ----- Alcohol/Drug Driving Safety (ADDS) ----- Adult Probation ----- FOP, Regular Juvenile and Adult, AISP, JISP ----- Victims ----- JISP, Regular Juvenile ----- Regular Adult Probation ----- SOISP</p>	<p>Schedule = IV-73 <u>Programs:</u> AISP - III-25 ADDS - III-29 Collections - III-31 FOP - III-37 JISP - III-39 Adult PB - III-41 Juv PB - III-45 SOISP - III-49 Victims - III-51</p>

PROGRAM CROSSWALK

Function:	Dispute Resolution
Program Title:	Civil
Change Requests:	District Court Judges and Case Processing Staff; County Court Judges and Case Processing Staff; Complex Civil Court; Trial Court Staff;

Line Items: Administrative Lines: Personal Services, Operating; Special Purpose Lines: Salary Survey/Anniversary, HLD, STD, Worker's Compensation, Legal Services, Risk Management, Vehicle Lease Payments, Leased Space, Lease Purchase, Administrative Purpose; Integrated Information Services Lines: Personal Services, Operating, Hardware/Software Maintenance, Hardware Replacement, Telecommunications; Trial Court Lines: Personal Services, Operating, Mandated Costs.

Statutory Authority: Article VI, Sections 9 (1), and 17 of the Colorado Constitution, and Sections 13-5-101, et seq., and 13-6-101, et seq., C.R.S.

Targeted Base Review: FY 2003

Program Description:

Civil dispute resolution is conducted in Colorado's trial courts at both the district court and county court level. These courts are responsible for handling civil disputes between parties in a fair, meaningful, speedy and economic manner in accordance with statutory and constitutional provisions. The types of civil cases include contract disputes, debt collection cases, business litigation, evictions, foreclosures, and civil protection orders (restraining orders).

Trial courts are responding to the challenges brought on by increasingly complex litigation by researching possible solutions in an attempt to simplify litigation, increasing early judicial involvement in case management to move cases through the system and avoid stagnation by applying judicial resources for optimal effectiveness.

At the beginning of Fiscal Year 2005, the Judicial Department implemented a new rule of civil procedure, Rule 16.1. This rule was created to simplify case processing in civil cases seeking less than \$100,000 in damages. The purpose of Rule 16.1 is to provide for maximum access to the courts in civil actions; to move civil cases through the system in a just, prompt and inexpensive manner; to provide the earliest practical trial dates in these cases; and to limit discovery and the costs associated with discovery. Establishment of the rule follows two years of pilot study which demonstrated success in reducing both elapsed time to disposition and costs to litigants.

Delay in civil justice affects businesses' ability to operate, families' income, and resolution of community disputes. Judges must promptly handle civil cases in compliance with mandatory time frames, such as handling priority trials within 120 days for terminally ill or elderly litigants (Section 13-1-129, C.R.S.); F.E.D. (Eviction) hearings within 5 days (13-40-114); mechanics lien priorities (38-22-113); election contest trials in 20 days (1-11-214); foreclosures in 30 days (C.R.C.P. 120); recovery of property (replevin) in 10 days (C,R,C,P, 104); temporary orders heard immediately and hearings to set aside protective orders within 10 days (C.R.C.P. 65).

Prioritized Objectives and Performance Measures:

OBJECTIVE 1.C.1:					
Civil case dispositions should keep pace with the number of filings.					
		FY 04-05 (actual)	FY 05-06 (estimate)	FY 06-07 (projected)	FY 07-08 (projected)
MEASURE 1.C.1.1 Clearance rate of district court civil cases filed annually.	Target	95%	95%	95%	95%
	Actual	99%	N/A	N/A	N/A
MEASURE 1.C.1.2 Clearance rate of county court civil cases filed annually.	Target	95%	95%	95%	95%
	Actual	99%	N/A	N/A	N/A

OBJECTIVE 2.C.1:					
Provide timely resolution of civil matters by disposing cases within appropriate timeframes and within the constraints of current staffing levels.					
		FY 04-05 (actual)	FY 05-06 (estimate)	FY 06-07 (projected)	FY 07-08 (projected)
MEASURE 2.C.1.1 Percent of pending district court civil cases open less than twelve months from the date of filing.	Goal	90%	90%	90%	90%
	Target	81%	85.5%	90%	90%
	Actual	80%	N/A	N/A	N/A
MEASURE 2.C.1.2 Percentage of pending county court civil cases that are less than six months from the date of filing.	Target	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Actual	91%	N/A	N/A	N/A
MEASURE 2.C.1.3 Percentage of pending county court small claims cases that are less than three months from the date of filing.	Target	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Actual	82%	N/A	N/A	N/A

OBJECTIVE 2.C.3: Provide for public safety by increasing the timeliness and accuracy of protective orders entered into the Judicial Branch's data management system so that reliable information is available to law enforcement through CBI.					
		FY 04-05 (actual)	FY 05-06 (estimate)	FY 06-07 (projected)	FY 07-08 (projected)
MEASURE 2.C.3.1 Percentage of protective orders entered within one business day of issuance by the court.	Target	98%	98%	98%	98%
	Actual	93%	N/A	N/A	N/A

OBJECTIVE 3.C.3 Maintain satisfaction levels in the courts as measured by the results of the surveys conducted by the Judicial Performance Commission.					
		FY 04-05 (actual)	FY 05-06 (estimate)	FY 06-07 (projected)	FY 07-08 (projected)
MEASURE 3.C.3.1 Percentage of respondents satisfied with the performance of appellate and trial courts, as indicated by a "retain" answer on the Judicial Performance surveys.	Target	80%	80%	80%	80%
	Actual	73%	N/A	N/A	N/A

This page intentionally left blank

PROGRAM CROSSWALK

Function:	Dispute Resolution
Program Title:	Criminal
Change Requests:	District Court Judges and Case Processing Staff; County Court Judges and Case Processing Staff; Trial Court Staff; Language Interpreters

Line Items: Administrative Lines: Personal Services, Operating; Special Purpose Lines: Salary Survey/Anniversary, HLD, STD, Worker's Compensation, Legal Services, Risk Management, Vehicle Lease Payments, Leased Space, Lease Purchase, Administrative Purpose; Integrated Information Services Lines: Personal Services, Operating, Hardware/Software Maintenance, Hardware Replacement, Telecommunications; Trial Court Lines: Personal Services, Operating, Mandated Costs, Sex Offender Surcharge.

Statutory Authority: Article VI, Sections 9(1), and 17 of the Colorado Constitution, and Sections 13-5-101, et seq., and 13-6-101, et seq., C.R.S.

Targeted Base Review: FY 2004

Program Description:

The criminal program is centered in Colorado's trial courts at both the district and county level. These courts are responsible for handling felony, misdemeanor, DUI, juvenile delinquency, and domestic violence cases.

Felony criminal filings have steadily increased in recent years and this trend continued in FY 05 with a 7% increase over FY 04 filing and an overall 23% increase in the last five years. Timely case processing of criminal cases remain a continuing concern in the face of increasing caseloads and budgetary limitations. The Judicial Branch has focused resources on case types, such as criminal, that have a substantial impact on public safety. Since successful rehabilitation or treatment of offenders becomes less likely with the passage of time between the criminal offense and sentencing, achieving efficient resolution of criminal cases by the trial courts aids the work of probation officers. Alternate means of handling criminal cases, such as the drug court concept, continue to be explored by the Branch.

Prioritized Objectives and Performance Measures:

OBJECTIVE 1.CR.1:					
Provide timely resolution of criminal matters by disposing cases within appropriate time frames and within the constraints of current staffing levels.					
		FY 04-05 (actual)	FY 05-06 (estimate)	FY 06-07 (projected)	FY 07-08 (projected)
MEASURE 1.CR.1.1 Percent of pending felony cases open less than twelve months from filing (backlog).	Target ¹	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Goal	92%	96%	100%	100%
	Actual	94%	N/A	N/A	N/A
MEASURE 1.CR.1.2 Percent of pending misdemeanor cases which are less than six months from the date of filing.	Target	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Actual	87%	N/A	N/A	N/A
MEASURE 1.CR.1.3 Percent of pending juvenile delinquency cases open less than six months from the date of filing.	Target ²	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Actual	90%	N/A	N/A	N/A

OBJECTIVE 1.CR.2:					
Case dispositions should keep pace with the number of filings.					
		FY 04-05 (actual)	FY 05-06 (estimate)	FY 06-07 (projected)	FY 07-08 (projected)
MEASURE 1.CR.2.1 Percentage of felony dispositions to filings.	Target	95%	95%	95%	95%
	Actual	94%	N/A	N/A	N/A
MEASURE 1.CR.2.2 Percentage of misdemeanor dispositions to filings.	Target	98%	98%	98%	98%
	Actual	98%	N/A	N/A	N/A
MEASURE 1.CR.2.3 Percentage of juvenile delinquency dispositions to filings.	Target	98%	98%	98%	98%
	Actual	96%	N/A	N/A	N/A

¹ The targets for all case resolution measures are the current ABA standard, as modified to comply with Colorado Revised Statutes and Rules of Procedure.

² This target is based on the current Chief Justice Directive 89-1 standard. There is no ABA standard specifically for juvenile delinquency cases.

OBJECTIVE 2.CR.7: Expedite the resolution of domestic violence cases.					
		FY 04-05 (actual)	FY 05-06 (estimate)	FY 06-07 (projected)	FY 07-08 (projected)
MEASURE 2.CR.7.1 Percentage of pending domestic violence cases that are less than six months from the date of filing.	Target	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Actual	83%	N/A	N/A	N/A

OBJECTIVE 2.CR.8: Increase timeliness of entry of criminal warrants into judicial data management system so that law enforcement has access to reliable information through the Colorado Bureau of Investigation (CBI).					
		FY 03-04 (actual)	FY 04-05 (estimate)	FY 05-06 (projected)	FY 05-06 (projected)
MEASURE 2.CR.8.1 Percentage of warrants entered onto ICON within one business day of issuance by the court.	Target	98%	98%	98%	98%
	Actual	89%	N/A	N/A	N/A

OBJECTIVE 3.CR.7: Increase public safety through prompt notification to probation of new probation sentences.					
		FY 04-05 (actual)	FY 05-06 (estimate)	FY 06-07 (projected)	FY 07-08 (projected)
MEASURE 3.CR.7.1 Percentage of cases in compliance with probation trigger data entry standards.	Target	98%	98%	98%	98%
	Actual	N/A ³	N/A	N/A	N/A

³ Monitoring of this measure has been temporarily suspended due to resource constraints subsequent to budget reductions.

This page intentionally left blank

PROGRAM CROSSWALK

Function:	Dispute Resolution
Program Title:	Family – Dependency & Neglect
Change Requests:	District Court Judges and Case Processing Staff; Magistrates and Case Processing Staff; Trial Court Staff; Court Appointed Counsel Rate Increase; Language Interpreters

Line Items: Administrative Lines: Personal Services, Operating; Special Purpose Lines: Salary Survey/Anniversary, HLD, STD, Worker’s Compensation, Legal Services, Risk Management, Vehicle Lease Payments, Leased Space, Lease Purchase, Administrative Purpose, Child Support, Training; Integrated Information Services Lines: Personal Services, Operating, Hardware/Software Maintenance, Hardware Replacement, Telecommunications; Trial Court Lines: Personal Services, Operating, Mandated Costs.

Statutory Authority: 19-3-100.5, et seq., C.R.S.

Targeted Base Review: FY 2002

Program Description:

The Dependency and Neglect Program is responsible for ensuring that Colorado courts are handling the dependency and neglect caseload in a manner that appropriately meets federal and state statutory requirements. Federal and state statutes mandate courts handling these cases to address the following areas: timeliness of court proceedings; reasonable efforts findings which address the health and safety needs of children; addressing permanency needs of children early in the D&N case; and ensuring that the safety of children is of paramount concern. The Dependency and Neglect Program is committed to meeting these requirements in a non-adversarial and outcome-based court environment, which serves the needs of children and their families better than the traditional, adversarial model.

In FY 2005, there were 4,195 dependency and neglect cases filed across the state. At any given time there are approximately 7,000 children subject to the federal and state requirements in these cases. The challenge to the Dependency and Neglect program is to provide timely processing of these cases in a manner that sufficiently meets the permanency needs of children and that promotes a non-adversarial forum to adequately protect and oversee the safety, welfare, and best interests of children.

Prioritized Objectives and Performance Measures:

OBJECTIVE 1.FC.1:					
Hold shelter hearings for children in out-of-home placement within 48 hours of the child being removed from the home. C.R.S. § 19-3-403(3.5).					
		FY 04-05 (actual)	FY 05-06 (estimate)	FY 06-07 (projected)	FY 07-08 (projected)
MEASURE 1.FC.1.1 Percentage of cases where the shelter hearing is held within 72 hours of the child's removal from the home.	Target	95%	95%	95%	95%
	Actual	94%	N/A	N/A	N/A

OBJECTIVE 1.FC.2:					
Expedite the permanent placement of children by adjudicating each case and making the permanent placement decision for every child within the statutory times. C.R.S. § 19-1-102 (1.6).					
		FY 04-05 (actual)	FY 05-06 (estimate)	FY 06-07 (projected)	FY 07-08 (projected)
MEASURE 1.FC.2.1 Percentage of cases, subject to EPP laws, meeting adjudication within sixty days of the filing of the D&N petition. C.R.S. § 19-3-505(3).	Target	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Actual	91%	NA	NA	NA
MEASURE 1.FC.2.2 Percentage of cases, subject to EPP laws, meeting disposition within thirty days of adjudication. C.R.S. § 19-3-508(1).	Target	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Actual	92%	NA	NA	NA
MEASURE 1.FC.2.4 Percentage of non-EPP cases meeting adjudication within ninety days of the filing of the D&N petition. C.R.S. § 19-3-505(3).	Target	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Actual	93%	NA	NA	NA
MEASURE 1.FC.2.5 Percentage of non-EPP cases meeting disposition within 45 days of adjudication. C.R.S. § 19-3-508(1).	Target	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Actual	93%	NA	NA	NA

OBJECTIVE 1.FC.3: Consider the permanency and safety needs of children in each placement decision. C.R.S. § 19-3-100.5(2).					
		FY 04-05 (actual)	FY 05-06 (estimate)	FY 06-07 (projected)	FY 07-08 (projected)
MEASURE 1.FC.3.1 Percentage of children in out-of-home placement with permanent placement order (PPOR) within appropriate timeframes. C.R.S. § 19-3-702(1)	Target	95%	95%	95%	95%
	Actual	89%	NA	NA	NA

OBJECTIVE 3.FC.1: Maximize the number of collaborative treatment plans.					
		FY 04-05 (actual)	FY 05-06 (estimate)	FY 06-07 (projected)	FY 07-08 (projected)
MEASURE 3.FC.1.1 Number of mediation programs in judicial districts. ¹	Target	19	22	22	22
	Actual	20	NA	NA	NA
MEASURE 3.FC.1.2 Number of judicial districts with a court facilitator position.	Target	22	22	22	22
	Actual	22	NA	NA	NA

OBJECTIVE 3.FC.4 Maintain satisfaction levels in the courts as measured by the results of the surveys conducted by the Judicial Performance Commission.						
		FY 04-05 (actual)	FY 05-06 (estimate)	FY 06-07 (projected)	FY 07-08 (projected)	FY 06-07 (projected)
MEASURE 3.FC.4.1 Percentage of respondents satisfied with the performance of appellate and trial courts.	Target	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%
	Actual	73%	NA	NA	NA	NA

¹ Mediation programs are defined as programs run by ODR, as well as case conferences performed by court facilitators

This page intentionally left blank

PROGRAM CROSSWALK

Function:	<u>Dispute Resolution</u>
Program Title:	<u>Family – Domestic Relations</u>
Change Requests:	<u>District Court Judges and Case Processing Staff; Magistrates and Case Processing Staff; Trial Court Staff</u>

Line Items: Administrative Lines: Personal Services, Operating; Special Purpose Lines: Salary Survey/Anniversary, HLD, STD, Worker’s Compensation, Legal Services, Risk Management, Vehicle Lease Payments, Leased Space, Lease Purchase, Administrative Purpose, Child Support; Integrated Information Services Lines: Personal Services, Operating, Hardware/Software Maintenance, Hardware Replacement, Telecommunications; Trial Court Lines: Personal Services, Operating, Mandated Costs.

Statutory Authority: Colorado Constitution Article VI, Section 9, Title 14, Articles 2 – 14, C.R.S. (1998)

Targeted Base Review: FY 2002

Program Description:

The primary objective of this program is discharging the statutory requirement to resolve domestic relations disputes between parties. Reaching resolution in domestic relations cases may include settling differences and/or ruling on issues related to property division, parental responsibilities (formerly custody), grandparent visitation, child support, maintenance, and pension plan and tax matters.

As with all cases centered on the family, there are several challenges facing the Judicial Branch in this area. One of these is that the difficult, adversarial nature of the divorce process itself can have a lasting effect on families. In order to address this, the Branch has focused significant energy on reducing the adversarial nature of the divorce process and eliminating procedural inefficiency while encouraging settlement and promoting fairness between parties. In January 2005, after five years of piloting, analysis and fine-tuning, the Supreme Court adopted a new rule (Rule 16.2) governing case management in domestic relations cases. Rule 16.2 establishes a uniform procedure in domestic relations cases involving case management which encourages professionalism and cooperation among counsel and parties. This rule was created to facilitate disclosure and discovery while streamlining pre-hearing and hearing procedures. It is expected that the adoption of these procedures will lead to improved timeliness and agreements between parties.

Over the past several years, providing procedural assistance to parties who lack attorney representation, while simultaneously maintaining impartiality, continues to be a challenge for the courts. Currently, as many as fifty percent of parties in domestic relations cases are proceeding without attorney representation. Because many of these people have no experience with the judicial process, it is essential that courts provide these parties with

the information necessary to make appropriate decisions in their case, while maintaining a balance between providing assistance and retaining impartiality.

Finally, post-decree filings for court intervention on visitation, support and parental responsibility issues continue to consume a significant amount of court time. It is hoped that one of the long-term impacts of Rule 16.2 will be a reduction in the amount of post-decree litigation seen by the courts because of the increased amount of responsibility parties will have towards their own case outcomes. For the present, however, litigation of these issues does exist and courts must assist in the resolution of the issues raised.

The Branch is committed to meeting these challenges to achieve the best and most timely resolution for families involved in domestic relations cases.

Prioritized Objectives and Performance Measures:

OBJECTIVE 1.FC.4:					
Domestic relations case dispositions should keep pace with the number of filings.					
		FY 04-05 (actual)	FY 05-06 (estimate)	FY 06-07 (projected)	FY 07-08 (projected)
MEASURE 1.FC.4.1 Percentage of domestic relations dispositions to filings.	Target	95%	95%	95%	95%
	Actual	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A

OBJECTIVE 1.FC.5:					
Resolve domestic relations cases within appropriate time frames and within the constraints of current staffing levels.					
		FY 04-05 (actual)	FY 05-06 (estimate)	FY 06-07 (projected)	FY 07-08 (projected)
MEASURE 1.FC.5.1 Percentage of pending cases open less than six months from the date of filing.	Target	98%	98%	98%	98%
	Actual	77%	N/A	N/A	N/A
MEASURE 1.FC.5.2 Percentage of pending cases open less than twelve months from the date of filing	Goal	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Target	93%	96.5%	100%	100%
	Actual	93%	N/A	N/A	N/A

OBJECTIVE 3.FC.2:					
Provide assistance to parties who are involved in a divorce proceeding without attorney representation to ensure a fair and impartial resolution of their disputes.					
		FY 04-05 (actual)	FY 05-06 (estimate)	FY 06-07 (projected)	FY 07-08 (projected)
MEASURE 3.FC.2.1 Number of districts where assistance programs are available.	Target	0	0	0	0
	Actual	0 ¹	N/A	N/A	N/A
MEASURE 3.FC.2.2 Number of districts that have court facilitators.	Target	7	22	22	22
	Actual	22	N/A	N/A	N/A

OBJECTIVE 3.FC.4:					
Maintain satisfaction levels in the courts as measured by the results of the surveys conducted by the Judicial Performance Commission.					
		FY 04-05 (actual)	FY 05-06 (estimate)	FY 06-07 (projected)	FY 07-08 (projected)
MEASURE 3.FC.4.1 Percentage of respondents satisfied with the performance of appellate and trial courts.	Target	80%	80%	80%	80%
	Actual	73%	N/A	N/A	N/A

¹ Staffed *Pro Se* assistance centers have been eliminated due to budget constraints.

This page intentionally left blank

PROGRAM CROSSWALK

Function: Dispute Resolution
Program Title: Judicial Performance
Change Requests: None

Line Items: Courts Administration, Judicial Performance

Statutory Authority: 13-5.5.101 et seq., C.R.S.

Targeted Base Review: FY 2002

Program Description:

The Judicial Performance program serves two unique and important purposes:

- (1) To provide persons who are voting on the retention of justices and judges with fair, responsible, and constructive information about judicial performance; and
- (2) To provide justices and judges with useful information concerning their own performance.

Since the program's creation in 1988, commissions have conducted evaluations of judges eligible for retention (retention evaluations) in every even-numbered year. Per state statute, §13-5.5-106(3), C.R.S., the program is also authorized to evaluate those judges not eligible for retention (interim evaluations) on a yearly basis. Due to a lack of funding, interim evaluations have never been performed.

In FY 2004, the Judicial Performance program became 100% cash-funded with the passage of HB 03-1378. This bill increased criminal and traffic docket fees with the intent of fully funding judicial performance evaluations. Consequently, beginning with FY2005, the program will begin conducting interim evaluations for all judges. The retention evaluations will continue to be done for all judges eligible for retention during election years.

At the time of the FY 2006 budget submission the Commission on Judicial Performance was in the process of determining how the interim evaluations would be handled. The commission decided that the most effective strategy to gather information on the performance of judges would entail the continuous distribution and collection of survey data on all judges. In the past, performance data had been gathered only on judges standing for retention in the next general election. With this new process underway, data will be collected on the performance of every judge, every year, not only in retention years.

To implement this strategy, the commission delineated the activities necessary to gather the respondent pools and conduct the evaluations. The process included:

- Extracting names of potential respondents who had appeared before each judge from the Judicial Department’s electronic case management system; this would need to be completed on an ongoing basis in order to gather an appropriate sample for every judge.
- Distribute surveys by mail through multiple cycles employing the most current data on potential respondent who have recently appeared in court.
- Analyze the data from the returned surveys.
- Prepare a report summarizing the results.

In the past, only one set of respondent pools were generated for the judges standing for retention. These lists had been gathered by employing a set of time-consuming individual queries from the case management system. Because the new process called for the ongoing collection of current case information and the gathering of potential respondents, this manner of developing the respondent lists proved extremely cumbersome and labor intensive. Therefore, a determination was made by the Judicial Department that additional programming was necessary to automate this process. Due to competing priorities and the press of normal Information Technology demands on the department’s limited resources, this programming was not able to be completed until mid- May 2005.

Consequently, only one round of surveys was able to be distributed in FY 2005, instead of the five rounds of mailings anticipated. Thus, the cost of the process completed on behalf of the Judicial Performance Commission to date was only \$193,920. As a result of this unanticipated delay, the additional mailing will not be completed until FY 2006.

Prioritized Objectives and Performance Measures:

OBJECTIVE 2.OS.1: Evaluate all justices and judges					
		FY04-05 (actual)	FY05-06* (estimate)	FY06-07* (projected)	FY07-08 (projected)
MEASURE 2.OS.1.1 Number of judges evaluated.	Target	102	TBD	TBD	TBD
	Actual	83	N/A	N/A	N/A

**For the election in 2006, there are 131 judges eligible for retention. It has not yet been determined how many interim evaluations will be done in that year.*

OBJECTIVE 2.OS.2: Provide independent and statistically valid evaluations					
		FY04-05 (actual)	FY05-06 (estimated)	FY06-07 (projected)	FY07-08 (projected)
MEASURE 2.OS.2.1 Total number of questionnaires mailed out.	Target	61,200	100,000	100,000	100,00
	Actual	35,775	N/A	N/A	N/A

MEASURE 2.0S.2.2 Total number of questionnaires returned.	Target	20,400	40,500	40,500	40,500
	Actual	10,013	N/A	N/A	N/A
MEASURE 2.0S.2.3 Average number of questionnaires sent per judge.*	Target	600	360	360	360
	Actual	385	N/A	N/A	N/A
MEASURE 2.0S.2.4 Number of completed surveys per judge.	Target	200	145	145	145
	Actual	108	N/A	N/A	N/A
MEASURE 2.0S.2.5 Response rate to the questionnaires.	Target	45.0%	40.5%	40.5%	40.5%
	Actual	33.5%	N/A	N/A	N/A

**The target number of questionnaires sent for each judge includes all sitting judges and justices regardless of the retention election cycle. The actual number of questionnaires received and completed varies due to factors such as incorrect addresses, respondents that have moved and, for some rural judges, fewer cases heard and therefore fewer respondents available.*

This page intentionally left blank

PROGRAM CROSSWALK

Function: Senior Judge Coverage
Program Title: Senior Judge Program
Change Requests: None

Line Items: Administrative Lines: Personal Services; Special Purpose Lines: Retired Judge

Statutory Authority: C.R.S.13-1-122

Targeted Base Review: FY 2004

Program Description:

The Senior Judge Program assigns retired judges, at the request of trial courts, to hear cases in which the trial judges have recused themselves for reasons set forth by C.R.S. 13-1-122; or so the court's docket is not interrupted to the detriment of the litigants due to the illness or unexpected absence of a judge, judicial vacancy, judicial training and education or an overscheduled docket. In addition to the trial court services, the Senior Judges are frequently called upon by the Office of Dispute Resolution (ODR) to perform case screenings and to handle alternate dispute resolution settlement conferences, as well as by the Court of Appeals to handle overscheduled dockets, write opinions and operate the court's pre-argument settlement program.

Due to an increase in the number of requests for senior judge days during the past year, the program expanded to meet the anticipated demand. However, while all of the available senior judge days were scheduled to meet requests, a large number of requests were cancelled at the last minute which prevented these committed resources from being redirected.

Prioritized Objectives and Performance Measures:

OBJECTIVE 2.OS.4:					
Reduce delay and provide for prompt disposition of judicial business					
		FY 04-05 (actual)	FY 05-06 (estimate)	FY 06-07 (projected)	FY 07-08 (projected)
MEASURE 2.OS.4.1	Target	98.5%	98.5%	98.5%	98.5%
Percentage of available Retired judge days used.	Actual	90%	N/A	N/A	N/A
MEASURE 2.OS.4.2	Target	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Number of continuances avoided by using retired judges.	Actual	20,492	N/A	N/A	N/A

This page intentionally left blank

PROGRAM CROSSWALK

Function: Dispute Resolution
Program Title: Traffic
Change Requests: County Judges and Case Processing Staff;
Trial Court Staff

Line Items: Administrative Lines: Personal Services, Operating; Special Purpose Lines: Salary Survey/Anniversary, HLD, STD, Worker’s Compensation, Legal Services, Risk Management, Vehicle Lease Payments, Leased Space, Lease Purchase, Administrative Purpose; Integrated Information Services Lines: Personal Services, Operating, Hardware/Software Maintenance, Hardware Replacement, Telecommunications; Trial Court Lines: Personal Services, Operating.

Statutory Authority: Title 42

Targeted Base Review: FY 2002

Program Description:

The Colorado county courts are responsible for the adjudication of traffic citations and traffic infraction citations¹. Traffic and Infraction filings increased by 22% in FY 05 (from 235,365 in FY 04 to 275,276 in FY05). Much of this increase is due to a one-time influx of infraction violations from the C-470 toll road. Previously, the Judicial Department did not handle C-470 toll violations. Based on new legislation during the last legislative session, in January 2006 an administrative law judge in the Executive Branch will adjudicate these violations instead of the Judicial Department. As a result, a decrease in infraction filings is anticipated in the next fiscal year.

Prioritized Objectives and Performance Measures:

OBJECTIVE 1.C.2:					
Traffic case dispositions should keep pace with the number of traffic filings.					
		FY 04-05 (actual)	FY 05-06 (estimate)	FY 06-07 (projected)	FY 07-08 (projected)
MEASURE: 1.C.2.1 Percentage of traffic dispositions to filings.	Target	98%	98%	98%	98%
	Actual	96%	N/A	N/A	N/A

¹ Traffic Infractions are the more minor traffic offenses. These traffic matters were decriminalized in 1982. Citizens who receive a traffic infraction citation are given the option of resolving their cases by paying a fine through the Department of Revenue prior to their assigned court date.

OBJECTIVE 2.C.2: Resolve traffic cases in a timely manner.					
		FY 04-05 (actual)	FY 05-06 (estimate)	FY 06-07 (projected)	FY 07-08 (projected)
MEASURE: 2.C.2.1 Percentage of pending cases less than six months from date of filing.	Target	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Actual	91%	N/A	N/A	N/A

PROGRAM CROSSWALK

Function: Public Safety
Program Title: Adult Intensive Supervision Probation (AISP)
Change Requests: Regular Probation Officers and Staff

Line Items: Administration Lines: Personal Services, Operating; Special Purpose Lines: Salary Survey/Anniversary, HLD, STD, Legal Services, Worker’s Comp, Risk Management, Vehicle Lease; IIS Lines: Personal Services, Operating, Purchase of Services from Computer Center , Hardware/Software Maintenance, Hardware Replacement; Probation Lines: Personal Services, Operating, Offender Services, Electronic Monitoring/Drug Testing.

Statutory Authority: 18-1.3-208 C.R.S.

Program Description:

The adult intensive supervision probation (AISP) program provides a sentencing option in every judicial district for high-risk adult offenders who are eligible for probation and who would otherwise be sentenced to the Department of Corrections or community corrections. The population served has significant criminal records, including prior juvenile cases. There is generally a history of substance abuse requiring monitoring and treatment. The level of education and vocational skills are often substandard, making obtaining stable and gainful employment difficult. The challenge to the program is to provide enhanced public safety through adequate containment, surveillance, and supervision, while supporting pro-social change through the use of treatment and rehabilitative referrals. Intensive supervision probation offers the highest level of supervision in probation.

In FY04, the AISP Program increased the caseload standard from 1 officer: 20 ISP offenders to 1 officer: 25 ISP offenders plus 20 maximum risk cases (total caseload of 45 offenders) in response to reductions in overall staffing. In FY05, the AISP Program was able to modify the caseload standard down to 1 officer: 25 ISP offenders plus 10 maximum risk cases (total caseload of 35 offenders). In FY06, as a result of 40 new FTE through appropriation, the average daily population caseload size per AISP FTE was restored to a standard of 25 offenders per FTE

Recidivism Footnote Report		FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004
Percentage of offenders committing new crimes one year after successful completion of AISP.	Target	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
	Actual	7.6%	9.5%	8.0%	N/A

Prioritized Objectives and Performance Measures:

OBJECTIVE 1.CR.5:					
Provide a one-year cost-effective sentencing option to 1,500 felony offenders who would otherwise be sentenced to prison or community correction facilities.					
		FY 04-05 (actual)	FY 05-06 (estimated)	FY 06-07 (projected)	FY 07-08 (projected)
MEASURE 1.CR.5.1 Number of offenders sentenced to the program.	Target	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
	Actual	1,791	N/A	N/A	N/A
MEASURE 1.CR.5.2 Prison beds saved by ISP annually.	Target	557	562	562	562
	Actual	562	N/A	N/A	N/A

OBJECTIVE 1.CR.8:					
Maintain recidivism rates at or below 13% through FY2007.					
		FY 04-05 (actual)	FY 05-06 (estimated)	FY 06-07 (projected)	FY 07-08 (projected)
MEASURE 1.CR.8.1 Percentage of offenders committing new crimes during program jurisdiction. ¹	Target	13.0%	13.0%	13.0%	13.0%
	Actual	11.8%	N/A	N/A	N/A

¹ Based upon year-end program terminations for new crimes.

OBJECTIVE 1.CR.9:					
Improve or maintain annual successful termination rates of AISP clients at or above 42.1% through FY2007.					
		FY 04-05 (actual)	FY 05-06 (estimated)	FY 06-07 (projected)	FY 07-08 (projected)
MEASURE 1.CR.9.1 Percentage of probationers who terminate successfully.	Target	50%	50%	50%	50%
	Actual	41.9%	N/A	N/A	N/A
MEASURE 1.CR.9.2 Percentage of cases that indicated a positive change in LSI scores (from initial score to last assessment score).	Target	55%	55%	55%	55%
	Actual	56.1%	N/A	N/A	N/A

OBJECTIVE 2.CR.1:					
Assess and supervise all AISP offenders at or above program criteria.					
		FY 04-05 (actual)	FY 05-06 (estimated)	FY 06-07 (projected)	FY 07-08 (projected)
MEASURE 2.CR.1.1 Percentage of intakes that received full evaluation in accordance with program standards.	Target	90.0%	90.0%	90.0%	90.0%
	Actual	73.2%	N/A	N/A	N/A
MEASURE 2.CR.1.2 Percentage of terminated probationers whose LSI Substance Abuse Rater Box score (indicating dynamic risk) increased (decreasing risk) between initial and final assessments.	Target	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%
	Actual	82.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A

OBJECTIVE 2.CR.10:					
Increase proportion of court-ordered restitution paid while under program supervision.					
		FY 04-05 (actual)	FY 05-06 (estimated)	FY 06-07 (projected)	FY 07-08 (projected)
MEASURE 2.CR.10.1 Percentage of probationers who successfully completed AISP and paid 100 percent of court-ordered restitution.	Target	60%	60%	60%	60%
	Actual	61.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A

This page intentionally left blank

ADDS PROGRAM CROSSWALK

Function: Public Safety
Program Title: Alcohol & Drug Driving Safety (ADDS)
Change Requests: None

Line Items: Special Purpose Lines: Salary Survey/Anniversary; HLD, STD, Worker’s Compensation; Probation Line: Alcohol/Drug Driving Safety Contract.

Statutory Authority: 42-4-1301, 41-2-102, 33-13-108.1, 16-11.5-103, C.R.S.
 Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21)

Program Description:

The alcohol and drug driving safety (ADDS) program provides pre or post-sentence reports to the court and monitoring services for all persons convicted of driving/boating/flying under the influence of alcohol or drugs. These reports contain results of the offender’s alcohol and drug assessments, criminal records check, amenability for treatment, and a recommendation for appropriate education and treatment referrals. The program also provides assessment services to the court per the Standardized Offender Assessment process (16-11.5-103 C.R.S.) for persons convicted of petty and misdemeanor drug offenses. Finally, the program meets requirements for which federal highway dollars are appropriated to Colorado. The program serves all 22 judicial districts, with the City and County of Denver Probation Department providing services under contract for the Second Judicial District. The ADDS program is cash funded with revenue generated through collection of the alcohol fee.

Prioritized Objectives and Performance Measures:

OBJECTIVE 1.CR.11:					
Complete drug/alcohol evaluations and reports on all cases referred by the court per 42-4-1301, 41-2-102, 33-13-108.1, 16-11.5-103, C.R.S.					
		FY 04-05 (actual)	FY 05-06 (estimate)	FY 06-07 (projected)	FY 07-08 (projected)
MEASURE 1.CR.11.1 Percentage of evaluations completed.	Target	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Actual	85.3%	N/A	N/A	N/A

OBJECTIVE 2.CR.10:					
Increase proportion of court-ordered restitution paid while being monitored in the program.					
		FY 04-05 (actual)	FY 05-06 (estimate)	FY 06-07 (projected)	FY 07-08 (projected)
MEASURE 2.CR.10.1 Percentage of probationers who paid 100 percent of court-ordered restitution.	Target	85%	85%	85%	85%
	Actual	77.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A

OBJECTIVE 3.CR.6: Maintain a successful termination rates of DUI/DWAI offenders from the ADDS program at 75% or above.					
		FY 04-05 (actual)	FY 05-06 (estimate)	FY 06-07 (projected)	FY 07-08 (projected)
MEASURE 3.CR.6.1 Percentage of cases that terminate successfully.	Target	75%	75%	75%	75%
	Actual	77.2%	N/A	N/A	N/A
MEASURE 3.CR.6.2 Percentage of cases terminated for technical violations.	Target	10%	10%	10%	10%
	Actual	7.9%	N/A	N/A	N/A

OBJECTIVE 4.CR.4: Maintain the percentage of alcohol & drug driving offenders who complete evaluations at 90%.					
		FY 04-05 (actual)	FY 05-06 (estimate)	FY 06-07 (projected)	FY 07-08 (projected)
MEASURE 4.CR.4.1 Percentage of offenders who comply with court order for evaluation.	Target	90%	90%	90%	90%
	Actual	87.4%	N/A	N/A	N/A

OBJECTIVE 4.CR.7: Improve efficiencies in the assessment process that would allow for increased productivity per evaluator.					
		FY 04-05 (actual)	FY 05-06 (estimate)	FY 06-07 (projected)	FY 07-08 (projected)
MEASURE 4.CR.7.1 Average number of evaluations completed per 1.0 FTE per year.	Target	628	628	628	628
	Actual	596	N/A	N/A	N/A
MEASURE 4.CR.7.2 Average length of time from evaluation ordered to evaluation completed.	Target	30 days	30 days	30 days	30 days
	Actual	37.8 days	N/A	N/A	N/A

PROGRAM CROSSWALK

Function:	<u>Public Safety</u>
Program Title:	<u>Collections Investigators and Victim Funds</u>
Change Requests:	<u>Collections Investigators</u>

Line Items: Special Purpose Lines: Collections Investigators; Salary Survey/Anniversary, HLD, STD, Worker's Compensation; Trial Court Lines: Victim Compensation, Victim Assistance.

Statutory Authority: Section 16-11-101.6, C.R.S.; Section 16-18.5-104, C.R.S.; Section 18-1.3-401(1)(a)(III)(C), C.R.S.; Section 18-1.3-602(1), C.R.S.; Section 24-4.1-117(1), C.R.S.; Section 24-4.2-103(1), C.R.S.

Targeted Base Review: FY 2001

Program Description:

Collections Investigators (CIs) are located in each judicial district as required by Sections 18-1.3-401(1)(a)(III)(C) and 16-18.5-104, C.R.S. The CIs' primary functions are as follows:

- Conduct a formal interview and thorough financial investigation of defendants asking the court to grant extended time to pay their assessed fines, fees, and restitution;
- Obtain immediate payments from defendants, or set up the shortest possible time frame for repayment;
- Monitor payments and report to the court regarding compliance issues;
- Ensure that appropriate action is taken when defendants fail to pay their assessments; and
- Prepare court accounts for assignment to private collection agencies and manage the referral and tracking of such accounts for the courts and probation departments.

The challenge facing the collections program is to collect over \$130 million in assessments of criminal fines, fees, surcharges and restitution each year, and incorporate new and more effective collection tools and processes to ensure that offenders are held fully accountable for payment of their court ordered financial obligations. Research has shown that successful court collection programs begin immediately upon sentencing with a proactive enforcement procedure. Because of the specialized skills needed in the areas of financial investigations and enforcement of monetary orders of the court, the CI positions are integral components in Colorado's proactive fine and restitution collection system.

Colorado's CI program continues to be a nationally recognized model. Other states and outside organizations routinely request guidance and advice from Colorado in this area of

criminal justice. In 2005, Colorado's CI program was featured at the National Center for Victims of Crime conference, and also at Michigan's crime victims' rights conference.

Cash funds earmarked by statute to support the program include time payment fees and late fees (Collections Enhancement Fund, Section 16-11-101.6(2), C.R.S.), and felony and misdemeanor fines (Fines Collection Cash Fund, Section 18-1.3-401(1)(a)(III)(D), C.R.S.). The Judicial Branch also continues to use private services to further augment court and probation collection activities. This approach has been embraced by the courts throughout Colorado for numerous reasons, including:

- Competition Amongst Private Collection Agencies – The private agencies know that they must compete for the courts' business and that if they do not perform, there are other agencies lined up to take the business.
- Dollars Recovered – Most accounts can be collected by the court Collections Investigators. However, involving a third party collector (collection agency) is warranted to pursue collections from the more elusive debtors. During Fiscal Year 2005, nearly \$3 million was recovered by the private agencies on accounts that otherwise would have been sitting unpaid on the state's books.
- Team Approach – Combining the initial, aggressive efforts of Collections Investigators with the additional resources of private collection agencies is proving to yield the most comprehensive approach to collecting fines and restitution without necessitating bench warrants, probation revocations, and additional court hearings.
- Service – As mentioned above, several private collection agencies compete for the courts' business. This has driven responsiveness to the courts' needs and customer service to a higher level.

Through a statewide, competitive RFP process the Branch selects collection firms to provide services to the courts and probation departments throughout the state. This allows all state courts to supplement their internal collection efforts using the companies that best suit their individual, local court needs.

\$521,233 of the budget request represents anticipated grants from local Victims Assistance and Law Enforcement (VALE) Boards for collection assistants to further increase the recovery of restitution for crime victims, pursuant to Section 24-4.2-105(2.5)(a)(I), C.R.S.

“Victim funds” appear in the Judicial Branch's Long Bill appropriation as two line items: Victim Compensation and Victim Assistance. They have been grouped under the same “program title” with Collections Investigators because the primary involvement Judicial has in these areas is that of collecting the fees and surcharges that support the fund balances. Victim Compensation costs and Victim Assistance surcharges are levied against convicted offenders pursuant to Sections 24-4.1-119 and 24-4.2-104, respectively. The decisions concerning the expenditures and awards of these funds are made independently by local boards established in Sections 24-4.1-103 and 24-4.2-101. The

district administrator’s role is that of acting as custodian of the funds (maintaining the bank account, depositing receipts, and issuing checks as directed by the local boards). Victim Compensation funds provide payment to crime victims for losses such as medical expenses, burial expenses, residential property damage, and others outlined in Section 24-4.1-109. Victim Assistance funds provide funding for such things as the purchase and coordination of victims and witnesses assistance services, pursuant to Section 24-4.2-105.

Prioritized Objectives and Performance Measures:

OBJECTIVE 3.CR.9:					
Complete comprehensive financial evaluations on all persons who assert an inability to pay their court-ordered restitution, fines, fees, costs, and surcharges immediately upon sentencing.					
		FY 04-05 (actual)	FY 05-06 (estimate)	FY 06-07 (projected)	FY 07-08 (projected)
MEASURE 3.CR.9.1 Percentage of cases with unpaid amounts receiving financial evaluations.	Target	94%	90%	91%	92%
	Actual	89%	NA	NA	NA

OBJECTIVE 3.CR.10:					
Increase compliance with orders for payment of fines, fees, and restitution through close monitoring of payment schedules and use of enforcement measures.					
		FY 04-05 (actual)	FY 05-06 (estimate)	FY 06-07 (projected)	FY 07-08 (projected)
MEASURE 3.CR.10.1 Percentage of payment schedules that are past due.	Target	45%	52%	50%	48%
	Actual	54%	NA	NA	NA

OBJECTIVE 3.CR.11:					
Increase the overall amount collected on defendants’ financial obligations.					
		FY 04-05 (actual)	FY 05-06 (estimate)	FY 06-07 (projected)	FY 07-08 (projected)
MEASURE 3.CR.11.1 Total criminal fines, fees, costs, and surcharges collected.	Target	\$67,373,440	\$75,173,731	\$78,932,418	\$82,879,039
	Actual	\$71,594,030	NA	NA	NA
MEASURE 3.CR.11.2 Total restitution collected.	Target	\$21,352,780	\$23,661,083	\$24,844,137	\$26,086,344
	Actual	\$22,534,365	NA	NA	NA

Workload Assumptions:

There are a total of 69.2 FTE in the statewide CI program. The workload of the CIs continues to grow as a result of not only increased criminal actions being filed in the courts, but also increased pressure to incorporate new and more effective collection tools and processes for restitution, fines and costs owed by offenders. The CIs strive to maintain the shortest timeframes possible for payment schedules, while increases in fees, fines and costs are causing the average assessment per case to rise. Because of these circumstances, more defendants are requesting payment extensions, which increase the

pool of accounts that may become past due. CIs are responding by taking advantage of opportunities to implement innovative collection alternatives. For example, the number of *wage attachments* issued by CIs against past due offenders totaled approximately 27,000 during Fiscal Year 2005. Such attachments expedite payments and resolve delinquencies, thus strengthening the General Fund and other funds, while also helping the CIs and other court personnel manage their workloads. CIs also take an active role in helping unemployed defendants identify job prospects and consider other methods to obtain funds to fulfill their court ordered financial obligations.

Existing Conditions:

With the growing demands being placed on the Branch, there is a greater need than ever before for the courts and probation departments to handle the workload in as efficient manner as possible. At the same time, the public continues to have an expectation of prompt and effective results from the court system, at minimal cost. Additionally, in recent years public awareness of the suffering and needs of crime victims and the importance of restitution have become heightened. All of these factors have shaped the aggressive, common sense approach to collections that the Branch has taken through the CI program.

Accomplishments:

During Fiscal Year 2005, collections from criminal defendants reached a record total of \$94.1 million. Of the total, approximately 10% were General Fund revenues, 24% were recoveries of restitution for victims, 22% were funds to support statewide victims' compensation and assistance programs, and 44% were funds to support the Highway User's Trust Fund, Law Enforcement Assistance Fund, Drug Offender Surcharge Fund, and other important funds. The strong results, despite a turbulent economy, are attributed to the efforts of CIs in cooperation with other system personnel, and their increased use of collection tools that have been implemented as a result of the Legislature's strengthening of statutes in this arena. As evidenced by the figures outlined above, the CI program more than pays for itself through amounts collected from offenders.

Action Plan for Accomplishing Objectives:

The CI program is expanding its use of assertive collection techniques while maintaining its professionalism and integrity. A sampling of these techniques includes a streamlined, comprehensive tax refund intercept program, expanded use of wage attachments, a statewide Lottery intercept program, review of defendants' banking activities under a partnership with the Federal Department of Treasury's FinCEN database, job search programs for unemployed or under-employed defendants, and increased bi-lingual communication tools.

To further strengthen collections, the CI program is partnering with the State Treasurer's Office to intercept unclaimed property when defendants with outstanding fines and restitution attempt to retrieve it (H.B. 05-1044).

A critical component to the program's ability to fully utilize the various statutory collection tools is adequate program funding and staffing. Accompanying this budget

request is a Decision Item for 15 FTE Collections Investigators, which are tied to increases in the number of cases coming through the court system that require collection action. Additional background information and justification are found in the Decision Item narrative.

Customer Requirements:

The CI program serves a variety of customers, whose requirements are summarized below:

Customer	Requirement
Victims of Crime	Through the monitoring and collection of restitution, the CI program assists in making victims whole again. \$22.5 million was collected from offenders as direct reimbursements for crime victims in FY 2005.
Victim Programs	The statewide Victim Compensation and Victim Assistance programs are reliant upon fees and surcharges collected by CIs to fund the numerous direct and indirect services that they provide to crime victims.
Other State and Local Programs	Revenues collected from offenders by CIs support the General Fund, Drug Offender Surcharge Fund, Offender Services Fund, Highway User’s Trust Fund, Law Enforcement Assistance Fund, Wildlife Fund, and numerous other funds and programs.
District and County Courts	Time is saved in the courtroom through judges using the CIs to conduct financial evaluations, set up payment schedules, and enforces orders for payment. Further cost saving are being realized through improved screening of applicants for state paid counsel. When such appointments are necessary, the collections program ensures that recoveries of these costs are maximized.
Probation Departments	CIs serve as the collection and financial specialists for probation, thus allowing probation officers to focus more attention on community safety and offender treatment issues.
Clerks of Court	As with the judges, the clerks benefit from the services of the CIs by having a specialist to handle the workload related to entering payment schedules in the computer (ICON) and responding to phone calls and other inquiries related to collection matters.
Defendants	Qualifying defendants receive payment schedules based upon their financial ability and are offered payment options such as credit cards and automatic payroll deductions.

This page intentionally left blank

PROGRAM CROSSWALK

Function:	<u>Public Safety</u>
Program Title:	<u>Female Offender Program (FOP)</u>
Change Requests:	<u>Regular Probation Officers and Staff</u>

Line Items: Special Purpose Lines: Salary Survey/Anniversary; HLD; STD; Probation Lines: Personal Services, Female Offender, Operating, Offender Services, Electronic Monitoring/Drug Testing.

Statutory Authority: 18-1.3-208 C.R.S.

Program Description:

The female offender program (FOP) was designed to supervise felony female offenders, evidencing significant drug and alcohol problems, who would otherwise need residential treatment or placement in a community correction facility. This population generally has substandard levels of education and vocational skills, making stable and gainful employment difficult. Most are the sole custodial parent for minor children. The population generally has a higher level of mental health problems than their male counterparts. The challenge to the program is to intervene in the cycle of substance abuse and criminal activity through the use of intensive supervision, gender specific treatment, and skill building. The program minimally included restrictions on activities, drug and alcohol testing, treatment referral and monitoring, home visitation, referral and monitoring for vocational assistance, and a cognitive-behavioral skills development program. Additional supportive service referrals, particularly related to childcare, were made on the basis of assessed need.

FOP was discontinued June 30, 2003 as part of the budget reduction strategy for the Judicial Branch. Offenders still in the program on June 30, 2003 had their supervision transferred to either the Intensive Supervision Program or Regular Adult Probation as a maximum supervision case.

In FY05 funding to restore the program to its pre-2003 staffing level was appropriated from the Drug Offender Surcharge Fund. In FY06, through a new appropriation, an additional 3.5 FTE were funded. These FTE allowed for the expansion of the program to the 8th, 10th, 19th, 20th and 21st Judicial Districts.

Prioritized Objectives and Performance Measures:

OBJECTIVE 1.CR.5: Provide a one-year cost-effective sentencing option to 180 female offenders who would otherwise be sentenced to prison or community correction facilities.					
		FY 04-05 (actual)	FY 05-06 (estimated)	FY 06-07 (projected)	FY 07-08 (projected)
MEASURE 1.CR.5.1 Number of offenders placed in the program.	Target	240	380	380	380
	Actual	268	N/A	N/A	N/A
MEASURE 1.CR.5.3 Prison beds saved by FOP annually.	Target	90	107	107	107
	Actual	88	N/A	N/A	N/A

OBJECTIVE 1.CR.8: Maintain recidivism rates at or below 4.5% through FY 2006.					
		FY 04-05 (actual)	FY 05-06 (estimated)	FY 06-07 (projected)	FY 07-08 (projected)
MEASURE 1.CR.8.1 Percentage of offenders committing new crimes during program jurisdiction. ¹	Target	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
	Actual	6.7%	N/A	N/A	N/A

1. Based upon year-end program terminations for new crimes.

OBJECTIVE 1.CR.9: Improve or maintain annual successful termination rates of FOP clients at or above 47.9% through the delivery of appropriate treatment and referral services.					
		FY 04-05 (actual)	FY 05-06 (estimated)	FY 06-07 (projected)	FY 07-08 (projected)
MEASURE 1.CR.9.1 Percentage of probationers who terminate successfully.	Target	50%	50%	50%	50%
	Actual	48.9%	N/A	N/A	N/A

OBJECTIVE 2.CR.6: Assess and supervise all female offenders sentenced to the program at or above the program criteria.					
		FY 04-05 (actual)	FY 05-06 (estimated)	FY 06-07 (projected)	FY 07-08 (projected)
MEASURE 2.CR.6.1 Percentage of intakes into the program that received full evaluation in accordance with program standards.	Target	80%	80%	80%	80%
	Actual	69.4%	N/A	N/A	N/A

OBJECTIVE 2.CR.10: Increase proportion of court-ordered restitution paid while under program supervision.					
		FY 04-05 (actual)	FY 05-06 (estimated)	FY 06-07 (projected)	FY 07-08 (projected)
MEASURE 2.CR.10.1 Percentage of probationers who successfully completed FOP and paid 100 percent of court-ordered restitution.	Target	35%	35%	35%	35%
	Actual	50.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A

PROGRAM CROSSWALK

Function:	Public Safety
Program Title:	Juvenile Intensive Supervision Probation (JISP)
Change Requests:	Juvenile Sex Offender Intensive Supervision Program; Regular Probation Officers and Staff

Line Items: Administration Lines: Personal Services, Operating; Special Purpose Lines: Salary Survey/Anniversary; HLD; STD, Legal Services, Risk Management, Vehicle Lease; IIS Lines: Personal Services, Operating, Purchase of Services from Computer Center, Hardware/Software Maintenance, Hardware Replacement; Probation Lines: Personal Services, Operating, Offender Services, Electronic Monitoring/Drug Testing.

Statutory Authority: 19-2-306, C.R.S.

Program Description:

The juvenile intensive supervision probation (JISP) program provides an additional sentencing option for adjudicated juvenile offenders who represent a high risk of future placement at correctional or residential facilities. The program balances community protection with individual youth needs through a continuum of services that emphasize assessment, accountability, and competency development. Since this program services high-risk youth, one critical issue facing this program is the ability to maintain successful outcomes at the current level. Additional challenges include the prevention of the placement of these youth in detention and commitment facilities and the prevention of further criminal activity of these youth.

The FY 05 budget expanded capacity of the JISP program by adding an additional 9.25 FTE. These JISP officers were distributed statewide and allowed for an increase of possible sentences to the program by 166 juvenile offenders. It is still estimated that each JISP officer supervises a maximum caseload size of 18 offenders and processes 25 cases per year.

Expansion of the JISP program increased the number of juvenile offenders sentenced to the program who would otherwise have been sentenced to the Division of Youth Corrections. The remaining estimated outcome measures remain the same as those in FY 04-05.

Prioritized Objectives and Performance Measures:

OBJECTIVE 1.CR.5:					
Provide a one-year cost-effective sentencing option to 668 juvenile offenders who would otherwise be sentenced to the Division of Youth Corrections.					
		FY 04-05 (actual)	FY 05-06 (estimate)	FY 06-07 (projected)	FY 07-08 (projected)
MEASURE 1.CR.5.1	Target	668	668	668	668
	Number of juveniles sentenced to the program.	Actual	625	N/A	N/A

OBJECTIVE 1.CR.8: Maintain recidivism rates at or below 12.0% through FY 2007.					
		FY 04-05 (actual)	FY 05-06 (estimate)	FY 06-07 (projected)	FY 07-08 (projected)
MEASURE 1.CR.8.1 Percentage of offenders committing new crimes during program jurisdiction. ¹	Target	12.0%	12.07%	12.0%	12.0%
	Actual	10.3%	N/A	N/A	N/A

1. Based upon year-end program terminations for new crimes.

OBJECTIVE 1.CR.9: Improve or maintain annual successful termination rates of JISP clients at or above 50.0% through appropriate assessment, delivery of appropriate treatment, and referral services.					
		FY 04-05 (actual)	FY 05-06 (estimate)	FY 06-07 (projected)	FY 07-08 (projected)
MEASURE 1.CR.9.1 Percentage of successful termination.	Target	50.0 %	50.0 %	50.0 %	50.0 %
	Actual	46.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
MEASURE 1.CR.9.2 Percentage of cases that indicated a positive change in CYO-LSI scores (from initial score to last assessment score).	Target	60.0%	60.0%	60.0 %	60.0 %
	Actual	37.1%	N/A	N/A	N/A
MEASURE 1.CR.9.3 Percentage of terminated probationers whose CYOLSI Substance Abuse Rater Box score (indicating dynamic risk) increased (decreasing risk) between initial and final assessments.	Target	65.0%	65.0%	65.0%	65.0%
	Actual	73.2%	N/A	N/A	N/A

OBJECTIVE 2.CR.10: Increase proportion of court-ordered restitution paid while under program supervision.					
		FY 04-05 (actual)	FY 05-06 (estimate)	FY 06-07 (projected)	FY 07-08 (projected)
MEASURE 2.CR.10.1 Percentage of probationers who successfully completed JISP and paid 100 percent of court-ordered restitution during program supervision.	Target	80.0%	80.0%	80.0 %	80.0 %
	Actual	61.4	N/A	N/A	N/A

PROGRAM CROSSWALK

Function:	Public Safety
Program Title:	Regular Adult Probation
Change Requests:	Regular Probation Officers and Staff

Line Items: Administration Lines: Personal Services, Operating; Special Purpose Lines: Salary Survey / Anniversary, HLD, STD, Legal Services, Worker's Comp, Risk Management, Vehicle Lease; IIS Lines: Personal Services, Operating, Purchase of Services from Computer Center, Hardware/Software Maintenance, Hardware Replacement; Probation Lines: Personal Services, Operating, Offender Services, Electronic Monitoring/Drug Testing, Drug Offender, Sex Offender Assessment.

Statutory Authority: 18-1.3-202 C.R.S.

Program Description:

Adult probation is a sentencing option for adult criminal offenders who are not in need of incarceration. The four primary functions of adult probation are to (1) provide investigation services to the courts during the sentencing phase of a criminal case; (2) provide supervision and services to offenders based upon their assessed risk and need levels; (3) provide victim notification and victim assistance as appropriate, including restitution; and (4) assist in the development of community outreach programs in response to specific needs of communities and victims. Probation has the responsibility for providing assistance to offenders in the community by developing supervision plans that prioritize protection of the community, while also focusing on offender rehabilitation and victim restoration.

Since 1996, probation has utilized contract private probation providers to supervise lower risk offenders pursuant to Chief Justice Directive. Since 1996 staff resources have not been sufficient to supervise all sentenced state court cases at the level of supervision required by established standards. The strategy of using private probation has allowed State probation to concentrate its resources on the higher risk offenders. The overall level of risk for those offenders being supervised on regular probation has increased every year, in part due to the need to continue long-term (up to life-time) maximum level supervision of sex offenders that have completed the intensive phase of the SOISP program.

Prioritized Objectives and Performance Measures:

OBJECTIVE 1.CR.3:					
Provide supervision and monitoring services to adult probationers annually, prioritizing resources on the basis of assessed risk.					
		FY 04-05 (actual)	FY 05-06 (estimated)	FY 06-07 (projected)	FY 07-08 (projected)
MEASURE 1.CR.3.1 Standing caseload on June 30 of each year.	Target	45,234	46,788	48,343	48,343
	Actual	**	N/A	N/A	N/A
MEASURE 1.CR.3.2 Percentage of terminated probationers whose LSI rater box scores (indicating dynamic risk) increased (decreasing risk) between initial and final assessments.	Target	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%
	Actual	76.1%	N/A	N/A	N/A
MEASURE 1.CR.3.3 Percentage of terminated probationers whose overall LSI risk/needs score decreased between initial and final assessments (indicating decreased risk).	Target	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%
	Actual	72.4%	N/A	N/A	N/A
MEASURE 1.CR.3.4 Percentage of terminated probationers whose LSI Substance Abuse Rater Box score (indicating dynamic risk) increased (decreasing risk) between initial and final assessments.	Target	80.0%	80.0%	80.0%	80.0%
	Actual	90.8%	N/A	N/A	N/A

**Due to reprogramming of the Judicial ICON/Eclipse Statistical Management Reports, the numbers for standing caseload are not available at this time.

OBJECTIVE 1.CR.4:					
Provide timely and comprehensive assessments and pre-sentence investigation reports (PSIR) that assist the courts in making sentencing decisions.					
		FY 04-05 (actual)	FY 05-06 (estimated)	FY 06-07 (projected)	FY 07-08 (projected)
MEASURE 1.CR.4.1 Percentage of new felony probation cases where a PSIR was ordered and completed.	Target	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Actual	85.8%	N/A	N/A	N/A
MEASURE 1.CR.4.2 Average amount of time (in days) between when a PSIR was ordered and when it was completed.	Target	48 days	48 days	48 days	48 days
	Actual	48.5 days	N/A	N/A	N/A

OBJECTIVE 1.CR.8: Improve and maintain recidivism rates at or below 3.95% through FY 2007.					
		FY 04-05 (actual)	FY 05-06 (estimated)	FY 06-07 (projected)	FY 07-08 (projected)
MEASURE 1.CR.8.1 Percentage of offenders committing new crimes during program jurisdiction. ¹	Target	10%	10%	10%	10%
	Actual	9.2%	N/A	N/A	N/A

¹ Based upon year-end program terminations for new crimes.

OBJECTIVE 1.CR.9: Improve or maintain annual successful termination rates of regular adult clients at or above 66.9% through FY2007.					
		FY 04-05 (actual)	FY 05-06 (estimated)	FY 06-07 (projected)	FY 07-08 (projected)
MEASURE 1.CR.9.1 Percentage of probationers who terminate successfully.	Target	70.0%	70.0%	70.0%	70.0%
	Actual	59.9%	N/A	N/A	N/A

OBJECTIVE 2.CR.10: Increase proportion of court-ordered restitution paid while under regular probation supervision.					
		FY 04-05 (actual)	FY 05-06 (estimated)	FY 06-07 (projected)	FY 07-08 (projected)
MEASURE 2.CR.10.1 Percentage of probationers who successfully completed probation and paid 100 percent of court- ordered restitution during supervision.	Target	75%	75%	75%	75%
	Actual	83.7%	N/A	N/A	N/A

This page intentionally left blank

PROGRAM CROSSWALK

Function:	Public Safety
Program Title:	Regular Juvenile Probation
Change Requests:	Juvenile Sex Offender Intensive Supervision Program; Regular Probation Officers and Staff

Line Items: Administration Lines: Personal Services, Operating; Special Purpose Lines: Salary Survey / Anniversary; HLD; STD, Legal Services, Risk Management, Vehicle Lease; IIS Lines: Personal Services, Operating, Purchase of Services from Computer Center, Hardware/Software Maintenance, Hardware Replacement; Probation Lines: Personal Services, Operating, Offender Services, Electronic Monitoring/Drug Testing.

Statutory Authority: 19-2-204 C.R.S.

Program Description:

Juvenile probation is a sentencing option for judges to place adjudicated youth who are not in need of out-of-home placement. The four primary functions of juvenile probation are to (1) provide investigation services to the courts during the sentencing phase of juvenile delinquency cases; (2) provide supervision and services to offenders based upon their assessed risk and need levels; (3) provide victim notification and victim assistance as appropriate; and (4) assist in the development of community outreach programs in response to specific needs of communities and victims. The Colorado Juvenile Code directs that the juvenile justice system should seek to repair harm and that victims and communities should be provided with the opportunity to elect to participate actively in a restorative process that would hold the juvenile offender accountable for his or her offense. Given this declaration, juvenile probation has the responsibility for providing assistance to offenders in the community by developing supervision plans that prioritize protection of the community, while also focusing on offender rehabilitation and victim restoration.

Within the total population of juvenile offenders currently supervised on regular probation there are a number of sub groups that require services beyond those normally required of juveniles placed on regular probation supervision. These services are required due to the nature of the offense or identified needs of the offender (sex offenders, high risk juvenile female offender and juveniles with serious emotional disorders). Analysis is currently underway to determine the need for additional resources necessary to meet the needs of these populations.

Prioritized Objectives and Performance Measures:

OBJECTIVE 1.CR.3:					
Provide supervision and monitoring services to juvenile probationers annually, prioritizing resources on the basis of assessed risk.					
		FY 04-05 (actual)	FY 05-06 (estimated)	FY 06-07 (projected)	FY 07-08 (projected)
MEASURE 1.CR.3.1 Standing caseload on June 30 each year.	Target	8,313	8,076	7,838	7,838
	Actual	**	N/A	N/A	N/A
MEASURE 1.CR.3.2 Percentage of terminated probationers whose CYOLSI rater box scores (indicating dynamic risk) increased (decreasing risk) between initial and final assessments.	Target	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%
	Actual	72.6%	N/A	N/A	N/A
MEASURE 1.CR.3.3 Percentage of terminated probationers whose CYOLSI Substance Abuse Rater Box score (indicating dynamic risk) increased (decreasing risk) between initial and final assessments.	Target	85.0%	85.0	85.0%	85.0%
	Actual	83.8%	N/A	N/A	N/A
MEASURE 1.CR.3.4 Percentage of terminated probationers whose overall CYOLSI risk/needs score decreased between initial and final assessments (indicating decreased risk).	Target	72.0%	72.0%	72.0%	72.0%
	Actual	61.8%	N/A	N/A	N/A

**Due to reprogramming of the Judicial Icon/Eclipse Statistical Management Reports, the numbers for standing caseload are not available at this time.

OBJECTIVE 1.CR.4:					
Provide timely and comprehensive assessments and pre-sentence investigation reports (PSIR) that assist the courts in making sentencing decisions.					
		FY 04-05 (actual)	FY 05-06 (estimated)	FY 06-07 (projected)	FY 07-08 (projected)
MEASURE 1.CR.4.1 Percentage of new probation cases in which a PSIR was ordered and completed.	Target	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Actual	87.9%	N/A	N/A	N/A
MEASURE 1.CR.4.2 Average amount of time (in days) between when a PSIR was ordered and when it was completed.	Target	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
	Actual	42.5 days	N/A	N/A	N/A

OBJECTIVE 1.CR.8: Improve and maintain recidivism rates at or below 10.0% through FY2007.					
		FY 04-05 (actual)	FY 05-06 (estimated)	FY 06-07 (projected)	FY 07-08 (projected)
MEASURE 1.CR.8.1 Percentage of offenders committing new crimes during program jurisdiction. ¹	Target	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
	Actual	7.1%	N/A	N/A	N/A

¹ Based upon year-end program terminations for new crime.

OBJECTIVE 1.CR.9: Improve or maintain annual successful termination rates of regular juvenile clients at or above 75.0% through FY2007.					
		FY 04-05 (actual)	FY 05-06 (estimated)	FY 06-07 (projected)	FY 07-08 (projected)
MEASURE 1.CR.9.1 Percentage of probationers who terminate successfully.	Target	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%
	Actual	68.4%	N/A	N/A	N/A

OBJECTIVE 2.CR.10: Increase proportion of court-ordered restitution paid while under program supervision.					
		FY 04-05 (actual)	FY 05-06 (estimated)	FY 06-07 (projected)	FY 07-08 (projected)
MEASURE 2.CR.10.1 Percentage of juvenile probationers who successfully completed the program and paid 100 percent of court-ordered restitution during supervision.	Target	80.0%	80.0%	80.0%	80.0%
	Actual	78.3%	N/A	N/A	N/A

This page intentionally left blank

PROGRAM CROSSWALK

Function:	Public Safety
Program Title:	Sex Offender Intensive Supervision (SOISP)
Change Requests:	Regular Probation Officers and Staff

Line Items: Administration Lines: Personal Services, Operating; Special Purpose Lines: Salary Survey/Anniversary, HLD, STD, Legal Services, Worker's Comp, Risk Management, Vehicle Lease; IIS Lines: Personal Services, Operating, Purchase of Services from Computer Center, Hardware/Software Maintenance, Hardware Replacement; Probation Lines: Personal Services, Operating, Sex Offender Intensive Supervision, Offender Services, Electronic Monitoring/Drug Testing, Genetic Testing.

Statutory Authority: 18-1.3-1007 C.R.S.

Program Description:

The sex offender intensive supervision program (SOISP) is designed to provide the highest level of supervision to adult sex offenders who are placed on probation. Although initially authorized by statute in 1998, primarily for lifetime supervision cases, the legislature made a significant change to the statute in 2001 based on the risk posed by those offenders. All felony sex offenders convicted on or after July 1, 2001, are statutorily mandated to be supervised by the SOISP program.

Prior to the creation of the SOISP program the average length of probation supervision for a sex offender was 5 years. The initial staffing appropriated (46 FTE) in 1998 was believed to be sufficient to meet the supervision requirements for the period necessary to achieve full program implementation. Due to the longer sentences now in place for sex offenders (lifetime) the SOISP program capacity was exceeded in FY 2006. Additional caseload growth will require additional resources to maintain program standards.

Sex offending behavior is a life-long problem in which the goal is not "curing" the offender, but rather management or control of the assaultive behavior. The goal of intensive supervision for sex offenders is to minimize the risk to the public to the greatest extent possible. The State of Colorado has adopted a model of containment in the supervision and management of sex offenders. Depending on the offender, elements of containment may include severely restricted activities, daily contact with an offender, curfew checks, home visitation, employment visitation and monitoring, drug and alcohol screening, and/or sex offense specific treatment to include the use of polygraph testing. SOISP consists of three phases, each with specific criteria that must be met prior to a reduction in the level of supervision.

Prioritized Objectives and Performance Measures:

OBJECTIVE 1.CR.6:					
Provide a long-term intensive level of probation supervision for 1,150 adult sex offenders.					
		FY 04-05 (actual)	FY 05-06 (estimate)	FY 06-07 (projected)	FY 07-08 (projected)
MEASURE 1.CR.6.1 Number of offenders sentenced to the program.	Target	450	450	450	450
	Actual	350	N/A	N/A	N/A
MEASURE 1.CR.6.2 Standing caseload on June 30.	Target	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,150
	Actual	**	N/A	N/A	N/A

**Due to reprogramming of the Judicial ICON/Eclipse Statistical Management Reports, the numbers for standing caseload are not available at this time.

OBJECTIVE 1.CR.9A:					
Reduce the number of terminations for new crimes during supervision.					
		FY 04-05 (actual)	FY 05-06 (estimate)	FY 06-07 (projected)	FY 07-08 (projected)
MEASURE 1.CR.9A.1 Percentage of revocations for a new sexual offense.	Target	4%	4%	4%	4%
	Actual	5.7%	N/A	N/A	N/A
MEASURE 1.CR.9A.2 Percentage of revocations for a new felony or misdemeanor offense (non-sexual).	Target	4%	4%	4%	4%
	Actual	7.5%	N/A	N/A	N/A

OBJECTIVE 2.CR.2:					
Assess and supervise offenders placed in the sex offender program at or above program guidelines					
		FY 04-05 (actual)	FY 05-06 (estimate)	FY 06-07 (projected)	FY 07-08 (projected)
MEASURE 2.CR.2.1 Percentage of offenders in compliance with registration laws.	Target	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Actual	78.8%*	N/A	N/A	N/A
MEASURE 2.CR.2.2 Percentage of offenders in compliance with genetic marker (DN/A) laws.	Target	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Actual	67.1%	N/A	N/A	N/A

- Due to a rewrite in the process by which registration laws are monitored, the information above is for cases sentenced to the Sex Offender ISP Program during the first half of FY04 only (July 1 to December 31).

OBJECTIVE 2.CR.10:					
Increase proportion of court-ordered restitution paid while under program supervision.					
		FY 04-05 (actual)	FY 05-06 (estimate)	FY 06-07 (projected)	FY 07-08 (projected)
MEASURE 2.CR.10.1 Percentage of probationers who successfully completed SOISP and paid 100 percent of court-ordered restitution during program supervision.	Target	50%	50%	50%	50%
	Actual	50.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A

PROGRAM CROSSWALK

Function:	<u>Public Safety</u>
Program Title:	<u>Victim Services</u>
Change Requests:	<u>Regular Probation Officers and Staff</u>

Line Items: Administration Lines: Personal Services, Operating; Special Purpose Lines: Salary Survey / Anniversary, HLD, STD, Legal Services, Worker's Comp, Risk Management; IIS Lines: Personal Services, Operating, Purchase of Services from Computer Center, Hardware/Software Maintenance, Hardware Replacement; Probation Lines: Personal Services, Operating.

Statutory Authority: 24-4.1-301 – 24-4.1-304, 18-6-800.3

Program Description:

Probation is statutorily mandated to provide notification to victims of offender status changes as required by C.R.S. 24-4.1-101 through 24-4.1-304 and 18-6-800.3. Victims who request notification at the post-sentence stage, receive notification of critical stages of probation supervision including but not limited to: absconsion of a probationer, regular and early termination dates, change of venue and/or probation officer, courtesy supervision in another district, interstate transfer, revocation of probation, revocation of hearing dates, modification of any originally imposed probation sentence, and death of the defendant while under probation supervision. The program is also designed to provide victims with information and education about the probation process, the criminal justice system, and victims' rights. The Victim Assistance program (1) responds to victim inquiries on probation terms and conditions, restitution and case status, (2) provides information and referrals for services, (3) assists in locating victims due restitution payment, and (4) assists probation in acquiring victim impact information for use in the pre-sentence investigation of offenders. The program works closely with the supervising probation officer in support of safety and reparation for victims.

Prioritized Objectives and Performance Measures:

OBJECTIVE 4.CR.6:					
Achieve a satisfactory performance rating from ninety percent of victims surveyed by FY 2006.					
		FY 04-05 (actual)	FY 05-06 (estimate)	FY 06-07 (projected)	FY 07-08 (projected)
MEASURE 4.CR.6.1 Percent of victims surveyed who report being satisfied with service.	Target	80%	85%	90%	90%
	Actual	73.5%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent of victims that responded to the survey.	Target	20%	25%	25%	25%
	Actual	13.1%	N/A	N/A	N/A

OBJECTIVE 4.CR.10:					
Report annual process data that is available through the Judicial data system (ICON/Eclipse)					
		FY 04-05 (actual)	FY 05-06 (estimate)	FY 06-07 (projected)	FY 07-08 (projected)
MEASURE 4.CR.10.1: The number of initial “notification of rights” letters mailed		10,934	N/A	N/A	N/A
MEASURE 4.CR.10.2: The number of responses to the initial “notification of rights” letters mailed.		2,739	N/A	N/A	N/A
MEASURE 4.CR.10.3: The number of initial “notification of rights” letters returned as undeliverable		1,375	N/A	N/A	N/A
MEASURE 4.CR.10.4: The number of initial “notification of rights” letters returned in which the victim declined their right to be notified of critical stages.		104	N/A	N/A	N/A
MEASURE 4.CR.10.5: The number of initial “notification of rights” letters returned in which the victim claimed their right to be notified of critical stages.		2,635	N/A	N/A	N/A
MEASURE 4.CR.10.6: The number of critical stage events where required notification was made.		16,183	N/A	N/A	N/A
MEASURE 4.CR.10.7: The cumulative number of active cases (on June 30, 2004) in which one or more victims have claimed their right to be notified of critical stages		5,677	N/A	N/A	N/A
MEASURE 4.CR.10.8: The number of service and referral events provided to victims, e.g. restitution assistance, victim compensation, system education and pre-sentence investigation.		89,376	N/A	N/A	N/A

PROGRAM CROSSWALK

Function:	<u>Court of Appeals</u>
Program Title:	<u>Court of Appeals</u>
Change Requests:	<u>Court of Appeals Panel and Staff</u>

Line Items: Court of Appeals Lines: Personal Services, Operating, Capital Outlay; Administration Lines: Personal Services, Operating; Special Purpose Lines: Salary Survey/Anniversary, HLD, STD, Legal, Worker's Comp., Risk Management, Leased Space, Appellate Reports Publication; Integrated Information Services Lines: Personal Services, Operating, Purchase of Services from Computer Center, Telecommunications, Hardware/Software Maintenance, Hardware Replacement.

Statutory Authority: Article VI, Section 1 of the Colorado Constitution and Section 13-4-101, C.R.S.

Targeted Base Review: FY 2004

Program Description:

The Colorado Court of Appeals is an intermediate appellate court created pursuant to Article VI, Section 1, of the Colorado Constitution and §13-4-101 *et seq.*, C.R.S. It has initial jurisdiction, with some exceptions, over appeals from the state's district courts, the Denver probate and juvenile courts, and various state agencies. The court's jurisdiction is mandatory, not discretionary; thus, it must accept and decide all appeals properly before it.

The court is presently comprised of sixteen judges serving eight-year terms. It sits in three-judge divisions to decide cases. The chief judge, appointed by the chief justice of the Colorado Supreme Court, assigns judges to the divisions and rotates their assignments every four months. Retired judges and the chief judge are called on to assist in deciding cases when a division member is unavailable. Retired judges also operate the court's settlement program.

Pursuant to §13-4-111, C.R.S., each judge employs one law clerk and one secretary. In addition, sixteen staff attorneys assist the judges by preparing recommended dispositions in appeals that involve relatively straightforward issues or specialized areas such as workers' compensation and termination of parental rights. The court primarily sits in Denver, but is authorized by statute to sit in any county seat. Divisions regularly travel to schools in various parts of the state to hear oral arguments and for outreach to the communities, although this program has been curtailed recently due to budgetary and workload considerations.

Due to the then increasing caseload, six judges were added to the court in 1988, a year in which 1,946 appeals were filed. Appellate filings have continued to increase steadily through FY 2005, when the court received a record high of 2,766. In FY 2005, the court

disposed of 2,542 cases, also a record high, of which 1,719 included a full written opinion. The remaining appeals, or “early termination” cases, were resolved either by the court’s settlement program, dismissal on jurisdictional grounds, or transfer to the Colorado Supreme Court.

Statement of Purpose:

The Court’s mission is to provide Colorado citizens with clear, impartial, and timely resolution of appealed judgments and orders, employing the resources provided to it by the General Assembly.

In order to accomplish this mission, the court has resolved to;

- (1) issue written opinions that address the dispositive issues, state the holding, and articulate the reasons for the decision in each case;
- (2) give appropriate consideration to each case, affording every litigant the full benefit of the judicial process;
- (3) manage the court’s caseload effectively by using available resources efficiently and productively; and
- (4) designate as precedential authority, those written decisions that develop, clarify, or unify the law.

Prioritized Objectives and Performance Measures:

OBJECTIVE 1.A.2: Within constraints of staffing levels, keep pace with the number of new filings by resolving an equal or greater number of cases than are filed.					
		FY 04-05 (actual)	FY 05-06 (estimate)	FY 06-07 (projected)	FY 07-08 (projected)
MEASURE 1.A.2.1 Percentage of cases resolved compared to annual filings.	Target	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Actual	90%	N/A	N/A	N/A

OBJECTIVE 2.A.2: Issue reasoned written opinions within an average of the indicated days after oral argument or, if oral argument has been waived, after assignment to an author judge.					
		FY 04-05 (actual)	FY 05-06 (estimate)	FY 06-07 (projected)	FY 07-08 (projected)
MEASURE 2.A.2.1 Review of agency decisions.	Target	45 days	45 days	45 days	45 days
	Actual	38	N/A	N/A	N/A
MEASURE 2.A.2.2 Review of criminal cases.	Target	30 days	30 days	30 days	30 Days
	Actual	21	N/A	N/A	N/A
MEASURE 2.A.2.3 Review of civil cases.	Target	45 days	45 days	45 days	45 days
	Actual	28	N/A	N/A	N/A
MEASURE 2.A.2.4 Review of Workers Comp. and Unemployment Comp. Cases.	Target	30 days	30 days	30 days	30 days
	Actual	26	N/A	N/A	N/A
MEASURE 2.A.2.5 Review of juvenile dependency & neglect cases.	Target	14 days	14 days	14 days	14 days
	Actual	11	N/A	N/A	N/A

OBJECTIVE 2.A.5: Announce reasoned written opinions within an average of the indicated days from the date the case is at issue to the date of opinion. "At issue" means that the written briefs allowed by the rules have been filed by the parties.					
		FY 04-05 (actual)	FY 05-06 (estimate)	FY 06-07 (projected)	FY 07-08 (projected)
MEASURE 2.A.5.1 Workers Comp. And Unemployment.	Target	115 days	115 days	115 days	115 days
	Actual	117	N/A	N/A	N/A
MEASURE 2.A.5.2 Juvenile dependency & neglect cases	Target	80 days	80 days	80 days	80 days
	Actual	78	N/A	N/A	N/A

OBJECTIVE 4.A.1: Provide public education and information programs.					
		FY 03-04 (actual)	FY 04-05 (actual)	FY 05-06 (estimated)	FY 06-07 (projected)
MEASURE 4.A.1.1 # times Court of Appeals division conducts oral argument in a high school or law school.	Target	4	4	4	4
	Actual	3	N/A	N/A	N/A
MEASURE 4.A.1.2 Participation by all members of the Court of Appeals in public education programs concerning the law and the judicial process	Target	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Actual	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A
MEASURE 4.A.1.3 Participation by all members of the Court of Appeals in judicial administration or bar association committees.	Target	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Actual	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A

Workload Assumptions:

Based on historical data and current levels of staff attorney support, each judge on the Court of Appeals is expected to issue between 90 and 100 opinions each year. In addition, each judge must actively participate (i.e., read the briefs, review cited authorities and records where appropriate, hear oral argument when it has been requested, provide input for the opinion, and write separately if necessary) in deciding an additional 180 to 200 cases annually. Every judge also reviews and comments on opinions from other divisions that are proposed for publication; rotates through a three-judge motions division that meets weekly to rule on motions filed in connection with pending appeals; and participates in weekly division conferences and bi-weekly full court conferences.

Action Plan for Accomplishing Objectives:

All judges on the court are committed to giving each appeal the attention it deserves and maintaining the quality of their opinions while keeping pace with the level of case filings. To that end, the court has implemented certain procedures, such as supplemental dockets, special divisions and issuance of *per curiam* opinions to help expedite the resolution of cases that have been fully briefed and are awaiting disposition. In addition, the court has implemented streamlined rules of procedure for appeals in juvenile dependency and neglect cases approved by the Supreme Court in March 2005.

The court's long-standing commitment, coupled with appropriate types of procedural revisions, has traditionally served to maintain the pending caseload below the level of new filings over the past 12 years – one of the court's primary objectives. However, continually increasing levels of new filings have caused that figure to once again exceed the number of new appeals filed. As of June 30, 2005, the pending case count was 2,918, or 107% of the fiscal year's filings.

PROGRAM CROSSWALK

Function:	Supreme Court
Program Title:	Supreme Court
Change Requests:	None

Line Items: Supreme Court Lines: Personal Services, Operating, Attorney Regulation, Continuing Legal Education, Board of Law Examiners, Law Library; Administration Lines: Personal Services, Operating; Special Purpose Lines: Salary Survey/Anniversary, HLD, STD, Legal, Worker's Comp., Risk Management, Leased Space, Appellate Reports Publication; Integrated Information Services Lines: Personal Services, Operating, Purchase of Services from Computer Center, Telecommunications, Hardware/Software Maintenance, Hardware Replacement.

Statutory Authority: Art VI, Sec. 2 - Appellate jurisdiction; supervisory control over all lower courts. Art VI, Sec. 3 - Power to issue extraordinary writs and answer interrogatories from Executive and Legislative Branches. Art. VI, Sec. 5 - Seven member court; Chief Justice is executive head of judicial system. Art. VI, Sec. 21 - Power to issue rules governing all civil and criminal matters in lower courts. Art. VI, Sec. 24 - Direction to chair Judicial Nominating Commissions. Art. V, Sec. 48 - Power to appoint four Reapportionment Commission members and review commission plan.

Targeted Base Review: FY 2005

Program Description:

The Colorado Supreme Court is composed of seven justices serving ten-year terms; it is the Colorado court system's court of last resort. The Chief Justice is selected from the membership of the Supreme Court and serves at the pleasure of a majority of the Supreme Court. The Chief Justice serves as the executive head of the Colorado judicial system and is the ex officio chair of the Supreme Court Nominating Commission. The Chief Justice also appoints the chief judge of the Court of Appeals, the chief judge of each of the 22 judicial districts, and is vested with authority to assign judges (active or retired) to perform judicial duties.

The Court has discretionary or certiorari review of Court of Appeals decisions and district court decisions when a county court case has been appealed to the district court. Requests to review decisions of the Colorado Court of Appeals constitute a majority of the Supreme Court's filings. The Supreme Court has direct appellate jurisdiction over cases in which a statute has been held to be unconstitutional; cases in which a defendant has been sentenced to death; cases involving decisions of the Public Utilities Commission; writs of habeas corpus; cases involving adjudications of water rights; summary proceedings initiated under the Election Code; and prosecutorial appeals concerning search and seizure questions in pending criminal proceedings. All of these appeals are filed directly with the Supreme Court and, therefore, bypass the Court of Appeals. The Supreme Court also has jurisdiction to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, quo warranto, prohibition, and other remedial writs when a later appeal cannot provide effective relief, or the lower court has acted in excess of, or refused to

exercise, its jurisdiction. The Supreme Court also has exclusive jurisdiction to promulgate rules governing practice and procedure in civil and criminal actions.

The Supreme Court licenses and disciplines Colorado attorneys. The court’s attorney regulation system, funded by attorney registration fees, regulates the profession. In addition, the court oversees the State Court Administrator, the Board of Continuing Legal Education, the Board of Law Examiners, the Commission on Judicial Discipline, and the Unauthorized Practice of Law Committee.

Preserving and maintaining a high level of public trust and confidence is essential. To successfully meet these expectations, the judiciary needs to be accessible; be responsive; remain independent in order to foster fair, impartial, unbiased, timely and consistent decisions; seek to minimize court costs; provide public access to decisions; provide public education and information programs; and ensure the highest professional conduct of the bench and the bar.

Background:

The legislature formulates public policy through the enactment of laws consistent with the Constitution. The executive branch implements and enforces the laws by proclamation and administrative action. The judiciary applies and interprets constitutional provisions, legislative enactments, and executive activities. Working together within a constitutional system of checks and balances, the three branches govern.

The primary role of the judiciary within this framework of shared governmental responsibilities is to provide an accessible forum for the just resolution of disputes in accordance with applicable civil and criminal laws.

To fulfill this important role in resolving disputes, the judiciary must remain independent. Independence requires freedom from interference or usurpation by the legislative and executive branches when judicial power is being exercised. Judicial independence is a critical ingredient in producing decisions that are fair, timely, consistent, and meet the needs of society.

Prioritized Objectives and Performance Measures:

OBJECTIVE 1.A.1: Within constraints of staffing levels, keep pace with the number of new filings by resolving an equal or greater amount of cases than are filed.					
		FY 04-05 (actual)	FY 05-06 (estimate)	FY 06-07 (projection)	FY 07-08 (projection)
MEASURE 1.A.1.1 Clearance rate should equal number of new cases filed.	Target	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Actual	98%	N/A	N/A	N/A

OBJECTIVE 2.A.1: Expedite decision process for child welfare cases (dependency & neglect and termination of parental rights).					
		FY 04-05 (actual)	FY 05-06 (estimate)	FY 06-07 (projection)	FY 07-08 (projection)

MEASURE 2.A.1.1 Number of days after case is “at issue” to decide whether to grant or deny certiorari review.	Target	30	30	30	30
	Actual	17.8	N/A	N/A	N/A

OBJECTIVE 2.A.3: Issue decision whether to grant or deny certiorari review within three months of the close of a case’s briefing (“at issue”).					
		FY 04-05 (actual)	FY 05-06 (estimate)	FY 06-07 (projection)	FY 07-08 (projection)
MEASURE 2.A.3.1 Percentage of cases where decision to grant or deny certiorari review is made within three months of “at issue” date.	Target	80%	80%	80%	80%
	Actual	82%	N/A	N/A	N/A

OBJECTIVE 2.A.4: Hear oral argument within three months of the close of a case’s briefing (“at issue”).					
		FY 04-05 (actual)	FY 05-06 (estimate)	FY 06-07 (projection)	FY 07-08 (projection)
MEASURE 2.A.4.1 Percentage of cases argued within three months of “at issue” date.	Target	65%	65%	65%	65%
	Actual	78%	N/A	N/A	N/A

OBJECTIVE 4.A.1: Provide public education and information programs.					
		FY 04-05 (actual)	FY 05-06 (estimate)	FY 06-07 (projection)	FY 07-08 (projection)
MEASURE 4.A.1.2 Number of times Supreme Court conducts oral arguments in a high school.	Target	2	2	2	2
	Actual	1	2	2	2
MEASURE 4.A.1.3 Average number of daily page views to Colorado Courts website, which includes access to Supreme Court opinions and various consumer information.	Target	10,000	10,100	10,200	10,300
	Actual	10,146	N/A	N/A	N/A

Workload Assumptions:

During FY 2005 both filings and terminations increased more than 10 percent. Early indicators for FY 2006 forecast a continued increase in both filings and terminations.

Fiscal Year	Filings	Terminations
1993	1,251	1,261
1994	1,277	1,290
1995	1,358	1,316
1996	1,401	1,369
1997	1,511	1,432
1998	1,520	1,561
1999	1,525	1,609
2000	1,617	1,563
2001	1,367	1,425
2002	1,368	1,415
2003	1,401	1,441
2004	1,317	1,319
2005	1,466	1,451

Unlike other state courts, the number of justices on the court is a finite number, seven, pursuant to the Constitution. In order to keep pace with the caseload, the court has adopted screening and case differentiation procedures to reduce the amount of time spent on routine cases and permit more time on complex cases. The court has also accelerated cases involving the welfare of children through enhanced case management techniques.

Accomplishments:

The Supreme Court, like every other court in the state system, faces the challenges of providing superior service with limited resources. It is through the efforts of hard-working and dedicated employees that the court was able to maintain a high level of service. The Supreme Court continued its emphasis on accountability through its efforts at achieving better case flow management in the trial courts. The court provided leadership to the trial courts toward the continued development of specialized court processes for families, simplified procedures for civil cases, and the management of drug offenders.

In an effort to increase the knowledge of the public about the court system and to provide current information about the activities of the judicial branch, the Court website is updated on a daily basis. The court has added information concerning proposed rule changes and Original Proceedings that have been granted. Most recently, the court has added audio recordings of its oral arguments to the website. Visits to the branch's website continue to increase.

The court continued to develop its automation systems with the ultimate goal of streamlining interfaces with other agencies and litigants. Colorado was among the first states to implement an electronic system for filing (e-file) of court documents by attorneys and pro se parties. The court is moving forward in its efforts to develop an appellate court module for our automation system. This module will include a case management system for the Supreme Court as well as an e-filing system for both appellate courts.

PROGRAM CROSSWALK

Function: Facilities
Program Title: Judicial Heritage
Change Requests: Judicial Heritage Security

Line Items: Special Purpose Lines: Salary Survey/Anniversary, HLD, STD; Judicial Heritage Lines: Personal Services, Operating, Parking Lot Maintenance.

Statutory Authority: Section 24-82-101 C.R.S. and 13-3-106 (1) (a) C.R.S.

Targeted Base Review: FY 2004

Program Description:

Pursuant to Section 24-82-101 C.R.S., the Department of Personnel has the duty to supervise the maintenance and other related services of all buildings and grounds in the Capitol Complex. In an agreement between the Judicial Branch and the Department of Administration in FY 1978, this duty was delegated to the Office of the State Court Administrator for the Judicial Heritage Complex.

The Judicial Heritage Complex consists of two buildings; one is an 87,490 square foot, six-story building, and the other is a 136,412 square foot, four-story building. The challenge facing the Judicial Branch is to maintain the complex in a safe and useful manner given the age of the buildings, the multiple uses demanded of the facility, and the operating constraints.

Prioritized Objectives and Performance Measures:

OBJECTIVE 4.OS.2:					
Maintain and service the Colorado Judicial Heritage Center Complex Buildings and Site					
		FY 04-05 (actual)	FY 05-06 (estimate)	FY 06-07 (projected)	FY 07-08 (projected)
MEASURE 4.OS.2.1 Assess, and maintain a high user satisfaction rate regarding maintenance and overall facilities services provided within the Colorado Judicial Heritage Center Complex through the use of bi-annual surveys and building audits.	Target	Establish Baseline	TBD	TBD	TBD
	Actual	TBD	N/A	N/A	N/A

This page intentionally left blank

LONG BILL DETAIL
Schedule 3's

Department Schedule 2-A	IV-1
Appellate Court	IV-11
Administration	IV-17
Special Purpose	IV-31
Judicial Performance.....	IV-45
Integrated Information Services	IV-49
Trial Courts	IV-59
Probation	IV-73

SCHEDULE 2.A - SUMMARY BY LONG BILL GROUP

JUDICIAL BRANCH	FY2003-04		FY2004-05		FY2005-06		NOVEMBER 15, 2005 FY2006-07	
	Actual	FTE	Actual	FTE	Appropriation	FTE	Request	FTE
	(1) APPELLATE COURTS							
Appellate Court Program	<u>8,225,397</u>	<u>110.7</u>	<u>8,558,548</u>	<u>111.7</u>	<u>8,250,727</u>	<u>119.0</u>	<u>9,723,823</u>	<u>132.5</u>
General Fund	8,181,473	110.7	8,506,656	111.7	8,192,727	119.0	9,665,823	132.5
Cash Fund	43,924		51,893		58,000		58,000	
Attorney Regulation Committees								
Cash Funds	3,500,000	35.5	4,100,756	35.5	3,500,000	35.5	4,600,000	35.5
Cash Funds Exempt	316,584		0	0	100,000		100,000	0
Continuing Legal Education								
Cash Funds	252,866	4.0	266,207	4.0	275,000	4.0	275,000	4.0
Cash Funds Exempt	0		0		5,000	0.0	5,000	
Law Examiner Board								
Cash Funds	450,000	8.2	682,082	8.2	450,000	8.2	750,000	8.2
Cash Funds Exempt	212,736		0	0.0	200,000		100,000	0.0
Law Library								
Cash Funds	358,630	0.0	356,967	0.0	360,000	0.0	360,000	0.0
Cash Funds Exempt	0		19,830		0		0	
TOTAL - Appellate Courts	<u>13,316,213</u>	<u>158.4</u>	<u>13,984,389</u>	<u>159.4</u>	<u>13,140,727</u>	<u>166.7</u>	<u>15,913,823</u>	<u>180.2</u>
General Fund	8,181,473	110.7	8,506,656	111.7	8,192,727	119.0	9,665,823	132.5
Cash Funds	4,605,420	47.7	5,457,904	47.7	4,643,000	47.7	6,043,000	47.7
Cash Funds Exempt	529,320	0.0	19,830		305,000	0.0	205,000	0.0
(2) COURTS ADMINISTRATION								
(A) Administration								
Personal Services	<u>3,824,559</u>	<u>46.8</u>	<u>4,181,531</u>	<u>52.0</u>	<u>4,029,916</u>	<u>55.0</u>	<u>4,338,907</u>	<u>59.0</u>
General Fund	3,772,319	46.8	3,646,967	52.0	3,129,253	55.0	3,404,397	59.0
Cash Funds Exempt	52,240		534,564		900,663		934,510	
Operating Expenses	<u>343,776</u>		<u>385,147</u>		<u>366,121</u>		<u>368,521</u>	
General Fund	342,776		385,075		365,121		367,521	
Cash Funds	1,000		72		1,000		1,000	

SCHEDULE 2.A - SUMMARY BY LONG BILL GROUP

JUDICIAL BRANCH	FY2003-04		FY2004-05		FY2005-06		NOVEMBER 15, 2005 FY2006-07	
	Actual	FTE	Actual	FTE	Appropriation	FTE	Request	FTE
	Capital Outlay	<u>0</u>		<u>0</u>		<u>16,365</u>		<u>22,180</u>
General Fund	0		0		16,365		22,180	
Judicial Heritage Program	<u>573,313</u>	<u>2.3</u>	<u>600,950</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>678,299</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>683,415</u>	<u>3.0</u>
General Fund	571,613	2.3	256,481	3.0	298,328	3.0	303,444	3.0
Cash Funds	1,700		1,398		1,700		1,700	
Cash Funds Exempt			343,071		378,271		378,271	
Family Friendly Courts - CF	<u>130,823</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>229,092</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>252,200</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>252,200</u>	<u>0.5</u>
Cash Funds	130,823	0.5	229,092	0.5			252,200	0.5
Cash Funds Exempt					252,200	0.5		
County Courthouse Furnishings	<u>433,462</u>		<u>0</u>		<u>0</u>		<u>0</u>	
Cash Funds	433,462		0		0		0	
Courthouse Capital/Infrastructure Maint - GF	0		0		1,000,000		1,000,000	
Family Violence	<u>486,319</u>		<u>0</u>		<u>500,000</u>		<u>500,000</u>	
General Fund			0		500,000		500,000	
Cash Funds Exempt	486,319		0		0		0	
Statewide Indirect Cost Assmt.	<u>52,240</u>		<u>58,924</u>		<u>59,347</u>		<u>122,003</u>	
Cash Funds	43,215		48,949		52,018		105,244	
Cash Funds Exempt	9,025		9,975		4,715		6,424	
Federal Funds	0		0		2,614		10,335	
Departmental Indirect Cost Assmnt.	<u>0</u>		<u>475,640</u>		<u>841,316</u>		<u>812,508</u>	
Cash Funds	0		475,640		841,316		812,508	
Cash Funds Exempt	0		0		0		0	
SUBTOTAL - Administration	<u>5,844,492</u>	<u>49.6</u>	<u>5,931,284</u>	<u>55.5</u>	<u>7,743,564</u>	<u>58.5</u>	<u>8,099,733</u>	<u>62.5</u>
General Fund	4,686,708	49.1	4,288,523	55.0	5,309,067	58.0	5,597,542	62.0
Cash Funds	610,200	0.5	755,151	0.5	896,034	0.0	1,172,652	0.5
Cash Funds Exempt	547,584	0.0	887,610	0.0	1,535,849	0.5	1,319,205	0.0
Federal Funds	0	0.0	0	0.0	2,614	0.0	10,335	0.0

SCHEDULE 2.A - SUMMARY BY LONG BILL GROUP

JUDICIAL BRANCH	FY2003-04		FY2004-05		FY2005-06		NOVEMBER 15, 2005 FY2006-07	
	Actual	FTE	Actual	FTE	Appropriation	FTE	Request	FTE
	(B) Administrative Special Purpose							
Health, Life and Dental	<u>5,693,359</u>		<u>6,441,305</u>		<u>8,797,794</u>		<u>10,563,737</u>	
General Fund	5,153,256		6,048,890		8,275,624		10,042,313	
Cash Funds	540,103		392,415		522,170		521,424	
Cash Funds Exempt	0		0		0		0	
Short-term Disability	<u>156,463</u>		<u>168,955</u>		<u>212,521</u>		<u>251,199</u>	
General Fund	156,463		165,597		201,040		238,094	
Cash Funds	0		3,358		11,481		13,105	
Cash Funds Exempt	0		0		0		0	
Salary Survey	<u>0</u>		<u>3,709,621</u>		<u>4,698,780</u>		<u>6,013,860</u>	
General Fund	0		3,672,997		4,466,340		5,719,499	
Cash Funds	0		36,624		232,440		294,361	
Anniversary Increases	<u>0</u>		<u>1,210,209</u>		<u>0</u>		<u>0</u>	
General Fund	0		1,185,209		0		0	
Cash Funds	0		25,000		0		0	
Amortization Equalization Disbursement (AED)	<u>0</u>		<u>0</u>		<u>296,837</u>		<u>1,156,563</u>	
General Fund	0		0		277,311		1,095,357	
Cash Funds	0		0		19,526		61,206	
Workers' Compensation - GF	575,681		1,041,420		1,317,038		1,301,958	
Legal Services - GF	244,957		212,062		272,430		272,430	
<i># of hours</i>			4,227		4,227		4,227	
Payment to Risk Management - GF	500,482		315,394		627,718		377,592	
Vehicle Lease Payments - GF	77,035		77,034		81,645		100,627	
Leased Space	<u>558,938</u>		<u>551,797</u>		<u>568,936</u>		<u>624,051</u>	
General Fund	538,043		530,677		546,736		599,811	
Cash Funds	20,895		21,120		22,200		24,240	
Lease Purchase - GF	94,561		112,766		112,766		112,766	

SCHEDULE 2.A - SUMMARY BY LONG BILL GROUP

JUDICIAL BRANCH	FY2003-04		FY2004-05		FY2005-06		NOVEMBER 15, 2005 FY2006-07	
	Actual	FTE	Actual	FTE	Appropriation	FTE	Request	FTE
	Administrative Purposes	<u>40,520</u>		<u>38,010</u>		<u>195,554</u>		<u>195,554</u>
General Funds	7,950		13,275		130,554		130,554	
Cash Funds	32,569		24,735		65,000		65,000	
Senior Judges - GF	1,118,690		1,396,970		1,384,006		1,384,006	
Appellate Reports - GF	43,673		52,168		67,100		67,100	
Office of Dispute Resolution	<u>1,001,595</u>	<u>6.0</u>	<u>1,037,297</u>	<u>6.1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Cash Funds	906,899	6.0	897,075	6.14	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cash Funds Exempt	3,416		3,308		0		0	
Federal Funds	91,280		136,914		0		0	
Child Support Enforcement	<u>81,772</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>67,592</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>89,668</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>89,668</u>	<u>1.0</u>
General Fund	26,280		24,036		29,672		29,672	
Cash Funds Exempt	55,492	1.0	43,556	1.0	59,996	1.0	59,996	1.0
Collections Investigators	<u>3,172,426</u>	<u>59.8</u>	<u>3,320,480</u>	<u>59.8</u>	<u>3,278,426</u>	<u>69.2</u>	<u>4,049,299</u>	<u>84.2</u>
Cash Funds	2,676,784	59.8	2,878,167	59.8	2,757,193	69.2	3,528,066	84.2
Cash Funds Exempt	495,642		442,313		521,233		521,233	
Federal Funds and Other Grants - CFE	0		0		0		0	
SUBTOTAL - Administrative Special Purposes	<u>13,360,152</u>	<u>66.7</u>	<u>19,753,080</u>	<u>67.0</u>	<u>22,001,219</u>	<u>70.2</u>	<u>26,560,411</u>	<u>85.2</u>
Including HLD/STD/Salary Act/Anniv.								
General Fund	8,537,071	0.0	14,848,494	0.0	17,789,980	0.0	21,471,779	0.0
Cash Funds	4,177,251	65.7	4,278,495	66.0	3,630,010	69.2	4,507,402	84.2
Cash Funds Exempt	554,550	1.0	489,177	1.0	581,229	1.0	581,229	1.0
Federal Funds	91,280	0.0	136,914	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
SUBTOTAL - Administrative Special Purposes	<u>7,510,330</u>	<u>66.7</u>	<u>8,222,990</u>	<u>67.0</u>	<u>8,292,124</u>	<u>70.2</u>	<u>9,731,615</u>	<u>85.2</u>
Excluding HLD/STD/Salary Act/Anniv.								
General Fund	3,227,352	0.0	3,775,801	0.0	4,846,976	0.0	5,471,873	0.0
Cash Funds	3,637,148	65.7	3,821,098	66.0	2,863,919	69.2	3,678,512	84.2
Cash Funds Exempt	554,550	1.0	489,177	1.0	581,229	1.0	581,229	1.0
Federal Funds	91,280	0.0	136,914	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

SCHEDULE 2.A - SUMMARY BY LONG BILL GROUP

JUDICIAL BRANCH	NOVEMBER 15, 2005							
	FY2003-04		FY2004-05		FY2005-06		FY2006-07	
	Actual	FTE	Actual	FTE	Appropriation	FTE	Request	FTE
(C) Judicial Performance								
Personal Services	N/A		<u>88,110</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>85,075</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>87,552</u>	<u>1.0</u>
Cash Funds			88,110	1.0	85,075	1.0	87,552	1.0
Operating Expenses	N/A		<u>199,779</u>		<u>478,445</u>		<u>478,445</u>	
Cash Funds			199,779		478,445		478,445	
SUBTOTAL - Judicial Performance	<u>313,940</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>287,889</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>563,520</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>565,997</u>	<u>1.0</u>
General Fund	0							
Cash Funds	313,940		287,889	1.0	563,520	1.0	565,997	1.0
Cash Funds Exempt	0							
(D) Integrated Information Services								
Personal Services	<u>2,838,146</u>	<u>39.8</u>	<u>2,832,351</u>	<u>39.2</u>	<u>3,015,174</u>	<u>42.8</u>	<u>3,399,921</u>	<u>47.8</u>
General Fund	2,668,116	39.8	2,644,676	39.187	2,796,174	42.8	3,180,921	47.8
Cash Funds Exempt			0		219,000		219,000	
Federal Funds	170,030		187,676		0		0	
Operating Expenses	<u>203,142</u>		<u>149,592</u>		<u>222,654</u>		<u>252,929</u>	
General Fund	153,142		99,592		172,654		202,929	
Cash Funds	50,000		50,000		50,000		50,000	
Purchase of Services from Computer Cntr - GF	124,382		91,491		90,951		71,377	
Multiuse Network Payments - GF	74,032		370,753		329,793		320,140	
Telecommunications Expense	<u>350,000</u>		<u>309,710</u>		<u>310,000</u>		<u>383,392</u>	
General Fund	350,000		309,710		310,000		383,392	
Cash Funds								
Communications Services Payments - GF	5,148		8,193		11,393		11,509	
Hardware Replacement	<u>1,325,000</u>		<u>1,650,000</u>		<u>1,650,000</u>		<u>1,764,920</u>	
General Fund								
Cash Funds	1,325,000		1,650,000		1,650,000		1,764,920	

SCHEDULE 2.A - SUMMARY BY LONG BILL GROUP

JUDICIAL BRANCH	NOVEMBER 15, 2005							
	FY2003-04		FY2004-05		FY2005-06		FY2006-07	
	Actual	FTE	Actual	FTE	Appropriation	FTE	Request	FTE
Hardware/Software Maintenance	<u>1,077,551</u>		<u>1,078,094</u>		<u>1,078,094</u>		<u>1,078,094</u>	
General Fund	1,042,551		1,043,094		1,043,094		1,043,094	
Cash Funds	35,000		35,000		35,000		35,000	
Computer Integrated Courtroom - GF	29,953		0		0		0	
SUBTOTAL - Integrated Information Services	<u>6,027,354</u>	<u>39.8</u>	<u>6,490,184</u>	<u>39.2</u>	<u>6,708,059</u>	<u>42.8</u>	<u>7,282,282</u>	<u>47.8</u>
General Fund	4,447,323	39.8	4,567,508	39.2	4,754,059	42.8	5,213,362	47.8
Cash Funds	1,410,000		1,735,000		1,735,000		1,849,920	
Cash Funds Exempt	0		0		219,000		219,000	
Federal Funds	170,030		187,676		0		0	
TOTAL - COURTS ADMINISTRATION	<u>19,696,116</u>	<u>156.1</u>	<u>20,932,347</u>	<u>162.6</u>	<u>37,016,362</u>	<u>172.5</u>	<u>42,508,423</u>	<u>196.5</u>
General Fund	12,361,383	88.9	12,631,833	94.1	27,853,106	100.8	32,282,683	109.8
Cash Funds	5,971,288	66.2	6,599,137	67.5	6,824,564	70.2	8,095,971	85.7
Cash Funds Exempt	1,102,134	1.0	1,376,787	1.0	2,336,078	1.5	2,119,434	1.0
Federal Funds	261,311	0.0	324,590	0.0	2,614	0.0	10,335	0.0
(3) TRIAL COURTS								
Trial Court Programs	<u>92,008,682</u>	<u>1,466.3</u>	<u>97,146,999</u>	<u>1,478.6</u>	<u>94,704,126</u>	<u>1,597.0</u>	<u>103,816,759</u>	<u>1,716.7</u>
General Fund	79,697,471	1396.3	84,165,074	1391.5	81,420,540	1510.1	90,533,173	1629.8
Cash Funds	12,077,698	70.0	12,336,423	87.1	13,283,586	86.9	13,283,586	86.9
Federal Funds	233,513		645,502					
Capital Outlay - GF	0		61,547		481,230		1,534,279	
Mandated Costs	<u>12,660,665</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>13,152,114</u>	<u>25.0</u>	<u>12,636,707</u>	<u>25.0</u>	<u>12,634,708</u>	<u>0.0</u>
General Funds	12,143,342	0.0	12,690,774	25.0	12,101,707	25.0	12,099,708	0.0
Cash Funds	517,323		461,340		535,000		535,000	
Federal Funds	0		0					
Interpreters (GF)	0		0		0		2,705,561	25.0
District Attorney Costs of Prosecution	<u>1,906,703</u>		<u>1,911,970</u>		<u>1,911,899</u>		<u>1,924,790</u>	
General Fund	1,847,369		1,911,970		1,911,899		1,924,790	
Cash Funds	59,334		0		0		0	

SCHEDULE 2.A - SUMMARY BY LONG BILL GROUP

JUDICIAL BRANCH	FY2003-04		FY2004-05		FY2005-06		NOVEMBER 15, 2005 FY2006-07	
	Actual	FTE	Actual	FTE	Appropriation	FTE	Request	FTE
	Sex Offender Surcharge Fund - GF	15,000		19,665		15,535		21,021
Victim Compensation - CF	<u>9,401,639</u>		<u>9,300,471</u>		<u>9,654,000</u>		<u>9,654,000</u>	
Cash Funds	9,200,000		8,494,136		9,115,000		9,115,000	
Cash Funds Exempt	201,639		806,335		539,000		539,000	
Victim Assistance - CF	<u>11,495,778</u>		<u>10,816,619</u>		12,003,000		12,003,000	
Cash Funds	11,100,000		10,816,619		11,651,000		11,651,000	
Cash Funds Exempt	395,778		0		352,000		352,000	
Family Preservation Matching Funds	<u>136,726</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
General Fund	24,881	0.5	0		0		0	
Federal Funds	111,845	0.8	0		0		0	
Federal Funds and Other Grants	<u>322,394</u>	<u>4.9</u>	<u>643,792</u>	<u>8.5</u>	<u>1,141,627</u>	<u>8.5</u>	<u>1,141,627</u>	<u>8.5</u>
Cash Funds	0		124,774		363,000	0.0	363,000	
Cash Funds Exempt	127,910	2.4	16,770	6.0	383,469	6.0	383,469	6.0
Federal Funds	194,484	2.5	502,248	2.5	395,158	2.5	395,158	2.5
TOTAL - TRIAL COURT	<u>127,947,588</u>	<u>1,472.5</u>	<u>133,053,177</u>	<u>1,512.1</u>	<u>132,548,124</u>	<u>1,630.5</u>	<u>145,435,745</u>	<u>1,750.2</u>
General Fund	93,728,063	1,396.8	98,849,030	1,416.5	95,930,911	1,535.1	108,818,532	1,654.8
Cash Funds	32,954,355	70.0	32,233,292	87.1	34,947,586	86.9	34,947,586	86.9
Cash Funds Exempt	725,327	2.4	823,105	6.0	1,274,469	6.0	1,274,469	6.0
Federal Funds	539,842	3.3	1,147,750	2.5	395,158	2.5	395,158	2.5
(4) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES								
Personal Services	<u>41,567,092</u>	<u>701.2</u>	<u>44,347,252</u>	<u>725.5</u>	<u>46,216,939</u>	<u>824.3</u>	<u>51,257,252</u>	<u>916.9</u>
General Fund	39,514,151	671.2	42,114,953	701.5	44,016,039	794.3	51,257,252	916.9
Cash Funds	2,052,941	30.0	2,232,299	24.0	2,200,900	30.0	0	0.0
Cash Funds Exempt	0		0					
Operating	<u>2,470,889</u>		<u>1,818,419</u>		<u>2,008,653</u>		<u>2,142,043</u>	
General Fund	2,436,998		1,802,852		1,841,653		1,975,043	
Cash Funds	33,891		15,567		167,000		167,000	
Cash Funds Exempt								
Female Offender Program - CFE	0		216,486	5.4	0		0	

SCHEDULE 2.A - SUMMARY BY LONG BILL GROUP

JUDICIAL BRANCH	NOVEMBER 15, 2005							
	FY2003-04		FY2004-05		FY2005-06		FY2006-07	
	Actual	FTE	Actual	FTE	Appropriation	FTE	Request	FTE
Capital Outlay	<u>0</u>		<u>0</u>		<u>341,484</u>		<u>518,225</u>	
General Fund	0		0		341,484		518,225	
Cash Funds	0		0		0		0	
Sex Offender ISP (HB98-1156) - CF	383,208		454,548		558,497		558,497	
Offender Services Program	<u>1,918,237</u>	<u>23.2</u>	<u>2,790,393</u>	<u>25.1</u>	<u>3,227,816</u>	<u>26.2</u>	<u>6,934,842</u>	<u>26.2</u>
Cash Funds	1,918,237	23.2	2,790,393	22.1	3,077,816	23.2	5,284,842	23.2
Cash Funds Exempt	0		0	3.0	150,000	3.0	1,650,000	3.0
Electronic Monitoring/Drug Testing	<u>497,819</u>		<u>521,964</u>		<u>647,193</u>		<u>647,193</u>	
General Fund	435,385		464,685		487,193		487,193	
Cash Funds	62,434		57,280		160,000		160,000	
Alcohol/Drug Driving Safety Contract Program	<u>3,966,850</u>	<u>81.3</u>	<u>4,527,411</u>	<u>81.0</u>	<u>4,708,968</u>	<u>91.8</u>	<u>4,801,880</u>	<u>91.8</u>
Cash Funds	3,966,850	81.3	4,370,005	75.4	4,511,285	86.2	4,604,197	86.2
Cash Funds Exempt	0		157,406	5.6	197,683	5.6	197,683	5.6
Drug Offender Assessment Program	<u>747,825</u>	<u>12.9</u>	<u>799,138</u>	<u>10.7</u>	<u>769,712</u>	<u>11.5</u>	<u>810,743</u>	<u>11.5</u>
Cash Fund	747,825	12.9	630,669	10.7	769,712	11.5	810,743	11.5
Cash Fund Exempt			168,468					
Substance Abuse Treatment - CF	783,010		888,262		993,600		993,600	
Victims Grants	<u>704,163</u>	<u>17.3</u>	<u>711,626</u>	<u>17.3</u>	<u>882,821</u>	<u>17.3</u>	<u>882,821</u>	<u>17.3</u>
Cash Funds Exempt	513,162	12.3	711,626	12.3	882,821	17.3	882,821	17.3
Federal Funds	191,002	5.0	0	5.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
SB91-94 - CFE	1,294,466	49.3	1,138,660	25.0	1,906,837	25.0	1,906,837	25.0
Sex Offender Assessment	<u>222,934</u>		<u>230,357</u>		<u>207,245</u>		<u>275,029</u>	
Cash Funds	222,934		203,620		207,245		275,029	
Cash Funds Exempt	0		26,737		0		0	
Genetic Testing	<u>1,011</u>		<u>793</u>		<u>14,500</u>		<u>14,500</u>	
General Fund	0		793		7,000		7,000	
Cash Funds	1,011		0		7,500		7,500	

SCHEDULE 2.A - SUMMARY BY LONG BILL GROUP

JUDICIAL BRANCH	NOVEMBER 15, 2005							
	FY2003-04		FY2004-05		FY2005-06		FY2006-07	
	Actual	FTE	Actual	FTE	Appropriation	FTE	Request	FTE
Violent Offender Genetic Testing - GF	21		0		0		0	
Juvenile Sex Offender Genetic Testing - GF	260		0		0		0	
Federal Funds and Other Grants	<u>2,061,637</u>	<u>21.2</u>	<u>2,298,679</u>	<u>32.3</u>	<u>3,688,739</u>	<u>32.3</u>	<u>3,688,739</u>	<u>32.3</u>
Cash Funds	399,691	1.3	442,795	2.0	1,190,000	2.0	1,190,000	2.0
Cash Funds Exempt	718,702	11.7	445,073	17.8	1,737,985	17.8	1,737,985	17.8
Federal Funds	943,244	8.2	1,410,811	12.5	760,754	12.5	760,754	12.5
TOTAL - PROBATION	<u>56,619,423</u>	<u>906.4</u>	<u>60,743,988</u>	<u>922.4</u>	<u>66,173,004</u>	<u>1,028.4</u>	<u>75,432,201</u>	<u>1,121.0</u>
General Fund	42,386,816	671.2	44,383,283	701.5	46,693,369	794.3	54,244,713	916.9
Cash Funds	10,572,032	148.7	12,085,438	134.3	13,843,555	152.9	14,051,408	122.9
Cash Funds Exempt	2,526,329	73.3	2,864,456	69.1	4,875,326	68.7	6,375,326	68.7
Federal Funds	1,134,246	13.2	1,410,811	17.5	760,754	12.5	760,754	12.5
TOTAL - JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT	<u>217,579,339</u>	<u>2693.3</u>	<u>228,713,901</u>	<u>2756.5</u>	<u>248,878,217</u>	<u>2998.1</u>	<u>279,290,192</u>	<u>3247.9</u>
General Fund	156,657,735	2267.5	164,370,801	2323.8	178,670,113	2549.2	205,011,751	2814.0
Cash Funds	54,103,095	332.6	56,375,771	336.6	60,258,705	357.7	63,137,965	343.2
Cash Funds Exempt	4,883,110	76.7	5,084,178	76.1	8,790,873	76.2	9,974,229	75.7
Federal Funds	1,935,399	16.5	2,883,151	20.0	1,158,526	15.0	1,166,247	15.0

SUPREME COURT/COURT OF APPEALS (Appellate Court Program)

This Long Bill Group funds the activities of the Colorado Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals. These two courts provide appellate review of lower court judgements and the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction over cases involving the constitutionality of statute, ordinance or charter. The Supreme Court is comprised of seven members and the Court of Appeals has 16 members. This group also incorporates various cash-funded programs that exist to administer and monitor programs for the benefit of the legal field. Such programs include the Law Examiner Board, the Attorney Registration Council and the Continuing Legal Education program. The Supreme Court is also responsible for the administration of the Law Library, which is included in this Long Bill Group as well.

Long Bill Group Line Item Description

	Line Item Description	Programs Supported by Line Item
Appellate Court Programs	Funds the personnel and operating costs of both the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals.	Appellate Court Programs
Attorney Regulation	The Attorney Regulation Council and presiding disciplinary judge exist to prosecute attorneys accused of committing ethical violations. The Attorney Regulation Council is also the prosecutor in unauthorized practice of law cases	Attorney Regulation
Continuing Legal Education	Continuing Legal Education is a court-mandated program whereby all Colorado attorneys must attend legal educational programs in order to remain current in the law.	Continuing Legal Education
Law Examiner Board	The Board of Law Examiners exists to conduct the bi-annual Colorado Bar Examination.	Law Examiner Board
Law Library	This line provides funding for all subscriptions, book purchases, and maintenance for the Law Library.	Appellate Court Programs

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2004		ACTUAL FY 2005		APPROP. FY2006		ESTIMATE FY 2006		REQUEST FY 2007	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
PERSONAL SERVICES										
Supreme Court Position Detail:										
Supreme Court Justice	797,960	7.0	816,312	7.0			840,786	7.0	840,786	7.0
Judicial Assistant II	277,870	6.0	293,331	6.0			306,348	6.0	306,348	6.0
Judicial Assistant III	50,520	1.0	52,558	1.0			53,609	1.0	53,609	1.0
Appellate Law Clerk	604,563	14.4	629,242	14.2			631,512	14.0	631,512	14.0
Clerk of Court	104,637	1.0	100,784	1.0			102,607	1.0	102,607	1.0
Supreme Court Librarian	62,208	1.0	64,726	1.0			66,021	1.0	66,021	1.0
Law Librarian I			13,699	0.4			37,430	1.0	37,430	1.0
Law Librarian II	56,184	1.0	62,395	1.0			63,643	1.0	63,643	1.0
Law Library Assistant	27,422	1.0	43,303	1.5			28,303	1.0	28,303	1.0
Court Clerk II							28,166	1.0	28,166	1.0
Court Clerk III	112,964	3.0	61,023	1.5			65,083	1.5	65,083	1.5
Court Clerk IV	28,165	0.6	92,952	2.0			94,811	2.0	94,811	2.0
Administrative Assistant	79,416	1.0	53,615	0.8			32,298	0.5	32,298	0.5
Associate Staff Attorney			35,585	0.5			72,629	1.0	72,629	1.0
Continuation Salary Subtotal	2,201,909	37.0	2,319,526	37.9			2,423,246	39.0	2,423,246	39.0
PERA on Continuation Subtotal	233,388		256,679				275,471		275,471	
Medicare on Continuation Subtotal	24,123		25,841				35,137		35,137	
Court of Appeals Position Detail:										
Court of Appeals Judge	1,706,406	15.6	1,781,153	16.0			1,842,571	16.0	1,842,571	16.0
Law Clerk	642,161	14.9	701,958	15.6			690,315	15.0	690,315	15.0
Clerk of Court	96,756	1.0	100,662	1.0			102,675	1.0	102,675	1.0
Associate Staff Attorney	820,239	12.0	897,245	12.8			981,512	14.0	981,512	14.0
Deputy Chief Staff Attorney	158,760	2.0	165,168	2.0			167,174	2.0	167,174	2.0
Chief Staff Attorney	85,524	1.0	88,984	1.0			90,764	1.0	90,764	1.0
Court Clerk II	39,709	1.0	7,597	0.2			89,906	2.0	89,906	2.0
Court Clerk III	182,380	4.6	223,222	5.3			261,588	6.0	261,588	6.0
Court Clerk IV	62,385	1.3	48,800	1.0			49,858	1.0	49,858	1.0
Unit Supervisor I	53,596	1.0	58,269	1.0			59,434	1.0	59,434	1.0
Editor of Opinions	81,396	1.0	84,688	1.0			86,382	1.0	86,382	1.0
Judicial Assistant I	560,149	14.3	597,503	14.9			615,443	15.3	615,443	15.3
Judicial Assistant II	45,716	1.0	48,800	1.0			49,102	1.0	49,102	1.0
Secretary III	81,677	2.0					62,176	1.5	62,176	1.5

BRANCH: JUDICIAL
PROGRAM: APPELLATE COURT

SCHEDULE 3

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2004		ACTUAL FY 2005		APPROP. FY2006		ESTIMATE FY 2006		REQUEST FY 2007	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
Staff Assistant I	42,090	1.0	58,269	1.0			116,538	2.0	116,538	2.0
Continuation Salary Subtotal	4,658,944	73.7	4,862,316	73.6			5,265,437	79.8	5,265,437	79.8
PERA on Continuation Subtotal	493,973		534,412				599,116		599,116	
Medicare on Continuation Subtotal	49,847		52,116				76,349		76,349	
Other Appellate Personal Services:										
Contractual Services	5,795		30,395				20,000		20,000	
Overtime Wages	1,049		5,428							
Retirement / Termination Payouts	58,382	0.9	8,464	0.2			7,500	0.2	7,500	0.2
Worker's Compensation Payments										
Unemployment Insurance	14,668		16,147				10,000		10,000	
Personal Services Subtotal (all above)	7,742,078	110.7	8,111,324	111.7			8,712,256	119.0	8,712,256	80.0
POTS Expenditures/Allocations:										
Salary Survey (non-add)							313,707		n/a	
Anniversary (non-add)							-		n/a	
Health/Life/Dental	228,162		247,720				368,729		n/a	
Short-Term Disability	6,269		6,611				8,122		n/a	
Difference: (Request year FTE are non-add)										
Vacancy Savings							(336,532)	(6.7)	(353,283)	(7.0)
Total Continuation Personal Services	7,976,509	110.7	8,365,654	111.7			8,752,575	112.3	8,358,973	119.0
FY 2007 Decision Items:										
#102 - Court of Appeals Panel and Support Staff									911,851	13.5
Total Personal Services (GF)	7,976,509	110.7	8,365,654	111.7	8,062,015	119.0	8,752,575	112.3	9,270,824	132.5

BRANCH: JUDICIAL
PROGRAM: APPELLATE COURT

SCHEDULE 3

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2004		ACTUAL FY 2005		APPROP. FY2006		ESTIMATE FY 2006		REQUEST FY 2007	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
OPERATING EXPENDITURES										
2230 Equipment Maintenance & Repair	12,594		2,982				7,500		7,500	
2253 Other Rentals	26,669		26,708				27,500		27,500	
2510 General Travel - In State	1,007		228				750		750	
2511 Common Carrier - In State	246		576				500		500	
2512 Subsistence - In State	252		253				300		300	
2513 Mileage - In State	263		243				250		250	
2530 General Travel - Out of State	592		7,644				750		750	
2531 Common Carrier - Out of State	859		3,434				750		750	
2532 Subsistence - Out of State			1,112				125		125	
2631 Communication-Outside Sources	2,471		3,410				3,500		3,500	
2680 Printing	3,428		3,708				3,750		3,750	
2810 Freight	1,657		73				500		500	
2820 Other Purchased Services	30,672		3,571							
2830 Storage & Moving	380						250		250	
3110 Other Supplies	5,265		4,711				5,500		5,500	
3113 Judicial Robes	218		228				500		500	
3115 Data Processing Supplies	2,346		3,319				3,500		3,500	
3116 Software	601		339				750		750	
3117 Educational Supplies			2,016				750		750	
3118 Food	1,728		2,145				2,000		2,000	
3120 Books / Subscriptions			535				250		250	
3121 Other Office Supplies	31,140		25,210				27,500		27,500	
3122 Photographic Supplies	76						51		51	
3123 Postage	34,949		41,613				40,000		40,000	
3124 Copier Charges, Supplies & Recovery	20,010		14,751				22,000		22,000	
3128 Noncapitalized Non-IT Equipment	28,264		22,277				22,886		22,886	
3132 Noncapitalized Office Furniture & Fixtures	16,892		5,944				7,500		7,500	
3140 Noncapitalized IT Equipment (PC's)	545									
3143 Noncapitalized IT Equipment (Other IT Compor	12,511		9,049				7,500		7,500	
4140 Dues & Memberships	104		200				100		100	
4220 Registration Fees	1,175		6,614				1,500		1,500	

BRANCH: JUDICIAL
PROGRAM: APPELLATE COURT

SCHEDULE 3

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2004		ACTUAL FY 2005		APPROP. FY2006		ESTIMATE FY 2006		REQUEST FY 2007	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
6214 Capitalized Equipment										
6280 Other Equipment	11,974									
FY 2007 Decision Items:										
#102 - Court of Appeals Panel and Support Staff									264,287	
Total Operating Expenditures	248,888		192,894		188,712		188,712		452,999	
General Fund	204,964		141,001		130,712		130,712		394,999	
Cash Funds	43,924		51,893		58,000		58,000		58,000	
TOTAL APPELLATE PROGRAM LINE	8,225,397	110.7	8,558,548	111.7	8,250,727	119.0	8,941,287	112.3	9,723,823	132.5
General Fund	8,181,473	110.7	8,506,656	111.7	8,192,727	119.0	8,883,287	112.3	9,665,823	132.5
Cash Funds	43,924		51,893		58,000		58,000		58,000	
APPELLATE PROGRAM RECONCILIATION										
Previous Year Long Bill Appropriation	7,992,510	119.0	8,020,897	119.0	n/a		8,030,648	119.0	8,250,729	119.0
Underutilized FTE/Unfunded FTE		(8.3)		(7.4)				(6.7)		
Request Year Decision Items									1,176,138	13.5
Annualized Salary Survey							181,740		313,707	
Annualized Anniversary							54,497			
Medicare Base Increase										
0.2% JBC Reduction			(15,716)				(16,156)		(16,751)	
PERA Increase	28,387		25,467							
Restriction	(14,076)		(6,107)							
Total Long Bill Appropriation / Request	8,006,821	110.7	8,024,541	111.7	n/a		8,250,729	112.3	9,723,823	132.5
POTS Appropriation Allocation:										
Salary Survey	-		199,935				313,707			
Anniversary	-		54,496				-			
HLD	212,313		272,969				368,729			
STD	6,263		6,607				8,122			
POTS Subtotal	218,576		534,007				690,558		n/a	
Total Appellate Program Reconciliation	8,225,397	110.7	8,558,548	111.7	n/a		8,941,287	112.3	9,723,823	132.5

BRANCH: JUDICIAL
PROGRAM: APPELLATE COURT

SCHEDULE 3

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2004		ACTUAL FY 2005		APPROP. FY2006		ESTIMATE FY 2006		REQUEST FY 2007	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
COMMITTEES & LIBRARY *										
Attorney Regulation Committees (CF)	3,500,000	35.5	4,100,756	35.5	3,500,000	35.5	4,600,000	35.5	4,600,000	35.5
Attorney Regulation Committees (CFE)	316,584				100,000		100,000		100,000	
Continuing Legal and Judicial Education (CF)	252,866	4.0	266,207	4.0	275,000	4.0	275,000	4.0	275,000	4.0
Continuing Legal and Judicial Education (CFE)					5,000		5,000		5,000	
Board of Law Examiners (CF)	450,000	8.2	682,082	8.2	450,000	8.2	750,000	8.2	750,000	8.2
Board of Law Examiners (CFE)	212,736				200,000		100,000		100,000	
Law Library (CF)	358,630	0.0	356,967	0.0	360,000	0.0	360,000	0.0	360,000	0.0
Law Library (CFE)			19,830							
Total Committees & Library	5,090,816	47.7	5,425,841	47.7	4,890,000	47.7	6,190,000	47.7	6,190,000	47.7
TOTAL APPELLATE COURT										
	13,316,213	158.4	13,984,389	159.4	13,140,727	166.7	15,131,287	160.0	15,913,823	180.2
General Fund	8,181,473	110.7	8,506,656	111.7	8,192,727	119.0	8,883,287	112.3	9,665,823	132.5
Cash Funds	4,605,420	47.7	5,457,904	47.7	4,643,000	47.7	6,043,000	47.7	6,043,000	47.7
Cash Funds Exempt	529,320		19,830		305,000		205,000		205,000	

* These moneys are included for informational purposes as they are continuously appropriated by a permanent statute or constitutional provision.

ADMINISTRATION

This Long Bill Group funds the activities of the State Court Administrator's Office. Central administrative functions, such as legal services, accounting, human resources, facilities management, procurement, budget, public information, and other professional management functions are included in this long bill group.

Long Bill Group Line Item Description

	Line Item Description	Programs Supported by Line Item
Personal Services	Funds all FTE within the State Court Administrator's Office that provide central administrative functions like human resources, financial and program management and other such functions.	All Judicial Programs
Operating	Funding supports the central administrative operating functions.	All Judicial Programs
Capital Outlay	This line funds capital costs associated with new staff. Capital outlay appropriations are for one-year only and are used to purchase new furniture for new staff.	All Administration Programs
Judicial Heritage Program	Funds FTE, contract personal services and operating costs for maintaining the Judicial Heritage Complex. This includes maintenance personnel, security services, custodial services, maintenance and repair costs, snow removal and other such related costs.	Judicial Heritage, Appellate Courts
Family Friendly Courts	Money is available for granting from the State Court Administrator's Office to Judicial Districts around the state in order to implement or enhance family-friendly court programs.	Trial Court Programs
Courthouse Capital/ Infrastructure Maintenance	This line funds furnishings/technology costs related to new court and probation facilities around the state. Additionally, basic infrastructure maintenance upgrades/replacements are also funded from this line for all court/probation facilities.	All Judicial Programs
Family Violence Grants	This line funds grants to organizations which provide legal services to indigent victims of domestic violence.	Trial Court Programs
Statewide Indirect Costs	This is an administrative line that allows for the assessment of general funded statewide administrative expenses to all Judicial cash-funded programs. The amount of the statewide indirect cost figure is set by common policy in the Department of Personnel.	All Judicial Programs
Department Indirect Costs	This is an administrative line that allows the Department to assess general funded Judicial-specific indirect costs to cash-funded programs. Examples of costs include: leased space, personnel, worker's compensation costs, risk management costs, etc.	All Judicial Programs

BRANCH: JUDICIAL
PROGRAM: ADMINISTRATION

SCHEDULE 3

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2004		ACTUAL FY 2005		APPROP. FY 2006		ESTIMATE FY 2006		REQUEST FY 2007	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
PERSONAL SERVICES										
Position Detail:										
Account Control Clerk II	93,864	2.0	97,652	2.0			98,616	2.0	98,616	2.0
Accountant I			53,376	1.0			54,432	1.0	54,432	1.0
Accountant II	53,136	1.0	49,511	0.8			68,004	1.0	68,004	1.0
Assistant to the State Court Administrator	60,504	1.0	64,518	1.0			65,148	1.0	65,148	1.0
Audit Supervisor							70,193	1.0	70,193	1.0
Benefits Specialist	53,112	1.0	64,518	1.0			65,148	1.0	65,148	1.0
Budget Officer	96,144	1.0	96,683	1.0			101,719	1.0	101,719	1.0
Budget Analyst I			65,692	1.0			66,366	1.0	66,366	1.0
Budget Analyst II	84,633	1.2	78,993	1.0			116,424	1.6	116,424	1.6
Controller	89,280	1.0	92,890	1.0			93,804	1.0	93,804	1.0
Chief Legal Counsel/Legislative Liason	88,680	0.6	109,184	1.0			110,255	1.0	110,255	1.0
Contract Professional	121,782									
Contract - Staff Support	6,667									
Contract Legal Counsel	113,119									
Associate Legal Counsel			206,263	2.4			227,217	2.9	227,217	2.9
Legal Assistant							41,914	1.0	41,914	1.0
Deputy State Court Administrator	108,137	1.0								
Director of Discipline Commission	104,637	1.0	106,730	1.0			110,255	1.0	110,255	1.0
Director of Financial Services	104,628	1.0	109,199	1.0			110,255	1.0	110,255	1.0
Director of Human Resources			100,784	1.0			109,549	1.0	110,255	1.0
Director of Planning & Analysis	101,748	1.0	105,864	1.0			109,976	1.0	110,255	1.0
Director of Probation Services	125,547	1.2	88,678	1.0			109,144	1.0	110,255	1.0
Education Specialist	64,692	0.9	36,863	0.5						
Facilities Planning Manager	68,568	1.0	71,334	1.0			79,512	1.0	79,512	1.0
Financial Programs Manager							84,170	1.0	84,170	1.0
Financial Analyst II	68,076	1.0	70,820	1.0			71,520	1.0	71,520	1.0
Financial Technician	80,262	2.0	84,530	2.0			85,368	2.0	85,368	2.0
Human Resources Specialist I	151,560	3.0	159,963	3.0			182,515	3.0	182,515	3.0
Human Resources Specialist II	68,448	1.0	68,852	1.0			67,948	1.0	67,948	1.0
Human Resource Supervisor							91,160	1.0	91,160	1.0
Internal Auditor	55,290	0.8	93,520	1.8			152,289	4.0	152,289	4.0
Management Analyst I	44,956	0.8	48,140	1.0			48,612	1.0	48,612	1.0
Management Analyst II	358,398	5.6	427,692	6.3			397,644	6.3	397,644	6.3
Management Analyst III	145,162	2.1	341,408	4.4			244,536	3.0	244,536	3.0
Management Analyst IV	75,588	1.0	6,096	0.1						

BRANCH: JUDICIAL
PROGRAM: ADMINISTRATION

SCHEDULE 3

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2004		ACTUAL FY 2005		APPROP. FY 2006		ESTIMATE FY 2006		REQUEST FY 2007	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
Payroll Specialist	53,112	1.0	58,810	1.0			56,292	1.0	56,292	1.0
PBX Operator	26,472	1.0	28,360	1.0			28,644	1.0	28,644	1.0
Public Access Manager	62,744	0.9	63,497	1.0						
Public Education Coordinator	68,568	1.0	79,159	1.0			85,620	1.0	85,620	1.0
Purchasing Manager	63,168	1.0	65,716	1.0			66,360	1.0	66,360	1.0
Secretary II	15,054	0.5	16,936	0.6			30,376	0.5	30,376	0.5
Secretary III	24,256	0.7								
Staff Assistant I	36,720	1.0	119,263	2.6			86,724	2.0	86,724	2.0
Staff Assistant II	80,520	2.0	44,831	1.0						
Staff Development Administrator	79,416	1.0	53,030	0.6						
State Court Administrator	111,637	1.0	116,489	1.0			117,631	1.0	117,631	1.0
Web Administrator							57,230	1.0	57,230	1.0
Continuation Salary Subtotal	3,208,285	44.5	3,545,844	51.0			3,762,570	54.3	3,764,666	54.3
PERA on Continuation Subtotal	317,235		354,088				381,901		382,114	
Medicare on Continuation Subtotal	33,097		42,920				54,557		54,588	
Other Personal Services:										
Contractual Services	17,746		24,139				15,000		15,000	
Retirement / Termination Payouts	108,574	2.3	55,688	1.0			39,000	0.7	39,000	0.7
Unemployment Insurance	10,771		6,290				4,500		4,500	
Personal Services Subtotal (all above)	3,695,709	46.8	4,028,968	52.0			4,257,528	55.0	4,259,867	55.0
POTS Expenditures/Allocations										
Salary Survey (non-add)	-		-				86,004		n/a	
Anniversary (non-add)	-		-				-		n/a	
Health/Life/Dental	124,248		147,566				132,619		n/a	
Short-Term Disability	4,602		4,998				3,621		n/a	
Difference: (Request Year FTE are non-add)										
Vacancy Savings							(141,608)	(2.8)	(178,931)	(3.6)

BRANCH: JUDICIAL
PROGRAM: ADMINISTRATION

SCHEDULE 3

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2004		ACTUAL FY 2005		APPROP. FY 2006		ESTIMATE FY 2006		REQUEST FY 2007	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
Indirect Cost Assessment Adjustment (GF)									(22,889)	
Indirect Cost Assessment Adjustment (CFE)									22,889	
Total Continuation Personal Services	3,824,559	46.8	4,181,531	52.0			4,252,160	52.2	4,080,936	55.0
FY 2007 Decision Items:										
#110- Human Resource Specialists									257,971	4.0
#117 - Leased Space Rent Increase (GF)									(10,958)	
#117 - Leased Space Rent Increase (CFX)									10,958	
Total Personal Services	3,824,559	46.8	4,181,531	52.0	4,029,916	55.0	4,252,160	52.2	4,338,907	59.0
General Funds	3,772,319	46.8	3,646,967	52.0	3,129,253	55.0	3,351,497	52.2	3,404,397	59.0
Cash Funds Exempt	52,240		534,564		900,663		900,663		934,510	
PERSONAL SERVICES RECONCILIATION										
Personal Services Appropriation:										
Previous Year Long Bill Appropriation	3,820,520	51.0	3,657,866	48.0	n/a		3,808,685	52.0	4,029,916	55.0
Unappropriated/Unfunded FTE		(1.2)						(2.8)		
Annualized Salary Survey							63			
Annualized Anniversary							40,495		59,198	
Medicare Base Increase										
0.2% JBC Reduction			(7,316)				(7,698)		(8,178)	
Request Year Decision items									257,971	4.0
PERA Increase	5,346									
Indirect Cost Adjustment (CFE)			6,017							
FY 2004 JBC Staff Adjustment - Training Cut	(168,000)	(3.0)								
FY 2005 Decision Item - #109, Long Bill Clean-up			152,118	4.0						
FY 2006 Decision Item - #104 Audit Program							188,371	3.0		
Restriction	(143)		(535)							
Transfer			(18,928)							
Reversion										
Total Long Bill Appropriation / Request	3,657,723	46.8	3,789,222	52.0	n/a		4,029,916	52.2	4,338,907	59.0

BRANCH: JUDICIAL
PROGRAM: ADMINISTRATION

SCHEDULE 3

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2004		ACTUAL FY 2005		APPROP. FY 2006		ESTIMATE FY 2006		REQUEST FY 2007	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
POTS Appropriation Allocation:										
Salary Survey	-		132,945				86,004			
Anniversary	-		40,495				-			
HLD	162,240		213,923				132,619			
STD	4,596		4,946				3,621			
POTS Subtotal	166,836		392,309				222,244		n/a	
Total Personal Services Reconciliation	3,824,559	46.8	4,181,531	52.0	n/a		4,252,160	52.2	4,338,907	59.0

OPERATING EXPENDITURES										
2170 Waste Disposal Services			113							
2220 Building Maintenance & Repair	95		3,171				2,500		2,500	
2230 Equipment Maintenance & Repair	25,995		24,372				22,000		22,000	
2231 ADP Equipment Maintenance & Repair	970						250		250	
2232 Software Maintenance	518		473				500		500	
2250 Misc Rentals	120		116				500		500	
2251 Motor Pool Vehicle Rental	1,757		2,450				3,000		3,000	
2253 Other Rentals	9,548		10,042				12,000		12,000	
2255 Office & Room Rentals	1,098		830				1,000		1,000	
2510 General Travel - In State	1,601		5,943				3,500		3,500	
2511 Common Carrier - In State	1,294		1,687				1,500		1,500	
2512 Subsistence - In State	678		1,990				2,000		2,000	
2513 Mileage - In State	4,879		10,680				5,000		5,000	
2520 General Travel- All Other In State Non-Employee			1,290				1,300		1,300	
2521 Common Carrier Fares- All Other In State Non-Employee			271							
2522 Non-Employee Subsistence - In State			298							
2523 Non-Employee Mileage - In State			74							
2530 General Travel - Out of State	866		1,175				1,200		1,200	
2531 Common Carrier - Out of State	868		1,005				1,000		1,000	
2532 Mileage, Subsistence - Out of State	139		166				500		500	
2533 Mileage - Out of State	1,160						500		500	
2540 General Travel- All Other Travel Out of State Non-Employee			96							
2541 Common Carrier Fares- All Other Out of State Non-Employee			2,647							
2542 Subsistence- All Other Out of State Non-Employee			34							
2610 Advertising / Notices	1,500		3,542				2,000		2,000	
2630 Communication - State Telecom	22,896		14,136				15,000		15,000	
2631 Communication - Outside Sources	55,360		58,737				60,000		60,000	

**BRANCH: JUDICIAL
PROGRAM: ADMINISTRATION**

SCHEDULE 3

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2004		ACTUAL FY 2005		APPROP. FY 2006		ESTIMATE FY 2006		REQUEST FY 2007	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
2680 Printing	3,315		3,919				5,000		5,000	
2681 Photocopy Reimbursement	5									
2810 Freight			15							
2820 Microfilming/CD Rom or Other Purchased Services	33,740		37,167				42,000		42,000	
2830 Storage & Moving			270							
3110 Other Supplies	894		1,689				2,000		2,000	
3114 Custodial Supplies	1,059		156				500		500	
3115 Data Processing Supplies	490		256				500		500	
3116 Software	3,062		2,383				2,500		2,500	
3117 Educational Supplies	10		949							
3118 Food	1,427		7,062				3,500		3,500	
3120 Books / Subscriptions	5,574		4,496				2,500		2,500	
3121 Other Office Supplies	4,608		6,659				7,500		7,500	
3123 Postage	36,384		39,488				41,100		41,100	
3124 Copier Charges & Supplies	8,233		8,258				10,021		10,021	
3126 Repair & Maintenance Supplies			600				500		500	
3128 Noncapitalized Equipment/Non IT	6,608		4,283				4,500		4,500	
3132 Noncapitalized Office Furniture/Fixture	20,448		15,096				17,000		17,000	
3140 Noncapitalized IT Equipment - PCs as Single Unit	15,579		1,928				5,250		5,250	
3141 Noncapitalized IT Equipment - Servers			2,749				2,500		2,500	
3143 Noncapitalized IT Equipment - Other IT Components	3,163		2,311				3,000		3,000	
4100 Other Operating Expenditures			277							
4140 Dues & Memberships	54,630		57,331				58,000		58,000	
4170 Miscellaneous Fees			8							
4220 Registration Fees	8,073		2,430				2,500		2,500	
6213 Capitalized Software - PCs			11,000				7,500		7,500	
6214 Capitalized IT Equipment - Other IT Components	5,133									
6280 Capitalized Other Equipment			29,029				13,000		13,000	
FY 2007 Decision Items:										
#110- Human Resource Specialists										2,400
Total Operating Expenditures (GF)	343,776		385,147		366,121		366,121		368,521	
General Fund	342,776		385,075		365,121		365,121		367,521	
Cash Funds	1,000		72		1,000		1,000		1,000	

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2004		ACTUAL FY 2005		APPROP. FY 2006		ESTIMATE FY 2006		REQUEST FY 2007	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
OPERATING RECONCILIATION										
Long Bill Appropriation	357,321		357,321		n/a		366,121		n/a	
Transfer	(12,386)		28,755							
Restricted	(859)		(929)							
Reversion	(300)									
Total Operating Reconciliation	343,776		385,147		n/a		366,121		n/a	

CAPITAL OUTLAY										
Capital Outlay							16,365			
FY 2007 Decision Items:										
#110- Human Resource Specialists									22,180	
Total Capital Outlay	0		0		16,365		16,365		22,180	
General Fund	0		0		16,365		16,365		22,180	

CAPITAL OUTLAY RECONCILIATION										
Long Bill Appropriation					n/a		16,365		n/a	
Prior Year Annualization										
Transfer										
Reversion										
Total Capital Outlay Reconciliation	0		0		n/a		16,365		n/a	

JUDICIAL HERITAGE PROGRAM										
JUDICIAL HERITAGE PERSONAL SERVICES										
Position Detail:										
Facilities Planning Manager	14,275	0.3								
Plant Mechanic Supervisor			59,412	1.0			61,194	1.0	61,194	1.0
Plant Mechanic	98,286	2.0	95,305	2.0			98,164	2.0	98,164	2.0
Continuation Salary Subtotal	112,561	2.3	154,717	3.0			159,359	3.0	159,359	3.0
PERA on Continuation Subtotal	11,633		15,453				16,175		16,175	
Medicare on Continuation Subtotal	1,632		2,208				2,206		2,206	

BRANCH: JUDICIAL
PROGRAM: ADMINISTRATION

SCHEDULE 3

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2004		ACTUAL FY 2005		APPROP. FY 2006		ESTIMATE FY 2006		REQUEST FY 2007	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
Other Personal Services:										
Contractual Security Services	207,902		194,265				134,667		219,272	
Retirement/Termination Payouts										
Personal Services Subtotal (all above)	333,728	2.3	366,643	3.0			312,406	3.0	397,011	3.0
Pots Expenditures/Allocations:										
Salary Survey (non-add)	-		-				5,116		n/a	
Anniversary (non-add)	-		-				-		n/a	
Health/Life Dental	62		2,906				-		n/a	
Short-Term Disability	162		225				-		n/a	
Difference: (Request Year FTE are non-add)										
Vacancy Savings							(59)	(0.0)	(59)	(0.0)
Total Continuation Personal Services	333,953	2.3	369,774	3.0			312,347	3.0	396,952	3.0
Total Personal Services	333,953	2.3	369,774	3.0	391,836	3.0	312,347	3.0	396,952	3.0
General Fund	333,953	2.3	256,481	3.0	178,312	3.0	229,903	3.0	183,428	3.0
Cash Fund Exempt			113,293		213,524		82,444		213,524	
JUDICIAL HERITAGE OPERATING EXPENSES										
2150 Other Cleaning Services	3,104		2,510				5,400		5,400	
2160 Custodial Services	94,272		103,092				110,000		110,000	
2170 Waste Disposal	6,255		6,201				8,500		8,500	
2180 Grounds Maintenance	6,946		4,406				6,500		6,500	
2190 Snow Plow Services	412		220				500		500	
2210 Other Maintenance & Repair Services	550		100				500		500	
2220 Building Maintenance & Repair	29,885		26,017				35,000		35,000	
2230 Equipment Maintenance & Repair	20,321		25,298				30,500		30,500	
2232 Software Maintenance	636		1,176				1,500		1,500	
2511 Common Carrier	1,456		3,603				4,500		4,500	
2631 Communication-Outside Sources	962		99				1,000		1,000	
2810 Freight	340									
2820 Misc. Attorney Expenses	7,749		1,162				4,480		4,480	
2830 Office Moving Service			270							
3110 Other Supplies	1,269		780				1,000		1,000	
3114 Custodial Supplies	7,782		7,925				7,500		7,500	

BRANCH: JUDICIAL
PROGRAM: ADMINISTRATION

SCHEDULE 3

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2004		ACTUAL FY 2005		APPROP. FY 2006		ESTIMATE FY 2006		REQUEST FY 2007	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
3116 Non-Capitalized Purchased Software	3,347		65				2,500		2,500	
3120 Books / Subscriptions	259		37				500		500	
3121 Other Office Supplies	58		26				150		150	
3124 Printing/Copy Supplies			393				500		500	
3126 Repair & Maintenance Supplies	13,916		11,706				18,200		18,200	
3128 Noncapitalized Equipment	9,772		8,988				15,500		15,500	
4151 Interest - Late Payments	3									
4220 Registration Fees	275		299				533		533	
6220 Capital Furniture & Equipment	20,079						12,000		12,000	
6280 Other Equipment	8,014		25,406				18,000		18,000	
Total Operating Expenditures	237,660		229,778		284,763		284,763		284,763	
General Funds	237,660				120,016		120,016		120,016	
Cash Funds Exempt			229,778		164,747		164,747		164,747	
PARKING LOT MAINTENANCE										
Total Parking Lot Maintenance (CF)	1,700		1,398		1,700		1,700		1,700	
Total Judicial Heritage Program	573,313	2.3	600,950	3.0	678,299	3.0	598,810	3.0	683,415	3.0
General Fund	571,613	2.3	256,481	3.0	298,328	3.0	349,919	3.0	303,444	3.0
Cash Funds	1,700		1,398		1,700		1,700		1,700	
Cash Funds Exempt			343,071		378,271		247,191		378,271	
JUDICIAL HERITAGE RECONCILIATION										
Program Appropriation:										
Long Bill Appropriation	577,072	4.0	577,072	4.0	n/a		636,251	3.0	678,299	3.0
Underutilized/Unfunded FTE		(1.7)						(0.0)		
Annualized Salary Survey							38,032		5,116	
Annualized Anniversary							4,016			
Medicare Base Increase										
0.2% JBC Reduction			(701)							
FY 2005 Supplemental (SB05-115) Custodial Increase			14,880							
FY 2005 Decision Item - #105 Security Enhancements			45,000							
FY 2005 Decision Item - #109 - Long Bill Cleanup				(1.0)						
FY 2006 Emergency Supplemental							(84,605)			
Transfer	224		201							
Restricted			(35,502)							

BRANCH: JUDICIAL
PROGRAM: ADMINISTRATION

SCHEDULE 3

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2004		ACTUAL FY 2005		APPROP. FY 2006		ESTIMATE FY 2006		REQUEST FY 2007	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
Reversion	(3,983)									
Total Program Costs	573,313	2.3	600,950	3.0			593,694	3.0	683,415	3.0
Pots Expenditures/Allocations:										
Salary Survey	-		-				5,116		n/a	
Anniversary	-		-				-		n/a	
Health/Life Dental	-		-				-		n/a	
Short-Term Disability	-		-				-		n/a	
Total Pots	0		0				5,116		n/a	
Total Judicial Heritage Reconciliation	573,313	2.3	600,950	3.0	n/a		598,810	3.0	683,415	3.0

FAMILY FRIENDLY COURTS

Family Friendly Courts	130,823	0.5	229,092	0.5	252,200	0.5	0	0.0	252,200	0.5
FY 2006 Decision Item/Legislation - Family Friendly Sunset Extension							252,200	0.5		
Total Family Friendly Courts - CF (CFE FY06 only)	130,823	0.5	229,092	0.5	252,200	0.5	252,200	0.5	252,200	0.5

FAMILY FRIENDLY COURTS RECONCILIATION

Long Bill Appropriation	122,200	0.5	252,200	0.5	n/a		252,200	0.5	n/a	
FY 2004 Supplemental (HB04-1323) - Cash Fund Spending Auth. Inc	200,000									
FY 2005 Sunset of Program							(252,200)	(0.5)		
FY 2006 Legislative Funding Restoration							252,200	0.5		
Transfer										
Reversion	(191,377)		(23,108)							
Total Family Friendly Reconciliation	130,823	0.5	229,092	0.5	n/a		252,200	0.5	n/a	

COUNTY COURTHOUSE FURNISHINGS

County Courthouse Furnishings	433,462									
Total County Courthouse Furnishings	433,462		0		0		0		0	
Cash Funds	433,462									

BRANCH: JUDICIAL
PROGRAM: ADMINISTRATION

SCHEDULE 3

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2004		ACTUAL FY 2005		APPROP. FY 2006		ESTIMATE FY 2006		REQUEST FY 2007	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
COUNTY COURTHOUSE FURN. RECONCILIATION										
Long Bill Appropriation					n/a				n/a	
FY 2004 Supplemental HB04-1323	600,000									
Transfer										
Reversion	(166,537)									
Total County Courthouse Furn. Reconciliation	433,463		0		n/a		0		n/a	

COURTHOUSE CAPITAL/INFRASTRUCTURE MAINT.										
Courthouse Capital							450,000		900,000	
Infrastructure Maintenance							550,000		100,000	
Total Courthouse Capital/Infrastructure Maint.	0		0		1,000,000		1,000,000		1,000,000	
General Fund					1,000,000		1,000,000		1,000,000	

COURTHOUSE CAPITAL/INFRASTRUCTURE MAINT. RECONC.										
Long Bill Appropriation					n/a		1,000,000		n/a	
Transfer										
Reversion										
Total Courthouse Capital/Infrastructure Maint. Reconc.	0		0		n/a		1,000,000		n/a	

FAMILY VIOLENCE										
Family Violence - GF(CFE FY2004 only)	486,319		0		500,000		500,000		500,000	

FAMILY VIOLENCE RECONCILIATION										
Long Bill Appropriation					n/a		500,000		n/a	
FY 2003 Special Bill - SB03-282 - Family Violence	500,000									
Transfer										
Reversion	(13,681)									
Total Family Violence Reconciliation	486,319		0		n/a		500,000		n/a	

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2004		ACTUAL FY 2005		APPROP. FY 2006		ESTIMATE FY 2006		REQUEST FY 2007	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
STATEWIDE INDIRECT COST ASSESSMENT										
SWIC Cash Fund Total					52,018		52,018		105,244	
SWIC Cash Fund Exempt Total					4,715		4,715		6,424	
SWIC FF Total					2,614		2,614		10,335	
Collections	8,168		9,041							
Offender Services	13,006		14,396							
ADDS-CF	11,837		13,941							
ADDS-CFE	9,025		9,975							
Sex Offender	1,556		1,833							
Drug Offender	3,817		4,225							
Office of Dispute Resolution	4,831		5,513							
Statewide Indirect Cost Assessment	52,240		58,924		59,347		59,347		122,003	
Cash Funds	43,215		48,949		52,018		52,018		105,244	
Cash Funds Exempt	9,025		9,975		4,715		4,715		6,424	
Federal Funds					2,614		2,614		10,335	
STATEWIDE INDIRECT COST ASST RECONCILIATION										
Long Bill Appropriation	52,383		59,459		n/a		59,347		n/a	
Common Policy Adjustment - CF										
Common Policy Adjustment - CFE										
Common Policy Adjustment - FF										
Restriction	(143)		(535)							
Reversion (FF)										
Statewide Indirect Cost Assessment	52,240		58,924		n/a		59,347		n/a	
DEPARTMENTAL INDIRECT COST ASSESSMENT										
DWIC Cash Funds			475,640		841,316		841,316		801,550	
DWIC Cash Funds Exempt			-		-		-		-	
FY 2007 Decision Items:										
#117 - Leased Space Rent Increase (CF)									10,958	
Departmental Indirect Cost Assessment	0		475,640		841,316		841,316		812,508	
Cash Funds			475,640		841,316		841,316		812,508	

BRANCH: JUDICIAL
PROGRAM: ADMINISTRATION

SCHEDULE 3

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2004		ACTUAL FY 2005		APPROP. FY 2006		ESTIMATE FY 2006		REQUEST FY 2007	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
DEPTMNTL INDIRECT COST ASSMNT RECONCILIATION										
Long Bill Appropriation			475,640		n/a		841,316		n/a	
Reversion										
Departmental Indirect Cost Assmnt. Reconciliation	0		475,640		n/a		841,316		n/a	
TOTAL ADMINISTRATION	5,844,492	49.6	5,931,284	55.5	7,743,564	58.5	7,886,319	55.7	8,099,733	62.5
General Fund	4,686,708	49.1	4,288,523	55.0	5,309,067	58.0	5,082,902	55.2	5,597,542	62.0
Cash Funds	610,200	0.5	755,151	0.5	896,034	0.0	1,648,234	0.5	1,172,652	0.5
Cash Funds Exempt	547,584		887,610		1,535,849	0.5	1,152,569		1,319,205	
Federal Funds					2,614		2,614		10,335	

ADMINISTRATIVE SPECIAL PURPOSE

This Long Bill Group includes centrally-appropriated items such as health/life/dental, workers' compensation, risk management and salary survey/anniversary funding. Additionally, other administrative functions are included here as well. These include things like leased space, phone lease-purchase, vehicle lease payments, legal services and more. Several cash or grant-funded programs are located within this Long Bill Group as well. These include the Collections function, Child Support Enforcement and the Office of Dispute Resolution among others.

Long Bill Group Line Item Description		
	Line Item Description	Programs Supported by Line Item
Health/Life/Dental	A centrally-appropriated line that funds all health/life/dental costs for Judicial employees.	All Judicial Programs
Short-term disability	A centrally-appropriated line that funds all short-term disability costs for Judicial employees.	All Judicial Programs
Salary Survey & Performance Based Pay	A centrally-appropriated line that funds salary survey and/or performance based pay increases for Judicial employees.	All Judicial Programs
Anniversary	A centrally-appropriated line that funds anniversary increases for Judicial employees	All Judicial Programs
Amortization Equalization Disbursement	A centrally-appropriated line that funds Judicial's disbursement towards amortizing the unfunded liability in the PERA trust fund	All Judicial Programs
Workers' Compensation	A centrally-appropriated line that covers costs related to Judicial employee workers' compensation claims.	All Judicial Programs
Legal Services	This line allows for payments to the Attorney General's office for legal representation.	All Judicial Programs
Risk Management	A centrally-appropriated line that covers costs related to Judicial risk management claims.	All Judicial Programs
Vehicle Lease Pmts.	This line pays for all Judicial vehicles run through the statewide fleet management program. Vehicles are used for rural-IT technical support, probation officers for home visits and rural circuit judges.	All Judicial Programs
Leased Space	Money in this line pays for all leased space obligations of the Judicial Branch.	All Judicial Programs
Lease Purchase	This line allows pays for lease-purchase obligations for new/upgraded telephone system equipment.	All Judicial Programs
Administrative Purposes	This line pays for civil and criminal jury instruction costs, nominating commission costs, and costs associated with revisions to jury instructions.	All Judicial Programs
Retired Judges	This line funds temporary use of retired or senior judges in cases where standing judges are on vacation, are recused from a case or otherwise cannot preside over a specific case.	Trial Court Programs
Appellate Reports Publications	Money in this line pays to print Appellate opinions and to provide copies to the State Law Libraries and the Legislature.	Appellate Programs
Office of Dispute Resolution	This program cash fund was abolished in FY2005 and the program is now general-funded within the Trial Court program line.	Office of Dispute Resolution and Trial Court Programs
Child Support Enforcement	This is a grant program from the Department of Human Services which coordinates efforts related to the collection of child support payment and the development of child support policies.	Trial Court Programs
Collections Investigators	This line funds FTE who are responsible for collecting court/probation fees, surcharges and fines from offenders.	All Judicial Programs

BRANCH: JUDICIAL
PROGRAM: SPECIAL PURPOSE

SCHEDULE 3

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2004		ACTUAL FY 2005		APPROP FY 2006		ESTIMATE FY 2006		REQUEST FY 2007	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
HEALTH, LIFE, & DENTAL										
Supreme Court	73,945		86,161				120,844		136,131	
Court of Appeals	138,368		186,808				247,885		279,243	
Judicial Administration	162,241		213,923				181,266		204,196	
Child Support Enforcement (GF)							3,099		3,491	
Judicial Performance (CF)			2,234				1,695		1,693	
Collections Investigators (CF)	101,906		132,824				117,319		117,151	
IIS - Administration	113,214		66,001				132,619		149,395	
Trial Courts - Personal Services (GF)	3,383,112		3,952,088				4,808,799		5,400,720	
Trial Courts - Personal Services (CF)	438,197						147,327		147,116	
Trial Courts - Mandated Costs			67,612				77,464		87,263	
Probation - Personal Services (GF)	1,282,314		1,476,297				2,703,649		3,014,995	
Probation - Personal Services (CF)			257,357				50,861		50,788	
Probation - Offender Services (CF)							39,332		39,276	
Probation - Drug Offender Assessment (CF)							19,497		19,469	
Probation - ADDS (CF)							146,140		145,931	
Judicial Heritage Complex	62									
Total Health, Life, & Dental	5,693,359		6,441,305		8,797,794		8,797,794		9,796,858	
General Fund	5,153,256		6,048,890		8,275,624		8,275,624		9,275,434	
Cash Funds	540,103		392,415		522,170		522,170		521,424	
FY 2007 Decision Items:										
#101 - District Court Judges and Case Processing Staff									128,527	
#105 - Trial Court Staff									231,349	
#109 - Juvenile Sex Offender Intensive Supervision Program									158,517	
#112 - Regular Probation Officers and Staff									248,486	
Net Health, Life, & Dental	5,693,359		6,441,305		8,797,794		8,797,794		10,563,737	
General Fund	5,153,256		6,048,890		8,275,624		8,275,624		10,042,313	
Cash Funds	540,103		392,415		522,170		522,170		521,424	
HLD RECONCILIATION										
Long Bill Appropriation	6,548,839		7,325,558		n/a		6,900,458		n/a	
Common Policy Adjustment							1,525,218			
FY 2004 Special Bill (HB03-1316)	(24,497)									
FY 2004 Supplemental (HB04-1323) New Trial Court Staff	72,140									
FY 2004 Supplemental (HB04-1323) HLD Give-Back	(750,000)									

BRANCH: JUDICIAL
PROGRAM: SPECIAL PURPOSE

SCHEDULE 3

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2004		ACTUAL FY 2005		APPROP FY 2006		ESTIMATE FY 2006		REQUEST FY 2007	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
Adjustment to FY 2006 Long Bill (SB05-209) HLD Give-Back			(425,100)							
Funded Decision Items							372,118			
Reversion (CF)	(153,123)		(459,153)							
Total HLD Reconciliation	5,693,359		6,441,305		n/a		8,797,794		n/a	

SHORT-TERM DISABILITY										
Supreme Court	1,949		2,151				2,707		3,910	
Court of Appeals	4,314		4,456				5,415		8,497	
Judicial Administration	4,596		4,946				4,949		6,307	
Child Support Enforcement (GF)							85			
Judicial Performance (CF)			113				37		126	
Collections Investigators (CF)			3,245				2,579		4,186	
IIS - Administration (GF)	3,294		3,243				3,621		4,277	
Mandated Costs (GF)			1,610				2,115			
Trial Courts - Personal Services (GF)	91,725		94,405				111,779		135,053	
Trial Courts - Personal Services (CF)							3,239			
Probation - Personal Services (GF)	50,423		54,786				70,368		68,330	
Probation - Personal Services (CF)							1,118			
Probation - Offender Services (CF)							865		2,005	
Probation - Drug Offender Assessment (CF)							429		960	
Probation - ADDS (CF)							3,213		5,827	
Judicial Heritage Complex	162									
Total Short-Term Disability	156,463		168,955		212,512		212,521		239,479	
General Fund	156,463		165,597		201,040		201,040		226,374	
Cash Funds			3,358		11,481		11,481		13,105	
Cash Funds Exempt										
FY 2007 Decision Items:										
#101 - District Court Judges and Case Processing Staff									2,394	
#105 - Trial Court Staff									2,652	
#109 - Juvenile Sex Offender Intensive Supervision Program									2,388	
#112 - Regular Probation Officers and Staff									4,286	
Net Short-Term Disability	156,463		168,955		212,521		212,521		251,199	
General Fund	156,463		165,597		201,040		201,040		238,094	
Cash Funds			3,358		11,481		11,481		13,105	

BRANCH: JUDICIAL
PROGRAM: SPECIAL PURPOSE

SCHEDULE 3

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2004		ACTUAL FY 2005		APPROP FY 2006		ESTIMATE FY 2006		REQUEST FY 2007	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
STD RECONCILIATION										
Long Bill Appropriation	134,345		179,901		n/a		179,901		n/a	
Common Policy Adjustment							27,250			
FY 2004 JBC Adjustment	31,510									
Funded Decision Items							5,370			
Reversion (GF)										
Reversion (CF)	(8,874)		(10,407)							
Reversion (CFE)	(518)		(539)							
Total STD Reconciliation	156,463		168,955		n/a		212,521		n/a	

SALARY SURVEY & PERFORMANCE BASED PAY										
Supreme Court			89,116				142,247		99,511	
Court of Appeals			110,819				171,460		216,248	
Judicial Administration			132,945				59,198		144,759	
Dispute Resolution (CF prior to FY06, GF FY06 and beyond)							12,957			
Collections Investigators (CF)			33,458				83,564		105,432	
Judicial Performance (CF)			3,166				2,477		3,097	
IIS - Administration			1,276				86,004		107,722	
Trial Courts - Personal Services (GF)			3,230,761				3,668,358		3,430,365	
Trial Courts - Personal Services (CF)										
Probation - Personal Services (GF)			108,080				320,999		1,720,893	
Probation - Drug Offender Assessment (CF)							23,650		24,189	
Probation - Offender Services (CF)							13,766		14,883	
Probation - Female Offender (CF)							7,049			
Probation - ADDS (CF)							101,934		146,760	
Judicial Heritage Complex							5,116			
Salary Survey/Performance Based Pay Subtotal	0		3,709,621		4,698,780		4,698,779		6,013,860	
General Fund			3,672,997		4,466,340		4,466,340		5,719,499	
Cash Funds			36,624		232,440		232,440		294,361	

ANNIVERSARY										
Supreme Court			18,452							
Court of Appeals			36,044							
Judicial Administration			40,495							
Collections Investigators (CF)			25,000							
Judicial Performance (CF)										

BRANCH: JUDICIAL
PROGRAM: SPECIAL PURPOSE

SCHEDULE 3

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2004		ACTUAL FY 2005		APPROP FY 2006		ESTIMATE FY 2006		REQUEST FY 2007	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
IIS - Administration			27,649							
Trial Courts - Personal Services (GF)			624,357							
Trial Courts - Personal Services (CF)										
Probation - Personal Services (GF)			438,212							
Anniversary Subtotal	0		1,210,209		0		0		0	
General Fund			1,185,209							
Cash Funds			25,000							
Total Salary Survey & Anniversary	0		4,919,830		4,698,780		4,698,779		6,013,860	
General Fund			4,858,206		4,466,340		4,466,340		5,719,499	
Cash Funds			61,624		232,440		232,440		294,361	
SALARY SURVEY, PERF. BASED PAY & ANNIV. RECONCILIATION										
Long Bill Appropriation	0		5,082,172		n/a		3,825,778		n/a	
Common Policy Adjustment							873,002			
Reversion (CF)			(162,342)							
Total Salary Survey, Perf. Based Pay & Anniv. Reconcil	0		4,919,830		n/a		4,698,780		n/a	
Total POTS (HLD, STD, Salary Survey, PBP, Anniv.)	5,849,822		11,530,090		13,709,095		13,709,094		16,828,796	
General Fund	5,309,719		11,072,693		12,943,004		12,943,004		15,999,906	
Cash Funds	540,103		457,397		766,091		766,091		828,890	
Cash Funds Exempt	0		0		0		0		0	
AMORTIZATION EQUALIZATION DISBURSEMENT (AED)										
Amortization Equalization Disbursement (GF)							277,311		1,095,357	
Amortization Equalization Disbursement (CF)							19,526		61,206	
Total Amortization Equalization Disbursement (AED)	0		0		296,837		296,837		1,156,563	
General Fund					277,311		277,311		1,095,357	
Cash Funds					19,526		19,526		61,206	
AMORTIZATION EQUAL. DISBURSEMENT RECONCILIATION										
Long Bill Appropriation					n/a		296,837		n/a	
Common Policy Adjustment										
Total Amortization Equal. Disbursement Reconciliation	0		0		n/a		296,837		n/a	

BRANCH: JUDICIAL
PROGRAM: SPECIAL PURPOSE

SCHEDULE 3

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2004		ACTUAL FY 2005		APPROP FY 2006		ESTIMATE FY 2006		REQUEST FY 2007	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
WORKERS' COMPENSATION										
Workers' Compensation	575,681		1,041,420				1,317,038		1,317,038	
Common Policy Adjustment									(15,080)	
Total Workers' Compensation (GF)	575,681		1,041,420		1,317,038		1,317,038		1,301,958	
WORKERS' COMPENSATION RECONCILIATION										
Long Bill Appropriation	706,186		1,016,598		n/a		1,016,598		n/a	
FY 2004 JBC Adjustment	(130,505)									
FY 2005 Supplemental (SB05-115)			24,822							
Common Policy Adjustment							300,440			
Total Workers' Compensation Reconciliation	575,681		1,041,420		n/a		1,317,038		n/a	
LEGAL SERVICES										
Total Legal Services (GF)	244,957		212,062		272,430		272,430		272,430	
LEGAL SERVICES RECONCILIATION										
Long Bill Appropriation	168,158		260,256		n/a		260,256		n/a	
FY 2004 JBC Staff Adjustment	2,783									
FY 2004 Supplemental/Budget Amendment (HB04-1323)	86,000									
FY 2005 JBC Rate Adjustment							12,174			
Transfer			(48,194)							
Reversion	(11,984)									
Total Legal Services Reconciliation	244,957		212,062		n/a		272,430		n/a	
RISK MANAGEMENT										
Risk Management	500,482		315,394				627,718		627,718	
Common Policy Adjustment									(250,126)	
Total Risk Management (GF)	500,482		315,394		627,718		627,718		377,592	
RISK MANAGEMENT RECONCILIATION										
Long Bill Appropriation	336,097		606,644		n/a		606,644		n/a	
FY 2004 Common Policy Adjustment	172,662									
FY 2004 Supplemental/Budget Amendment (HB04-1323)	(8,277)									
FY 2005 Supplemental (SB05-115)			(291,250)							
Common Policy Adjustments							21,074			
Total Risk Management Reconciliation	500,482		315,394		n/a		627,718		n/a	
VEHICLE LEASE PAYMENTS										

BRANCH: JUDICIAL
PROGRAM: SPECIAL PURPOSE

SCHEDULE 3

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2004		ACTUAL FY 2005		APPROP FY 2006		ESTIMATE FY 2006		REQUEST FY 2007	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
Vehicle Lease Payments	77,035		77,034				76,417		81,645	
Common Policy Adjustment							5,228		18,982	
Total Vehicle Lease Payments (GF)	77,035		77,034		81,645		81,645		100,627	

VEHICLE LEASE PAYMENTS RECONCILIATION										
Long Bill Appropriation	77,035		76,417		n/a		76,417		n/a	
FY 2004 Supplemental/Budget Amendment (HB04-1323)	2									
FY 2005 Supplemental (SB05-115)			(6,390)							
Common Policy Adjustment							5,228			
Transfer			7,007							
Reversion	(2)									
Total Vehicle Lease Payments Reconciliation	77,035		77,034		n/a		81,645		n/a	

LEASED SPACE										
Leased Space			530,677				546,736		546,736	
Parking Recoveries			21,120				22,200		22,200	
Lease rate escalation										
FY 2007 Decision Items:										
#110- Human Resource Specialists									21,600	
#117 - Leased Space Rent Increase (GF)									31,475	
#117 - Leased Space Rent Increase (CF)									2,040	
Total Leased Space	558,938		551,797		568,936		568,936		624,051	
General Fund	538,043		530,677		546,736		546,736		599,811	
Cash Funds	20,895		21,120		22,200		22,200		24,240	

LEASED SPACE RECONCILIATION										
Long Bill Appropriation	559,838		559,838		n/a		559,838		n/a	
Common Policy Adjustment							9,098			
Transfer	405		(6,961)							
Restriction (CF)	(1,305)		(1,080)							
Reversion GF)										
Total Leased Space Reconciliation	558,938		551,797		n/a		568,936		n/a	

BRANCH: JUDICIAL
PROGRAM: SPECIAL PURPOSE

SCHEDULE 3

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2004		ACTUAL FY 2005		APPROP FY 2006		ESTIMATE FY 2006		REQUEST FY 2007	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
LEASE PURCHASE										
Total Lease Purchases (GF)	94,561		112,766		112,766		112,766		112,766	
LEASE PURCHASE RECONCILIATION										
Long Bill Appropriation	94,561		94,561		n/a		112,766		n/a	
FY 2005 Decision Item - #108 Phone Lease Purchase Increase			18,205							
Transfer										
Total Lease Purchases Reconciliation	94,561		112,766		n/a		112,766		n/a	
ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES										
Nominating Commissions (GF)	7,949		13,205				13,275		13,275	
Jury Instruction Revision Committees (GF)										
Jury Instruction Revision Committees (CF)	32,569		23,797				65,000		65,000	
Civil & Criminal Rules Committees (GF)	1		70							
Civil & Criminal Rules Committees (CF)			939							
National Center for State Courts (GF)							117,279		117,279	
Total Administrative Purposes	40,520		38,010		195,554		195,554		195,554	
General Fund	7,950		13,275		130,554		130,554		130,554	
Cash Funds	32,569		24,735		65,000		65,000		65,000	
ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES RECONCILIATION										
Long Bill Appropriation	159,993		78,275		n/a		78,275		n/a	
FY 2004 JBC Staff Adjustment - NCSC Membership Fee Re	(81,718)									
FY 2006 Decision Item - NCSC Membership Restoration							117,279			
Restriction (CF)	(19,172)		(29,940)							
Transfer (GF)			(10,325)							
Reversion (CF)	(13,259)									
Reversion (GF)	(5,324)									
Total Administrative Purposes Reconciliation	40,520		38,010		n/a		195,554		n/a	

BRANCH: JUDICIAL
PROGRAM: SPECIAL PURPOSE

SCHEDULE 3

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2004		ACTUAL FY 2005		APPROP FY 2006		ESTIMATE FY 2006		REQUEST FY 2007	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
SENIOR JUDGES										
Operating	91,721		103,991				91,027		91,027	
Judicial Division Trust Fund (HB 98-1361)	1,026,969		1,292,979				1,292,979		1,292,979	
Total Senior Judges (GF)	1,118,690		1,396,970		1,384,006		1,384,006		1,384,006	
SENIOR JUDGES RECONCILIATION										
Long Bill Appropriation	882,825		1,392,825		n/a		1,392,825		n/a	
FY 2004 Supplemental/Budget Amendment (HB04-1324)	238,950									
FY 2005 Supplemental/Budget Amendment (SB05-115)			(8,819)				(8,819)			
Transfer			12,964							
Reversion	(3,085)									
Total Senior Judges Reconciliation	1,118,690		1,396,970		n/a		1,384,006		n/a	
APPELLATE REPORTS PUBLICATION										
Total Appellate Reports Publication (GF)	43,673		52,168		67,100		67,100		67,100	
APPELLATE REPORTS PUBL. RECONCILIATION										
Long Bill Appropriation	67,100		67,100		n/a		67,100		n/a	
Transfer	(23,427)		(14,932)							
Reversion										
Total Appellate Reports Publication Reconciliation	43,673		52,168		n/a		67,100		n/a	
OFFICE OF DISPUTE RESOLUTION (ODR)										
ODR PERSONAL SERVICES										
Position Detail:										
Director - Office of Dispute Resolution	75,425	0.9	78,532	0.8						
Staff Assistant	36,845	0.9	32,606	0.9						
Secretary	34,707	1.0	36,736	1.0						
District Mediation Coordinators	90,682	3.0	100,892	3.3						
Continuation Salaries	237,659	5.8	248,766	6.0						
PERA on Continuation Salary	29,436		32,522							
Medicare on Continuation Salary	4,181		4,897							

BRANCH: JUDICIAL
PROGRAM: SPECIAL PURPOSE

SCHEDULE 3

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2004		ACTUAL FY 2005		APPROP FY 2006		ESTIMATE FY 2006		REQUEST FY 2007	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
Other Personal Services:					ODR Program Moved to Trial Courts and is General Funded					
Contractual Services	592,866		549,704							
Retirement / Termination Payouts	13,035	0.2	4,181	0.1						
Personal Services Subtotal (all above)	877,177	6.0	840,069	6.1						
POTS Appropriation Expenditures:										
HLD Expenditure - Appropriation Allocation (CF)	12,002		19,199							
STD Expenditure - Appropriation Allocation (CF)	439		481							
Total ODR Personal Services	889,618	6.0	859,749	6.1						
Cash Funds	889,618	6.0	859,749	6.1						
Cash Funds Exempt										
Total ODR Operating Expenditures	20,697		40,634							
Cash Funds	17,281		37,326							
Cash Funds Exempt	3,416		3,308							
Total ODR Federal Funds and Grants	91,280		136,914							
Federal Funds	91,280		136,914							
Total Office of Dispute Resolution Program	1,001,595	6.0	1,037,297	6.1	0	0	0			
Cash Funds	906,899	6.0	897,075	6.1						
Cash Funds Exempt	3,416		3,308							
Federal Funds	91,280		136,914							
DISPUTE RESOLUTION PROGRAM RECONCILIATION										
Total Long Bill Appropriation / Request					ODR Program Moved to Trial Courts and is General Funded					
Long Bill Appropriation	1,295,939	4.5	1,222,220	13.5						
Unappropriated FTE		1.0								
UnderUtilized/Unfunded FTE				(7.4)						
Medicare Base Increase										
FY 2004 JBC Staff Adjustment	(72,993)									
Custodial Appropriation (FF)	19,443		58,842							
Reversion (CF)	(176,048)		(221,835)							
Reversion (CFE)	(36,584)									
Reversion (FF)	(28,162)		(21,929)							
Total Dispute Resolution Program Reconciliation	1,001,595	5.5	1,037,298	6.1	0	0	0			

BRANCH: JUDICIAL
PROGRAM: SPECIAL PURPOSE

SCHEDULE 3

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2004		ACTUAL FY 2005		APPROP FY 2006		ESTIMATE FY 2006		REQUEST FY 2007	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT										
Child Support Enforcement	81,772	1.0	67,592	1.0			89,668	1.0	89,668	1.0
Annual DHS Contract Adjustment										
Total Child Support Enforcement	81,772	1.0	67,592	1.0	89,668	1.0	89,668	1.0	89,668	1.0
General Fund	26,280		24,036		29,672		29,672		29,672	
Cash Funds Exempt	55,492	1.0	43,556	1.0	59,996	1.0	59,996	1.0	59,996	1.0
CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT RECONCILIATION										
Long Bill Appropriation	87,272	1.0	87,272	1.0	n/a		87,272	1.0	n/a	
Annual DHS Contract Adjustment							2,396			
Custodial Appropriation	57,600		59,250							
Restriction	(57,600)		(57,600)							
Reversion (GF)	(3,392)		(5,636)							
Reversion (CFE)	(2,108)		(15,694)							
Total Child Support Enforcement Reconciliation	81,772	1.0	67,592	1.0	n/a		89,668	1.0	n/a	0.0
COLLECTIONS INVESTIGATORS										
COLLECTIONS PERSONAL SERVICES										
Continuation Salaries	2,159,716	59.8	2,285,736	59.8			2,595,417	69.2	2,595,417	69.2
PERA on Continuation Salary	207,605		221,581				263,435		263,435	
Medicare on Continuation Salary	28,552		30,742				33,106		33,106	
Other Personal Services:										
Contractual Services	50,358		44,188				50,000		50,000	
Retirement / Termination Payouts	720		583				1,500		1,500	
Overtime Payments	24,515		28,098				30,000		30,000	
Worker's Compensation										
Unemployment Insurance	9,438		561							
Personal Services Subtotal (all above)	2,480,904	59.8	2,611,490	59.8	2,627,193	69.2	2,973,457	69.2	2,973,457	69.2
POTS Appropriation Expenditures:										
HLD Expenditure	110,212		132,825				117,319		n/a	
STD Expenditure	3,047		3,258				2,579		n/a	
Salary Survey Expenditure - Appropriation Allocation							83,564		n/a	
Anniversary Expenditure - Appropriation Allocation							-		n/a	

BRANCH: JUDICIAL
PROGRAM: SPECIAL PURPOSE

SCHEDULE 3

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2004		ACTUAL FY 2005		APPROP FY 2006		ESTIMATE FY 2006		REQUEST FY 2007	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
Difference (Request Year FTE are non-add):										
Vacancy Savings							(346,264)	(9.4)	(266,621)	(7.2)
Total Continuation Personal Services	2,594,163	59.8	2,747,572	59.8	2,627,193	69.2	2,830,655	69.2	2,706,836	69.2
FY 2007 Decision Items:										
#116 - Collections Investigators									604,245	15.0
Total Collections Personal Services	2,594,163	59.8	2,747,572	59.8	2,627,193	69.2	2,830,655	59.8	3,311,081	84.2
Cash Funds	2,594,163	59.8	2,747,572	59.8	2,627,193	69.2	2,830,655	59.8	3,311,081	84.2
Cash Funds Exempt										
COLLECTIONS OPERATING EXPENDITURES										
Collections Operating Expenditures	82,621		130,595				130,000		130,000	
FY 2007 Decision Items:										
#116 - Collections Investigators									86,985	
Total Collections Operating Expenditures	82,621		130,595		130,000		130,000		216,985	
Cash Funds	82,621		130,595		130,000		130,000		216,985	
Cash Funds Exempt										
COLLECTIONS PROGRAM GRANTS (VALE)										
Total Collection Program Grants (CFE)	495,642		442,313		521,233		521,233		521,233	
Total Collections Investigators Program	3,172,426	59.8	3,320,480	59.8	3,278,426	69.2	3,481,888	59.8	4,049,299	84.2
Cash Funds	2,676,784	59.8	2,878,167	59.8	2,757,193	69.2	2,960,655	59.8	3,528,066	84.2
Cash Funds Exempt	495,642		442,313		521,233		521,233		521,233	
COLLECTIONS INVESTIGATORS PROGRAM RECONCILIATION										
Long Bill Appropriation	3,209,716	69.2	3,072,844	69.2	n/a		3,204,873	69.2	3,278,426	69.2
Underutilized/Unfunded FTE		(9.4)		(9.4)				(9.4)		
Annualized Salary Survey							52,603		85,068	
Annualized Anniversary							26,302			
Medicare Base Increase										
0.2% JBC Adjustment			(4,843)				(5,352)		(5,425)	
Pots Allocation	101,906		194,527				203,462			
Request Year Decision Items									691,230	15.0
FY 2004 JBC Staff Adjustment	(136,872)									
FY 2004 Supplemental/Budget Amendment (HB04-1323)	23,268		136,872							

BRANCH: JUDICIAL
PROGRAM: SPECIAL PURPOSE

SCHEDULE 3

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2004		ACTUAL FY 2005		APPROP FY 2006		ESTIMATE FY 2006		REQUEST FY 2007	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
Restriction										
Transfer										
Reversion	(25,592)		(78,920)							
Total Collections Investigators Reconciliation	3,172,426	59.8	3,320,480	59.8	n/a		3,481,888	59.8	4,049,299	84.2

FEDERAL FUNDS AND OTHER GRANTS

Total Federal Funds and Other Grants (CFE)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FF AND OTHER GRANTS RECONCILIATION										
Long Bill Appropriation	142,186	1.5								
FY 2004 JBC Adjustment - No grant received	(142,186)	(1.5)								
Restriction										
Total FF and Other Grants Reconciliation	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TOTAL SPECIAL PURPOSE (Excluding SAM, STD, HDL)	7,510,330	66.7	8,222,990	67.0	8,292,124	70.2	6,043,986	60.8	9,731,615	85.2
General Fund	3,227,352		3,775,801		4,846,976	-	4,846,976		5,471,873	
Cash Funds	3,637,148	65.7	3,821,098	66.0	2,863,919	69.2	3,067,381	59.8	3,678,512	84.2
Cash Funds Exempt	554,550	1.0	489,177	1.0	581,229	1.0	581,229	1.0	581,229	1.0
Federal Funds	91,280		136,914		0	-	0		0	

TOTAL SPECIAL PURPOSE (Including SAM, STD, HDL)	13,360,152	66.7	19,753,080	67.0	22,001,219	70.2	22,204,680	60.8	26,560,411	85.2
General Fund	8,537,071	0.0	14,848,494	0.0	17,789,980	0.0	17,789,980	0.0	21,471,779	0.0
Cash Funds	4,177,251	65.7	4,278,495	66.0	3,630,010	69.2	3,833,472	59.8	4,507,402	84.2
Cash Funds Exempt	554,550	1.0	489,177	1.0	581,229	1.0	581,229	1.0	581,229	1.0
Federal Funds	91,280	0.0	136,914	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE

This Long Bill Group was established as a separate line in the FY2005 Long Bill. Pursuant to 13-5.5-101 C.R.S this program exists to provide persons who are voting on the retention of justices and judges with fair, responsible, and constructive information about judicial performance; and to provide justices and judges with useful information concerning their own performance.

Long Bill Group Line Item Description

	Line Item Description	Programs Supported by Line Item
Personal Services	This line funds 1.0 FTE to coordinate and administer the Judicial Performance evaluation process.	Trial Court Programs
Operating	This line provides funding in support of the Judicial Performance evaluation process.	Trial Court Programs

BRANCH: JUDICIAL
PROGRAM: JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE

SCHEDULE 3

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2004		ACTUAL FY 2005		APPROP. FY 2006		ESTIMATE FY 2006		REQUEST FY 2007	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
PROGRAM/PERSONAL SERVICES										
Continuation Salary Subtotal			76,917	1.0			76,232	1.0	78,452	1.0
PERA on continuation salary			7,739				7,738		7,963	
Medicare on continuation salary			1,106				1,105		1,138	
Pots Expenditures/Allocations:										
Salary Survey							2,477		n/a	
Anniversary							-		n/a	
Health/Life/Dental			2,234				1,695		n/a	
Short-Term Disability			114				37		n/a	
Total Continuation Personal Services			88,110	1.0	85,075	1.0	89,285	1.0	87,552	1.0
Judicial Performance Program Costs	313,940									
Total Personal Services	313,940		88,110	1.0	85,075	1.0	89,285	1.0	87,552	1.0
Cash Funds	313,940		88,110	1.0	85,075	1.0	89,285	1.0	87,552	1.0
PROGRAM/PERSONAL SERVICES RECONCILIATION										
Prior Year Long Bill Appropriation	0		82,597	1.0	n/a		82,597	1.0	85,075	1.0
Annualized Salary Survey							2,478		2,477	
Annualized Anniversary										
Medicare Base Increase										
0.2% JBC Reduction									-	
PERA Increase										
Salary Pots/Health Benefits Allocation			5,513				4,210			
FY 2003 Pay Date Shift (SB03-197)										
FY 2003 Special Bill (HB03-1378) Jud Perf Cash Fun	561,042									
Transfer										
Reversion	(247,102)									
Total Personal Services Reconciliation	313,940		88,110	1.0	n/a		89,285	1.0	87,552	1.0
OPERATING EXPENDITURES										
2251 Rental of State Motor Pool							12,750		12,750	
2253 Rental of Non-IT Equipment			70				10,000		10,000	
2255 Rental of Meeting Rooms							13,750		13,750	

**BRANCH: JUDICIAL
PROGRAM: JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE**

SCHEDULE 3

2510 General Travel, In-State							15,000		15,000	
2511 Common Carrier, In-State							2,500		2,500	
2513 Mileage Reimbursement, In-State			79				4,500		4,500	
2520 General Travel, non-employee			1,043							
2610 Advertising							10,500		10,500	
2631 Communication - Outside Sources			33				20,500		20,500	
2680 Printing			10				34,500		34,500	
2820 Other Purchased Services			195,941				254,581		254,581	
3110 Other Supplies and Materials			42							
3115 Data Processing Supplies			11				16,250		16,250	
3118 Food			528				7,500		7,500	
3121 Office Supplies			53				11,250		11,250	
3123 Postage			5				10,000		10,000	
3124 Printing/Copy Supplies			376				14,864		14,864	
3128 Noncapitalized Non-IT Equipment							25,000		25,000	
3132 Noncapitalized Office Furniture/Fixtures			439							
3140 Noncapitalized IT Equipment			1,151							
4100 Other Operating Expenditures							15,000		15,000	
Total Operating	n/a		199,779			478,445	478,445		478,445	
Cash Funds			199,779			478,445	478,445		478,445	
Cash Funds Exempt										
OPERATING RECONCILIATION										
Long Bill Appropriation			478,445			n/a	478,445		n/a	
Reversion/RollForward			(278,666)							
Total Judicial Performance Reconciliation	n/a		199,779			n/a	478,445		n/a	
TOTAL JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE PROGRAM	313,940	0.0	287,889	1.0	563,520	1.0	567,730	1.0	565,997	1.0
General Fund										
Cash Funds	313,940		287,889	1.0	563,520	1.0	567,730	1.0	565,997	1.0
Cash Funds Exempt										

INTEGRATED INFORMATION SERVICES (IIS)

This Long Bill Group funds all operations associated with the procurement, installation, management, and support of the Branch's technical equipment. The IIS Division oversees the purchase of all computers, servers, printers, and all other technical equipment within the Branch and is responsible for installation of the equipment, training personnel on how to use the equipment and maintaining the equipment. Additionally, the IIS Division has its own programming staff that maintains the court and probation case management data systems and other Judicial computer programs. They also work with end-users to develop new programs to help with operating efficiencies in the trial court, probation and administrative sections of the Branch.

Long Bill Group Line Item Description

	Line Item Description	Programs Supported by Line Item
Personal Services	Funds FTE to provide network, hardware and software and programming support for all of Judicial's technical infrastructure.	All Judicial Programs
Operating	Funding supports the ongoing operating costs of the IIS division.	All Judicial Programs
Purchase of Services from Computer Center	Money is appropriated to the IIS Division in order to make payments to the General Government Computing Center (GGCC) for use and maintenance of the system	All Judicial Programs
Multiuse Network Payments	Money is appropriated to the IIS Division in order to make payments for use of the State's Multi-Use Network system.	All Judicial Programs
Telecommunications Expense	This line supports all voice and data communication infrastructure costs for the entire Judicial Branch network.	All Judicial Programs
Communications Services Payments	Money is appropriated to the IIS Division in order to make payments that support the State's use of communications radios.	All Judicial Programs
Hardware Replacement	This line funds all hardware replacement costs for the Judicial Branch.	All Judicial Programs
Hardware/Software Maintenance	Funding in this line supports all ongoing hardware/software maintenance agreements and all software licensing costs.	All Judicial Programs

BRANCH: JUDICIAL
PROGRAM: INTEGRATED INFORMATION SERVICES

SCHEDULE 3

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2004		ACTUAL FY 2005		APPROP. FY 2006		ESTIMATE FY 2006		REQUEST FY 2007	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
PERSONAL SERVICES										
Position Detail:										
ADP Trainer	286,908	5.5	213,196	4.0			256,188	4.0	256,188	4.0
Assistant Systems Administrator							170,688	3.0	170,688	3.0
Computer Technician I	44,853	1.0	176,493	3.8			54,948	1.0	54,948	1.0
Computer Technician II	422,722	7.8	504,767	9.0			321,120	6.0	321,120	6.0
Computer Technician Regional Support	328,290	6.5					222,792	3.8	222,792	3.8
Customer Service Coordinator	20,740	0.4								
Director of IIS	103,756	1.0	109,199	1.0			110,256	1.0	110,256	1.0
Information Systems Specialist	9,164	0.2	107,803	2.8			133,536	3.0	133,536	3.0
Information Systems Specialist Supervisor	74,430	1.0	86,119	1.0			87,828	1.0	87,828	1.0
Inventory Technician	4,586	0.1								
Management Analyst	136,896	2.0	71,212	1.0			142,320	2.0	142,320	2.0
Network Administrator	75,804	1.0	78,862	1.0			83,676	1.0	83,676	1.0
PC Coordinator			99,529	1.8			110,184	2.0	110,184	2.0
Programmer I	88,665	2.5	72,499	2.0			95,088	2.0	95,088	2.0
Programmer II	310,954	4.9	449,589	7.1			322,908	5.0	322,908	5.0
Programmer III							206,172	3.0	206,172	3.0
Programming Supervisor	73,007	0.9	53,001	0.7						
Security Officer							60,000	1.0	60,000	1.0
Server Administrator	17,228	0.4					72,264	1.0	72,264	1.0
Staff Assistant	37,790	0.8	33,199	0.7			48,540	1.0	48,540	1.0
Strategic Project Coordinator	76,637	0.9								
Systems Administrator	79,584	1.0	103,285	1.4			65,544	1.0	65,544	1.0
Technical Services Supervisor	83,604	1.0	86,978	1.0			87,828	1.0	87,828	1.0
Continuation Salary Subtotal	2,275,618	39.0	2,245,731	38.3			2,651,880	42.8	2,651,880	42.8
PERA on Continuation Subtotal	224,065		219,191				269,166		269,166	
Medicare on Continuation Subtotal	28,694		28,138				35,920		35,920	
Other Personal Services:										
Contractual Services			1,000							
Retirement / Termination Payouts	39,707	0.8	22,816	0.5			15,000		15,000	
Unemployment Insurance	398		20,705	0.4			10,000		10,000	
Personal Services Subtotal (all above)	2,568,482	39.8	2,537,580	39.2			2,981,966	42.8	2,981,966	42.8
POTS Expenditures/Allocations:										
Salary Survey (non-add)							86,004		n/a	
Anniversary (non-add)							-		n/a	
Health/Life/Dental	96,338		103,852				132,619		n/a	
Short-Term Disability	3,296		3,243				3,621		n/a	
Difference: (Request Year FTE are non-add)										

BRANCH: JUDICIAL
PROGRAM: INTEGRATED INFORMATION SERVICES

SCHEDULE 3

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2004		ACTUAL FY 2005		APPROP. FY 2006		ESTIMATE FY 2006		REQUEST FY 2007	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
Vacancy Savings							(99,788)	(1.7)	(105,552)	(1.8)
Total Continuation Personal Services	2,668,116	39.8	2,644,676	39.2			3,018,418	41.1	2,876,414	42.8
Other:										
Project Grant Funding	170,030						219,000		219,000	
Denver County Court Integration Grant			94,394							
CICJIS Grants			93,282							
FY 2007 Decision Items										
#111 - JAVA Programming Staff									208,353	3.0
#115 - Information System Specialists									96,154	2.0
Total Personal Services	2,838,146	39.8	2,832,351	39.2	3,015,174	42.8	3,237,418	41.1	3,399,921	47.8
General Fund	2,668,116	39.8	2,644,676	39.2	2,796,174	42.8	3,018,418	41.1	3,180,921	47.8
Cash Funds Exempt					219,000		219,000		219,000	
Federal Funds	170,030		187,676							
PERSONAL SERVICES RECONCILIATION										
Personal Services Appropriation:										
Previous Year Long Bill Appropriation	2,681,430	42.8	2,685,119	42.8	n/a		2,679,749	42.8	2,796,174	42.8
Unfunded FTE		(3.0)		(3.6)				(1.7)		
Custodial Appropriation (Grants)	489,661		279,480				85,757		219,000	
Annualized Salary Survey							227,623		86,004	
Annualized Anniversary							27,649			
Medicare Base Increase										
0.2% JBC Reduction			(5,370)				(5,604)		(5,764)	
Request Year Decision Items									304,507	5.0
PERA Increase	3,689									
Restriction	(133,510)									
Transfer										
Reversion (GF)										
Reversion/RollForward (FF)	(319,632)		(225,047)							
Total Long Bill Appropriation / Request	2,721,638	39.8	2,734,182	39.2	n/a		3,015,174	41.1	3,399,921	47.8

BRANCH: JUDICIAL
PROGRAM: INTEGRATED INFORMATION SERVICES

SCHEDULE 3

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2004		ACTUAL FY 2005		APPROP. FY 2006		ESTIMATE FY 2006		REQUEST FY 2007	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
POTS Appropriation Allocation:										
Salary Survey	-		1,276				86,004		n/a	
Anniversary	-		27,649				-		n/a	
HLD	113,214		66,001				132,619		n/a	
STD	3,294		3,243				3,621		n/a	
POTS Subtotal	116,508		98,169		n/a		222,244		n/a	
Total Personal Services Reconciliation	2,838,146	39.8	2,832,351	39.2	n/a		3,237,418	41.1	3,399,921	47.8

OPERATING EXPENDITURES										
2170 Waste Disposal Services	3,000									
2220 Building Maintenance & Repair	3,609		2,714				2,500		2,500	
2230 Equipment Maintenance & Repair	332		472				500		500	
2231 ADP Equipment Maintenance & Repair	92		16,109				20,000		20,000	
2232 Software Maintenance			2,400				5,000		5,000	
2251 Motor Pool Vehicle Rental	27,862		27,766				30,000		30,000	
2253 Rental of Non-IT Equipment	4,003		3,224				5,000		5,000	
2254 Rental of Motor Vehicle	229									
2510 General Travel	10,748		3,858				12,000		12,000	
2511 Common Carrier - In State	360									
2512 Subsistence - In State	2,646		2,163				3,000		3,000	
2513 Mileage - In State	3,796		2,709				5,000		5,000	
2531 Common Carrier - Out of State	3,641		1,108				2,500		2,500	
2532 Mileage, Subsistence - Out of State	275									
2541 Common Carrier - Out of State - Non Employee	199									
2610 Advertising / Notices	3,975		7,057				7,500		7,500	
2631 Communications - Outside Sources	19,808		23,226				25,000		25,000	
2680 Printing	846		57				1,500		1,500	
2820 Drug Testing (Purchase of Materials)	5,866		2,413				2,500		2,500	
3110 Other Supplies	969		960				2,000		2,000	
3114 Custodial Supplies	693		804				1,500		1,500	
3115 Data Processing Supplies	5,276		1,846				2,500		2,500	
3116 Software	80		10,825				12,000		12,000	
3117 Educational Supplies	6,663		3,142				5,000		5,000	
3118 Food	5,445		6,079				6,500		6,500	
3120 Books / Subscriptions	343		220				250		250	
3121 Other Office Supplies	1,821		2,673				2,500		2,500	
3123 Postage	523		988				500		500	
3124 Copier Charges & Supplies	3,994		5,700				6,000		6,000	
3126 Repair & Maintenance Supplies	3,148		883				2,500		2,500	
3128 Noncapitalized Non-IT Equipment	3,223		2,016				5,000		5,000	

BRANCH: JUDICIAL
PROGRAM: INTEGRATED INFORMATION SERVICES

SCHEDULE 3

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2004		ACTUAL FY 2005		APPROP. FY 2006		ESTIMATE FY 2006		REQUEST FY 2007	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
3132 Noncapitalized Office Furniture			5,542				2,500		2,500	
3140 Noncapitalized IT Equipment (PC's)	32,656						17,000		17,000	
3143 Noncapitalized IT Equipment (Other IT Components)	45,897		8,271				32,000		32,000	
4140 Dues / Memberships	20		1,536							
4151 Interest - Late Payments	55		9							
4170 Miscellaneous Fees			623				404		404	
4220 Registration Fees	1,051		2,200				2,500		2,500	
FY 2007 Decision Items										
#111 - JAVA Programming Staff									18,165	
#115 - Information System Specialists									12,110	
Total Operating Expenditures	203,142		149,592		222,654		222,654		252,929	
General Fund	153,142		99,592		172,654		172,654		202,929	
Cash Funds	50,000		50,000		50,000		50,000		50,000	
OPERATING RECONCILIATION										
Long Bill Appropriation	222,654		222,654		n/a		222,654		n/a	
Restriction (CF)										
Transfer (GF)	(19,193)		(73,062)							
Reversion (GF)	(319)									
Total Operating Reconciliation	203,142		149,592		n/a		222,654		n/a	
GGCC SERVICES										
GGCC Billings	124,382		91,491				90,951		90,951	
Common Policy Adjustment									(19,574)	
Total GGCC Services (GF)	124,382		91,491		90,951		90,951		71,377	
GGCC SERVICES RECONCILIATION										
Long Bill Appropriation	135,594		146,346		n/a		146,346		n/a	
FY 2004 Supplemental/Budget Amendment (HB04-1323)	12,177									
FY 2005 Supplemental (SB05-115)			(51,533)							
Common Policy Adjustment	(23,389)						(55,395)			
Transfer			(3,322)							
Reversion										
Total GGCC Services Reconciliation	124,382		91,491		n/a		90,951		n/a	

BRANCH: JUDICIAL
PROGRAM: INTEGRATED INFORMATION SERVICES

SCHEDULE 3

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2004		ACTUAL FY 2005		APPROP. FY 2006		ESTIMATE FY 2006		REQUEST FY 2007	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
MULTIUSE NETWORK PAYMENTS										
MNT Charges	74,032		370,753				329,793		329,793	
Common Policy Adjustments									(9,653)	
Total Multiuse Network Payments (GF)	74,032		370,753		329,793		329,793		320,140	
MULTIUSE NETWORK PYMTS RECONCILIATION										
Long Bill Appropriation	84,729		60,348		n/a		60,348		n/a	
FY 2004 JBC Staff Adjustment	(450)									
FY 2004 Supplemental/Budget Amendment (HB04-1323)	(10,247)									
FY 2005 Supplemental (SB05-115)			310,405							
Common Policy Adjustment							269,445			
Transfer										
Reversion										
Total MNT Reconciliation	74,032		370,753		n/a		329,793		n/a	
TELECOMMUNICATIONS EXPENDITURES										
2631 Communications - Outside Sources	350,000		309,710				310,000		310,000	
FY 2007 Decision Items										
#114 - Network Enhancements									73,392	
Total Telecommunications Expenditures	350,000		309,710		310,000		310,000		383,392	
General Fund	350,000		309,710		310,000		310,000		383,392	
Cash Funds										
TELECOMMUNICATIONS RECONCILIATION										
Long Bill Appropriation	350,000		350,000		n/a		310,000		n/a	
FY 2005 Supplemental (SB05-115)			(40,000)							
Transfer			(290)							
Reversion										
Total Telecommunications Reconciliation	350,000		309,710		n/a		310,000		n/a	

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2004		ACTUAL FY 2005		APPROP. FY 2006		ESTIMATE FY 2006		REQUEST FY 2007	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES PAYMENTS										
Communication Services Appropriation			8,193				11,393		11,393	
Common Policy Adjustment									116	
Total Communications Services (GF)	5,148		8,193		11,393		11,393		11,509	

COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES RECONCILIATION										
Long Bill Appropriation	5,780		6,219		n/a		6,219		n/a	
FY 2004 Supplemental/Budget Amendment (HB04-1323)	(632)									
FY 2005 Supplemental (SB05-115)			1,974							
Common Policy Adjustment							5,174			
Transfer										
Reversion										
Total Communications Services Reconciliation	5,148		8,193		n/a		11,393		n/a	

HARDWARE REPLACEMENT										
2231 Hardware Repair/Maintenance			16,226							
2630 Network Installation	4,250						2,500		2,500	
3115 Data Processing Supplies	553		173,360				15,000		15,000	
3116 Purchase of Software	128		7,450				10,000		10,000	
3128 Noncapitalized Non-IT Equipment	657		3,235				5,000		5,000	
3140 Noncapitalized IT Equipment (PC's)	973,882		946,945				1,000,000		1,000,000	
3141 Noncapitalized IT Equipment (Servers)	21,547		22,357				50,000		50,000	
3142 Noncapitalized IT Equipment (Network)			67,584				100,000		100,000	
3143 Noncapitalized IT Equipment (Other IT Components)	101,519		270,929				300,000		300,000	
6210 Capitalized Equipment	222,463		141,913				167,500		167,500	
FY 2007 Decision Items										
#114 - Network Enhancements									114,920	
Total Hardware Replacement (GF/GF 2004 and beyond)	1,325,000		1,650,000		1,650,000		1,650,000		1,764,920	

HARDWARE REPLACEMENT RECONCILIATION										
Long Bill Appropriation	925,000		1,325,000		n/a		1,650,000		n/a	
FY 2004 Supplemental/Budget Amendment (HB04-1323)	400,000									
FY 2005 Supplemental (SB05-115)			325,000							
Reversion										
Total Hardware Replacement Reconciliation	1,325,000		1,650,000		n/a		1,650,000		n/a	

HARDWARE / SOFTWARE MAINTENANCE										
2220 Building Maintenance & Repair	700									

BRANCH: JUDICIAL
PROGRAM: INTEGRATED INFORMATION SERVICES

SCHEDULE 3

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2004		ACTUAL FY 2005		APPROP. FY 2006		ESTIMATE FY 2006		REQUEST FY 2007	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
2230 Equipment Maintenance & Repair	1,405		2,237				2,500		2,500	
2231 ADP Equip. Maintenance & Repair	136,627		66,497				75,000		75,000	
2232 Software Maintenance	195,324		376,188				400,000		400,000	
2252 State Motor Pool/Fleet Mileage Charge	17,694		17,638				20,000		20,000	
2512 Subsistence - In State	33									
2513 Mileage - In State	148									
2631 Communications - Outside Sources	26,378		110							
2810 Freight	12									
2820 Other Purchased Services	6,376		5,815				7,500		7,500	
3110 Other Supplies	200		5,819				3,094		3,094	
3115 Data Processing Supplies	5,169		7,299				10,000		10,000	
3116 Purchase of Software	437,701		489,288				400,000		400,000	
3123 Postage	24									
3124 Printing/Copy Supplies	4,412		7,416				5,000		5,000	
3126 Repair & Maintenance Supplies	184		12,686				10,000		10,000	
3128 Noncapitalized Equipment	160		5,344							
3141 Noncapitalized IT Equipment (Servers)	109,483						75,000		75,000	
3142 Noncapitalized IT Equipments (Network)			7,401							
3143 Noncapitalized IT Equipment (Other IT Components)	58,207		60,763				70,000		70,000	
3216 Noncapitalized Leased Software	2,798									
6220 Capitalized Equipment	74,517		13,592							
Total Hardware / Software Maintenance	1,077,551		1,078,094		1,078,094		1,078,094		1,078,094	
General Fund	1,042,551		1,043,094		1,043,094		1,043,094		1,043,094	
Cash Funds	35,000		35,000		35,000		35,000		35,000	
H / S MAINTENANCE RECONCILIATION										
Long Bill Appropriation	1,078,094		1,078,094		n/a		1,078,094		n/a	
Transfer										
Reversion (GF)	(543)									
Total H / S Maintenance Reconciliation	1,077,551		1,078,094		n/a		1,078,094		n/a	

BRANCH: JUDICIAL
PROGRAM: INTEGRATED INFORMATION SERVICES

SCHEDULE 3

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2004		ACTUAL FY 2005		APPROP. FY 2006		ESTIMATE FY 2006		REQUEST FY 2007	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
COMPUTER INTEGRATED COURTROOM										
Total Computer Integrated Courtroom (GF)	29,953		0		0		0		0	
COMPUTER INTEGRATION RECONCILIATION										
Long Bill Appropriation	30,000		0		n/a		0		n/a	
Reversion	(48)									
Total Computer Integration Reconciliation	29,953		0		n/a		0		n/a	
TOTAL INTEGRATED INFORMATION SERVICES	6,027,354	39.8	6,490,184	39.2	6,708,059	42.8	6,930,303	41.1	7,282,282	47.8
General Fund	4,447,323	39.8	4,567,508	39.2	4,754,059	42.8	4,976,303	41.1	5,213,362	47.8
Cash Funds	1,410,000		1,735,000		1,735,000		1,735,000		1,849,920	
Cash Funds Exempt					219,000		219,000		219,000	
Federal Funds	170,030		187,676							

TRIAL COURTS

This Long Bill Group funds the costs associated with district courts in 22 judicial districts, 64 county courts, and 7 water courts. Each judicial district includes one district court and a county court in each county served by the district. The Second Judicial District (Denver) also includes a probate court and a juvenile court. However, the Denver County Court is not part of the state court system. The district courts are trial courts of general jurisdiction and have appellate jurisdiction over final judgements of county courts and municipal courts. The county courts have limited jurisdiction, as set by statute. County courts have appellate jurisdiction over municipal courts. Water courts are separately created by the Water Right Determination and Administration Act of 1969 and have general jurisdiction over water use, water rights, and water administration.

Long Bill Group Line Item Description

	Line Item Description	Programs Supported by Line Item
Trial Court Programs	This line funds both the personnel and operating costs for all trial court FTE. This includes judges, court clerks, administrative staff, bailiffs, and all other staff that is essential to running the courts. All operating costs of all 22 districts are funded from this line as well.	Trial Court Programs
Capital Outlay	This line funds capital costs associated with new staff. Capital outlay appropriations are for one-year only and are used to purchase new furniture for new staff.	Trial Court Programs
Mandated Costs	This line pays for all statutorily-mandated expenses such as court-appointed counsel, jury costs (mileage & daily stipend for jurors), language interpreters, costs associated with convening a grand jury and other such necessary costs.	Trial Court Programs
District Attorney Mandated Costs	This line pays for required costs associated with prosecuting cases from the DA's office. This line is requested and administered by the Colorado District Attorney's Council (CDAC).	Trial Court Programs
Sex Offender Surcharge Fund Program	Convicted sex offenders are assessed a fee upon conviction and of that amount, 5% is given to the clerk's office to cover costs associated with the collection of the fee. This line is where the 5% portion of the fee is appropriated.	Trial Court Programs
Victim Compensation	This is a pass-through of funding that the Judicial Branch collects from convicted offenders and then gives to local VALE boards in support of victim's programs.	Trial Court Programs and Probation Programs
Victim Assistance	This is a pass-through of funding that the Judicial Branch collects from convicted offenders and then gives to local VALE boards in support of victim's programs.	Trial Court Programs and Probation Programs
Federal Funds and Other Grants	This line supports various Trial Court grant programs.	Trial Court Programs

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2004		ACTUAL FY 2005		APPROP. FY 2006		ESTIMATE FY 2006		REQUEST FY 2007	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
PERSONAL SERVICES										
Position Detail:										
District Judge	13,741,100	132.0	14,082,697	131.6			15,215,190	138.0	15,215,190	138.0
County Judge	8,066,639	83.0	8,219,524	83.0			8,467,418	80.3	8,467,418	80.3
Judge Position Subtotal	21,807,739	215.0	22,302,221	214.6			23,682,608	218.3	23,682,608	218.3
Magistrate	4,269,780	56.0	4,826,607	56.0			4,971,405	57.0	4,971,405	57.0
Water Referee	209,317	3.2	356,084	4.2			366,767	4.2	366,767	4.2
Family Court Facilitator	1,124,732	24.4	1,149,508	22.3			1,167,276	22.0	1,167,276	22.0
ADR Coordinators							215,513	4.0	215,513	4.0
Account Clerk I	25,646	1.0	8,866	0.3			53,148	1.5	53,148	1.5
Account Clerk II	519,126	14.0	467,989	12.3			491,286	13.5	491,286	13.5
Account Clerk III	337,884	7.6	341,882	7.5			442,707	9.8	442,707	9.8
Account Clerk IV	241,986	5.0	248,305	4.9			245,064	5.0	245,064	5.0
Accountant II	53,136	1.0	57,555	1.1			50,700	1.0	50,700	1.0
Administrative Assistant	75,660	1.0	79,566	1.0			79,488	1.0	79,488	1.0
Assistant Division Clerk	2,971,422	97.5	2,867,443	88.2			2,792,974	85.4	2,792,974	85.4
Bailiff	279,449	12.0	193,031	8.1			54,792	2.0	54,792	2.0
Business Manager							48,036	0.8	48,036	0.8
Clerk of Court I	463,800	15.1	429,125	10.4			405,877	10.1	405,877	10.1
Clerk of Court II	799,930	17.8	740,217	15.8			904,059	19.8	904,059	19.8
Clerk of Court III	815,326	16.7	1,035,486	20.0			1,148,772	22.0	1,148,772	22.0
Clerk of Court IV	167,098	3.0	178,532	3.0			285,660	5.0	285,660	5.0
Clerk of Court V	89,652	1.6	121,276	2.1			118,884	2.0	118,884	2.0
Clerk of Court VI							140,940	2.5	140,940	2.5
Clerk of Court VII	521,175	7.0	477,165	5.9			409,248	5.0	409,248	5.0
Clerk of Court VIII	68,419	1.0	149,177	1.8			144,492	2.0	144,492	2.0
Computer Technician I	78,209	1.8	89,140	1.7						
Computer Technician II	302,392	5.3	427,803	7.6			576,050	10.0	576,050	10.0
Computer Technician III	46,924	0.9	53,515	0.8						
Court Clerk I	1,546,759	67.0	1,653,955	64.5			836,442	34.3	836,442	34.3
Court Clerk II	7,634,213	254.8	8,532,619	281.6			8,993,008	277.4	8,993,008	277.4
Court Clerk III	6,127,363	154.1	6,227,304	152.1			5,169,754	126.5	5,169,754	126.5
Court Clerk IV	1,429,928	30.9	1,454,673	31.0			953,656	20.9	953,656	20.9
Court Psychologist II							146,472	2.0	146,472	2.0
Court Reporter I	512,656	12.5	349,510	8.7						
Court Reporter II	4,208,328	77.5	4,094,885	75.7			7,497,305	138.0	7,497,305	138.0
Data Specialist							20,880	0.5	20,880	0.5

BRANCH: JUDICIAL
PROGRAM: TRIAL COURTS

SCHEDULE 3

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2004		ACTUAL FY 2005		APPROP. FY 2006		ESTIMATE FY 2006		REQUEST FY 2007	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
Director - Office of Dispute Resolution							101,364	1.0	101,364	1.0
District Administrator II	393,530	5.6	410,476	5.0			509,220	6.0	509,220	6.0
District Administrator III	296,440	3.6	337,334	4.0			524,856	6.0	524,856	6.0
District Administrator IV	672,720	7.0	701,939	7.0			591,252	6.0	591,252	6.0
District Administrator V	345,583	3.4	405,837	3.8			324,048	3.0	324,048	3.0
Division Clerk	7,962,136	201.9	8,683,896	212.8			8,156,008	207.9	8,156,008	207.9
Division Specialist	81,985	2.1	67,817	1.8			75,288	2.0	75,288	2.0
Jury Commissioner I	538,356	12.4	558,327	11.3			539,874	10.8	539,874	10.8
Law Clerk	1,348,113	41.0	1,478,530	40.9			5,548,328	138.0	5,548,328	138.0
Law Librarian I							50,916	1.0	50,916	1.0
Legal Research Attorney	286,606	7.6	242,063	4.7						
Management Analyst II			16,900	0.3			33,877	0.5	33,877	0.5
Management Analyst III							74,701	1.0	74,701	1.0
Managing Court Reporter			227,474	3.8						
Probate Administrator	92,088	1.0	95,802	1.0			96,744	1.0	96,744	1.0
Program Assistant							138,373	3.0	138,373	3.0
Programmer II							135,000	2.0	135,000	2.0
Projects Manager							65,996	1.0	65,996	1.0
Scheduler							96,696	2.9	96,696	2.9
Secretary I	4,004	0.2					11,220	0.5	11,220	0.5
Secretary II	64,776	2.8	67,392	2.0			80,367	2.8	80,367	2.8
Secretary III	155,331	5.8	100,478	2.4			97,008	2.8	97,008	2.8
Staff Development Administrator							160,000	2.0	160,000	2.0
Staff Assistant I	391,475	8.3	406,640	9.2			808,597	18.5	808,597	18.5
Staff Assistant II	353,111	7.0	418,947	8.0			346,060	6.5	346,060	6.5
Unit Supervisor I	307,568	6.3	492,384	9.7			1,373,607	28.0	1,373,607	28.0
Unit Supervisor II	418,964	8.2	412,541	7.6			496,380	9.0	496,380	9.0
Unit Supervisor III	627,884	9.0	650,162	10.1			590,636	9.3	590,636	9.3
Employee Contracts (previously shown in FTE detail)										
Family Issues	175,955	2.3	91,767	1.7						
Court Reporters for Visiting Judges	37,525	0.4	26,872	0.3			15,800	0.5	15,800	0.5
Court Interpreters	13,709	0.3	35,988	0.7						
Rural Bailiffs	192,717	7.0	201,578	7.9			200,000	10.0	200,000	10.0
Contract Magistrates	224,621	4.7								
Collections Investigator I	20,635	0.7	17,856	0.6						

BRANCH: JUDICIAL
PROGRAM: TRIAL COURTS

SCHEDULE 3

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2004		ACTUAL FY 2005		APPROP. FY 2006		ESTIMATE FY 2006		REQUEST FY 2007	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
Grant Match	201,461	3.1	335,119	5.4						
Court Reporters - Sr Judges	3,042						45,000	1.0	45,000	1.0
Non-Judge Position Subtotal	50,130,645	1,240.9	53,095,338	1,250.4			60,017,870	1,368.9	60,017,870	1,368.9
Continuation Salary Subtotal	71,938,384	1,455.9	75,397,559	1,465.0			83,700,479	1,587.2	83,700,479	1,587.2
PERA on Continuation Subtotal	7,519,304		8,113,289				9,326,858		9,326,858	
Medicare on Continuation Subtotal	805,289		875,616				1,213,657		1,213,657	
Other Personal Services:										
Hearing/Language Interpreters	39,009		84,358				80,000		80,000	
Broomfield County Staff			250,000				257,500		257,500	
Other/General	393,338		471,655				35,000		35,000	
Overtime Wages	56,302		124,721				95,000		95,000	
Retirement / Termination Payouts	387,364	10.4	510,398	13.6			330,000	9.8	330,000	9.8
Workers Compensation										
Unemployment Insurance	132,818		50,134				45,000		45,000	
Federal Grants	233,513		645,502							
Personal Services Subtotal (all above)	81,701,253	1,466.3	86,523,232	1,478.6			95,083,494	1,597.0	95,083,494	1,597.0
Pots Expenditures/Allocations:										
Salary Survey (non-add)	-		-				3,668,358		n/a	
Anniversary (non-add)	-		-				-		n/a	
Health/Life/Dental (GF)	3,045,737		3,470,859				4,808,799		n/a	
Health/Life/Dental (CF)	-		-				147,327		n/a	
Short-Term Disability (GF)	74,659		80,071				111,779		n/a	
Short-Term Disability (CF)	-		-				3,239		n/a	
Difference:										
Vacancy Savings (request year FTE are non-add)							(3,219,379)	(66.4)	(3,390,176)	(70.9)
Total Continuation Personal Services	84,821,649	1,466.3	90,074,162	1,478.6			96,935,259	1,530.6	91,693,318	1,597.0

BRANCH: JUDICIAL
PROGRAM: TRIAL COURTS

SCHEDULE 3

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2004		ACTUAL FY 2005		APPROP. FY 2006		ESTIMATE FY 2006		REQUEST FY 2007	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
FY 2007 Decision Items:										
#101 - District Court Judges and Case Processing Staff									1,747,326	30.0
#103 - County Court Judges and Case Processing Staff									673,001	12.0
#104 - Complex Civil Court									453,425	8.0
#105 - Trial Court Staff									1,909,061	55.8
#106 - Magistrates and Case Processing Staff									663,334	14.0
Total Personal Services	84,821,649	1,466.3	90,074,162	1,478.6	88,195,757	1,597.0	96,935,259	1,530.6	97,139,465	1,716.7
General Fund	79,697,471	1,396.3	84,158,824	1,391.5	81,337,790	1,510.1	89,926,726	1,443.7	90,281,498	1,629.8
Cash Funds	4,890,665	70.0	5,269,836	87.1	6,857,967	86.9	7,008,533	86.9	6,857,967	86.9
Federal Funds	233,513		645,502							
OPERATING EXPENDITURES										
2150 Other Cleaning Services	1,728		3,216				2,500		2,500	
2160 Custodial Services			5,772				1,500		1,500	
2170 Waste Disposal	1,774		1,273				1,500		1,500	
2210 Other Maintenance & Repair Services	4,129		14,199				7,500		7,500	
2220 Building Maintenance & Repair	67		922				500		500	
2230 Equipment Maintenance & Repair	158,606		123,448				150,000		150,000	
2231 ADP Equipment Maintenance & Repair	53,264		63,689				100,000		100,000	
2232 Software Maintenance	13,582		527				15,000		15,000	
2250 Misc Rentals	17,995		31,605				30,000		30,000	
2251 Motor Pool Vehicle Rental	636		800				1,000		1,000	
2252 State Motor Pool/Fleet Mileage Charge	14,153		14,878				15,000		15,000	
2253 Other Rentals	506,156		521,926				535,000		535,000	
2254 Motor Vehicle Rental	62									
2255 Office & Room Rentals	3,105		3,526				5,000		5,000	
2266 Software Rental			5,642							
2510 General Travel - In State	67,359		94,286				100,000		100,000	
2511 Employee Common Carrier - In State	9,057		13,540				15,000		15,000	
2512 Employee Subsistence - In State	28,496		33,669				35,000		35,000	
2513 Employee Mileage - In State	126,452		144,745				150,000		150,000	
2520 General Travel - Witness, In State	1,960		1,779				3,000		3,000	
2522 Witness Subsistence - In State	75									
2523 Witness Mileage - In State	1,989		1,623				2,000		2,000	
2530 General Travel - Out of State	1,834		10,694				7,500		7,500	
2531 Empl. Common Carrier - Out of State	2,676		8,459				5,000		5,000	
2532 Employee Subsistence - Out of State	712		2,979				1,500		1,500	

BRANCH: JUDICIAL
PROGRAM: TRIAL COURTS

SCHEDULE 3

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2004		ACTUAL FY 2005		APPROP. FY 2006		ESTIMATE FY 2006		REQUEST FY 2007	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
2541 Witness Common Carrier - Out of State			1,382							
2610 Advertising / Notices	10,133		10,150				10,000		10,000	
2630 Phone	9,475		11,004				12,000		12,000	
2631 Communication - Outside Sources	711,694		672,245				725,000		725,000	
2641 Other ADP Billings	1,445									
2680 Printing	64,304		46,058				70,000		70,000	
2681 Photocopy Reimbursement	56		1,803				1,500		1,500	
2810 Freight	30,683		25,576				27,500		27,500	
2820 Process Service	276,484		211,682				235,000		235,000	
2830 Storage & Moving	11,710		22,279				20,000		20,000	
2831 Storage Services	24,619		37,308				25,000		25,000	
3110 Other Supplies	200,934		203,454				205,000		205,000	
3113 Judicial Robes & Cleaning	13,111		14,990				15,000		15,000	
3114 Custodial Supplies	39		218				500		500	
3115 Data Processing Supplies	45,266		47,574				55,000		55,000	
3116 Software	46,407		137,871				50,000		50,000	
3117 Educational Supplies	9,891		6,265				10,000		10,000	
3118 Food	63,311		72,550				70,000		70,000	
3119 Medical Supplies	2,244		447				2,000		2,000	
3120 Books / Subscriptions	140,735		127,718				150,000		150,000	
3121 Other Office Supplies	920,711		958,349				900,000		900,000	
3122 Photographic Supplies	1,193		1,871				2,000		2,000	
3123 Postage	373,669		284,068				420,000		420,000	
3124 Copier Charges & Supplies	263,685		291,698				300,000		300,000	
3126 Repair & Maintenance Supplies	11,799		1,453				15,000		15,000	
3128 Noncapitalized Non-IT Equipment	706,424		696,797				701,683		701,683	
3132 Noncapitalized Office Furniture and Fixtures	785,384		996,524				505,369		505,369	
3140 Noncapitalized IT Equipment (PC's)	270,382		352,545				297,317		297,317	
3141 Noncapitalized IT Equipment (Servers)	3,936		5,880							
3142 Noncapitalized IT Equipment (Network)			13,406							
3143 Noncapitalized IT Equipment (Other IT Components)	187,223		224,740				250,000		250,000	
3146 Noncapitalized Software			9,977							
4100 Other Operating Expenditures	13,421		12,240				15,000		15,000	
4110 Cash Shortages	526									
4140 Dues / Memberships	56,348		56,107				65,000		65,000	
4150 Interest Expense	8,895						5,000		5,000	
4151 Interest - Late Payments	446		825							
4170 Fees	58,539		33,255				25,000		25,000	
4220 Registration Fees	21,766		42,207				30,000		30,000	

BRANCH: JUDICIAL
PROGRAM: TRIAL COURTS

SCHEDULE 3

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2004		ACTUAL FY 2005		APPROP. FY 2006		ESTIMATE FY 2006		REQUEST FY 2007	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
4260 Non-Employee Reimbursements			567							
6210 ADP Capital Equipment	404,509		38,863							
6220 Capitalized Furniture & Equipment			28,065							
6280 Capitalized Other Equipment	419,771		269,636				110,000		110,000	
Operating Expenditures Subtotal	7,187,033		7,072,837				6,508,369		6,508,369	
FY 2007 Decision Items:										
#101 - District Court Judges and Case Processing Staff									46,500	
#103 - County Court Judges and Case Processing Staff									21,450	
#104 - Complex Civil Court									42,500	
#105 - Trial Court Staff									33,450	
#106 - Magistrates and Case Processing Staff									25,025	
Total Operating Expenditures	7,187,033		7,072,837		6,508,369		6,508,369		6,677,294	
General Fund			6,250		82,750		82,750		251,675	
Cash Funds	7,187,033		7,066,587		6,425,619		6,425,619		6,425,619	
TOTAL TRIAL COURT PROGRAM LINE	92,008,682	1466.3	97,146,999	1478.6	94,704,126	1597.0	103,443,628	1530.6	103,816,759	1716.7
General Fund	79,697,471	1396.3	84,165,074	1391.5	81,420,540	1510.1	90,009,476	1443.7	90,533,173	1629.8
Cash Funds	12,077,698	70.0	12,336,423	87.1	13,283,586	86.9	13,434,152	86.9	13,283,586	86.9
Federal Funds	233,513		645,502							

BRANCH: JUDICIAL
PROGRAM: TRIAL COURTS

SCHEDULE 3

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2004		ACTUAL FY 2005		APPROP. FY 2006		ESTIMATE FY 2006		REQUEST FY 2007	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
TRIAL COURT PROGRAM RECONCILIATION										
Previous Year Long Bill Appropriation	89,093,752	1,553.1	87,702,872	1,552.1	n/a		89,196,901	1,555.3	94,704,126	1,597.0
Unappropriated FTE		26.2		26.2				0.0		
Unfunded FTE/Vacancy Savings		(129.0)		(136.9)				(66.4)		0.0
FY04 Restored FTE Funding from Supplemental		17.0		34.0						
Annualized Salary Survey							2,508,959		3,681,315.0	
Annualized Anniversary							620,340			
Medicare Base Increase										
0.2% JBC Reduction							(171,789)		(183,754)	
Request Year Decision Items									5,615,072	119.8
Custodial Appropriation (Grants)	394,219		674,230							
FY 2004 Restoration of FY03 Supplemental	4,381,531									
FY 2004 Supplemental - Trial Court Staff	552,845		552,845							
FY 2004 JBC Staff Adjustment - General PS Cut	(5,760,000)									
FY 2004 JBC Staff Adjustment - Juv. Ct. Admin FTE	(98,211)	(1.0)								
FY 2004 JBC Staff Adjustment - Case Flow Mgmt.	(190,000)									
FY 2004 PERA Increase	275,800									
FY 2005 PERA Increase - Judges only			221,235							
FY 2004 Special Bill HB04-1021 (Alcohol Consumption)			8,377	0.2						
FY 2004 Special Bill HB04-1256 (Water Supply Agreements)			10,000							
FY 2005 Decision Items			701,572	3.0						
FY 2006 Funded Decision Items							2,549,715	41.7		
Transfer (GF)	54,601		(337,511)							
Restriction (CF)	(348,241)		(357,966)							
RollForward (CF)	(98,317)		98,317							
Reversion (FF)	(162,331)		(28,583)							
Reversion (GF)										
Total Long Bill Appropriation/Request	88,095,648	1,466.3	89,245,388	1,478.6			94,704,126	1,530.6	103,816,759	1,597.0
POTS Appropriation Allocation:										
Salary Survey	-		3,230,761				3,668,358		n/a	
Anniversary	-		624,357				-		n/a	
HLD	3,821,309		3,952,088				4,956,125		n/a	
STD	91,725		94,405				115,018		n/a	
POTS Subtotal	3,913,034		7,901,611				8,739,502		n/a	
Total Trial Court Program Reconciliation	92,008,682	1,466.3	97,146,999	1,478.6	n/a		103,443,628	1,530.6	103,816,759	1,597.0

BRANCH: JUDICIAL
PROGRAM: TRIAL COURTS

SCHEDULE 3

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2004		ACTUAL FY 2005		APPROP. FY 2006		ESTIMATE FY 2006		REQUEST FY 2007	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
CAPITAL OUTLAY										
Capital Outlay	588,882		61,547				481,230			
Prior Year Decision Item Annualization	(588,882)									
FY 2007 Decision Items:										
#101 - District Court Judges and Case Processing Staff									481,230	
#103 - County Court Judges and Case Processing Staff									228,558	
#104 - Complex Civil Court									318,051	
#105 - Trial Court Staff									243,056	
#106 - Magistrates and Case Processing Staff									263,384	
Total Capital Outlay (GF)	0		61,547		481,230		481,230		1,534,279	
CAPITAL OUTLAY RECONCILIATION										
Long Bill Appropriation			61,547		n/a		61,547		n/a	
Prior Year Annualization							(61,547)			
FY 2006 Decision Items							481,230			
Total Capital Outlay Reconciliation	0		61,547		n/a		481,230		n/a	
MANDATED COSTS										
Court Appointed Counsel	7,341,458		7,605,442				7,329,290	0.0	7,329,290	0.0
Jury Costs	1,583,144		1,582,180				1,516,405	0.0	1,516,405	0.0
Court Costs	3,736,063		3,964,492	25.0			3,791,012	25.0	3,791,012	25.0
FY 2007 Decision Items:										
#107 - Court Appointed Counsel Rate Increases									2,293,562	
#113 - Language Interpreters									(2,295,561)	(25.0)
Total Mandated Costs	12,660,665		13,152,114	25.0	12,636,707	25.0	12,636,707	25.0	12,634,708	0.0
General Fund	12,143,342		12,690,774	25.0	12,101,707	25.0	12,101,707	25.0	12,099,708	0.0
Cash Funds	517,323		461,340		535,000		535,000		535,000	

BRANCH: JUDICIAL
PROGRAM: TRIAL COURTS

SCHEDULE 3

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2004		ACTUAL FY 2005		APPROP. FY 2006		ESTIMATE FY 2006		REQUEST FY 2007	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
MANDATED COSTS RECONCILIATION										
Long Bill Appropriation	11,784,027		12,636,707	0.0			12,636,707	25.0	n/a	
FY 2004 Supplemental (HB04-1323)	852,680									
FY 2005 Decision Item - #109 Long Bill Clean-Up				25.0						
Pots Allocations			69,222							
Transfer	41,645		519,857							
Restriction	(17,678)		(73,660)							
Reversion	(9)		(12)							
Total Mandated Costs Reconciliation	12,660,665	0.0	13,152,114	25.0	n/a		12,636,707	25.0	n/a	

INTERPRETERS										
Language Interpreters	0		0		0		0		0	
FY 2007 Decision Items:										
#113 - Language Interpreters									2,705,561	25.0
Total Interpreters (GF)	0		0		0		0		2,705,561	25.0
INTERPRETERS RECONCILIATION										
	0		0		n/a		0		n/a	

DA COSTS OF PROSECUTION										
DA Mandated Costs	1,906,703		1,911,970				1,911,899		1,924,790	
Total DA Costs of Prosecution	1,906,703		1,911,970		1,911,899		1,911,899		1,924,790	
General Fund	1,847,369		1,911,970		1,911,899		1,911,899		1,924,790	
Cash Fund	59,334									
DA COSTS OF PROSECUTION RECONCILIATION										
Long Bill Appropriation	2,150,199		2,150,199		n/a		1,911,899		n/a	
FY 2005 JBC Staff Adjustment			(238,300)							
Transfer	(41,645)		71							
Restriction	(65,667)									
Reversion	(136,184)									
Total DA Costs of Pros. Reconciliation	1,906,703		1,911,970		n/a		1,911,899		n/a	

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2004		ACTUAL FY 2005		APPROX. FY 2006		ESTIMATE FY 2006		REQUEST FY 2007	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
SEX OFFENDER SURCHARGE										
Total Sex Offender Surcharge (GF)	15,000		19,665		15,535		15,535		21,021	
SEX OFF. SURCHARGE RECONCILIATION										
Long Bill Appropriation	15,000		15,000		n/a		19,665		n/a	
JBC Staff Adjustment			4,665				(4,130)			
Reversion										
Total Sex Off. Surcharge Reconciliation	15,000		19,665		n/a		15,535		n/a	

VICTIM COMPENSATION *										
Total Victim Compensation	9,401,639		9,300,471		9,654,000		9,654,000		9,654,000	
Cash Funds	9,200,000		8,494,136		9,115,000		9,115,000		9,115,000	
Cash Funds Exempt	201,639		806,335		539,000		539,000		539,000	
VICTIM COMPENSATION RECONCILIATION										
Long Bill Appropriation	9,200,000		9,200,000		n/a		9,200,000		n/a	
Adjustment (Continuously Approp.- Info only)							454,000			
Other Appropriation to Spend Reserves	600,000		917,159							
Reversion	(398,361)		(816,688)							
Total Victim Comp. Reconciliation	9,401,639		9,300,471		n/a		9,654,000		n/a	

VICTIM ASSISTANCE *										
Total Victim Assistance	11,495,778		10,816,619		12,003,000		12,003,000		12,003,000	
Cash Funds	11,100,000		10,816,619		11,651,000		11,651,000		11,651,000	
Cash Funds Exempt	395,778				352,000		352,000		352,000	
VICTIM ASSISTANCE RECONCILIATION										
Long Bill Appropriation	11,100,000		11,100,000		n/a		11,100,000		n/a	
Adjustment (Continuously Approp.- Info only)							903,000			
Other Appropriation to Spend Reserves	500,000									
Reversion	(104,223)		(283,381)							
Total Victim Assistance Reconciliation	11,495,778		10,816,619		n/a		12,003,000		n/a	

BRANCH: JUDICIAL
PROGRAM: TRIAL COURTS

SCHEDULE 3

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2004		ACTUAL FY 2005		APPROP. FY 2006		ESTIMATE FY 2006		REQUEST FY 2007	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
FAMILY PRESERVATION										
Total Family Preservation	136,726	1.3	0		0		0		0	
General Fund	24,881	0.5								
Federal Funds	111,845	0.8								
FAMILY PRESERVATION RECONCILIATION										
Long Bill Appropriation	100,000	1.3	100,000	1.3	n/a				n/a	
Custodial Appropriation	376,704									
FY 2005 JBC Program Line Adjustment			(100,000)	(1.3)						
Restriction										
Reversion (FF)	(339,978)									
Total Family Preservation Reconciliation	136,726	1.3	0	0.0	n/a		0		n/a	
FEDERAL FUNDS AND OTHER GRANTS										
Federal Funds and Other Grants (CF)	0		124,774		363,000		363,000		363,000	
Federal Funds and Other Grants (CFE)	127,910	2.4	16,770	6.0	383,469	6.0	383,469	6.0	383,469	6.0
Federal Funds and Other Grants (FF)	194,484	2.5	502,248	2.5	395,158	2.5	395,158	2.5	395,158	2.5
Total Federal Funds and Other Grants	322,394	4.9	643,792	8.5	1,141,627	8.5	1,141,627	8.5	1,141,627	8.5
FF AND GRANTS RECONCILIATION										
Long Bill Appropriation	1,041,627	8.5	1,041,627	8.5	n/a		1,041,627	8.5	n/a	
FY 2004 Supplemental (HB04-1323) FF Adjustment		(3.6)								
ODR Grants (FF)							100,000			
IIS Grants	(678,627)									
Custodial Appropriation (CFE)	173,234		(147,005)							
Custodial Appropriation (FF)	451,895		946,698							
Restriction (CF)			(238,225)							
Restriction (CFE)			(382,469)							

BRANCH: JUDICIAL
PROGRAM: TRIAL COURTS

SCHEDULE 3

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2004		ACTUAL FY 2005		APPROP. FY 2006		ESTIMATE FY 2006		REQUEST FY 2007	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
Restriction (FF)	(213,000)									
Reversion (CF)	(150,000)									
Reversion (CFE)	(45,317)		(10,385)							
Reversion (FF)	(257,418)		(566,449)							
Total FF and Other Grants Reconciliation	322,394	4.9	643,792	8.5	n/a		1,141,627	8.5	n/a	-

TOTAL TRIAL COURTS	127,947,588	1472.5	133,053,177	1512.1	132,548,124	1630.5	141,287,626	1564.1	145,435,745	1750.2
General Fund	93,728,063	1396.8	98,849,030	1,416.5	95,930,911	1535.1	104,519,847	1,468.7	108,818,532	1,654.8
Cash Funds	32,954,355	70.0	32,233,292	87.1	34,947,586	86.9	35,098,152	86.9	34,947,586	86.9
Cash Funds Exempt	725,327	2.4	823,105	6.0	1,274,469	6.0	1,274,469	6.0	1,274,469	6.0
Federal Funds	539,842	3.3	1,147,750	2.5	395,158	2.5	395,158	2.5	395,158	2.5

* Victim Compensation and Victim Assistance moneys are included for informational purposes as they are continuously appropriated by a permanent statute or constitutional provision.

PROBATION

This Long Bill Group funds the Probation function of the Branch. All personal services, operating and other program-specific costs related to the assessment and monitoring of offenders is funding within this Long Bill Group. Probation is a sentencing alternative available to the courts. The offender serves a sentence in the community under the supervision of a probation officer, subject to the conditions imposed by the court. There are varying levels of supervision that may be required under a probation sentence, and there are numerous services, ranging from drug counseling to child care, that may be provided to offenders sentenced to probation. The amount of supervision and the types of services vary depending on the profile and history of each offender. In addition, probation officers are responsible for investigating the background of persons brought before the court for sentencing.

Long Bill Group Line Item Description

	Line Item Description	Programs Supported by Line Item
Personal Services	This line funds probation FTE, which includes probation officers, probation supervisors and administrative staff.	All Probation Programs
Operating Expenses	This line funds operating costs necessary to support the probation function of the Branch.	All Probation Programs
Female Offender Program	This line funds probation officers that specifically monitor female offenders.	Female Offender Program
Sex Offender Intensive Supervision Program	This line funds EHM, Drug Testing, Polygraph and Treatment for adult indigent sex offenders.	SOISP Services
Offender Services	This line funds probation officers, probation supervisors and administrative staff as well as treatment services, contract services and program development. This line also funds costs associated with the operation of drug courts throughout the state.	All Probation Programs
Electronic Monitoring/Drug Testing	This line funds all costs related to EHM, UA's and drug testing materials.	EHM/Drug Testing
Alcohol/Drug Driving Safety Contract	This line funds alcohol evaluators and administrative support staff who monitor and supervise persons sentenced to drug and alcohol and drug driving safety education and treatment.	ADDS Program
Drug Offender Assessment	This line funds probation officers and is available to DOC, Judicial, DCJ and DHS to cover costs associated with substance abuse assessment, testing, education and treatment.	Drug Offender Assessment
Substance Abuse Treatment	This line funds costs associated with adult and juvenile substance abuse treatment.	Substance Abuse Treatment
Victims Grants	This line funds FTE and all costs associated with assisting victims of crime which include: victim notification of their rights and offender status; assistance with victim impact statement; assistance with restitution, and referrals to other services in the community.	Victim's Assistance Program
SB 91-94	Money is available from the Division of Youth Corrections (DHS) in order to provide community based services to reduce juvenile admissions and decrease the length of stay in State funded facilities.	Senate Bill 94
Sex Offender Assessment	This line funds all costs associated with adult pre-sentence sex offender evaluations for indigent probationers.	Sex Offender Assessment
Genetic Testing	This line funds all costs related to genetic testing of offenders on probation.	Genetic Testing
Federal Funds and Other Grants	This line supports various probation grant programs.	All Probation Programs

BRANCH: JUDICIAL
PROGRAM: PROBATION

SCHEDULE 3

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2004		ACTUAL FY 2005		APPROP FY 2006		ESTIMATE FY 2006		REQUEST FY 2007	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
PROBATION PERSONAL SERVICES										
Position Detail:										
Account Clerk	25,831	0.5	145	0.0						
Accountant III	0		30,337	0.5			60,108	1.0	60,108	1.0
Administrative Supervisor I	53,018	1.2	47,602	1.0			48,554	1.0	48,554	1.0
Administrative Supervisor II	46,932	1.0	61,082	1.2			62,304	1.2	62,304	1.2
Chief Probation Officer I	119,211	1.7	142,744	2.0			144,132	2.0	144,132	2.0
Chief Probation Officer II	476,820	6.0	485,070	5.9			497,028	6.0	497,028	6.0
Chief Probation Officer III	255,480	3.0	343,915	3.8			361,860	4.0	361,860	4.0
Chief Probation Officer IV	962,901	9.9	916,575	9.0			919,932	9.0	919,932	9.0
Chief Probation Officer V	104,628	1.0	109,226	1.0			110,256	1.0	110,256	1.0
Community Resource Coordinator	143,865	2.4	155,545	3.4			130,140	3.0	130,140	3.0
Computer Technician I	2,561	0.1	34,778	0.8						
Computer Technician II	196,580	3.6	227,717	3.9						
Deputy Chief Probation Officer	93,690	1.3	118,798	1.5			244,392	3.0	244,392	3.0
Education Specialist	36,140	0.6	91,933	1.6			240,000	4.0	240,000	4.0
Interstate Compact Coordinator							52,105	1.0	52,105	1.0
Juvenile Job Developer									-	-
Management Analyst II	179,264	2.7	357,968	5.0			282,094	4.0	282,094	4.0
PBX Operator	28,587	1.0	29,792	1.0			30,084	1.0	30,084	1.0
Probation Officer I	3,105,112	75.6	3,303,412	85.4			3,566,824	90.0	3,566,824	90.0
Probation Officer II	5,043,405	110.9	5,763,369	127.5			7,736,740	180.1	7,736,740	180.1
Probation Officer III	16,864,580	287.3	17,722,810	295.7			18,531,780	311.4	18,531,780	311.4
Probation Supervisor I	3,648,312	51.9	4,205,638	58.0			4,897,482	67.0	4,897,482	67.0
Secretary I	174,674	7.8	182,789	7.7			244,677	10.5	244,677	10.5
Secretary II	1,414,850	49.7	1,387,673	45.6			1,604,612	53.4	1,604,612	53.4
Secretary III	1,186,777	32.5	1,298,154	32.5			1,578,246	40.2	1,578,246	40.2
Staff Assistant I	408,772	10.4	388,279	8.9			611,886	14.9	611,886	14.9
Staff Assistant II	514,960	10.1	572,970	10.9			407,863	7.8	407,863	7.8
Employee Contracts (previously shown under FTE)										
Contract - Professional	690,420	21.5	82,205	2.7						
Contract - Staff Support	81,182	3.3								
Contract - Court Interpreter - Spanish	4,613	0.1	729	0.0						
Continuation Salary Subtotal	35,863,165	697.0	38,061,255	716.5			42,363,098	816.3	42,363,098	816.3
PERA on Continuation Subtotal	3,478,368		3,727,460				4,299,854		4,299,854	

BRANCH: JUDICIAL
PROGRAM: PROBATION

SCHEDULE 3

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2004		ACTUAL FY 2005		APPROP FY 2006		ESTIMATE FY 2006		REQUEST FY 2007	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
Medicare on Continuation Subtotal	391,460		436,293				614,265		614,265	
Other Personal Services:										
Contractual Services	10,532						43,362		43,362	
Overtime Wages	3,206									
Retirement / Termination Payouts	264,723	4.2	379,613	9.0			330,000	8.0	330,000	8.0
Incentive Payouts										
Unemployment Compensation	119,995		19,673				35,000		35,000	
Personal Services Subtotal (all above)	40,131,449	701.2	42,624,293	725.5			47,685,579	824.3	47,685,579	824.3
POTS Expenditures/Allocations:										
Salary Survey (non-add)							320,999		n/a	
Anniversary (non-add)							-		n/a	
Health/Life/Dental (GF)	1,384,846		1,667,959				2,754,510		n/a	
Short-Term Disability (GF)	50,797		55,001				71,486		n/a	
Difference: (Request Year FTE are non-add)										
Vacancy Savings							(1,147,641)	(22.6)	(1,233,682)	(24.2)
Total Continuation Personal Services	41,567,092	701.2	44,347,252	725.5			49,365,016	801.7	46,451,897	824.3
FY 2007 Decision Items:										
#108 - Funding for Mental Health Services (GF)									2,200,900	30.0
#108 - Funding for Mental Health Services (CF)									(2,200,900)	(30.0)
#109 - Juvenile Sex Offender Intensive Supervision Program									1,719,521	35.8
#112 - Regular Probation Officers and Staff									3,085,834	56.8
Total Personal Services	41,567,092	701.2	44,347,252	725.5	46,216,939	824.3	49,365,016	801.7	51,257,252	916.9
General Funds	39,514,151	671.2	42,114,953	701.5	44,016,039	794.3	47,164,116	771.7	51,257,252	916.9
Cash Funds	2,052,941	30.0	2,232,299	24.0	2,200,900	30.0	2,200,900	30.0	0	0.0
Cash Fund Exempt										

BRANCH: JUDICIAL
PROGRAM: PROBATION

SCHEDULE 3

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2004		ACTUAL FY 2005		APPROP FY 2006		ESTIMATE FY 2006		REQUEST FY 2007	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
PROBATION PERSONAL SERVICES RECONCILIATION										
Personal Services Appropriation:										
Previous Year Long Bill Appropriation	39,803,416	764.4	40,836,521	762.4	n/a		42,086,520	756.4	46,216,939	824.3
Underutilized FTE - Furlough/Hiring Freeze										
FY04 Unfunded FTE/Vacancy Savings		(61.2)		(30.9)				(22.6)		
Annualized Salary Survey	1,904,625						716,580		328,048	
Annualized Anniversary							438,212			
Medicare Base Increase										
0.2% JBC Reduction			(81,673)				(86,810)		(93,090)	
PERA Increase	57,013									
Request Year Decision Items									4,805,355	92.6
FY 2004 JBC Restoration of FY2003 Supplemental	1,893,492									
FY 2004 JBC General PS Reduction	(2,640,000)									
FY 2004 JBC Adjustment	300									
FY 2004 JBC Reduction - Probation Training	(73,000)	(1.0)								
FY 2004 JBC Reduction - Juv. Probation Supervisor	(109,325)	(1.0)								
FY 2004 Furnishings Funding	(602,166)									
FY 2005 Decision items:										
#102a - AISP Probation Officers			631,147							
#102b - JISP Probation Officers			864,122							
#107 - Female Offender, Xfr of FTE				(6.0)						
FY 2005 Supplemental (SB05-115) - PS Reduction (GF)			(163,597)	0.0			163,597			
FY 2006 Decision Items										
#102 - Probation Officer Restoration							2,402,892	56.1		
#105 - Interstate Compact Coordinator							58,149	1.0		
#107 - Female Offender Refinance							229,908	6.0		
#107 - JBC Recommended FOP Expansion							207,891	4.8		
Transfer			(74,000)							
Total Long Bill Appropriation / Request	40,234,355	701.2	42,012,520	725.5	n/a		46,216,939	801.7	51,257,252	916.9
POTS Appropriation Allocation:										
Salary Survey	-		108,080				320,999		n/a	
Anniversary	-		438,212				-		n/a	
HLD	1,282,314		1,733,654				2,754,510		n/a	
STD	50,423		54,786				72,568		n/a	
POTS Subtotal	1,332,737		2,334,732				3,148,077			
Total Personal Services Reconciliation	41,567,092	701.2	44,347,252	725.5	n/a		49,365,016	801.7	51,257,252	916.9

BRANCH: JUDICIAL
PROGRAM: PROBATION

SCHEDULE 3

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2004		ACTUAL FY 2005		APPROP FY 2006		ESTIMATE FY 2006		REQUEST FY 2007	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
PROBATION OPERATING EXPENDITURES										
2110 Water & Sewerage Services	8									
2170 Waste Disposal	115		13				150		150	
2210 Other Maintenance & Repair Services	1,912		252				500		500	
2220 Building Maintenance & Repair	366						1,000		1,000	
2230 Equipment Maintenance & Repair	31,211		25,207				35,000		35,000	
2231 ADP Equipment Maint. & Repair	1,966		362				2,500		2,500	
2232 Software Maintenance	16		181							
2250 Misc Rentals	350		1,034				1,000		1,000	
2251 Motor Pool Vehicle Rental	72						1,000		1,000	
2252 Motor Pool Mileage Charge	13,695		15,402				20,000		20,000	
2253 Other Rentals	154,704		158,882				175,000		175,000	
2254 Rental of Motor Vehicle	166									
2255 Office & Room Rentals	3,846		3,482				5,000		5,000	
2510 General Travel - In State Employees	39,778		46,850				50,000		50,000	
2511 Common Carrier - In State	7,749		13,009				15,000		15,000	
2512 Subsistence, Parking - In State	17,436		22,590				25,000		25,000	
2513 Mileage - In State	243,841		271,505				300,000		300,000	
2520 General Travel - In State Non-Employees	1,159		623				1,000		1,000	
2521 Other Non-Employee Common Carrier	126		501				500		500	
2522 Non-Employee Subsistence	184		129				150		150	
2523 Non-Employee Mileage	316		133				150		150	
2530 General Travel - Out of State Employees	1,131		1,217				1,500		1,500	
2531 Common Carrier - Out of State	787		261				500		500	
2532 Subsistence - Out of State	647		195				500		500	
2540 General Travel - Out of State - Non Employees	512		25				500		500	
2541 Common Carrier - Out of State - Non Employees	1,058		748				1,100		1,100	
2610 Advertising / Legal Notices	2,945		5,861				6,000		6,000	
2630 Communications - State Telecommunications	6,516		7,422				7,500		7,500	
2631 Communication - Outside Sources	419,661		386,528				400,000		400,000	
2680 Printing	15,598		9,943				15,000		15,000	
2681 Photocopy Reimbursement	47		395				500		500	
2710 Medical Services	4,566		2,458				5,000		5,000	
2810 Freight	3,450		1,627				5,000		5,000	
2820 Other Purchased Services	67,959		25,799				35,000		35,000	
2830 Office Moving Services	144,660		1,744				10,000		10,000	
2831 Storage Services	1,146		1,187				2,500		2,500	

**BRANCH: JUDICIAL
PROGRAM: PROBATION**

SCHEDULE 3

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2004		ACTUAL FY 2005		APPROP FY 2006		ESTIMATE FY 2006		REQUEST FY 2007	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
3110 Other Supplies	70,214		72,111				80,000		80,000	
3112 Automotive Supplies	2		6							
3114 Custodial Supplies	59		113							
3115 Data Processing Supplies	23,853		7,150				15,000		15,000	
3116 Software	5,828		16,643				20,000		20,000	
3117 Educational Supplies	5,678		3,321				5,500		5,500	
3118 Food	22,476		27,195				20,000		20,000	
3119 Medical Supplies	3,699		4,903				5,000		5,000	
3120 Books / Subscriptions	13,926		11,701				15,000		15,000	
3121 Other Office Supplies	141,022		171,581				175,000		175,000	
3122 Photographic Supplies	227		683				500		500	
3123 Postage	70,990		80,388				80,000		80,000	
3124 Copier Charges & Supplies	96,617		118,621				125,000		125,000	
3126 Repair & Maintenance Supplies	3,011		2,424				5,000		5,000	
3128 Noncapitalized Non-IT Equipment	209,234		41,186				75,000		75,000	
3132 Noncapitalized Office Furniture & Fixtures	236,143		103,511				105,000		105,000	
3140 Noncapitalized IT Equipment - PC's	247,638		83,770				100,000		100,000	
3141 Noncapitalized IT Equipment - Servers	26,589									
3143 Noncapitalized IT Equipment - Other Componer	41,625		20,330				25,000		25,000	
3216 Leased Software	1,673									
4100 Other Operating Expenditures	3,553						5,000		5,000	
4140 Dues / Memberships	991		2,217				3,000		3,000	
4151 Interest - Late Payments	399		589				1,653		1,653	
4170 Fees	1,350		5,619				2,500		2,500	
4190 Patient and Client Care	169		69				200		200	
4220 Registration Fees	51,307		38,723				21,750		21,750	
6214 Capitalized IT Equipment - Other IT Componen	2,922									
Operating Expenditures Subtotal	2,470,889		1,818,419				2,008,653		2,008,653	
FY 2007 Decision Items:										
#109 - Juvenile Sex Offender Intensive Supervision Program										51,470
#112 - Regular Probation Officers and Staff										81,920
Total Probation Operating Expenditures	2,470,889		1,818,419		2,008,653		2,008,653		2,142,043	
General Fund	2,436,998		1,802,852		1,841,653		1,841,653		1,975,043	
Cash Fund	33,891		15,567		167,000		167,000		167,000	
Cash Funds Exempt										
PROBATION OPERATING RECONCILIATION										

BRANCH: JUDICIAL
PROGRAM: PROBATION

SCHEDULE 3

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2004		ACTUAL FY 2005		APPROP FY 2006		ESTIMATE FY 2006		REQUEST FY 2007	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
Long Bill Appropriation	1,860,518		1,860,518		n/a		1,913,467		n/a	
Program Line Item Transfer from PS	602,166									
FY 2005 Decision Items			52,950							
FY 2006 Decision Items							95,185			
Transfer	54,315		47,384							
Restricted	(46,110)		(142,433)							
Reversion										
Total Probation Operating Reconciliation	2,470,889		1,818,419		n/a		2,008,652		n/a	

FEMALE OFFENDER PROGRAM (FOP)

FEMALE OFFENDER PERSONAL SERVICES				
Continuation Salary Subtotal			181,396	5.4
PERA on Continuation Salary			17,886	
Medicare on Continuation Salary			2,555	
Total Continuation Personal Services			201,837	5.4
Pots Expenditures/Allocations:				
Health/Life/Dental			7,087	
Short-Term Disability			270	
Total Female Offender PS (CFE)	0	0.0	209,194	5.4
FEMALE OFFENDER OPERATING				
Total Female Offender Operating (CFE)	0		7,292	
Total Female Offender Program	0		216,486	5.4
Cash Funds				
Cash Fund Exempt			216,486	5.4
FEMALE OFFENDER PROGRAM RECONCILIATION				
Long Bill Appropriation			0	0.0
FY 2005 Decision Item - #107 FOP Restoration (CFE)			239,369	6.0
Unfunded FTE				(0.6)
Reversion			(22,883)	
Total FOP Program Reconciliation	0		216,486	5.4

Program Merged into Personal Services/Operating Line Items and funded from Offender Services Fund.

CAPITAL OUTLAY

BRANCH: JUDICIAL
PROGRAM: PROBATION

SCHEDULE 3

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2004		ACTUAL FY 2005		APPROP FY 2006		ESTIMATE FY 2006		REQUEST FY 2007	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
Capital Outlay							341,484		0	
FY 2007 Decision Items:										
#109 - Juvenile Sex Offender Intensive Supervision Program									201,835	
#112 - Regular Probation Officers and Staff									316,390	
Total Capital Outlay	0		0		341,484		341,484		518,225	
General Fund					341,484		341,484		518,225	
Cash Fund										
CAPITAL OUTLAY RECONCILIATION										
Long Bill Appropriation			0		n/a		341,484		n/a	
Reversion										
Total Capital Outlay Reconciliation (GF)	0		0		n/a		341,484		n/a	

SEX OFFENDER INTENSIVE SUPERVISION PROGRAM SERVICES (HB98-1156)

Total SOISP Services (CF)	383,208		454,548		558,497		558,497		558,497	
SOISP SERVICES RECONCILIATION										
Long Bill Appropriation (CF)	558,497		558,497		n/a		558,497		558,497	
Reversion (CF)	(175,289)		(103,949)							
Total SOISP Services Reconciliation	383,208		454,548		n/a		558,497		558,497	

OFFENDER SERVICES PROGRAM

OFFENDER SERVICES PERSONAL SERVICES										
Position Detail:										
Offender Services										
Management Analyst II	134,720	2.0	201,370	2.90			302,520	4.0	302,520	4.0
Management Analyst IV	52,920	0.7	67,926	0.75			97,956	1.0	97,956	1.0
Probation Officer I	18,063	0.5	88,627	2.39			18,605	0.5	18,605	0.5
Probation Officer II							249,620	5.5	249,620	5.5
Alcohol Evaluator	18,066	0.5					18,608	0.5	18,608	0.5
Alcohol Coordinator	53,639	0.9					55,248	0.9	55,248	0.9
Education Specialist	16,848	0.3	1,430	0.02			17,353	0.3	17,353	0.3
Programmer			10,576	0.17						
Contract - Professional	80,801	2.3	84,909	2.00						
Contract - Clerical	53,378	1.8								

**BRANCH: JUDICIAL
PROGRAM: PROBATION**

SCHEDULE 3

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2004		ACTUAL FY 2005		APPROP FY 2006		ESTIMATE FY 2006		REQUEST FY 2007	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
Juvenile Drug Court Projects	82,268	2.0					100,145	2.0	100,145	2.0
Drug Court										
Magistrate	40,520	0.4	112,617	1.3			52,215	0.6	52,215	0.6
Division Clerk	24,452	0.7	84,874	2.4			25,186	0.8	25,186	0.8
Probation Officer I	122,549	3.3	99,318	2.6			82,254	2.0	82,254	2.0
Probation Officer II	5,032	0.5	13,861	0.4			27,231	0.6	27,231	0.6
Probation Officer III	10,336	0.5	8,811	0.2			10,646	0.6	10,646	0.6
Contract - Professional	31,560	1.6	323,851	6.3			39,527	1.8	39,527	1.8
Contract - Staff Support	44,114	2.4	42,422	1.5			19,428	0.9	19,428	0.9
Contract - Court Clerk II	4,946	1.0	6,274	0.2			35,508	1.1	35,508	1.1
Special Projects										
Probation Officer I			83,204	2.0			81,240	2.0	81,240	2.0
Probation Supervisor I							12,365	0.2	12,365	0.2
Contract - Professional	16,000	0.5					16,480	0.5	16,480	0.5
Contract - Staff Support	16,000	0.5					16,480	0.5	16,480	0.5
Contract - Computer Tech II	36,561	0.9								
Continuation Salary Subtotal	862,773	23.2	1,230,070	25.1			1,278,616	26.2	1,278,616	26.2
PERA on Continuation Subtotal	59,936		120,847				129,779		129,779	
Medicare on Continuation Subtotal	8,223		14,699				18,540		18,540	
Other Personal Services:										
Offender Services Contractual Services	723,825		779,183				1,500,000		1,500,000	
Special Projects Contractual Services	13,725						15,000		15,000	
Drug Courts Contractual Services	207,826		299,514				225,000		225,000	
Retirement/Termination Payouts			10,800							
Unemployment Compensation			6,812							
Transfer to Grants and other lines	(245,090)									
Personal Services Subtotal (all above)	1,631,218	23.2	2,461,925	25.1	3,055,816	26.2	3,166,935	26.2	3,166,935	26.2
Pots Expenditures/Allocations:										
Salary Survey (non-add)							13,766		n/a	
Anniversary (non-add)							-		n/a	
Health/Life/Dental (CF)	27,044		58,695				39,332		n/a	
Short-Term Disability (CF)	840		1,751				865		n/a	

BRANCH: JUDICIAL
PROGRAM: PROBATION

SCHEDULE 3

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2004		ACTUAL FY 2005		APPROP FY 2006		ESTIMATE FY 2006		REQUEST FY 2007	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
Difference: (Request Year FTE are non-add)										
Vacancy Savings							(97,353)	(2.2)	(104,993)	(2.3)
FY 2007 Decision Items:										
#108 - Funding for Mental Health Services (CF)									2,200,900	
#108 - Funding for Mental Health (CFE)									1,500,000	
Total Off. Svc. Personal Services	1,659,102	23.2	2,522,371	25.1	3,055,816	26.2	3,109,779	24.0	6,762,842	26.2
Cash Funds	1,659,102	23.2	2,522,371	22.1	2,905,816	23.2	2,959,779	21.0	5,112,842	23.2
Cash Funds Exempt				3.0	150,000	3.0	150,000	3.0	1,650,000	3.0
OFFENDER SERVICES OPERATING EXPENDITURES										
Offender Services - Operating Expenditures	112,675		84,212				85,000		85,000	
Special Projects - Operating Expenditures	28,893									
Drug Court - Operating Expenditures	117,567		183,810				87,000		87,000	
Total Off. Svc. Operating Expenditures	259,135		268,022		172,000		172,000		172,000	
Cash Funds	259,135		268,022		172,000		172,000		172,000	
Cash Funds Exempt										
Total Offender Services Program	1,918,237	23.2	2,790,393	25.1	3,227,816	26.2	3,281,779	24.0	6,934,842	26.2
Cash Funds	1,918,237	23.2	2,790,393	22.1	3,077,816	23.2	3,131,779	21.0	5,284,842	23.2
Cash Funds Exempt				3.0	150,000	3.0	150,000	3.0	1,650,000	3.0
OFFENDER SERVICES RECONCILIATION										
Long Bill Appropriation	2,353,050	7.5	3,019,059	7.5	n/a		3,233,940	26.2	3,227,816	26.2
Unappropriated FTE		10.2		0.0						
Underfunded FTE				(1.1)				(2.2)		
Annualized Salary Survey									12,262	
Annualized Anniversary										
Medicare Base Increase										
0.2% JBC Reduction			(3,697)				(6,124)		(6,136)	
Request Year Decision Items									3,700,900	0.0
FY 2003 Special Bill (SB03-076) DUI/Controlled Sub.	239,753	5.5	218,578	5.5						
Drug Court Bill (SB02-018)	666,009									
FY 2005 End of Drug Court Pilot			(666,009)							
FY 2005 Decision Item - Drug Court Continuation			666,009	4.2						

BRANCH: JUDICIAL
PROGRAM: PROBATION

SCHEDULE 3

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2004		ACTUAL FY 2005		APPROP FY 2006		ESTIMATE FY 2006		REQUEST FY 2007	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
FY 2005 Decision Item - Long Bill Clean Up				9.0						
Restriction (CF)	(193,586)		(297,368)							
Transfer	(245,090)									
Reversion (CF)	(901,899)		(146,179)							
Total Offender Services Program Costs	1,918,237	23.2	2,790,393	25.1			3,227,816	24.0	6,934,842	26.2
POTS Appropriation Allocation:										
Salary Survey	-		-				13,766		n/a	
Anniversary	-		-				-		n/a	
HLD	-		-				39,332		n/a	
STD	-		-				865		n/a	
POTS Subtotal	0		0				53,963			
Total Offender Services Program Reconciliation	1,918,237	23.2	2,790,393	25.1	n/a		3,281,779	24.0	6,934,842	26.2

ELECTRONIC HOME MONITORING & DRUG TESTING

EHM	182,342		146,028				323,596		323,596	
Drug Testing	315,478		375,937				323,597		323,597	
Total E.H. Monitoring & Drug Testing	497,819		521,964		647,193		647,193		647,193	
General Fund	435,385		464,685		487,193		487,193		487,193	
Cash Funds	62,434		57,280		160,000		160,000		160,000	

E. H. M. & D. T. RECONCILIATION

Long Bill Appropriation	647,193		647,193		n/a		647,193		n/a	
Restriction	(97,567)									
Reversion			(102,721)							
Transfer	(51,807)		(22,508)							
Total EHM & DT Reconciliation	497,819		521,964		n/a		647,193		n/a	

BRANCH: JUDICIAL
PROGRAM: PROBATION

SCHEDULE 3

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2004		ACTUAL FY 2005		APPROP FY 2006		ESTIMATE FY 2006		REQUEST FY 2007	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
ALCOHOL & DRUG DRIVING SAFETY (ADDS)										
ADDS PERSONAL SERVICES										
Continuation Salary Subtotal	2,955,941	81.0	3,070,741	81.0			3,612,801	91.8	3,612,801	91.8
PERA on Continuation Salary	274,683		301,263				366,699		366,699	
Medicare on Continuation Salary	35,497		39,343				52,386		52,386	
Other Personal Services										
ADAD Portion	420,993		440,993				440,993		440,993	
Contract with Denver County	290,114		280,813				343,299		343,299	
Contractual Services	13,738		15,461				20,000		20,000	
Overtime Wages	1,107								0	
Retirement/Termination Payouts	12,602	0.3	4,964				7,500		7,500	
Unemployment Compensation	18,332		2,888				5,000		5,000	
Transfer to Grants and other lines	(418,577)									
ADDS Personal Services Subtotal (all above)	3,604,429	81.3	4,156,465	81.0	4,408,968	91.8	4,848,678	91.8	4,848,678	91.8
Pots Expenditures/Allocations:										
Salary Survey (non-add)	-		-				84,483		n/a	
Anniversary (non-add)	-		-				36,052		n/a	
Health/Life/Dental (CF)	123,979		141,412				155,098		n/a	
Short-Term Disability (CF)	4,014		4,396				3,884		n/a	
Short-Term Disability (CFE)	-		-				207		n/a	
Difference: (Request Year FTE are non-add)										
Vacancy Savings							(319,175)	(9.1)	(346,798)	(9.9)
Total ADDS Personal Services	3,732,421	81.3	4,302,273	81.0	4,408,968	91.8	4,688,692	82.7	4,501,880	91.8
Cash Funds	3,732,421	81.3	4,144,867	75.4	4,211,285	86.2	4,491,009	77.1	4,304,197	86.2
Cash Funds Exempt			157,406	5.6	197,683	5.6	197,683	5.6	197,683	5.6
ADDS OPERATING EXPENDITURES										
Total ADDS Operating Expenditures	234,429		225,138		300,000		300,000		300,000	
Cash Funds	234,429		225,138		300,000		300,000		300,000	
Cash Funds Exempt										
Total ADDS Program Line	3,966,850	81.3	4,527,411	81.0	4,708,968	91.8	4,988,692	82.7	4,801,880	91.8
Cash Funds	3,966,850	81.3	4,370,005	75.4	4,511,285	86.2	4,791,009	77.1	4,604,197	86.2
Cash Funds Exempt	0	0.0	157,406	5.6	197,683	5.6	197,683	5.6	197,683	5.6

BRANCH: JUDICIAL
PROGRAM: PROBATION

SCHEDULE 3

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2004		ACTUAL FY 2005		APPROP FY 2006		ESTIMATE FY 2006		REQUEST FY 2007	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
ADDS PROGRAM RECONCILIATION										
Long Bill Appropriation	4,756,163	75.8	4,605,738	75.8	n/a		4,597,269	91.8	4,708,968	91.8
Unappropriated FTE		5.5								
Underfunded FTE				(10.8)				(9.1)		
Annualized Salary Survey							84,483		101,934	
Annualized Anniversary							36,052			
Medicare Base Increase										
0.2% JBC Reduction			(8,469)				(8,836)		(9,022)	
PERA Increase	4,632									
FY 2004 JBC Program Line Adjustment	(155,057)									
FY 2005 Decision Item - Long Bill Cleanup				16.0						
Transfer	(418,577)									
Reversion	(220,311)		(69,858)							
Total ADDS Program Costs	3,966,850	81.3	4,527,411	81.0			4,708,968	82.7	4,801,880	91.8
POTS Appropriation Allocation:										
Salary Survey							84,483		n/a	
Anniversary							36,052		n/a	
HLD							155,098		n/a	
STD							4,091		n/a	
POTS Subtotal	0		0				279,724			
Total ADDS Program Reconciliation	3,966,850	81.3	4,527,411	81.0	n/a	-	4,988,692	82.7	4,801,880	91.8

DRUG OFFENDER ASSESSMENT (DOA)										
DRUG OFFENDER PERSONAL SERVICES										
Continuation Salary Subtotal	609,044	12.9	578,280	10.7			595,462	11.5	595,462	11.5
PERA on Continuation Salary	60,288		57,025				60,439		60,439	
Medicare on Continuation Salary	8,583		8,146				8,634		8,634	
Other Personal Services:										
Contractual Services	2,500		44,148				45,000		45,000	
Footnote Report - MultiAgency Request Adjustment									18,788	
Retirement / Termination Payouts			5,049				5,000		5,000	
DOA Personal Services Subtotal (all above)	680,415	12.9	692,647	10.7	679,712	11.5	714,536	11.5	733,324	11.5

BRANCH: JUDICIAL
PROGRAM: PROBATION

SCHEDULE 3

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2004		ACTUAL FY 2005		APPROP FY 2006		ESTIMATE FY 2006		REQUEST FY 2007	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
Pots Expenditures/Allocations:										
Salary Survey	-		-				23,650		n/a	
Anniversary	-		-				-		n/a	
Health/Life/Dental (CF)	12,724		16,411				19,497		n/a	
Short-Term Disability (CF)	871		829				429		n/a	
Difference: (Request Year FTE are non-add)										
Vacancy Savings							(11,174)	(0.2)	(12,580)	(0.2)
Total DOA Personal Services	694,010	12.9	709,887	10.7	679,712	11.5	723,287	11.3	720,743	11.5
Cash Funds	694,010	12.9	541,418	10.7	679,712	11.5	723,287	11.3	720,743	11.5
Cash Funds Exempt			168,468							
DOA OPERATING EXPENDITURES										
Total Operating Expenditures	53,815		89,251		90,000		90,000		90,000	
Cash Funds	53,815		89,251		90,000		90,000		90,000	
Cash Funds Exempt										
Total Drug Offender Assessment Program	747,825	12.9	799,138	10.7	769,712	11.5	813,287	11.3	810,743	11.5
Cash Funds	747,825	12.9	630,669	10.7	769,712	11.5	813,287	11.3	810,743	11.5
Cash Funds Exempt			168,468							
DRUG OFFENDER PROGRAM RECONCILIATION										
Long Bill Appropriation	962,111	11.5	876,807	11.5	n/a		875,195	11.5	769,712	11.5
Unappropriated FTE		1.4								
Unfunded FTE				(0.8)				(0.2)		
Annualized Salary Survey							13,218		23,650	
Annualized Anniversary							8,830			
Medicare Base Increase										
0.2% JBC Reduction			(1,612)				(1,614)		(1,407)	
Footnote Report - MultiAgency Request Adjustment							(125,917)		18,788	
PERA Increase	1,257									
FY 2004 JBC Adjustment	(86,561)									
Reversion (CF)	(128,982)		(76,057)							
Reversion (CFE)										
Total Drug Offender Program Costs	747,825	12.9	799,138	10.7			769,712	11.3	810,743	11.5

BRANCH: JUDICIAL
PROGRAM: PROBATION

SCHEDULE 3

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2004		ACTUAL FY 2005		APPROP FY 2006		ESTIMATE FY 2006		REQUEST FY 2007	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
POTS Appropriation Allocation:										
Salary Survey							23,650		n/a	
Anniversary							-		n/a	
HLD							19,497		n/a	
STD							429		n/a	
POTS Subtotal	0		0				43,575			
Total DOA Program Reconciliation	747,825	12.9	799,138	10.7	n/a		813,287	11.3	810,743	11.5

SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT										
Total Substance Abuse Treatment (CF)	783,010		888,262		993,600		993,600		993,600	
SUBST. ABUSE TREATMENT RECONCILIATION										
Long Bill Appropriation	993,600		993,600		n/a		993,600		n/a	
Reversion	(210,590)		(105,338)							
Total Subst. Abuse Treatment Reconciliation	783,010		888,262		n/a		993,600		n/a	

VICTIMS GRANTS										
Victims Grants (CFE)	513,162	12.3	711,626	12.3	882,821	17.3	882,821	17.3	882,821	17.3
Victims Grants (FF)	191,002	5.0		5.0	-		-		-	
Total Victims Grants	704,163	17.3	711,626	17.3	882,821	17.3	882,821	17.3	882,821	17.3
VICTIMS GRANTS RECONCILIATION										
Long Bill Appropriation	842,821	17.3	842,821	17.3	n/a		842,821	17.3	n/a	
Custodial Appropriation (CFE)			330,786							
Custodial Appropriation (FF)	314,718									
FY 2005 Supplemental (SB05-115) - CFE			205,000				40,000			
FY 2005 Supplemental (SB015-115) - FF			(165,000)							
Restriction (CFE)	(58,052)		(267,484)							
Restriction (FF)	(165,000)									
Reversion (CFE)	(106,607)		(234,497)							
Reversion (FF)	(123,717)									
Total Victims Grants Reconciliation	704,163	17.3	711,626	17.3	n/a		882,821	17.3	n/a	

BRANCH: JUDICIAL
PROGRAM: PROBATION

SCHEDULE 3

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2004		ACTUAL FY 2005		APPROP FY 2006		ESTIMATE FY 2006		REQUEST FY 2007	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
SENATE BILL 91 - 94										
Senate Bill 91 - 94	1,262,946	49.3	1,138,660	25.0			1,906,837	25.0	1,906,837	25.0
HLD Expenditure - Appropriation Shortfall	30,634									
STD Expenditure - Appropriation Shortfall	885									
Total Senate Bill 91 - 94 (CFE)	1,294,466	49.3	1,138,660	25.0	1,906,837	25.0	1,906,837	25.0	1,906,837	25.0
SENATE BILL 91 - 94 RECONCILIATION										
Long Bill Appropriation	2,406,837	59.3	1,906,837	49.3	n/a		1,906,837	25.0	n/a	
FY 2003 Supplemental (SB03-206)										
FY 2004 Supplemental (HB04-1323)	(500,000)	(10.0)								
FY 2005 Supplemental (SB05-115)			(754,355)	(24.3)						
Restrictions	(585,088)		(11,000)							
Reversion	(27,283)		(2,822)							
Total SB 91 - 94 Reconciliation	1,294,466	49.3	1,138,660	25.0	n/a		1,906,837	25.0	n/a	
SEX OFFENDER ASSESSMENT										
Sex Offender Assessment			230,357				207,245		207,245	
Sex Offender Mgmt. Board Adjustment (CF)									67,784	
Sex Offender Mgmt. Board Adjustment (CFE)										
Total Sex Offender Assessment	222,934		230,357		207,245		207,245		275,029	
Cash Funds	222,934		203,620		207,245		207,245		275,029	
Cash Funds Exempt			26,737							
SEX OFF. ASSESS. RECONCILIATION										
Long Bill Appropriation	229,000		229,000		n/a		207,245		n/a	
FY 2005 Supplemental (SB05-115) (CF)			15,000							
Restriction (GF)	(6,066)		(5,043)							
Restriction (CF)			(8,600)							
Reversion (CFE)										
Total Sex Off. Assessment Reconciliation	222,934		230,357		n/a		207,245		n/a	

BRANCH: JUDICIAL
PROGRAM: PROBATION

SCHEDULE 3

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2004		ACTUAL FY 2005		APPROP FY 2006		ESTIMATE FY 2006		REQUEST FY 2007	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
GENETIC TESTING										
Total Genetic Testing	1,011		793		14,500		14,500		14,500	
General Fund			793		7,000		7,000		7,000	
Cash Funds	1,011				7,500		7,500		7,500	
GENETIC TESTING RECONCILIATION										
Long Bill Appropriation	7,500		7,000		n/a		14,500		n/a	
FY 2005 Consolidation of all Genetic Testing Lines			7,500							
Transfers			(6,207)							
Restriction			(7,500)							
Reversion	(6,489)									
Total Genetic Testing Reconciliation	1,011		793		n/a		14,500		n/a	
VIOLENT OFFENDER GENETIC TESTING										
Total Violent Offender Genetic Testing (GF)	21		0		0		0		0	
VIOL. OFF. GENETIC TEST. RECONCILIATION										
Long Bill Appropriation	10,000		0		n/a		0		n/a	
FY 2004 JBC Staff Adjustment	(5,000)									
Transfer	(2,508)									
Reversion	(2,471)									
Total Violent Off. Genetic Test. Reconciliation	21		0		n/a		0		n/a	
JUVENILE SEX OFFENDER GENETIC TESTING										
Total Juve. Sex Offender Genetic Testing (GF)	260		0		0		0		0	
JUVE. SEX OFF. GEN. TEST. RECONCILIATION										
Long Bill Appropriation	5,000		0		n/a		0		n/a	
FY 2004 JBC Staff Adjustment	(3,000)									
Reversion	(1,740)									
Total Juve. Sex Off. Gen. Test. Reconciliation	260		0		n/a		0		n/a	

BRANCH: JUDICIAL
PROGRAM: PROBATION

SCHEDULE 3

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2004		ACTUAL FY 2005		APPROP FY 2006		ESTIMATE FY 2006		REQUEST FY 2007	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
FEDERAL FUNDS AND OTHER GRANTS										
Federal Funds and Other Grants (CF)	399,691	1.3	442,795	2.0	1,190,000	2.0	1,190,000	2.0	1,190,000	2.0
Federal Funds and Other Grants (CFE)	718,702	11.7	445,073	17.8	1,737,985	17.8	1,737,985	17.8	1,737,985	17.8
Federal Funds and Other Grants (FF)	943,244	8.2	1,410,811	12.5	760,754	12.5	760,754	12.5	760,754	12.5
Total Federal Funds and Other Grants	2,061,637	21.2	2,298,679	32.3	3,688,739	32.3	3,688,739	32.3	3,688,739	32.3
FED. FUNDS & GRANTS RECONCILIATION										
Long Bill Appropriation	3,688,739	32.3	3,688,739	32.3	n/a		3,688,739	32.3	n/a	
FY 2004 Supplemental (HB04-1323)		(11.1)								
Custodial Appropriation (CF)			(1,494)							
Custodial Appropriation (CFE)	674,682		417,611							
Custodial Appropriation (FF)	2,077,205		1,484,516							
Restriction (CF)	(322,777)		(255,818)							
Restriction (CFE)	(1,331,106)		(5,155)							
Restriction (FF)	(989,798)		(1,587,239)							
Reversion (CF)	(465,560)		(489,404)							
Reversion (CFE)	(135,788)		(118,014)							
Reversion (FF)	(1,133,960)		(835,063)							
Total Fed. Funds & Grants Reconciliation	2,061,637	21.2	2,298,679	32.3	n/a		3,688,739	32.3	n/a	
TOTAL PROBATION	56,619,423	906.4	60,743,988	922.4	66,173,004	1,028.4	69,698,343	994.4	75,432,201	1,121.0
General Fund	42,386,816	671.2	44,383,283	701.5	46,693,369	794.3	49,841,446	771.7	54,244,713	916.9
Cash Funds	10,572,032	148.7	12,085,438	134.3	13,843,555	152.9	14,220,817	141.4	14,051,408	122.9
Cash Funds Exempt	2,526,329	73.3	2,864,456	69.1	4,875,326	68.7	4,875,326	68.7	6,375,326	68.7
Federal Funds	1,134,246	13.2	1,410,811	17.5	760,754	12.5	760,754	12.5	760,754	12.5

CHANGE REQUESTS

Change Request Summary

New Requests/Program Continuation/Restoration:

#101 - District Court Judges and Staff (HB 1075 Funding) . .	V-1
#102 - Court of Appeals Panel and Support Staff	V-9
#103 - County Court Judges and Staff	V-17
#104 - Complex Civil Court.....	V-25
#105 -Trial Court Staff	V-33
#106 -Magistrates and Staff	V-41
#107 -Court Appointed Counsel Rate Increases	V-49
#108 -Funding for Mental Health Services	V-55
#109 -Juvenile Sex Offender Intensive Supervision Program	V-59
#110 -Human Resources Specialists	V-63
#111 - JAVA Programming Staff	V-69
#112 – Regular Probation Officers and Staff	V-75
#113 – Language Interpreters	V-83
#114 – Network Enhancements	V-87
#115 – Information System Specialists	V-93
#116 – Collections Investigators	V-97
#117 – Leased Space Rent Increase	V-107

Colorado Judicial Branch

FY2007 Decision Items

ID #	Priority	Decision Items	FTE	Total	GF	CF	CFE	FF
Prioritized Decision Items								
101	1	District Court Judges and Case Processing Staff (HB01-1075)	30.0	\$ 2,405,977	2,405,977			
102	2	Court of Appeals Panel and Support Staff	13.5	\$ 1,176,138	1,176,138			
103	3	County Court Judges and Case Processing Staff	12.0	\$ 923,009	923,009			
104	4	Complex Civil Court	8.0	\$ 813,976	813,976			
105	5	Trial Court Staff	55.8	\$ 2,419,568	2,419,568			
106	6	Magistrates and Case Processing Staff	14.0	\$ 951,743	951,743			
107	7	Court Appointed Counsel Rate Increases	-	\$ 2,293,562	2,293,562			
108	8	Funding for Mental Health Services	-	\$ 3,700,900	2,200,900	-	1,500,000	
109	9	Juvenile Sex Offender Intensive Supervision Program	35.8	\$ 2,133,731	2,133,731			
110	10	Human Resource Specialists	4.0	\$ 304,151	304,151			
111	11	JAVA Programming Staff	3.0	\$ 226,518	226,518			
112	12	Regular Probation Officers and Staff	56.8	\$ 3,736,916	3,736,916			
113	13	Language Interpreters	-	\$ 410,000	410,000			
114	14	Network Enhancements	-	\$ 188,312	73,392	114,920		
115	15	Information System Specialists	2.0	\$ 108,264	108,264			
116	16	Collections Investigators	15.0	\$ 691,230		691,230		
117	17	Leased Space Rent Increase	-	\$ 44,473	20,517	12,998	10,958	
			249.9	\$ 22,528,468	\$ 20,198,362	\$ 819,148	\$ 1,510,958	\$ -

**FY 2007 Change Request
Judicial Branch**

Decision Item Priority:	<u>1</u>
Tracking Number:	<u>101</u>
Long Bill Group/Division:	<u>Trial Courts</u>
Request Title:	<u>District Court Judges and Case Processing Staff (HB01-1075)</u>
Statutory Authority:	<u>Sections 13-5-101, et seq., and 13-6-101, et seq., C.R.S.</u>
Department Approval:	
Approval Date:	<u>November 15, 2004</u>

Schedule 6

	Fund	Actual FY05	Approp FY06	Base Req FY07	Change Req. FY07	Total Revised FY07 Request	Outyear FY08
Total All Line Items	Total	97,208,546	95,185,356	106,254,214	2,405,977	108,660,191	108,178,961
	FTE	1,478.6	1,597.0	1,597.0	30.0	1,627.0	1,627.0
	GF	84,226,621	81,901,770	92,547,439	2,405,977	94,953,416	94,472,186
	CF	12,336,423	13,283,586	13,706,775	-	13,706,775	13,706,775
	CFE	-	-	-	-	-	-
	FF	645,502	-	-	-	-	-
Trial Courts							
Trial Court Programs	Total	97,146,999	94,704,126	98,201,687	1,793,826	99,995,513	99,995,513
	FTE	1,478.6	1,597.0	1,597.0	30.0	1,627.0	1,627.0
	GF	84,165,074	81,420,540	84,918,101	1,793,826	86,711,927	86,711,927
	CF	12,336,423	13,283,586	13,283,586	-	13,283,586	13,283,586
	FF	645,502	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Outlay	Total	61,547	481,230	-	481,230	481,230	-
	GF	61,547	481,230	-	481,230	481,230	-
	CF	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Purpose							
Health/Life/Dental	Total	-	-	7,840,006	128,527	7,968,533	7,968,533
	GF	N/A	N/A	7,428,298	128,527	7,556,825	7,556,825
	CF	N/A	N/A	411,708	-	411,708	411,708
Short-Term Disability	Total	-	-	212,521	2,394	214,915	214,915
	GF	N/A	N/A	201,040	2,394	203,434	203,434
	CF	N/A	N/A	11,481	-	11,481	11,481

Letter Notation: None
Cash or Federal Funds Source: N/A
Forms Attached: Efficiency and Effectiveness X

Efficiency and Effectiveness Analysis

Summary

To keep judge and staff resources from falling further behind case filing volume in the state's district courts, the Judicial Branch requests funding for 6.0 FTE district judges and 24.0 FTE support staff for these judges. These judges and staff represent the final allocation of a four-year plan previously approved by the legislature and authorized in statute. With the appropriation in FY 2006, three years of the plan have now been funded, with only the fourth year remaining.

Problem or Opportunity

HB 01-1075, signed into law March 2001, authorized twenty-four judges and accompanying support staff over a four year period.¹ The Branch was to receive funding for six judges and twenty-four support staff in each year of the plan [Table A]. To date, the Branch has received funding for eighteen judges and associated support staff. Due to budget constraints, funding for the judges and staff was suspended in FY 2004 and FY 2005, and resumed in FY2006. According to current statute, all remaining judgeships were scheduled to be filled by July 1, 2004.

Table A:
Original HB01-1075 Judge Plan by District

District	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005
1	1.0			1.0
4	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0
5		1.0		1.0
6		1.0		
7			1.0	
8	1.0			
17	1.0	1.0	1.0	
18	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
19		1.0	1.0	
20	1.0		1.0	1.0
	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0

The judges and staff received pursuant to HB 01-1075 have assisted the branch in improving service to the public. As noted in the Branch's FY 2002 Budget Request, twenty four judges and associated staff were needed to reduce backlog and provide timely case resolution in every type of case heard by the district court. To that end, the Branch pledged to meet annual performance measures based on standards developed by the American Bar Association (ABA).² These standards focus on the timeliness of the resolution of cases before the court. To date, the Branch has met its pledge to improve case processing times. By the end of FY 2003, at which point

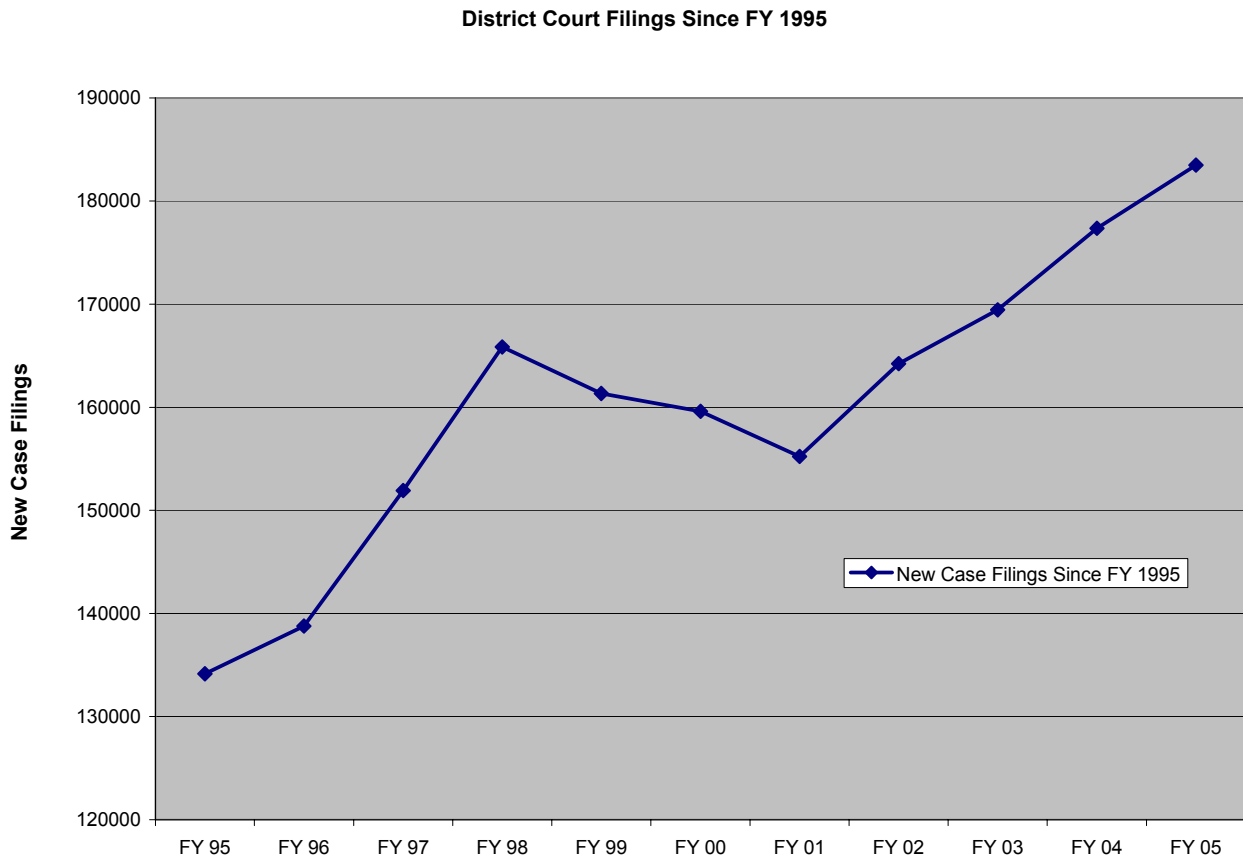
¹ Each judge FTE comes with the following support staff: 1.0 FTE Division Clerk, 1.0 FTE Court Reporter, 1.0 FTE Court Clerk (to support the work in the Clerk of Court's office that is generated by a new judge position), and either a 1.0 FTE Law Clerk or 1.0 FTE Assistant Division Clerk (the choice of which is in the judge's discretion).

² Colorado Judicial Branch 2002 Budget Request, pg V-11.

twelve judges had been funded, the Branch was exceeding timeliness targets in felony criminal, domestic relations, and civil case processing.³

While the eighteen judges and associated staff received thus far have helped the Branch, the need for additional resources remains.⁴ At the end of FY 2004, the first year HB 01-1075 judge funding was suspended, the Judicial Department was unable to make meaningful progress toward timeliness goals beyond that experienced in FY 2003.⁵ Since the submission of the original decision item in FY 2001, district court case filings have increased 18%, rising 37% overall in the last 10 years⁶ [Chart 1].

Chart 1:



Additionally, based on projections from the first quarter of FY 2006, the district court indicates continued case filing growth. The Branch's weighted caseload model indicates that district court judgeships are at approximately 85.6% of total judicial officer need statewide based on current case filings. Including these 6 judgeships, Colorado's district court indicates a need for 30

³ The Judicial Department did not adopt separate standards for juvenile case processing as these cases are already governed by strict statutory timelines.

⁴ It is anticipated that the 6 new judgeships created in FY 2006 will have some impact on case processing, however, at this juncture it is simply too early to quantify.

⁵ Criminal and civil case processing timeliness remained unchanged in FY 2004 while domestic relations cases improved slightly.

⁶ 155,220 case filings in FY 2001 as compared to 183,472 in FY 2005.

additional judges based on FY 2007 filing projections. Table B illustrates the current judge staffing level in the districts awaiting the final judge positions provided for under HB 01-1075.

Table B				
District	Number of Judges Outstanding per HB 01-1075	Current Total Number of Judicial Officer FTE⁷	Number of Judicial Officer FTE Needed Based on Current Filings	Current Judicial Officer Staffing Percentage
1 st	1	17.5	21.1	82%
4 th	2	23.5	28.6	82%
5 th	1	4	4.9	81%
18 th	1	22.5	26.9	83%
20 th	1	10	10.5	95% ⁸

Planning for the Future

In order to meet the workload demands and to address the increasing caseload, while at the same time considering the current budgetary situation, the Branch is developing a four-year plan for additional resources for the state's trial and appellate courts for FY 2007- FY 2010. For the district court the plan would anticipate the addition of 30 additional judgeships over the next four years. Assuming only minimal caseload growth, this addition of resources would bring the state's district courts to approximately 80% of full staffing by the final year of the plan. If caseload growth continues at its present rate, additional resources may need to be requested.

For the present, absent the increase in judicial resources and attendant support staff inherent in the final allocation under HB 01-1075, current staff shortages, which were exacerbated by the FY 2003 furloughs and FY 2004 layoffs and continued filing growth in district court, threaten to not only prohibit further progress but undo the benefits realized from the judges and staff received thus far.

Available Alternatives

The Branch has identified three alternatives related to the need for additional judges and support staff:

1. Provide full funding for 6 additional judges and case processing staff pursuant to HB01-1075.
2. Provide funding for 6 judgeships and staff for 6 months.
3. Provide no additional judges or staff.

As detailed in the Branch's prioritized performance objectives, district judges and their staff are responsible for a significant portion of the Branch's business. Most of the performance measures related to judges and case processing staff have a direct impact on various public safety issues if time deadlines are not met. These objectives, and the impact of each alternative in meeting them, are detailed in Table C on the following page:

⁷ This includes all judge and magistrate FTE.

⁸ The ratio of district judge staffing to magistrate staffing in the 20th Judicial District needs to be adjusted when the final judge is funded. Based on current caseload, the 20th District needs another 1.5 district court judges which has been offset with magistrate staffing in excess of their current magistrate need. As was the case with the judge funded in the 20th in FY 2006, an existing magistrate position will be moved to another jurisdiction with the funding of a new district judge.

Table C:

Objective	Alternative 1: Provide funding for remaining HB 01- 1075 Judges and staff	Alternative 2: Provide partial year funding HB01-1075 Judges and staff	Alternative 3: Status Quo
Cost	\$2.4 million GF	\$1.4 million GF	\$0
Provide Timely Resolution of Criminal Cases	X	X	
Reduce District Court Backlog	X	X	
Provide Timely Resolution of Civil Cases	X		
Provide Timely Resolution of Domestic Relations Cases	X		
Provide Timely Resolution of Juvenile Cases	X	X	
Accuracy and timeliness of restraining orders	X	X	
Accuracy and timeliness of warrants	X	X	
Reduce public wait times in clerks office	X	X	
Lower first year costs		X	

Alternative 1:

Under this alternative the Branch requests full funding for the six outstanding judges, along with support staff. This option would increase the level of resources for all case types to allow for prompt and just disposition. Under this option it is anticipated that progress toward meeting the modified ABA goals set forth in the FY 2002 Budget Request and reducing district court backlog can resume.

Cost Calculations (Alternative 1):

	District Judge	Division Clerk	Law Clerk	Court Reporter	Court Clerk II	Total FY07	Total FY08
Grade/Step		<i>A30/1</i>	<i>P32/1</i>	<i>A42/3</i>	<i>A24/2</i>		
Monthly Salary	9,187.92	2,776	2,866	4,115	2,512		
Annual Salary	110,255	33,312	34,392	49,380	30,144		
<i>FTE</i>	<i>6.00</i>	<i>6.00</i>	<i>6.00</i>	<i>6.00</i>	<i>6.00</i>	<i>30.00</i>	<i>30.00</i>
Total Base Salary	661,530	199,872	206,352	296,280	180,864	1,544,898	1,544,898
<i>PERA Rate</i>	<i>13.66%</i>	<i>10.15%</i>	<i>10.15%</i>	<i>10.15%</i>	<i>10.15%</i>		
PERA Cost	90,365	20,287	20,945	30,072	18,358	180,027	180,027
Medicare (1.45%)	9,592	2,898	2,992	4,296	2,623	22,401	22,401
STD (0.155%)	1,025	310	320	459	280	2,394	2,394
HDL (empl+spouse)	25,705	25,705	25,705	25,705	25,705	128,527	128,527
Total Personal Services	788,218	249,072	256,314	356,812	227,830	1,878,247	1,878,247
Operating							
Judge (\$5350/FTE)	32,100					32,100	32,100
Staff (\$600/FTE)		3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	14,400	14,400
Total Operating	32,100	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	46,500	46,500
Capital							
Judge (\$59,369/FTE)	356,214					356,214	-
Staff (\$6609/\$5909/\$4019/\$4299/FTE)		39,654	35,454	24,114	25,794	125,016	-
Total Capital	356,214	39,654	35,454	24,114	25,794	481,230	-
Total New Costs	1,176,532	292,326	295,368	384,526	257,224	2,405,977	1,924,747

Alternative 2:

Under this alternative the Branch requests funding for six judges, along with support staff, for the final six months of FY 2007. Due to the sizeable capital outlay expenses associated with these positions, this alternative will substantially reduce the first year costs and provide for more balanced associated expenses from year to year.⁹ First year costs under Alternative 2 are lower because only six months of Personal Services funding are required rather than twelve months. Ongoing expenses under this alternative are the same as in Alternative 1. In the first six months, this option would increase the level of resources and begin to make improvements in the prompt and just disposition of criminal and juvenile cases. During the first full year with these resources, the Branch would be able to resume progress toward modified ABA goals for case processing in all case classes.

Cost Calculations (Alternative 2):

	District Judge	Division Clerk	Law Clerk	Court Reporter	Court Clerk II	Total FY07	Total FY08
Grade/Step		A30/I	P32/I	A42/3	A24/2		
Monthly Salary	9,187.92	2,776	2,866	4,115	2,512		
Annual Salary	110,255	33,312	34,392	49,380	30,144		
FTE	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	15.00	30.00
Total Base Salary	330,765	99,936	103,176	148,140	90,432	772,449	1,544,898
PERA Rate	13.66%	10.15%	10.15%	10.15%	10.15%		
PERA Cost	45,183	10,144	10,472	15,036	9,179	90,014	180,028
Medicare (1.45%)	4,796	1,449	1,496	2,148	1,311	11,200	22,400
STD (0.155%)	513	155	160	230	140	1,198	2,396
HDL (empl+spouse)	12,853	12,853	12,853	12,853	12,853	64,264	128,527
Total Personal Services	394,110	124,537	128,157	178,407	113,915	939,125	1,878,249
Operating							
Judge (\$5350/FTE)	16,050					16,050	32,100
Staff (\$600/FTE)		1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	7,200	14,400
Total Operating	16,050	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	23,250	46,500
Capital							
Judge (\$59,369/FTE)	356,214					356,214	-
Staff (\$6609/\$5909/\$4019/\$4299/FTE)		39,654	35,454	24,114	25,794	125,016	-
Total Capital	356,214	39,654	35,454	24,114	25,794	481,230	-
Total New Costs	766,374	165,991	165,411	204,321	141,509	1,443,605	1,924,749

⁹ Under both options, capital outlay expenses are paid in the first year.

Alternative 3:

This alternative represents the status quo and would provide no funding for the 6 remaining statutorily authorized judges or staff. In the face of increasing filings, current measures would likely prove ineffective in preventing further erosion in court access, including untimely case processing, including delayed case dispositions, and shorter hours and longer lines for the public.

In general, impacts of under-funding the courts are cumulative and grow over time. A few examples of these impacts include:

- Time from filing to disposition in district Civil Cases climbed by 34% in cases resolved without a trial. This represents an average increase of 53 days per case.¹⁰ As civil cases are delayed, more businesses opt for mediation or arbitration. This type of resolution results in no case law being developed so new businesses have no degree of certainty of how the law treats the business climate in Colorado;

The longer the courts are understaffed, the greater the structural degradation to the system and the increased risk to the public and our economy. By the time the funding situation reaches a point where the system collapses, it will already be too late.

Recommendation

The Judicial Branch recommends Alternative 1 as the most effective way to adjudicate district court cases in a timely, effective manner and to provide the best assurance of public safety.

Although Alternative 1 would provide the greatest case processing benefit, the Branch is mindful of current budget constraints. Balancing the workload needs of the Judicial Branch with statewide budget constraints would lead to a compromise recommendation of Alternative 2, funding for six judgeships and staff for a partial year in FY 2006. This approach honors the intent of HB 01-1075 while also reducing part of the first year expense by nearly \$1 million.

¹⁰ Average elapsed time from filing to disposition increased from 154 days in FY 2004 to 207 days in 2005. Time from filing to resolution in cases resolved by trial increased by an average of 39 days per case. This data does not include foreclosures under Rule 120 or tax liens filed by the State of Colorado.

FY 2007 Change Request Judicial Branch

Decision Item Priority:	<u>2</u>
Tracking Number:	<u>102</u>
Long Bill Group/Division:	<u>Appellate Court</u>
Request Title:	<u>Court of Appeals Panel and Support Staff</u>
Statutory Authority:	<u>Article VI, Section 1 of the Colorado Constitution and Section 13-4-101, C.R.S.</u>
Department Approval:	
Approval Date:	<u>November 15, 2005</u>

Schedule 6

	Fund	Actual FY05	Approp FY06	Base Req FY07	Change Req. FY07	Total Revised FY07 Request	Outyear FY08
Total All Line Items	Total	8,558,548	8,250,727	8,547,685	1,176,138	9,723,823	9,481,886
	FTE	111.7	119.0	119.0	13.5	132.5	132.5
	GF	8,506,655	8,192,727	8,489,685	1,176,138	9,665,823	9,423,886
	CF	51,893	58,000	58,000	-	58,000	58,000
	CFE	-	-	-	-	-	-
	FF	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trial Courts Appellate Courts	Total	8,558,548	8,250,727	8,547,685	934,201	9,481,886	9,481,886
	FTE	111.7	119.0	119.0	13.5	132.5	132.5
	GF	8,506,655	8,192,727	8,489,685	934,201	9,423,886	9,423,886
	CF	51,893	58,000	58,000	-	58,000	58,000
	FF	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Capital Outlay	Total	-	-	-	241,937	241,937
	GF	-	-	-	241,937	241,937	-
	CF	-	-	-	-	-	-
Letter Notation: None							
Cash or Federal Funds Source: N/A							
Forms Attached: Efficiency and Effectiveness <u>X</u>							

Efficiency and Effectiveness Analysis

Summary

The Colorado Court of Appeals is the state's intermediate appellate court. It has initial jurisdiction, with some exceptions, over appeals from the state's district courts, the Denver probate and juvenile courts, and various state agencies. The court's jurisdiction is mandatory, not discretionary; thus, it must accept and decide all appeals properly before it. There are currently sixteen judges on the court of appeals, one of whom serves as Chief. The court has expanded over the years to address caseload growth and backlog. The court last expanded from 10 judges to 16 in 1988. Since then, caseloads have continued to rise, and the backlog of pending cases has been slowly increasing.¹

¹ The backlog of cases at the Colorado court of appeals has increased by 25% over the past 5 years, rising from 2,343 cases in FY 2000 to 2,918 at the close of FY 2005.

The caseload of the Colorado Court of Appeals has increased to the point that the current number of judges and support staff is insufficient to meet continuing workload demands.

Problem or Opportunity

The Court of Appeals of the State of Colorado is charged with providing citizens with impartial, clear, and timely resolution of appealed judgments and orders, employing the resources provided to it by the General Assembly.

The caseload at the court of appeals has increased approximately 37.5% since the court was last expanded. Over the last ten years alone, the criminal appellate caseload has risen 71%. Further compounding these increases is the growth in the caseload of the state's district courts which has increased by 18.2% over the past four years². In addition to the caseload growth faced by the court, statutory changes and increased case complexity across all case types have led to a greater overall workload for the judges and all of the staff who support them. Thus far, the court has absorbed this additional workload without the aid of additional support. In fact, clerical staff was cut as part of branch-wide layoffs in FY 2004.

In 2005, the Office of the State Court Administrator, with the assistance of the National Center for State Courts analyzed the workload of the judges and staff of the Court of Appeals relative to the cases the court handles by performing a weighted caseload study.³ Weighted caseload is a resource assessment methodology that is being adopted by an increasing number of states to determine the need for judges and other judicial support staff. The method "weights" cases to account for the varying complexity and need for time and attention among court cases. By weighting court cases, a more accurate assessment can be made of the amount of the time required to process the court's caseload, i.e., the court workload. All judges and support staff at the court of appeals participated in the study.

The study found that the increased workload at the court of appeals is reducing the ability of judges to fully consider and review the work of other judges and to provide special concurring and dissenting opinions. The inadequacy of time in this area is crucial to the Court of Appeals because its judges sit in three-judge divisions to decide cases. When time in this area is short, judges are forced to limit their commentary on the work of other judges, and potential commentary on emerging areas of law or additional guidance on critical areas of legal interpretation may be curtailed. Furthermore, as the caseload continues to rise, it will impact the courts' ability to author opinions and to dispose of certain types of cases without undue delays. When caseloads rise past a certain level, judges and staff attorneys must ration the time they devote to each case, and some cases will not get the time and attention they deserve. In addition, the mandated timeframes for certain case types – i.e. industrial claims and juvenile appeals – require that they be prioritized, and other types of cases will not be addressed in a timely manner.

The study further found that any increase in the number of judges at the court would correspondingly increase the workload of staff attorneys and clerk's office staff, requiring additional support staff resources to maintain the current level of efficiency.

² The majority of cases appealed from Colorado's district courts are lodged with the Colorado Court of Appeals.

³ This is the first time a study of this nature has been undertaken in an intermediate appellate court in the United States.

Therefore, in order to meet the current requirements of workload and caseload, and to reduce the workload of judges to a manageable work-year, the study recommended that the Colorado Court of Appeals should be increased by two panels (six judges) and associated support staff.⁴

Planning for the Future

Each judge on the Court of Appeals is expected to author approximately 100 opinions each year. This means that given the number of working days per year, excluding weekends and holidays, a judge at the state's intermediate appellate court is expected to issue a thoughtful, reflective, well written decision about every other day. In addition to this work, each judge must actively participate (i.e., read the briefs, review cited authorities and records where appropriate, hear oral argument when it has been requested, provide input for the opinion, and write separately if necessary) in deciding an additional 180 to 200 cases annually, due to the three-judge panel structure.

In order to meet the workload demands and to keep pace with the increasing caseload, while being mindful of budgetary constraints facing the state of Colorado, the Branch is developing a four-year plan for additional resources for the state's trial and appellate courts for FY 2007- FY 2010. For the Court of Appeals this would call for the addition of one panel of judges and associated support staff in FY 2007 and a second panel by 2010. Assuming only minimal caseload growth, this addition of resources would bring the state's intermediate appellate court to approximately 80% of full staffing by the end of the plan.

Based on caseload projections for FY 2007 the Colorado Court of Appeals is at 77% of full staffing. Thus far, the judges of the court of appeals have made extraordinary efforts to keep pace with the growing caseload and workload. However, this sort of Herculean effort is not sustainable in the long run, and therefore, the allocation of additional judicial resources is vital to the court's efficient operation.

Available Alternatives

The Branch has identified three alternatives related to the need for additional court of appeals judges and support staff:

1. Provide funding for 1 additional panel of judges and corresponding staff.
2. Provide funding for 3 additional staff attorneys.
3. Provide no additional judges or staff.

The performance measures related to the court of appeals have a direct impact on other aspects of the court system if time deadlines are not met. As the state's intermediate appellate court, the court of Appeals is the lynchpin in the state's judicial process. Absent the court's ability to perform its duties, the work of Colorado's trial courts and Supreme Court will be substantially impacted.⁵

⁴ Pursuant to §13-4-111, each additional judge should be staffed with one law clerk and one judicial assistant. In order to maintain the current proficiency of the staff attorneys and case processing staff, additional support staff should be provided as judges are added to the bench. The current ratio of staff attorney to each judge and 1.5 case processing FTE per panel of judges should be maintained.

⁵ Without final determination of cases on appeal, the trial courts will be unable to act and a backlog of cases potentially requiring further judicial will develop. Likewise, the Supreme Court will be delayed in receiving cases,

As detailed in the Branch's prioritized performance objectives, the Colorado Court of Appeals has resolved to:

- (1) issue written opinions that address the dispositive issues, state the holding, and articulate the reasons for the decision in each case;
- (2) give appropriate consideration to each case, affording every litigant the full benefit of the judicial process;
- (3) manage the court's caseload effectively by using available resources efficiently and productively; and
- (4) designate as precedential authority, those written decisions that develop, clarify, or unify the law.

The impact of each alternative in meeting the court's objectives, are described below.

Alternative 1:

Although the Court indicates a need for 2 additional panels based on caseload, the Branch is only requesting the resources associated with one additional panel at this time. This alternative would allow the Branch to achieve the objectives detailed for the Court of Appeals program. Providing additional judges and support staff would provide the Branch with a better opportunity to meet the established timeframes in key case types, such as issuing written opinions in juvenile dependency and neglect cases within 80 of the date the case becomes "at issue". The additional judges and support staff will help move the court in the direction of assuring that all cases, regardless of case type, will have an adequate level of resources available to ensure their prompt and just disposition.

not involving issues of first impression, from the court, preventing key areas of law from being determined or clarified.

Cost Calculations (Alternative 1):

	Court of Appeals Judge	Judicial Assistant I	Appellate Law Clerk	Associate Staff Attorney	Court Clerk III	Total FY07
Grade/Step		<i>A30/1</i>	<i>P43/1</i>	<i>P53/1</i>	<i>A30/2</i>	
Monthly Salary	9,583	2,776	3,763	4,816	2,914	
Annual Salary	114,996	33,312	45,156	57,792	34,968	
<i>FTE</i>	<i>3.00</i>	<i>3.00</i>	<i>3.00</i>	<i>3.00</i>	<i>1.50</i>	<i>13.50</i>
Total Base Salary	344,988	99,936	135,468	173,376	52,452	806,220
<i>PERA Rate</i>	<i>13.66%</i>	<i>10.15%</i>	<i>10.15%</i>	<i>10.15%</i>	<i>10.15%</i>	
PERA Cost	47,125	10,144	13,750	17,598	5,324	93,941
Medicare (1.45%)	5,002	1,449	1,964	2,514	761	11,690
Total Personal Services	397,115	111,529	151,182	193,488	58,537	911,851
Operating						
Judge (\$5350/FTE)	16,050					16,050
Staff (\$600/FTE)		1,800	1,800	1,800	900	6,300
Total Operating	16,050	1,800	1,800	1,800	900	22,350
Capital						
Judge (\$59,369/FTE)	178,107					178,107
Staff (\$6609/\$5909/\$4299/FTE)		19,827	19,827	17,727	6,449	63,830
Total Capital	178,107	19,827	19,827	17,727	6,449	241,937
Total New Costs	591,272	133,156	172,809	213,015	65,886	1,176,138
Benefits (non-add)						
STD (0.155%)	535	155	210	269	81	1,250
HDL (empl+spouse)	12,853	12,853	12,853	12,853	6,426	57,838

**Reflects current FY 06 salaries*

Alternative 2:

Under this alternative, the Branch only requests funding for three staff attorneys. Staff attorneys at the COA are unique within the Judicial Branch – neither the Supreme Court nor the trial courts have dedicated staff attorneys. Staff attorneys assist the judges at the COA by preparing recommended dispositions in appeals that involve relatively straightforward issues or involve specific areas of expertise, such as workers’ compensation or termination of parental rights (e.g. Dependency and Neglect appeals). By adding staff attorneys, certain aspects of case processing could be completed more expeditiously; however because staff attorney product is always supervised by a judge (whether the attorney is working to support a judge or is drafting a recommended disposition in his or her area of specialization), it will not necessarily expedite the final decision by the court. Adding staff attorneys will only succeed in further increasing the judge’s workload, by producing more material that judges will eventually have to review.

Cost Calculations (Alternative 2):

	Associate Staff Attorney	Total FY07
Grade/Step	<i>P53/1</i>	
Monthly Salary	4,816	
Annual Salary	57,792	
FTE	<u>3.00</u>	3.00
Total Base Salary	173,376	173,376
<i>PERA Rate</i>	<i>10.15%</i>	
PERA Cost	17,598	17,598
Medicare (1.45%)	2,514	2,514
Total Personal Services	193,488	193,488
Operating Staff (\$600/FTE)	1,800	1,800
Total Operating	1,800	1,800
Capital Staff (\$6609/\$5909/\$4299/FTE)	17,727	17,727
Total Capital	17,727	17,727
Total New Costs	213,015	213,015
Benefits (non-add)		
STD (0.155%)	269	269
HDL (empl+spouse)	12,853	12,853

Alternative 3:

Under this option, none of the objectives could be met. Without the appropriation of additional judges and support staff, the backlog of cases will increase dramatically, and cases will take longer to resolve, as cases and parties must compete for limited judicial resources. This results in a slowdown of the work of the lower courts as cases await a final determination of issues raised on appeal, and could leave key issues of law undecided as the cases take longer to reach the state's court of last resort. Ultimately, this represents a disservice to the citizens of Colorado.

Recommendation

The Judicial Branch recommends Alternative 1 as the most effective way to adjudicate the caseload of the court of appeals in a timely, effective manner.

This page intentionally left blank

FY 2007 Change Request Judicial Branch

Decision Item Priority:	<u>3</u>
Tracking Number:	<u>103</u>
Long Bill Group/Division:	<u>Trial Courts</u>
Request Title:	<u>County Court Judges and Case Processing Staff</u>
Statutory Authority:	<u>13-6-101, et seq., C.R.S.</u>
Department Approval:	
Approval Date:	<u>November 15, 2005</u>

Schedule 6

	Fund	Actual FY05	Approp FY06	Base Req FY07	Change Req. FY07	Total Revised FY07 Request	Outyear FY08
Total All Line Items	Total	97,208,546	95,185,356	98,201,687	923,009	99,124,696	98,896,138
	FTE	1,478.6	1,597.0	1,597.0	12.0	1,609.0	1,609.0
	GF	84,226,621	81,901,770	84,918,101	923,009	85,841,110	85,612,552
	CF	12,336,423	13,283,586	13,283,586	-	13,283,586	13,283,586
	CFE	-	-	-	-	-	-
	FF	645,502	-	-	-	-	-
Trial Courts Trial Court Programs	Total	97,146,999	94,704,126	98,201,687	694,451	98,896,138	98,896,138
	FTE	1,478.6	1,597.0	1,597.0	12.0	1,609.0	1,609.0
	GF	84,165,074	81,420,540	84,918,101	694,451	85,612,552	85,612,552
	CF	12,336,423	13,283,586	13,283,586	-	13,283,586	13,283,586
	FF	645,502	-	-	-	-	-
	Capital Outlay	Total	61,547	481,230	-	228,558	228,558
	GF	61,547	481,230	-	228,558	228,558	-
	CF	-	-	-	-	-	-
Letter Notation: None							
Cash or Federal Funds Source: N/A							
Forms Attached: Efficiency and Effectiveness <u>X</u>							

Efficiency and Effectiveness Analysis

Summary

Colorado's County Courts serve the citizens of each of the state's 64 counties. The county court is a court of limited jurisdiction, handling cases involving serious public safety issues such as misdemeanor cases, felony advisements, setting bonds, and conducting preliminary hearings. County judges also issue search warrants, grant or hear protection orders in cases involving domestic violence, preside over traffic cases and civil actions involving no more than \$15,000 and preside over jury trials.

The caseload in three of Colorado's county courts has increased to the point that the current number of judges is not sufficient to meet continuing workload demands.

Problem or Opportunity

Of the three counties demonstrating the greatest need for additional judges, Jefferson County currently has six county judges while Douglas and Mesa Counties presently each have two county judges. The legislature last authorized an additional county judge for Jefferson County in 1991 and Douglas County in 1995. Mesa County has not had an additional county judge authorized since 1972.¹

The Judicial Branch developed and maintains an objective, standardized methodology for quantitatively evaluating judicial workload that was designed to provide objective, standardized determinations of judicial resource needs. This approach “weights” cases to account for the varying complexity and need for time and attention among court cases. By weighting court cases, a more accurate assessment can be made of the amount of the time required to process the court’s caseload, i.e., converting caseload into workload. Moreover, the weighted caseload model employed has the advantage of providing objective and standardized assessments of judicial resource needs among courts that vary in population and caseload mix. According to the model, the number of cases filed in each of these counties indicates a need for an additional county judge.

Douglas County was the fastest growing county in the nation for the decade ending in the year 2000 and led the state in growth from 2000-2005 based on percentage change in population. Since the last county judge was added in 1995, the number of cases filed in Douglas County has increased one hundred twenty-four percent (124%), rising from 15,461 to 34,634 in FY 2005. Over the same time-period, the county population grew by one hundred twenty-eight percent (128%), rising from 103,839 to 236,833, which represents almost 133,000 new residents. The weighted caseload model indicates that the Douglas County Court is currently at 71% of full staffing. In FY 2007, the staffing percentage is expected to drop to 68% due to increased caseload growth.

In the thirty-three years since the last county judge was added in Mesa County, filings increased one hundred fifteen percent (336%), increasing from 3,934 cases filed in 1972 to 17,161 in FY 2005. During a similar time-period, 1970 to 1995², the population of this county increased one hundred thirty-nine percent (139%), rising from 54,374 to 129,977 people, representing over 75,000 new residents. According to the model, Mesa County Judges are currently at 80% of full staffing. In FY 2007, the staffing percentage is expected to drop to 68% of full staffing.

Jefferson County is the third largest county in the State of Colorado, following Denver and El Paso counties. Since the last county judge was added in 1991, the number of cases filed in Jefferson County has increased over twenty two percent (22.5%), which may seem low when compared to the percentage increases in Douglas and Mesa. However, given the sheer size of the county, this increase represents more than 11,000 new case filings, which grew from 49,778 in

¹ The biggest areas of recent caseload growth in Douglas and Mesa Counties include civil cases (debt collection, eviction, and protection orders) and misdemeanors. The biggest areas of recent caseload growth in Jefferson county includes misdemeanor and traffic cases.

² Historical population data at the county level was not available from Colorado Department of Local Affairs (DOLA) for the year 1972, therefore, existing data from the previous U.S. Census conducted in 1970 was substituted as a proxy.

FY 1991 to 60,964 in FY 2005. Over the same time-period, the county's population grew by over twenty-two percent (22.4%), from 449,633 in 1991 to 535,285 today. This corresponds to almost 86,000 new residents in the county court's jurisdiction. The Jefferson County Court is currently at 77% of full staffing as indicated by the weighted caseload model. With anticipated caseload growth, the staffing percentage is expected to drop to 74% of full staffing in FY 2007.

Due to these dramatic increases and both caseload and population served, the judges in these county courts are struggling to meet the workload demands inherent in the current caseload. It would be a difficult, if not impossible task, to sustain this pace of work over a prolonged period of time. Accordingly, without the additional resources the citizens of these counties will potentially experience lengthy delays to have their day in court.

Planning for the Future

In order to meet the workload demands and to keep pace with the increasing caseload, while being mindful of budgetary constraints facing the state of Colorado, the Branch is developing a four-year plan for additional resources for the state's trial and appellate courts for FY 2007 through FY 2010. For the county courts this would call for the addition of three judges and associated support staff indicated above in FY 2007 and the authorization of an additional county judgeship by 2010. Assuming only minimal caseload growth, this addition of resources would bring the county courts to approximately 80% of full staffing statewide by the end of the four-year plan. However, if caseload growth continues at its present rate or if unanticipated growth occurs in individual counties, additional resources may need to be requested.

Available Alternatives

The Branch has identified three alternatives related to the need for additional county judges and support staff:

1. Provide full funding for 3 additional county judges and case processing staff.
2. Provide funding for 3 judgeships and staff for 6 months.
3. Provide no additional judges or staff.

As detailed in the Branch's prioritized performance objectives, county judges and their staff are responsible for a significant portion of the Branch's business and have substantial interaction and impact on the citizens of the county they serve. Most of the performance measures related to judges and case processing staff have a direct impact on various public safety issues if time deadlines are not met. These objectives, and the impact of each alternative in meeting them, are detailed in the table below:

Comparison of Available Alternatives

Objective	Alternative 1: Provide additional Judges and Support staff	Alternative 2: Provide partial year funding for Judges and Support staff	Alternative 3: Status Quo
Cost	\$923,000 GF	\$575,000 GF	\$0
Provide Timely Resolution of Misdemeanor and Traffic Cases	X	X	
Provide Timely Resolution of Civil Cases	X		
Provide Timely Advisements in Felony Matters	X	X	
Provide Timely Preliminary Hearings and Bond Setting in Felony Matters	X	X	
Accuracy and Timeliness of Restraining Orders	X	X	
Accuracy and Timeliness of Warrants	X	X	
Reduce Public Wait for Scheduled Court Hearings	X		
Lower First Year Costs		X	

Alternative 1:

This alternative would allow the Branch to achieve its objectives for the dispute resolution programs. Providing additional judges and support staff would provide the Branch with a better opportunity to meet all of the demands in all of its case types. These three counties represent a significant portion (20%) of the caseload handled in Colorado’s County Courts each year. The additional judges will help assure that cases have an adequate level of resources available to ensure their prompt and just disposition.

Cost Calculations (Alternative 1):

	County Judge	Division Clerk	Assistant Division Clerk	Court Clerk II	Total FY07	Total FY08
Grade/Step		<i>A30/1</i>	<i>P32/1</i>	<i>A24/2</i>		
Monthly Salary	8,793	2,776	2,394	2,512		
Annual Salary	105,513	33,312	28,728	30,144		
<i>FTE</i>	<i>3.00</i>	<i>3.00</i>	<i>3.00</i>	<i>3.00</i>	<i>12.00</i>	<i>12.00</i>
Total Base Salary	316,539	99,936	86,184	90,432	593,091	593,091
<i>PERA Rate</i>	<i>13.66%</i>	<i>10.15%</i>	<i>10.15%</i>	<i>10.15%</i>		
PERA Cost	43,239	10,144	8,748	9,179	71,310	71,310
Medicare (1.45%)	4,590	1,449	1,250	1,311	8,600	8,600
Total Personal Services	364,368	111,529	96,182	100,922	673,001	673,001
Operating						
Judge (\$5350/FTE)	16,050				16,050	16,050
Staff (\$600/FTE)		1,800	1,800	1,800	5,400	5,400
Total Operating	16,050	1,800	1,800	1,800	21,450	21,450
Capital						
Judge (\$59,369/FTE)	178,107				178,107	-
Staff (\$6609/\$5909/\$4299/FTE)		19,827	17,727	12,897	50,451	-
Total Capital	178,107	19,827	17,727	12,897	228,558	-
Total New Costs	558,525	133,156	115,709	115,619	923,009	694,451
Benefits (non-add)						
STD (0.16%)	491	155	134	140	920	920
HDL (empl+spouse)	12,853	12,853	12,853	12,853	51,412	51,412

Alternative 2:

Under this alternative the Branch requests funding for three judges, along with support staff, for the final six months of FY 2007. Due to the sizeable capital outlay expenses associated with these positions, this alternative will substantially reduce the first year costs and provide for more balanced associated expenses from year to year.³ First year costs under Alternative 2 are lower because only six months of Personal Services funding are required rather than twelve months. Ongoing expenses under this alternative are the same as in Alternative 1. In the first six months, this option would increase the level of resources and begin to make improvements in the prompt and just disposition of criminal matters. During the first full year with these resources, the Branch would be able to make progress toward obtaining the same timely resolutions in civil matters, and make further progress toward reducing delays experienced by the public.

Cost Calculations (Alternative 2):

	County Judge	Division Clerk	Assistant Division Clerk	Court Clerk II	Total FY07	Total FY08
Grade/Step		<i>A30/I</i>	<i>P32/I</i>	<i>A24/2</i>		
Monthly Salary	8,793	2,776	2,394	2,512		
Annual Salary	105,513	33,312	28,728	30,144		
<i>FTE</i>	<i>1.50</i>	<i>1.50</i>	<i>1.50</i>	<i>1.50</i>	<i>6.00</i>	<i>12.00</i>
Total Base Salary	158,270	49,968	43,092	45,216	296,546	593,091
<i>PERA Rate</i>	<i>13.66%</i>	<i>10.15%</i>	<i>10.15%</i>	<i>10.15%</i>		
PERA Cost	21,620	5,072	4,374	4,589	35,655	71,310
Medicare (1.45%)	2,295	725	625	656	4,301	8,602
Total Personal Services	182,185	55,765	48,091	50,461	336,502	673,003
Operating						
Judge (\$5350/FTE)	8,025				8,025	16,050
Staff (\$600/FTE)		900	900	900	2,700	5,400
Total Operating	8,025	900	900	900	10,725	21,450
Capital						
Judge (\$59,369/FTE)	178,107				178,107	-
Staff (\$6609/\$5909/\$4299/FTE)		19,827	17,727	12,897	50,451	-
Total Capital	178,107	19,827	17,727	12,897	228,558	-
Total New Costs	368,317	76,492	66,718	64,258	575,785	694,453
Benefits (non-add)						
STD (0.155%)	245	77	67	70	459	918
HDL (empl+spouse)	6,426	6,426	6,426	6,426	25,704	51,408

³ Under both options, capital outlay expenses are paid in the first year.

Alternative 3:

Under this option, none of the objectives could be met. Without the appropriation of additional judges and support staff, the backlog of cases will increase dramatically, and cases will take longer to resolve, as parties must compete for limited judicial resources. This results in an inequity in judicial services between counties and, ultimately, an extreme disservice to the citizens of certain Colorado counties.

Recommendation

The Judicial Branch recommends Alternative 1 as the most effective way to adjudicate county court cases in a timely, effective manner and to provide the best assurance of public safety.

Although Alternative 1 would provide the greatest case processing benefit, the Branch is mindful of current budget constraints. Balancing the workload needs of the Judicial Branch with statewide budget constraints would lead to a compromise recommendation of Alternative 2, funding for three judgeships and staff for a partial year in FY 2006. This approach recognizes the need, while also reducing a portion of the first year expense.

This page intentionally left blank

**FY 2007 Change Request
Judicial Branch**

Decision Item Priority:	<u>4</u>
Tracking Number:	<u>104</u>
Long Bill Group/Division:	<u>Trial Courts</u>
Request Title:	<u>Complex Civil Court</u>
Statutory Authority:	<u>Sections 13-5-101, et seq., and 13-6-101, et seq., C.R.S.</u>
Department Approval:	
Approval Date:	<u>November 15, 2005</u>

Schedule 6

	Fund	Actual FY05	Approp FY06	Base Req FY07	Change Req. FY07	Total Revised FY07 Request	Outyear FY08
Total All Line Items	Total	97,208,546	95,185,356	98,201,687	813,976	99,015,663	98,697,612
	FTE	1,478.6	1,597.0	1,597.0	8.0	1,605.0	1,605.0
	GF	84,226,621	81,901,770	84,918,101	813,976	85,732,077	85,414,026
	CF	12,336,423	13,283,586	13,283,586	-	13,283,586	13,283,586
	CFE	-	-	-	-	-	-
	FF	645,502	-	-	-	-	-
Trial Courts Trial Court Programs	Total	97,146,999	94,704,126	98,201,687	495,925	98,697,612	98,697,612
	FTE	1,478.6	1,597.0	1,597.0	8.0	1,605.0	1,605.0
	GF	84,165,074	81,420,540	84,918,101	495,925	85,414,026	85,414,026
	CF	12,336,423	13,283,586	13,283,586		13,283,586	13,283,586
	FF	645,502				-	-
	Capital Outlay	Total	61,547	481,230	-	318,051	318,051
	GF	61,547	481,230		318,051	318,051	-
	CF					-	-
Letter Notation: None							
Cash or Federal Funds Source:N/A							
Forms Attached: Efficiency and Effectiveness <u>X</u>							

Efficiency and Effectiveness Analysis

Summary

The Judicial Branch proposes to implement a pilot program focused on complex civil litigation as an overall strategy to improve Colorado's civil justice system. The Branch recognizes that by developing increased expertise in managing complex cases, employing targeted technologies to streamline litigation, and by devoting resources to complex civil litigation, Colorado will be able provide a court environment that more ably meets the needs of both the general community and the local business community. To this end, a complex civil pilot program would be created in a large metro area court.

Problem or Opportunity

It is the goal of the Judicial Branch to provide an efficient and effective court environment for the timely and just resolution of all disputes. However, due to budgetary restraints presently facing the state, Judicial Branch resources are primarily focused on areas of public safety and child welfare. While this prioritization has allowed the branch to hold dispositions in criminal and child welfare cases within acceptable timeframes, it has resulted in increased delays for many civil cases. Accordingly, the median elapsed time from filing to disposition in general civil cases handled by the state's district courts climbed from 154 days in FY 2004 to 207 days in 2005.¹ In the active civil caseload across the state, 20% of the cases have been pending for more than one year. Facing a legal environment with increasing delays in achieving dispute resolution, the state's business and commercial litigation communities have become gradually more concerned about the time and expense of civil litigation in Colorado.

This concern is not new. The Governor's Taskforce on Civil Justice Reform recognized in 2000 that the judicial system needed additional resources to handle the state's commercial caseload more quickly, less expensively and with greater expertise. The report also stated that "a well functioning business community is dependent on an effective judiciary equipped to handle the disputes of that community".² As civil cases are delayed, more businesses opt for mediation or arbitration. This type of resolution results in no case law being developed so new businesses have no degree of certainty of how the law treats the business climate in Colorado.

Further, the Judicial Branch solicited concerns from court users and civil justice system stakeholders regarding the manner in which complex civil cases are currently handled. The identified concerns included:

- The periodic rotation of judges among specialized calendars (i.e. criminal, domestic relations, civil, etc.) practiced in many metropolitan jurisdictions. This rotation can inadvertently result in a new judge being assigned the case before it is resolved. Depending on the progress of the case and level of complexity involved, familiarizing the new judge with the history and issues presented by the case can result in substantial delay and added costs to litigants.
- The varying level of experience in handling complex civil matters possessed by new judges.
- The current focus of the state's limited judicial resources on criminal and child welfare matters; resulting in civil disputes being set aside to handle other higher priority matters before the court.

The challenges identified share a common theme; they all result in an increase in time for civil cases to be resolved by the court and additional expense for all litigants, regardless of whether they are businesses or members of the public at large.

¹ Additionally, time from filing to resolution in cases resolved by trial increased by an average of 39 days per case during this same time frame. This data does not include foreclosures under Rule 120 or tax liens filed by the State of Colorado.

² Governor's Task Force on Civil Justice Reform, *Final Report*, page 11.

In response to these concerns, the Judicial Branch is pursuing a pilot program to address the management of civil cases. The complex civil pilot program proposed will focus additional judicial and case processing resources on the most complex cases that tend to utilize a disproportionate amount of judicial and support staff time and attention. The expected outcome is a specialized complex civil program that incorporates up-to-date technology with effective case management techniques, thus, allowing attorneys and litigants to interface with the court in the most cost effective manner possible.

The proposed pilot is modeled after the successful Complex Civil Litigation Program currently in place in six California Courts. This program was developed from an initiative focused exclusively on establishing a business court into a complex litigation model that handles a broader range of the public's disputes. If implemented in Colorado, the definition of complex case types and their characteristics will be developed by the pilot judicial district, with the input from the local legal community. At this point, it is envisioned that the caseload handled by the court may include any of the following case-types:

- a. Antitrust or trade regulation claims;
- b. Construction defect claims involving many parties or structures;
- c. Securities claims or investment losses involving many parties;
- d. Environmental or toxic tort claims involving many parties;
- e. Claims involving mass torts;
- f. Claims involving class actions;
- g. Insurance coverage claims involving trade regulations or class actions
- h. Other cases which involve:
 - i. Numerous pretrial motions raising difficult or novel legal issues that will be time-consuming to resolve;
 - ii. Management of a large number of witnesses or a substantial amount of documentary evidence;
 - iii. Management of a large number of separately represented parties;
 - iv. Coordination with related actions pending in one or more courts in other counties, states, or countries or in federal court.

As part of the state's district court, the pilot would have broad jurisdiction, and cases can be added to the complex civil docket either by motion of the parties or upon referral from the assigned judge. This new court will be served by a district judge, a magistrate and supporting case processing staff. This resource level is viewed as integral to the pilot's success by allowing the court to employ early and active case management strategies, ensuring that the parties have sufficient access to a judicial officer and making certain that the high volume of protracted substantive motions practice anticipated in these cases can be promptly resolved.

Technology: The complex civil case pilot program will utilize appropriate technology to support the program's case management and trial activities. The technology will promote the court's ability to manage a substantial motions practice and process large quantities of documents that naturally accompany highly complex civil litigation. It may also include the following: electronic filing, real time reporting, internet technology including the development of a dedicated website, video conferencing, up-to-date interactive software to integrate key

filings with references to statutory legal citations and presentation software to communicate complex trial evidence in a comprehensible format. Once a location is selected, the district participating in this program will need to be equipped with all of this technology.

Evaluation: The program will need an evaluation component to assess its effectiveness, level of use, and impact on the remaining caseload of the court. The evaluation methodology will be determined before the pilot program is implemented and will require external expertise and assistance to complete. It is anticipated that the evaluation will have a one time cost of approximately \$50,000. The evaluation will gauge whether the program is meeting its objectives of streamlining complex litigation and reducing the overall time to disposition and corresponding costs of litigation for all civil cases.

Available Alternatives

The Branch has identified two alternatives related to the need for a complex civil court:

- Alternative 1: To fully fund the complex civil pilot program;
- Alternative 2: To not fund the complex civil pilot program.

The following chart depicts that ability of the branch to meet detailed objectives in the handling of civil cases under each alternative.

Objectives	Alternative 1: To fully fund the pilot program.	Alternative 2: To not fund the program.
Increase timely processing of complex civil cases	X	
Decrease cost to litigants with complex civil cases	X	
Increase case management in complex civil cases	X	
Decrease time and cost to non complex civil cases	X	

Alternative 1:

Fully fund the complex civil case pilot program. This alternative would require legislation that would authorize the required new judgeship. The complex civil pilot program, if authorized, would provide an up-to-date efficient and effective court environment for resolution of complex civil disputes in the located in the Denver metropolitan area. The program would contain an evaluation component that would be implemented prior to commencement of operations. The evaluation would assess the impact of the program and make recommendations regarding any revisions to the original implementation model and any potential expansion of the pilot program.

Cost Calculations

	District Judge	Division Clerk	Law Clerk	Court Reporter	Court Clerk II	Magistrate	Total FY07
Grade/Step		A30/1	P32/1	A42/3	A24/2	P61/3	
Monthly Salary	9,187.92	2,776	2,866	4,115	2,512	6,470	
Annual Salary	110,255	33,312	34,392	49,380	30,144	77,640	
FTE	1.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	8.00
Total Base Salary	110,255	66,624	68,784	49,380	30,144	77,640	402,827
PERA Rate	13.66%	10.15%	10.15%	10.15%	10.15%	10.15%	
PERA Cost	15,061	6,762	6,982	5,012	3,060	7,880	44,757
Medicare (1.45%)	1,599	966	997	716	437	1,126	5,841
Total Personal Services	126,915	74,352	76,763	55,108	33,641	86,646	453,425
Operating							
Judge/Magistrate (\$5350/FTE)	5,350					5,350	10,700
Staff (\$600/FTE)		1,200	1,200	600	600		3,600
Total Operating	5,350	1,200	1,200	600	600	5,350	14,300
Capital							
Judge (\$59,369/FTE)	59,369						59,369
Magistrate (\$49,029/FTE)						49,029	49,029
Staff (\$6609/\$5909/\$4019/\$4299/FTE)		13,218	11,818	4,019	4,299	4,299	37,653
Total Capital	59,369	13,218	11,818	4,019	4,299	53,328	146,051
Total New Costs	191,634	88,770	89,781	59,727	38,540	145,324	613,776
Benefits (non-add)							
STD (0.155%)	171	103	107	77	47	120	625
HDL (empl+spouse)	4,284	8,568	8,568	4,284	4,284	4,284	34,274

Recommendation

The Judicial Branch recommends Alternative 1 as the most efficient and effective way to improve case processing for complex civil cases in the justice system in a cost effective and timely manner. This alternative will add much needed resources for complex civil cases and will include an evaluation which will provide information on the impact of this program. It is recognized that the ideal situation would be for the Judicial Branch to be fully staffed and use existing judges to create this specialized program and address this caseload. However, since the Judicial Branch is not fully staffed and is struggling to staff the districts far below 85% of full staffing, it would be to the detriment of the other judges and case types in the system if this program is implemented without additional resources.

This page intentionally left blank

**FY 2007 Change Request
Judicial Branch**

Decision Item Priority:	<u>5</u>
Tracking Number:	<u>105</u>
Long Bill Group/Division:	<u>Trial Courts</u>
Request Title:	<u>Trial Court Staff</u>
Statutory Authority:	<u>Sections 13-5-101, et seq., and 13-6-101, et seq., C.R.S.</u>
Department Approval:	
Approval Date:	<u>November 15, 2005</u>

Schedule 6

	Fund	Actual FY05	Approp FY06	Base Req FY07	Change Req. FY07	Total Revised FY07 Request	Outyear FY08
Total All Line Items	Total	97,208,546	95,185,356	106,254,214	2,419,568	108,673,782	108,430,726
	FTE	1,478.6	1,597.0	1,597.0	55.8	1,652.8	1,652.8
	GF	84,226,621	81,901,770	92,547,439	2,419,568	94,967,007	94,723,951
	CF	12,336,423	13,283,586	13,706,775	-	13,706,775	13,706,775
	CFE	-	-	-	-	-	-
	FF	645,502	-	-	-	-	-
Trial Courts							
Trial Court Programs	Total	97,146,999	94,704,126	98,201,687	1,942,511	100,144,198	100,144,198
	FTE	1,478.6	1,597.0	1,597.0	55.8	1,652.8	1,652.8
	GF	84,165,074	81,420,540	84,918,101	1,942,511	86,860,612	86,860,612
	CF	12,336,423	13,283,586	13,283,586	-	13,283,586	13,283,586
	FF	645,502	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Outlay	Total	61,547	481,230	-	243,056	243,056	-
	GF	61,547	481,230	-	243,056	243,056	-
	CF	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Purpose							
Health/Life/Dental	Total	-	-	7,840,006	231,349	8,071,355	8,071,355
	GF	N/A	N/A	7,428,298	231,349	7,659,647	7,659,647
	CF	N/A	N/A	411,708	-	411,708	411,708
Short-Term							
Disability	Total	-	-	212,521	2,652	215,173	215,173
	GF	N/A	N/A	201,040	2,652	203,692	203,692
	CF	N/A	N/A	11,481	-	11,481	11,481

Letter Notation: None
Cash or Federal Funds Source:
Forms Attached: Efficiency and Effectiveness X

Efficiency and Effectiveness Analysis

Summary

The caseload of Colorado's trial courts has increased substantially since the last time new case processing staff was appropriated to the Judicial Branch in FY 2002. To ensure core functioning of the state's trial courts, the Judicial Department requests funding for additional case processing staff. In past years, the JBC has been supportive of the Branch's need for case processing staff. While this decision item is consistent with prior support and encouragement by the JBC, it is tempered by the State's current revenue difficulties.

Problem or Opportunity

Colorado's state trial courts serve citizens of each county in the state. The trial courts consist of both district courts (general jurisdiction) and county courts (limited jurisdiction). In Fiscal Year 2005, the total number of new filings for district, county and water courts was 738,906. This represents a 6.9% increase in new case filings over FY 2004 and an overall increase of 22% since new support staff for the trial courts were authorized during the 2001 legislative session¹. Presently, the state's trial courts indicate a need for an additional 211 support staff FTE based on caseload growth.

Need for Trial Court Support Staff

This decision item reflects a continued need for additional trial court support staff, and is driven primarily by changes in the nature of the work they perform and the demands of the Branch's continued commitment to meeting the ABA standards for case processing, as modified to conform with Colorado rules and law. Trial court support staff plays a vital role in the Branch's ability to maintain and improve the timeliness of case processing.

In FY 2004, the Branch's General Fund budget suffered a \$10.7 million net reduction which forced the Judicial Branch to reduce trial court staffing by 129.0 FTE. In an attempt to maintain some semblance of responsiveness to the workload demands inherent in the caseload, the trial court reviewed its core functions and examined the duties discharge on behalf of the state. This examination provided a roadmap to alter trial court operations in light of the reduction in resources, and focused the efforts of remaining staff on discharging their key functions.

The Judicial Department has maximized limited resources and streamlined procedures wherever feasible in order to help cope with staffing shortages while ensuring timely case processing. For example, the Chief Justice has streamlined the process for attorneys to withdraw from cases, eliminating unnecessary judicial review.² The new process saved time for both support staff (less paperwork to handle) and the bench.

¹ Support staff directly associated with the second and third year of the HB 01-1075 Judges were provided for FY 2003 and FY 2006.

² See Chief Justice Directive 03-02.

The Judicial Branch utilized technology wherever practical to increase the efficiency of our case processing staff. Colorado was the first state in the nation to automate the issuance of arrest warrants. This project was completed in partnership with the other agencies that participate in CICJIS.³ What was once a time-intensive process that required a turnaround time of two to three days evolved into a paper on demand system in which a warrant is active in real time upon entry by a clerk into the Branch's information management system (ICON). In addition to improving public safety, automating the issuance of arrest warrants decreased the amount of clerical time associated with warrant preparation. However, the benefits from these efficiencies cannot be sustained without additional staff to do the necessary data entry; over the past several years the accuracy and timeliness of data entry has eroded. In FY 2004 100% of warrants were entered into the judicial case management system within one business day of issuance; in FY 2005 this figure has fallen to 85% due to caseload growth. Likewise, the percentage of protective orders entered within one business day of issuance by the court has fallen from 95% to 93% in the past year. These increased delays in entering and vacating warrants and restraining orders correspond to increased risk to the public.

Despite the Judicial Department's continuing efforts to maximize resources, the increased number of case filings, coupled with the lack of new support staff, has negatively affected the business of the trial courts. First, the lack of sufficient staff relative to the caseload has diminished the public's access to the judicial system. Courts have reduced business hours, reduced resources available to respond to telephone inquires, and reduced capacity to respond to research requests. The cuts in service were made in an attempt to maintain as many resources dedicated to core case processing (i.e. data entry, filing, case management, office support for judges and magistrates) as possible. Shorter business hours have resulted in significantly longer lines and, in some locations, have resulted in litigants being turned away at the end of the day. Reduced phone service, while allowing staff to focus more on case processing duties, has had the unintended consequence of motivating more people to come to court in person to have their questions answered. This further exacerbates the problems created by shorter business hours.

Service to pro se litigants, parties who proceed without their own attorney, has suffered as a result of reduced access to the court system. Pro se parties are not a new phenomenon in the courts, but rather represent a growing trend away from the system of representation by trained advocates that has dominated the American judicial system. Pro se parties often require detailed information on court procedures, requirements, forms, and referral options. These issues have not gone unnoticed outside of the Judicial Branch⁴. Unfortunately, reducing business hours, phone access, and research capabilities has increased the likelihood that pro se parties will have unanswered questions and will come to court unprepared. Unprepared litigants greatly increase the chances that hearings will be continued and forms will be filled out incorrectly, both of which delay final resolution of a case. The demands placed on the judicial system by pro se litigants will only get worse without sufficient resources.

³ CICJIS (Colorado *Integrated Criminal Justice Information System*) is an integrated computer information system that links five state-level criminal justice agencies—the Colorado Judicial Branch, Colorado Bureau of Investigation, Colorado District Attorney's Counsel, the State Department of Corrections, and the Division of Youth Corrections.

⁴ In 2000, the Final Report of the Governor's Task Force on Civil Justice Reform noted that, "Presently, unprepared and unassisted pro se litigants drain court time and tax the patience of judges and court staff. These parties clog the legal system due to inexperience and lack of training; therefore, increased information to and reasonable assistance for, pro se litigants should serve to mitigate the drain on valuable judicial resources", Page 35.

Core case processing has suffered despite the efforts of managers in the local courts to focus clerical resources in this area. Problems have arisen in several areas. Judges and magistrates do not always have adequate staff support. In certain locations, judges and magistrates have to perform some level of clerical duties. Judicial districts have reported some judges and magistrates performing data entry, answering phones, and running the electronic recording system during hearings and trials. Although an unfortunate necessity in some circumstances, performing clerical duties takes judicial officers away from their primary case management duties. This, in turn, is going to increase the amount of time it takes for a case to be resolved.

Need for Additional Human Resources/Information Technology Support

As the number of staff positions increase, a base level of certain support functions must be maintained. These functions include human resources and information technology.

National standards support the need for one computer support position for every 50 users. Over the years Judicial's ratio has slipped to 1:143. These positions solve hardware and software problems, update virus software, repair and install printers and other equipment.

Human resource positions are needed to recruit, classify, train, handle grievances, assist managers in discipline and terminations cases, and ensure compliance to all federal and state employment laws. As the number of staff increases, so does the human resources work. The national standard for HR positions to staff is 1:82. Judicial is currently at 1:500.

Over the past decade maintaining these ratios near reasonable standards has not been considered when requesting new staff. This has allowed necessary support for staff positions to suffer which subsequently minimizes the effective of additional resources. As a result, this year, the Branch has begun to identify and request the appropriate ratio of staff support in these two areas to properly reflect the complete cost of staff resources. For every 50 staff requested, Judicial is requesting 1 regional technician and 0.50 human resources staff.

Planning for the Future

In order to meet the workload demands and to keep pace with the increasing caseload, while at the same time considering the current budgetary situation, the Branch is developing a four-year plan for additional resources for the state's trial and appellate courts for FY 2007- FY 2010. In the state's trial courts which currently indicate a need for 211 additional case processing FTE, this would call for the addition of 54 support staff FTE in FY 2007, and an additional 150 FTE by 2010. Assuming only minimal caseload growth, this addition of resources would bring the state's trial courts to approximately 80% of full staffing by the final year of the plan. If caseload growth continues at its present rate, additional resources may need to be requested.

Conclusion

The Colorado Judicial Branch is beyond a point where additional efficiencies can be realized under current resources while meeting current constitutional and statutory demands. The lack of new case processing staff relative to the sizeable increases in caseload has had short term effects (i.e. shorter hours, longer lines, reduced public access to records, clerical functions performed by judicial officers) and will have long term effects if the staff shortage continues to go unaddressed. With each passing year, cases will take significantly longer to reach a resolution absent an infusion of new resources. This will lead to a significant backlog of cases awaiting

adjudication. The resulting backlog would likely take years to reduce with real progress made only when staffing levels are restored to a point commensurate with the workload.

Available Alternatives

The Branch has identified three alternatives related to the need for additional case processing staff:

1. Provide funding to keep case processing staff at 85% (54 FTE).
2. Provide funding for full case processing staffing (211 FTE).
3. Provide no additional staff.

As detailed in the Branch’s prioritized performance objectives, case processing staff is responsible for a significant portion of the Branch’s business. Most of the Performance Measures related to case processing staff require accurate and timely entry of data into the Branch’s information management system, and have a direct impact on various public safety issues if time deadlines are not met.

Objective	Alternative 1: Provide Funding for 54.0 Case Processing FTE (maintain 85% staffing)	Alternative 2: Provide Funding for 211.0 Case Processing FTE (Full Staffing)	Alternative 3: Status Quo
Cost	\$ 2.4 Million GF	\$ 9.4 million GF	\$0
Restore Effective Warrant Entry	X	X	
Prompt and Accurate Sentence Notification	X	X	
Provide Adequate Office Support for Judicial Officers	X	X	
Restore Data Entry Accuracy and Time Standards		X	
Provide More Assistance to Parties Without Attorney Representation		X	
Provide adequate access and service to the general public		X	

Alternative 1:

The Judicial Branch would request 55.75 FTE under this option. This alternative would merely keep pace with filing growth and maintain case processing staff at the current staffing levels 85% of full staff. This option will allow the Branch to focus on gaps in data entry accuracy and timeliness in case classes that affect public safety. Unfortunately, timeliness and accuracy will continue to suffer in case classes that do not affect public safety. Under this option it is anticipated that many courts would still be forced to operate under reduced business hours, reduced phone service, and reduced capacity for pro se assistance. Because of their key role in serving the public and discharging the core functions of the branch, judges and magistrates will receive sufficient support to avoid performing clerical duties under this alternative. Absent this

addition of resources, it is likely that the amount of time required for a case to reach final disposition will continue to increase. While this option will not result in improved service, it may help stem further erosion.

Cost Calculations (Alternative 1):

Alternative 1				
	Court Clerk II	Human Resources Specialist I (1:82)	Computer Technician II (1:50)	Total FY07
Grade/Step	<i>A24/2</i>	<i>P46/1</i>	<i>I43/1</i>	
Monthly Salary	2,512	4,051	3,866	
Annual Salary	30,144	48,612	46,392	
<i>FTE</i>	<i>54.00</i>	<i>0.75</i>	<i>1.00</i>	<i>55.75</i>
Total Base Salary	1,627,776	36,459	46,392	1,710,627
<i>PERA Rate</i>	<i>10.15%</i>	<i>10.15%</i>	<i>10.15%</i>	
PERA Cost	165,219	3,701	4,709	173,629
Medicare (1.45%)	23,603	529	673	24,805
STD (0.155%)	2,523	57	72	2,652
HDL (empl+spouse)	231,349	4,284	4,284	231,349
Total Personal Services	2,050,470	45,030	56,130	2,143,062
Operating				
Staff (\$600/FTE)	32,400	450	600	33,450
Total Operating	32,400	450	600	33,450
Capital				
Staff (\$4299/\$5455/FTE)	232,146	5,455	5,455	243,056
Total Capital	232,146	5,455	5,455	243,056
Total				2,419,568

Alternative 2:

This alternative would fully staff the Branch with case processing personnel. Alternative 2 provides the resources necessary to restore normal business hours and phone service. Accurate and timely data entry would be possible in all case types. Finally, the amount of time required for a case to reach final disposition would likely decrease if this option is selected.

Cost Calculations (Alternative 2):

Alternative 2				
	Court Clerk II	Human Resources Specialist I	Computer Technician II	Total FY07
Grade/Step	<i>A24/2</i>	<i>P46/1</i>	<i>I43/1</i>	
Monthly Salary	2,512	4,051	3,866	
Annual Salary	30,144	48,612	46,392	
<i>FTE</i>	<i>211.00</i>	<i>2.50</i>	<i>4.25</i>	<i>217.75</i>
Total Base Salary	6,360,384	121,530	197,166	6,679,080
<i>PERA Rate</i>	<i>10.15%</i>	<i>10.15%</i>	<i>10.15%</i>	
PERA Cost	645,579	12,335	20,012	677,926
Medicare (1.45%)	92,226	1,762	2,859	96,847
STD (0.155%)	9,859	188	306	10,353
HDL (empl+spouse)	903,975	10,711	18,208	903,975
Total Personal Services	8,012,023	146,526	238,551	8,368,181
Operating				
Staff (\$600/FTE)	126,600	1,500	2,550	130,650
Total Operating	126,600	1,500	2,550	130,650
Capital				
Staff (\$4299/FTE)	907,089	10,748	18,271	936,107
Total Capital	907,089	10,748	18,271	936,107
Total				9,434,938

Alternative 3:

Without additional staff, it is highly unlikely that any of the objectives will be met. This option will result in further diminution of the services the Judicial Department can provide to the public, which ultimately affects the quality of justice provided. The Branch has made every reasonable effort to realize workload efficiencies. Given current constitutional and statutory obligations, along with rising case filings, it is unlikely that the courts can continue to meet its core obligations.

Recommendation

Although Alternative 2 would provide the most effective way to adjudicate district court cases in a timely, effective manner and to provide the best assurance of public safety, the Branch is mindful of current budget constraints. Balancing the workload needs of the Judicial Branch with statewide budget constraints lead the Branch to a compromise recommendation of Alternative 1, funding for 55.75 case processing FTE in FY 2007.

FY 2007 Change Request Judicial Branch

Decision Item Priority:	<u>6</u>
Tracking Number:	<u>106</u>
Long Bill Group/Division:	<u>Trial Courts</u>
Request Title:	<u>Magistrates and Case Processing Staff</u>
Statutory Authority:	<u>13-5-201, et seq., C.R.S.</u>
Department Approval:	
Approval Date:	<u>November 15, 2005</u>

Schedule 6

	Fund	Actual FY05	Approp FY06	Base Req FY07	Change Req. FY07	Total Revised FY07 Request	Outyear FY08
Total All Line Items	Total	97,208,546	95,185,356	98,201,687	951,743	99,153,430	98,890,046
	FTE	1,478.6	1,597.0	1,597.0	14.0	1,611.0	1,611.0
	GF	84,226,621	81,901,770	84,918,101	951,743	85,869,844	85,606,460
	CF	12,336,423	13,283,586	13,283,586	-	13,283,586	13,283,586
	CFE	-	-	-	-	-	-
	FF	645,502	-	-	-	-	-
Trial Courts							
Trial Court Programs	Total	97,146,999	94,704,126	98,201,687	688,359	98,890,046	98,890,046
	FTE	1,478.6	1,597.0	1,597.0	14.0	1,611.0	1,611.0
	GF	84,165,074	81,420,540	84,918,101	688,359	85,606,460	85,606,460
	CF	12,336,423	13,283,586	13,283,586		13,283,586	13,283,586
	FF	645,502				-	-
Capital Outlay	Total	61,547	481,230	-	263,384	263,384	-
	GF	61,547	481,230		263,384	263,384	-
	CF					-	-

Letter Notation: None
Cash or Federal Funds Source:
Forms Attached: Efficiency and Effectiveness X

Efficiency and Effectiveness Analysis

Summary

In March 2001, HB 01-1075 a four-year plan to increase the number of judges to keep pace with the caseload in Colorado's district courts was signed into law. According to this legislation, the Colorado Judicial Branch was to receive funding for six judges and twenty-four support staff each year from FY 2002 to FY 2005.¹ Thus far, the Branch has been funded for three-quarters of the judges and associated support staff that were needed to respond to caseload growth anticipated in 2001. This growth in case filings has materialized, surpassing the Branch's projections.

¹ Due to budget constraints, funding for the judges and staff was suspended in FY 2004 and FY 2005, and resumed in FY 2006. According to current statute, all remaining judgeships were scheduled to be filled by July 1, 2004.

Consequently, in addition to the remaining six judges needed under HB 01-1075, the caseload in four of Colorado's judicial districts has increased to the degree that the current number of judicial officers is insufficient to keep pace with the workload.² Therefore, the Branch is requesting 3.5 new magistrate FTE and associated support staff.

Problem or Opportunity

Since FY 2001, district court case filings statewide have increased 18%. In comparison, the combined case filings in these four districts (8th, 17th, 21st and 22nd) grew almost twice as much, increasing by 35% for the same time period.

The Eighth Judicial District (Larimer and Jackson Counties) is currently served by 5 district judges and 3 district magistrates. During the first year of the four-year plan authorized by HB 01-1075 (FY2002), a district judge was added to the Eighth Judicial District. Since the time the plan was submitted, the number of cases filed in the district has increased over thirty-seven percent (37.4%), rising from 7,045 to 9,679 in FY 2005. The weighted caseload model employed by the Branch to determine the need for judicial officers indicates that this judicial district will be at 76% of full staffing for judicial officers in FY 2007.

As part of the plan outlined in HB 01-1075, the Seventeenth Judicial District has received three new judgeships in FY 2002, 2003 and FY2006 and is currently served by 10 district judges and 4.5 magistrates. Despite this increase in resources the Seventeenth Judicial District is only staffed at 76% of necessary judicial officer resources given the number of cases filed. Filings in this district have increased dramatically, growing by over forty-three percent (43.25%) since FY 2001. This represents an increase of over 5,000 additional new cases per year, with the caseload rising from 12,076 cases filed in 2001 to 17,299 in FY 2005.

The Twenty-First Judicial District (Mesa County) currently has five district judges and 1.25 magistrates. The legislature last authorized an additional district judge for this district in FY 1990. During the last fifteen years, filings in the Twenty-First Judicial District have increased 87 percent, rising from 3,267 in 1990 to 6,096 cases filed in FY 2005. By 2007, this district is projected to have only 71% of the judicial officer resources necessary to handle the caseload.

It has been forty years since a district judge was created in the state's 22nd judicial district (Montezuma and Dolores Counties).³ During that time, filings increased one hundred ninety-eight percent (198%), increasing from 347 cases filed in 1972⁴ to 1,033 in FY 2005. During a similar time-period, 1970 to 2005⁵, the population of this district increased eighty-eight percent (88%), rising from 14,593 to 27,406 residents. This judicial district currently has one district judge and a half time magistrate; according to the weighted caseload model, judicial officers in the 22nd district are anticipated to be at 77% of full staffing in FY 2007.

In light of the current budget situation facing the state, the Judicial Branch reviewed alternatives to both ensure that the needs of these judicial districts are met as well as minimizing the burden on the state's budget. Therefore, instead of requesting additional district judges and associated

² Including the 6 remaining HB 01-1075 judgeships, Colorado's district court indicates a need for 30 additional judges based on FY 2007 filing projections

³ The 22nd judicial district was created in 1965, when Montezuma and Dolores Counties were removed from the 6th judicial district.

⁴ Historical data on case filings in the Colorado district courts was not maintained prior to 1972.

⁵ Historical population data at the county level was not available from Colorado Department of Local Affairs (DOLA) for the year 1972, therefore, existing data from the previous U.S. Census conducted in 1970 was substituted as a proxy.

support staff for these four judicial districts, the Branch is requesting magistrates. While magistrates can perform some crucial functions in cases that will potentially move cases toward a faster resolution, the authority of a magistrate is much more limited than that of a district judge.

Magistrates perform judicial duties as assigned by the Chief Judge in any or all of the following areas: criminal, civil, juvenile, domestic relations, probate, traffic and other judicial proceedings. To be appointed, a magistrate must be a licensed Colorado attorney with at least five years of experience. However, in Class "C or D" counties, the chief judge shall have the discretion to appoint a qualified licensed attorney with less than 5 years experience to perform all magistrate functions. According to Rule 7 of the Colorado Rules for Magistrates, the functions of magistrates in district court cases vary depending on the class of case (Criminal, Civil, Probate, etc.), and some strict limitations apply to the tasks they are permitted to perform. In general, the functions of magistrates at the district court level are primarily in the preliminary stages of cases and as the cases progresses, the ability of magistrates to handle matters that are presented begins to diminish.

Given the nature and limitations of the role of magistrates, the cost of magistrate positions versus district judges is dramatically different.⁶ Table A on the following page indicates the cost for a district judge and accompanying support staff, the corresponding costs for a magistrate and staff are reflected in Table B.

Table A. Costs per District Judge and Support Staff

	District Judge	Division Clerk	Law Clerk	Court Reporter	Court Clerk II	Total FY07	Total FY08
Grade/Step		A30/1	P32/1	A42/3	A24/2		
Monthly Salary	9,187.92	2,776	2,866	4,115	2,512		
Annual Salary	110,255	33,312	34,392	49,380	30,144		
FTE	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00	5.00
Total Base Salary	110,255	33,312	34,392	49,380	30,144	257,483	257,483
PERA Rate	13.66%	10.15%	10.15%	10.15%	10.15%		
PERA Cost	15,061	3,381	3,491	5,012	3,060	30,005	30,005
Medicare (1.45%)	1,599	483	499	716	437	3,734	3,734
STD (0.155%)	171	52	53	77	47	400	400
HDL (empl+spouse)	4,284	4,284	4,284	4,284	4,284	21,421	21,421
Total Personal Services	131,370	41,512	42,719	59,469	37,972	313,043	313,043
Operating							
Judge (\$5350/FTE)	5,350					5,350	5,350
Staff (\$600/FTE)		600	600	600	600	2,400	2,400
Total Operating	5,350	600	600	600	600	7,750	7,750
Capital							
Judge (\$59,369/FTE)	59,369					59,369	-
Staff (\$6609/\$5909/\$4019/\$4299/FTE)		6,609	5,909	4,019	4,299	20,836	-
Total Capital	59,369	6,609	5,909	4,019	4,299	80,205	-
Total New Costs	196,089	48,721	49,228	64,088	42,871	400,998	320,793

⁶ Each judge FTE comes with the following support staff: 1.0 FTE Division Clerk, 1.0 FTE Court Reporter, 1.0 FTE Court Clerk (to support the work in the Clerk of Court's office that is generated by a new judge position), and either a 1.0 FTE Law Clerk or 1.0 FTE Assistant Division Clerk (the choice of which is in the judge's discretion). Each magistrate FTE is supported by 1.0 FTE Division Clerk and 1.0 FTE Assistant Division Clerk.

Table B. Costs per Magistrate and Support Staff

	Magistrate	Division Clerk	Assistant Division Clerk	Court Clerk II	Total FY07	Total FY08
Grade/Step	P61/3	A30/1	A24/1	A24/2		
Monthly Salary	6,470.00	2,776	2,394	2,512		
Annual Salary	77,640	33,312	28,728	30,144		
FTE	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	4.00	4.00
Total Base Salary	77,640	33,312	28,728	30,144	169,824	169,824
PERA Rate	10.15%	10.15%	10.15%	10.15%		
PERA Cost	7,880	3,381	2,916	3,060	17,237	17,237
Medicare (1.45%)	1,126	483	417	437	2,463	2,463
STD (0.155%)	120	52	45	47	264	264
HDL (empl+spouse)	4,284	4,284	4,284	4,284	17,137	17,137
Total Personal Services	91,050	41,512	36,390	37,972	206,925	206,925
Operating						
Magistrate (\$5350/FTE)	5,350				5,350	5,350
Staff (\$600/FTE)		600	600	600	1,800	1,800
Total Operating	5,350	600	600	600	7,150	7,150
Capital						
Magistrate (\$49,029/FTE)	49,029				49,029	-
Staff (\$6609/\$5909/\$4019/\$4299/FTE)		6,609	5,909	4,299	16,817	-
Total Capital	49,029	6,609	5,909	4,299	65,846	-
Total New Costs	145,429	48,721	42,899	42,871	279,921	214,075

This is a less expensive proposition which allows the Branch to make progress on a great deal of the case processing demands it faces, but given the restrictions on magistrates, progress will be prohibited in some areas.

Due to the substantial caseload growth faced by these judicial districts, these courts are having difficulty keeping pace with the workload. Accordingly, without additional resources the citizens of these judicial districts could be adversely affected by lengthy delays to have their day in court.

Planning for the Future

In order to meet the workload demands and to keep pace with the increasing caseload, while being mindful of budgetary constraints facing the state of Colorado, the Branch is developing a four-year plan for additional resources for the state's trial and appellate courts for FY 2007 through FY 2010. In terms of magistrate resources this would call for the addition of the 3.5 magistrate FTE and associated support staff included in this decision item in FY 2007 and 2 additional county magistrates by 2010. Assuming only minimal caseload growth, this addition of resources would bring the county courts to approximately 80% of full staffing statewide by the end of the four-year plan. However, if caseload growth continues at its present rate or if unanticipated growth occurs in particular courts, additional resources may need to be requested.

Available Alternatives

The Branch has identified three alternatives related to the need for additional magistrates and support staff:

1. Provide full funding for 3.5 additional magistrates and case processing staff.
2. Provide funding for 3.5 magistrates and staff for 6 months.
3. Provide no additional magistrates or staff.

As detailed in the Branch’s prioritized performance objectives, district magistrates and their staff have a sizeable impact on the Branch’s business. Most of the performance measures related to magistrates and case processing staff have a direct impact on the public and assist the district court in meeting key time deadlines. These objectives, and the impact of each alternative in meeting them, are detailed in Table C below:

Table C:

Objective	Alternative 1: Provide funding for remaining HB 01-1075 Judges and staff	Alternative 2: Provide partial year funding HB01-1075 Judges and staff	Alternative 3: Status Quo
Cost	\$2.4 million GF	\$1.4 million GF	\$0
Provide Timely Processing of Preliminary Matters in Criminal Cases.	X	X	
Reduce District Court Backlog	X	X	
Provide Timely Resolution of Civil Cases	X		
Provide Timely Resolution of Domestic Relations Cases	X		
Provide Timely Resolution of Juvenile Cases	X	X	
Reduce public wait times in clerks office	X	X	
Lower first year costs		X	

Alternative 1:

This alternative would allow the Branch to achieve its objectives for the dispute resolution programs in the four affected judicial districts. Providing additional magistrates and support staff would provide the Branch with a better opportunity to meet the demands in a number of its case types. The additional magistrates and support staff will help assure that cases have an adequate level of resources available to ensure their prompt and just disposition.

Cost Calculations (Alternative 1):

	Magistrate	Division Clerk	Assistant Division Clerk	Court Clerk II	Total FY07	Total FY08
Grade/Step	<i>P61/3</i>	<i>A30/1</i>	<i>A24/1</i>	<i>A24/2</i>		
Monthly Salary	6,470.00	2,776	2,394	2,512		
Annual Salary	77,640	33,312	28,728	30,144		
FTE	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	14.00	14.00
Total Base Salary	271,740	116,592	100,548	105,504	594,384	594,384
PERA Rate	10.15%	10.15%	10.15%	10.15%		
PERA Cost	27,582	11,834	10,206	10,709	60,331	60,331
Medicare (1.45%)	3,940	1,691	1,458	1,530	8,619	8,619
Total Personal Services	303,262	130,117	112,212	117,743	663,334	663,334
Operating						
Magistrate (\$5350/FTE)	18,725				18,725	18,725
Staff (\$600/FTE)		2,100	2,100	2,100	6,300	6,300
Total Operating	18,725	2,100	2,100	2,100	25,025	25,025
Capital						
Magistrate (\$49,029/FTE)	196,116				196,116	-
Staff (\$6609/\$5909/\$4019/\$4299/FTE)		26,436	23,636	17,196	67,268	-
Total Capital	196,116	26,436	23,636	17,196	263,384	-
Total New Costs	518,103	158,653	137,948	137,039	951,743	688,359
Benefits (non-add)						
STD (0.155%)	421	181	156	164	922	922
HDL (empl+spouse)	14,995	14,995	14,995	14,995	59,979	59,979

Alternative 2:

Under this alternative the Branch requests funding for 3.5 magistrates, along with support staff, for the final six months of FY 2007. Due to the sizeable capital outlay expenses associated with these positions, this alternative will substantially reduce the first year costs and provide for more balanced associated expenses from year to year.⁷ First year costs under Alternative 2 are lower because only six months of Personal Services funding are required rather than twelve months. Ongoing expenses under this alternative are the same as in Alternative 1. In the first six months, this option would increase the level of resources and begin to make improvements in the prompt handling of preliminary matters in criminal cases. During the first full year with these resources, the Branch would be able to make progress toward obtaining the same timely resolutions in civil matters, and make further progress toward reducing delays experienced by the public.

Cost Calculations (Alternative 2):

	Magistrate	Division Clerk	Assistant Division Clerk	Court Clerk II	Total FY07	Total FY08
Grade/Step	<i>P61/3</i>	<i>A30/1</i>	<i>A24/1</i>	<i>A24/2</i>		
Monthly Salary	6,470.00	2,776	2,394	2,512		
Annual Salary	77,640	33,312	28,728	30,144		
FTE	<i>1.75</i>	<i>1.75</i>	<i>1.75</i>	<i>1.75</i>	<i>7.00</i>	<i>14.00</i>
Total Base Salary	135,870	58,296	50,274	52,752	297,192	594,384
PERA Rate	<i>10.15%</i>	<i>10.15%</i>	<i>10.15%</i>	<i>10.15%</i>		
PERA Cost	13,791	5,917	5,103	5,354	30,165	60,330
Medicare (1.45%)	1,970	845	729	765	4,309	8,618
Total Personal Services	151,631	65,058	56,106	58,871	331,666	663,332
Operating						
Magistrate (\$5350/FTE)	9,363				9,363	18,725
Staff (\$600/FTE)		1,050	1,050	1,050	3,150	6,300
Total Operating	9,363	1,050	1,050	1,050	12,513	25,025
Capital						
Magistrate (\$49,029/FTE)	196,116				196,116	-
Staff (\$6609/\$5909/\$4019/\$4299/FTE)		26,436	41,363	17,196	84,995	-
Total Capital	196,116	26,436	41,363	17,196	281,111	-
Total New Costs	357,110	92,544	98,519	77,117	625,290	688,357
Benefits (non-add)						
STD (0.155%)	211	90	78	82	461	461
HDL (empl+spouse)	7,497	7,497	7,497	7,497	29,988	29,988

⁷ Under both options, capital outlay expenses are paid in the first year.

Alternative 3:

Under this option, none of the objectives could be met. Without the appropriation of additional magistrates and support staff, the backlog of cases in these judicial districts will increase dramatically, and cases will take longer to resolve, as parties must compete for limited judicial resources. This results in an inequity in judicial services between counties and, ultimately, an extreme disservice to the citizens of certain Colorado judicial districts.

Recommendation

The Judicial Branch recommends Alternative 1 as the most effective way to adjudicate district court cases in a timely, effective manner and to provide service to the public.

Although Alternative 1 would provide the greatest case processing benefit, the Branch is mindful of current budget constraints. Balancing the workload needs of the Judicial Branch with statewide budget constraints would lead to a compromise recommendation of Alternative 2, funding for 3.5 magistrates and staff for a partial year in FY 2007. This approach recognizes the need, while also reducing a portion of the first year expense.

**FY 2007 Change Request
Judicial Branch**

Decision Item Priority:	<u>7</u>
Tracking Number:	<u>107</u>
Long Bill Group/Division:	<u>Trial Courts</u>
Request Title:	<u>Court Appointed Counsel Rate Increases</u>
Statutory Authority:	<u>Titles 12, 13, 14, 15, 19, 22, 25, 27, CRS; Colorado and United States Constitutions</u>
Department Approval:	
Approval Date:	<u>November 15, 2005</u>

Schedule 6

	Fund	Actual FY05	Approp FY06	Base Req FY07	Change Req. FY07	Total Revised FY07 Request	Outyear FY08
Total All Line Items	Total	13,152,126	12,636,707	12,636,707	2,293,562	14,930,269	14,930,269
	FTE	25.0	25.0	25.0	-	25.0	25.0
	GF	12,690,786	12,101,707	12,101,707	2,293,562	14,395,269	14,395,269
	CF	461,340	535,000	535,000	-	535,000	535,000
Trial Courts: Mandated Costs	Total	13,152,126	12,636,707	12,636,707	2,293,562	14,930,269	14,930,269
	FTE	25.0	25.0	25.0		25.0	25.0
	GF	12,690,786	12,101,707	12,101,707	2,293,562	14,395,269	14,395,269
	CF	461,340	535,000	535,000		535,000	535,000
Letter Notation: None							
Cash or Federal Funds Source: N/A							
Forms Attached: Efficiency and Effectiveness <u>X</u>							

Efficiency and Effectiveness Analysis

Summary

Under both the United States and Colorado Constitutions, as well as state law, defendants and respondents in various criminal, delinquency, juvenile, and other matters are to be afforded due process in the courts, including the right to competent legal representation, regardless of their financial ability. Judicial Department costs associated with assuring that these rights are upheld are funded through the Mandated Costs line item. The Judicial Department requests that the Joint Budget Committee approve the funding of an additional \$2,293,562 for Mandated Costs for the reasons outlined in this Decision Item.

Problem or Opportunity

The problem that must be addressed concerns the pay rates required to procure competent legal services, i.e., court-appointed counsel, to efficiently and effectively handle the representation of indigent parties. While Colorado's fees offered to court-appointed counsel continue to be

severely behind at 34.6% below competitive and recommended court appointed counsel rates, the cost of doing business in the legal profession has risen considerably over the last two decades. Counsel appointed to represent indigent parties in Colorado's court system have received only one increase in the last fifteen years. The Judicial Department needs additional funds to provide reasonable compensation for work performed. This will be critical to ensure Colorado's ability to maintain a base of qualified professionals willing to accept court appointments.

Background

For the last two years the Judicial Department, in conjunction with Office of the Child's Representative (OCR) and Alternative Defense Counsel (ADC), has studied and evaluated the needs with regard to improving compensation for court-appointed counsel. Based on direction received from the Joint Budget Committee during the 2005 session, the three Departments are submitting parallel requests to ensure equitability in rates across the respective offices.

The Department conducted a study to obtain a broad spectrum of information on rates paid for comparable attorney work in the government sector. A rate of \$71 per hour (based on the 2003 rate study plus 2004 and 2005 inflation/COLA adjustments) was determined to be competitive when compared to the compensation packages of county attorneys and attorneys in Public Defender and District Attorney offices (data from a five metro county region). Mid-point hourly rates were used. The \$71 rate factors in overhead expenses of a law firm. In addition, to determine the appropriate state-paid rate, the Department analyzed national and regional data and studies, consulted the Colorado Bar Association, various attorneys, judges, and court administrators.

The current rates paid are \$45 per hour for out-of-court time, and \$55 per hour for in-court time. As a point of comparison, the current rate for court-appointed counsel in federal cases is \$90 per hour (since 2002), approximately twice what Colorado state appointees earn.

The Department has also evaluated the changes that have occurred in the last ten years that now place greater demands on court-appointed counsel. Some of those changes are as follows:

- ✓ Malpractice insurance, office rent, operating and technology costs, health insurance, and wages for support staff have all increased;
- ✓ Heavier caseloads, which equates to a greater demand for legal services;
- ✓ Practice of law, in general, has become more complex;
- ✓ Probate matters are often contested and litigious;
- ✓ Increased demand for trials in dependency and neglect and juvenile delinquency proceedings;
- ✓ More medical/clinical issues and variety of testing, requiring increased and expanded expertise;
- ✓ More interaction with other agencies including Department of Human Services, hospitals, and social workers.

It has become increasingly difficult for the courts to find attorneys willing to accept court appointments. Comments from a fall 2004 survey of court managers throughout Colorado's Judicial Districts echoed these widespread problems:

Low State Rates (#1 complaint) – It is no longer economically feasible for most attorneys to accept court appointments. The current rate does not cover the overhead expenses required to maintain an office. Attorneys have many cases and demands on their time, and private paid cases (where they can earn substantially more money) have to come first. It is more difficult to retain court-appointed counsel outside of the immediate Denver area, largely because of the more limited “supply” of attorneys in the less populated counties. New attorneys are willing to accept cases, but after a few years when they become more seasoned they move on to strictly accepting private cases, which generate substantially more revenue for the law practice. Colorado’s judges often are faced with appointing an attorney whether or not the attorney wants the appointment.

Complexity and Duration of Cases – Court appointed cases require more of the attorney’s time due to the duration of these types of cases in the legal system (e.g., dependency and neglect actions) as well as increased case complexity. Also, clients in these matters are frequently uncooperative and difficult to work with. When an attorney takes a court appointed case, all of these factors prevent him/her from having time to spend on more profitable cases. The pool of attorneys who will take these appointments is shrinking. Because of the number of cases, the courts have sometimes run out of counsel on the appointment list.

Inexperienced and Ineffective Attorneys – Inexperienced attorneys will accept court appointments at the low rates, but even they lose interest as soon as they gain experience. Having to rely on inexperienced or ineffective attorneys creates its own natural set of problems and concerns, such as: attorneys unprepared for court, attorneys failing to appear for scheduled hearings, and attorneys who are difficult to work with. These problems open the real possibility of denying competent counsel to parents faced with losing parental rights, or the loss of freedoms and rights for elderly persons or others facing institutionalization. In addition, courts have reported that inexperienced attorneys tend to slow case processing, causing continuances and other costly delays in cases, particularly if the attorney ultimately must be withdrawn from the case due to performance issues.

The Department has made efforts to recruit and train court-appointed counsel. Each district posts and advertises for court-appointed counsel opportunities each year, and judges encourage attorneys to accept state paid cases. However, it has become increasingly difficult to recruit. For example, in El Paso County, the court hosted a free seminar to recruit new D&N Respondent Counsel and not one person signed up because the compensation was too low.

The Department foresees a time when it will not be able to provide court-appointed counsel services because there are no attorneys willing to work at current rates. Currently, some districts have had to bring in attorneys from other districts because none of the local attorneys would accept the appointments. In one district, it has been noted that judges literally have to appoint whether or not the attorney wants the appointment.

Lawsuits have been brought in some states over inadequate court-appointed counsel compensation. In New York for example, responding to such a lawsuit, the Legislature approved

a flat rate of \$75 per hour effective January 2004, where the previous rates had been \$25 out-of-court and \$40 in-court. The following is a quote from the New York Supreme Court, “*The state’s failure to raise the current compensation rates adversely affects the judiciary’s ability to function and presumptively subjects innocent indigent citizens to increased risks of adverse adjudications and conviction merely because of their poverty.*”

Alternatives

Analytical Technique: Multi-Criteria Analysis

The Branch has identified three alternatives related to the need for increased appointee compensation:

1. Increase the appointee rates to competitive levels, effective July 1, 2006.
2. Increase the appointee rates to a prudent level while mitigating the fiscal impact of a full competitive rate increase, effective July 1, 2006.
3. Provide no additional funding (status quo).

Alternative 1:

Faced with declining quality of services and major difficulties in securing interest from attorneys in accepting court appointments, the Department proposes to increase the rate paid for out-of-court work to a competitive level of \$71 per hour. The current rates paid, \$45 per hour for out-of-court time and \$55 per hour for in-court time¹, are 34.6% below the study’s competitive rate. This proposal establishes a competitive *single rate* for attorneys paid on an hourly basis, regardless of whether the time is spent in or out of court. Paying a single rate is an industry standard amongst attorneys and is a common practice for payment of court-appointed counsel in other states. Since the Judicial Department also uses a flat fee contracting system for certain appointments, a commensurate increase will be made to those fees. (The cost outlined below includes the commensurate increase for contract, flat fee appointments.)

	Current Rate	Proposed	Cost of Increase
Court-Appointed Counsel	\$45 out-of-court; \$55 in-court	\$71 both in and out of court (<i>contract flat fees adjusted accordingly</i>)	\$4,159,102

Alternative 2:

Alternative 2 would increase the appointee rates to a prudent level while mitigating the fiscal impact of a full competitive rate increase. Faced with declining quality of services and major difficulties in securing interest from attorneys in accepting court appointments, the Department proposes to increase the rate paid for counsel work to \$60 per hour. The \$60 hourly rate will be 15.5% below the competitive rate of \$71, compared to the current 34.6% gap that exists with the current rates of \$45 per hour for out-of-court time, and \$55 per hour for in-court time². This proposal establishes a competitive *single rate*, higher than current rates but not at the full

¹ Rates for counsel were last increased in January 2001 by \$5/hour.

² Rates for counsel were last increased in January 2001 by \$5/hour.

competitive level, for attorneys paid on an hourly basis, regardless of whether the time is spent in or out of court. As previously mentioned, paying a single rate is an industry standard amongst attorneys and is a common practice for payment of court-appointed counsel in other states. Since the Judicial Department also uses a flat fee contracting system for certain appointments, a commensurate increase will be made to those fees. (The cost outlined includes the commensurate increase for contract, flat fee appointments.)

Ideally, the Department would like to raise the attorney rate to \$71 per hour based on the results of the latest rate study (fall 2003) plus the inflation/COLA adjustments. However, recognizing current state budget constraints, it is proposed instead to establish a standard \$60 per hour rate for both in and out-of-court time. This will provide an increased incentive for attorneys to continue to work with the state, while minimizing the state budget fiscal impact. **It is important to note that this rate will still be well behind “market” for government sector attorney work by 15.5%.** As a point of comparison, the current rate for court-appointed counsel in federal cases is \$90 per hour, about twice what Colorado state appointees currently earn. As another basis for comparison, attorneys handling private cases received upwards of \$150-\$200 or more per hour. As a point of comparison, the current rate for court-appointed counsel in federal cases is \$90 per hour, twice what Colorado state appointees earn for out-of-court work.

	Current Rate	Proposed	Cost of Increase
Court-Appointed Counsel	\$45 out-of-court; \$55 in-court	\$60 both in and out of court (<i>contract flat fees adjusted accordingly</i>)	\$2,293,562

Alternative 3:

Alternative 3 reflects no change in funding nor the rates paid. Under this alternative, the Department will find it extremely difficult to ensure that qualifying citizens receive adequate court-appointed counsel services because there are few or, in some localities, no attorneys willing to work at the current rates. The risks associated with this are unacceptable, in that the State of Colorado will not be able to fulfill its constitutional and statutory mandates to ensure proper legal representation for indigent parties.

Recommendation

The Judicial Department, in conjunction with the Office of Alternate Defense Counsel and the Office of the Child’s Representative, maintains that the fees paid to counsel must be increased to at least approach competitive levels. Attracting experienced and qualified counsel not only ensures good quality representation for indigent parties, but also facilitates the efficient flow of proceedings as cases advance through the court system. The Department recommends **Alternative 2**. As mentioned previously, this alternative is not the ideal, but embodies a compromise position which mitigates the fiscal impact of a full competitive rate increase by setting the counsel rate at \$60 instead of the \$71 that the Department’s study suggested.

This page intentionally left blank

FY 2007 Change Request Judicial Branch

Decision Item Priority:	<u>8</u>
Tracking Number:	<u>108</u>
Long Bill Group/Division:	<u>Probation Services</u>
Request Title:	<u>Funding for Mental Health Services</u>
Statutory Authority:	<u>Section 18-1.3-208 C.R.S.</u>
Department Approval:	
Approval Date:	<u>November 15, 2005</u>

Schedule 6

	Fund	Actual FY05	Approp FY06	Base Req FY07	Change Req. FY07	Total Revised FY07 Request	Outyear FY08
Total All Line Items	Total	47,137,645	49,444,755	49,685,839	3,700,900	53,386,739	53,386,739
	FTE	725.5	824.3	824.3	0.00	824.3	824.3
	GF	42,114,953	44,016,039	44,250,997	2,200,900	46,451,897	46,451,897
	CF	5,022,692	5,278,716	5,284,842	-	5,284,842	5,284,842
	CFE	-	150,000	150,000	1,500,000	1,650,000	1,650,000
	FF	-	-	-	-	-	-
Probation Personal Services	Total	44,347,252	46,216,939	46,451,897	-	46,451,897	46,451,897
	FTE	725.5	824.3	824.3		824.3	824.3
	GF	42,114,953	44,016,039	44,250,997	2,200,900	46,451,897	46,451,897
	CF	2,232,299	2,200,900	2,200,900	(2,200,900)	-	-
	FF	-	-	-		-	-
Offender Services	Total	2,790,393	3,227,816	3,233,942	3,700,900	6,934,842	6,934,842
	GF					-	-
	CF	2,790,393	3,077,816	3,083,942	2,200,900	5,284,842	5,284,842
	CFE		150,000	150,000	1,500,000	1,650,000	1,650,000
	FF						

Letter Notation: None

Cash or Federal Funds Source: Offender Services Cash Fund

Forms Attached: Efficiency and Effectiveness X

Efficiency and Effectiveness Analysis

Summary

The purpose of this request is twofold: to shift funding for personal services from cash funds back to the general fund where they were three years ago; and to increase funds available to meet identified needs of offenders in order to maintain them in the community and make reasonable efforts to avoid DOC incarceration. In FY06 a total of \$7,147,069 was appropriated from the Offender Services Fund, with \$3,775,431 (52.8%) required for personal services. The Offender Services Fund is the primary source of funding used to purchase treatment, rehabilitative and other supportive services for offenders. The increased pattern of funding personal services has resulted in a decreased ability to adequately address offender specific treatment (such as mental health, domestic violence and substance abuse) and other service needs of offenders while on probation. This results in poorer outcomes. This is a request to have the \$2,200,900 and 30.0

FTE appropriated from the Offender Services cash fund transferred back to the General Fund (thereby freeing up funds for individualized treatment of offenders) and to request an increase of \$2,200,900 in cash fund spending authority and an increase of \$1,500,000 in CFE cash spending authority from existing cash fund reserves in the Offender Services Fund to be spent on offender specific treatment.

Problem or Opportunity

The Offender Services Fund was created by statute and is fueled by a surcharge assigned to convicted offenders. Prior to FY2002 probation received twenty percent (20%) of the collected revenue with the balance reverting to the General Fund at year-end. In FY02, through legislation, the total revenue collected in the Offender Services Fund was made available to probation to enhance service delivery as part of a strategy to improve offender outcomes, reduce risk to the community, and to aid in reducing DOC required beds. At that time there were no personal services expenses being drawn from the fund. In FY03, FY04 and FY05, in an attempt to help the state's revenue shortfalls some existing personal services expenses and new personal services requests were funded from the Offender Services Fund. The Offender Services Fund became a safety valve to address probation staffing needs. Most of the available fund balance which can be used for service delivery is restricted, per the appropriation bill, for substance abuse and adult sex offender treatment. That leaves approximately \$1 million that can be used flexibly to provide individualized mental health and domestic violence treatment, general medical assistance, transportation, emergency shelter and vocational and educational assistance. Of that \$1 million in flexible funds, \$120,000 is budgeted for Juvenile Sex Offender related expenses and approximately \$250,000 is needed to cover the costs of the offense specific evaluations for adult sex offenders that cannot be met through the appropriation from the Sex Offender Surcharge Fund. All of this is exacerbated by the recent budget constrictions and the resulting loss of community treatment capacity in the areas of mental health, substance abuse, and domestic violence.

This additional funding will assist in restoring adequate treatment and service capacity in the community which in turn will help people on probation succeed and reduce the need of DOC commitment.

Available Alternatives

Alternative 1: Transfer Cash Funded Personal Services Costs to General Funds

Transfer \$2,200,900 and 30.0 Offender Services Cash-funded FTE in the Probation Personal Services line to the General Fund and increase the spending authority in the Offender Services line by \$2,200,900. Additionally, an increase in \$1,500,000 from the Offender Services Fund Balance is being requested. This alternative would allow the implementation of a broad based strategy to address the minimally or unmet treatment and service needs for offenders that lead to poor outcomes and increase the risk to the community. No statutory change is needed to implement this request.

Alternative 2: No Budgetary Changes - Status Quo

Analytical Technique

A Benefit- Cost Analysis will be employed.

Assessment of the Alternatives

Alternative 1: Transfer Cash Funded Personal Services Costs to General Fund

Transfer \$2,200,900 and 30.0 FTE Offender Services Cash-Funded FTE in the Probation Personal Services line to the General Fund. This will free up \$2,200,900 in cash revenues that will be used for offender-specific treatment. Since the cash spending authority is being removed from the Probation personal services line (and transferred to the general fund), \$2,200,900 in cash spending authority will need to be requested in the Offender Services Long Bill line in order to be able to spend the revenue. The net cash fund spending authority result is zero – it is simply transferring the spending authority from the Probation personal services line to the Offender Services line. Additionally, an increase in cash fund exempt spending authority of \$1,500,000 is being requested in order to spend the fund balance on these much needed offender treatment services.

National studies indicate that approximately 16% of adult offenders have a Serious Mental Illness (SMI) and approximately 25% of juveniles can be diagnosed with a Serious Emotional Disorder (SED). These conditions, when untreated, result in higher risk to society and very poor outcomes in community supervision. These studies also indicate that approximately 50% of individuals clinically identified as a substance abuser or dependent on substances (DSM-IV-R) have a co-occurring mental illness that, if untreated, makes substance abuse treatment efforts nearly meaningless. These offenders, both those with mental illness and alcohol and other drug problems are in need of significant coordinated treatment interventions and supportive services if a successful outcome is to be expected. At present the funding available to adequately address these problems is insufficient. Whereas there is dedicated funding to facilitate the acquisition of substance abuse treatment, there is no comparable funding to access mental health treatment and because the two treatment delivery systems are not combined it is necessary to secure the mental health services separately.

The increase in available funding to support this strategy would be \$3,574,531 (\$2,200,900 in general fund and \$1,500,000 in cash fund exempt). Based on the current annual cost of incarceration in DOC (\$28,280) probation would have to terminate successfully an additional 127 felony adult offenders to begin to provide cost avoidance to the state or it would require probation to terminate successfully an additional 57 juveniles based on an annual DYC cost of \$66,795.

Reducing the dependency on the Offender Services Fund for personal services expenses by \$2,200,900 and increasing the spending authority from the Offender Services Fund CFE by \$1,500,000 will provide sufficient funding to more adequately provide access to the necessary supportive services to address those offender needs that contribute to poor outcomes and increased levels of risk to the community.

Alternative 2: No Budgetary Changes - Status Quo

This alternative would leave probation with very limited funding with which to address the multiple treatment and service needs of offenders and would likely result in no change to the current rate failure for offenders.

Recommendation

Alternative 1- Transfer the personal services cost for 30.0 Offender Services Cash-Funded FTE and \$2,200,900 in the Probation personal services line to General Fund, move the cash fund spending authority from the Probation personal services line to the Offender Services line and increase the cash fund exempt spending authority from the Offender Services Fund by \$1,500,000.

**FY07 Base Change Request
Judicial Branch**

Decision Item Priority:	<u>9</u>
Tracking Number:	<u>109</u>
Long Bill Group/Division:	<u>Probation</u>
Request Title:	<u>Juvenile Sex Offender Intensive Supervision Program</u>
Statutory Authority:	<u>Section18-1.3-208.C.R.S.</u>
Department Approval:	
Approval Date:	<u>November 15, 2005</u>

Schedule 6

	Fund	Actual FY05	Approp FY06	Base Req FY07	Change Req. FY07	Total Revised FY07 Request	Outyear FY08
Total All Line Items	Total	46,165,671	48,225,592	56,513,077	2,133,731	58,635,327	58,433,492
	FTE	725.5	824.3	824.3	35.75	860.1	860.1
	GF	43,917,805	45,857,692	53,721,988	2,133,731	55,855,719	55,653,884
	CF	2,247,866	2,367,900	2,791,089	-	2,779,608	2,779,608
	FF	-	-	-	-	-	-
Probation Personal Services	Total	44,347,252	46,216,939	46,451,897	1,719,521	48,171,418	48,171,418
	FTE	725.5	824.3	824.3	35.75	860.1	860.1
	GF	42,114,953	44,016,039	44,250,997	1,719,521	45,970,518	45,970,518
	CF	2,232,299	2,200,900	2,200,900		2,200,900	2,200,900
Operating	Total	1,818,419	2,008,653	2,008,653	51,470	2,060,123	2,060,123
	GF	1,802,852	1,841,653	1,841,653	51,470	1,893,123	1,893,123
	CF	15,567	167,000	167,000		167,000	167,000
Capital Outlay	Total	-	-	-	201,835	201,835	-
	GF	-	-	-	201,835	201,835	-
Special Purpose Health/Life/Dental	Total	-	-	7,840,006	158,517	7,998,523	7,586,815
	GF	NA	NA	7,428,298	158,517	7,586,815	7,586,815
	CF	NA	NA	411,708		411,708	411,708
Short-Term Disability	Total			212,521	2,388	203,428	203,428
	GF			201,040	2,388	203,428	203,428
	CF			11,481			-

Letter Notation: None
Cash or Federal Funds Source: N/A
Forms Attached: Efficiency and Effectiveness X

Efficiency and Effectiveness Analysis

Summary

The Judicial Branch is requesting 35.75 FTE (25 specialized juvenile sex offender probation officers, 3.8 Supervisors, 5.7 clerical staff, .5 Human Resources Specialist and .75 Computer Technician) necessary to effectively supervise juvenile sex offenders in the community. This request would allow the department to provide a Juvenile Sex Offender Intensive Supervision Probation Program (J-SOISP), as well as assist probation departments in meeting the Standards and Guidelines for the Evaluation, Assessment, Treatment and Supervision of Juveniles Who Have Committed Sexual Offenses as developed by the Sex Offender Management Board as they become effective July 1, 2006.

Problem or Opportunity

Currently, the majority of juveniles adjudicated for a sexual offense and sentenced to probation are placed with and supervised by a regular supervision probation officer. Traditional supervision practices are not adequate to address the unique challenges and risks that juvenile sex offenders pose to the community. Although there are standards and guidelines that probation officers follow in order to supervise these offenders in the community, the branch does not have the resources to implement best practice as outlined in the Standards developed by the Sex Offender Management Board. Intensive and appropriate community supervision of these offenders is critical to the prevention of future victimization and to public safety.

The effective management of juvenile sex offenders in the community is achievable by dedicating an officer trained in the specialized supervision of this population and limiting the number of offenders on their caseloads. Research has shown specialized officers, with expertise and training related to this population, are better able to ensure compliance through intensive supervision, have the skills necessary to build a rapport with the offender, are knowledgeable about victimization and its unique nature as it relates to these types of offenders, and can facilitate close collaboration with others involved with the offender (i.e. treatment providers, victim advocates, polygraph examiners, school personnel, etc). Specialization often attracts those probation officers who have a high level of commitment and interest in working with these offenders, an element that is critical for the success of these offenders and protection of the community. This is a dynamic population; their actions must be more closely monitored with immediate response and sanctions for violations.

In addition to specialized and trained officers, funding dedicated to managing this population is necessary for the treatment of these offenders, including polygraph testing and other physiological testing, global positioning satellite and/ or electronic monitoring. Treatment of these offenders is different than traditional methods, as the focus is on community protection, breaking through the cycles of denial and offending, and giving the offender the opportunity for change. Offense specific treatment is critical and effective in that it requires offenders to acknowledge their crimes and the harm they have caused their victims and to actively participate in their treatment process. The polygraph and other physiological tests are important to

determine sexual history and to inform the probation officer of compliance and progress in their supervision and treatment.

Available Alternatives

Alternative 1: Fund 35.75 FTE- Specialized Probation Officers and Staff

Alternative 2: No Budgetary Changes – Status Quo Maintain current levels of supervision for juvenile sex offenders in the community with existing staff.

Analytical Technique

A cost benefit analysis was used to assess the alternatives.

Assessment of the Alternatives

Alternative 1: Fund 34.5 Specialized Probation Officers and Staff

In FY2004, there were approximately 860 juvenile sex offenders on probation statewide out of a total of 7869 juveniles on probation statewide. It is estimated that to effectively supervise juvenile sex offenders with specialized officers, caseloads would be capped at 35 offenders per officer. Based on this caseload size, the J-SOISP program would require 25 specialized probation officers, plus supporting staff (860 offenders/35 per caseload=25 officers). Due to the increased risk level of these offenders and based upon the Sex Offender Management Board's new standards, current job descriptions have been tailored to fit this specific population.

The extent of the need for these services have grown as demonstrated by the fact that in FY 2005, \$120,000 was allocated for services related to juvenile sex offenders (\$60,000 was allocated for treatment of juvenile sex offenders and \$60,000 was allocated for polygraphs and other physiological testing), however spending far exceeded this amount and in FY 2006 \$160,000 total was allocated for these same services. The need is great and these costs can continue to be supported from the Offender Services Fund.

There are additional costs associated with training of officers to specialize in supervising this population and to address officer turnover. This initial training cost is estimated to be approximately \$250 per officer or \$6,250.

Based on the annual cost of committing a juvenile to the Division of Youth Corrections (\$66,795) the J-SOISP program would need to successfully terminate an additional 28 juvenile sex offenders to offset the cost of these same offenders being sentenced to the DYC. It is anticipated that the specialization the J-SOISP program would provide would increase the positive terminations by 10% or 7 additional offenders. This increase would result in a cost avoidance of \$467,565 (7 offenders X \$66,795= \$467,565).

In order to utilize staff with sufficient training, with the capability of assuming these caseloads, we are requesting funding for these officers at a PO III Step 2. Additionally, 3.8 FTE probation supervisors and 5.6 FTE clerical would be required as part of this program

Calculations

Probation Officer Staff						
	Probation Officer III	Probation Sup. I	Secretary II	Human Resources Specialist I	Computer Technician II	Total
FTE	(P38/2) 25.0	(P51/7) (1:8) 3.8	(A20/2) (1:4.5) 5.7	(P46/1) (1:82) 0.50	(I43/1) (1:50) 0.75	35.75
Mo Salary	3,491	6,142	2,276	4,051	3,866	
Annual Salary	1,047,300	280,075	154,313	24,306	34,794	1,540,788
PERA (10.15%/13.66%)	106,301	28,428	15,663	2,467	3,532	156,391
Medicare (1.45%)	15,186	4,061	2,238	352	505	22,342
TOTAL PS	1,168,787	312,564	172,214	27,125	38,831	1,719,521
Operating	37,500	5,700	2,825	750	1,125	47,900
Telephone	2,500	380	565	50	75	3,570
Capital Outlay	136,375	21,820	32,730	5,455	5,455	201,835
TOTAL	176,375	27,900	36,120	6,255	6,655	253,305
HLD (\$4284.24/FTE)	107,106	17,137	25,705	4,284	4,284	158,517
STD (0.155%)	1,623	434	239	38	54	2,388
TOTAL	108,729	17,571	25,945	4,322	4,338	160,905
TOTAL COST	1,453,891	358,035	234,278	37,702	49,824	2,133,731

Alternative 2: No Budgetary Changes- Status Quo

This alternative would continue the current caseload levels for probation officers who are managing these cases.

Recommendation

The Judicial Branch recommends Alternative 1 to supervise juvenile sex offenders effectively in the community with specialized probation officers and the implementation of best practice.

**FY 2007 Change Request
Judicial Branch**

Decision Item Priority:	<u>10</u>
Tracking Number:	<u>110</u>
Long Bill Group/Division:	<u>Administration</u>
Request Title:	<u>Human Resource Specialists</u>
Statutory Authority:	<u>Section 13-3-105 C.R.S.</u>
Department Approval:	
Approval Date:	<u>November 15, 2005</u>

Schedule 6

	Fund	Actual FY05	Approp FY06	Base Req FY07	Change Req. FY07	Total Revised FY07 Request	Outyear FY08
Total All Line Items	Total	4,583,911	4,081,675	4,092,441	304,151	4,396,592	4,374,992
	FTE	52.0	55.0	55.0	4.0	59.0	59.0
	GF	4,562,719	4,058,475	4,069,241	304,151	4,373,392	4,351,792
	CF	21,192	23,200	23,200	-	23,200	23,200
	CFE	534,564	900,663	923,552	-	923,552	923,552
	FF	-	-	-	-	-	-
Courts Administration	Total	4,181,531	4,029,916	4,080,936	257,971	4,338,907	4,338,907
Administration	FTE	52.0	55.0	55.0	4.0	59.0	59.0
Personal Services	GF	3,646,967	3,129,253	3,157,384	257,971	3,415,355	3,415,355
	CF	-	-	-	-	-	-
	CFE	534,564	900,663	923,552	-	923,552	923,552
	FF	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating	Total	385,147	367,121	366,121	2,400	368,521	368,521
	GF	385,075	366,121	365,121	2,400	367,521	367,521
	CF	72	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
Capital Outlay	Total	-	16,365	-	22,180	22,180	22,180
	GF	-	16,365	-	22,180	22,180	22,180
	CF	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative Special Purpose	Total	551,797	568,936	568,936	21,600	590,536	568,936
Leased Space	GF	530,677	546,736	546,736	21,600	568,336	546,736
	CF	21,120	22,200	22,200	-	22,200	22,200

Letter Notation: None
Cash or Federal Funds Source: N/A
Forms Attached: Efficiency and Effectiveness X

Efficiency and Effectiveness Analysis

Summary

To increase human resources capacity to address current and future court and probation staffing needs, the Judicial Branch requests funding for 4.0 FTE Human Resource Specialists. These positions will move judicial from an HR FTE/employee ratio of 1:500 to a ratio of 1:300. This is closer to the national average of 1:82. This will enable the Branch to more efficiently cope with

the high number of retirements expected in the next few years by focusing on recruitment and retention of highly qualified candidates.

Problem or Opportunity

The Colorado Judicial Branch's Human Resources Division provides assistance to Chief Judges, District Administrators, and Chief Probation Officers in all areas related to employees. Each Chief Judge is the administrative head of their respective judicial district, and each relies upon their administrative team to manage the business matters of the courts. Each of these in turn relies upon the Human Resources Division of the State Court Administrator's office for advice concerning Federal enactments such as the Americans With Disabilities Act, Fair Labor Standards Act, Family and Medical Leave Act, Civil Rights Act, Judicial Branch policies and procedures such as the Colorado Judicial System Personnel Rules, Sexual Harassment Policy, Non-violence in the Workplace Policy, etc. The Division also provides advice and guidance as well as training in the areas of employee recruiting, hiring, motivation, discipline, and workforce development. The employees of the HR Division also serve as the agency's Risk Management Coordinator, ADA Coordinator, and EEOC Officer.

Judicial has 2998.1 appropriated FTE, which translates into approximately 3200 people working within the Colorado Judicial Branch in 22 different judicial districts and in 64 counties across Colorado. The Human Resources staff currently consists of 6.0 FTE (1 HR position per 500 FTE) available to provide the myriad of services described above. As a result, each judicial district is attempting to absorb a significant amount of human resources activities that could more efficiently be administered at the statewide level.

Background

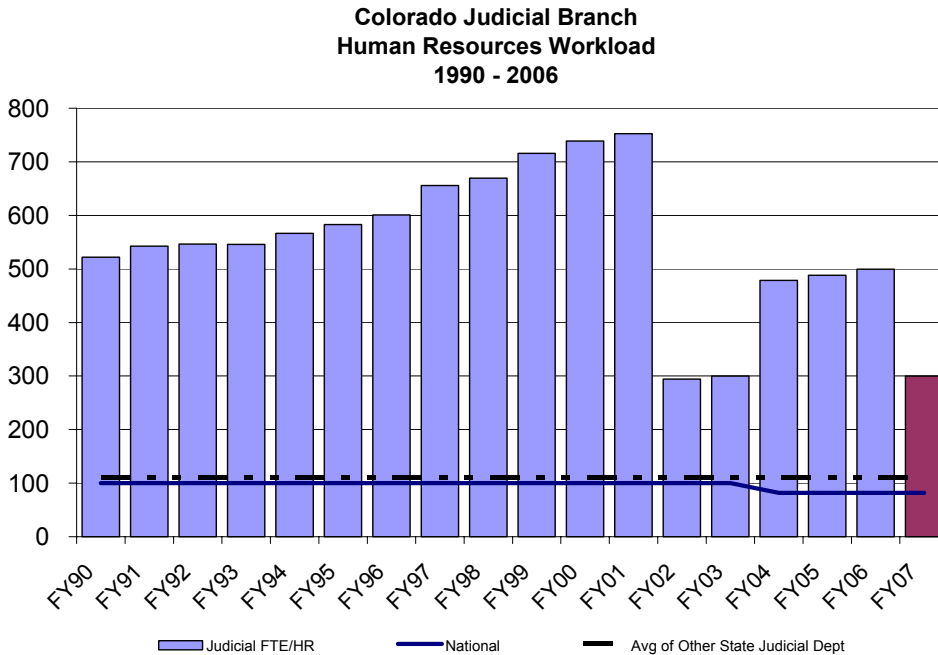
Judicial, as a separate branch of State government and by constitution and statute (13-3-105 CRS), maintains its own policies, procedures, rules, and regulations as it relates to personnel.

For years, Judicial had a very decentralized human resources function with a central HR office of only 3.6 FTE. This meant that the majority of the human resources work fell on district administrators and chief probation officers who did their best but were not trained in this area. Since the late 1980's Human Resources law has become more complex with the passage of new laws, and case law holding employers more and more accountable for the workplace environment. These changes have included; the Americans with Disabilities Act, Family Medical Leave, workplace violence, sexual harassment, and increased health and safety issues in the workplace. These issues have been in addition to the typical HR responsibilities of recruitment, classification and compensation. Due to the decentralized manner in which the HR office functions, extensive training of District Administrators and Chief Probation Officers has been necessary in order to avoid legal liability. The task of providing such training is beginning to escalate due to the increased number of retirements.

The greatest challenge facing Judicial in the over the next 4 years is the loss of long time highly qualified employees and managers. In 2004, 29% of the Branch's managers were eligible for retirement; by 2009 that figure will be 45%. This loss of senior level employees, while reducing costs, also diminishes institutional memory, reduces efficiency, quality and leadership. The Branch must plan for this loss with increased training, staff development, better recruitment and retention efforts to ensure adequate succession planning for the future of the courts and probation.

In FY2002, the JBC increased the number of HR staff in Judicial by 6 (from 3.6 to 9.6). At the time, the national average was 1 HR staff per 100 FTE (1:100) and this moved Judicial to 1:300. Due to the increasing complexity of employment law, the national average is now 1:82 while Judicial, due to budget cuts in FY2004 is now staffed at 1:500 [chart 1]. It is important to note, that the increased staff in FY2002 was instrumental in orchestrating an FY 2004 lay off of over 120 employees without a single lawsuit. However, over half these HR positions were subsequently cut by the JBC due to budget constraints.

Chart 1:

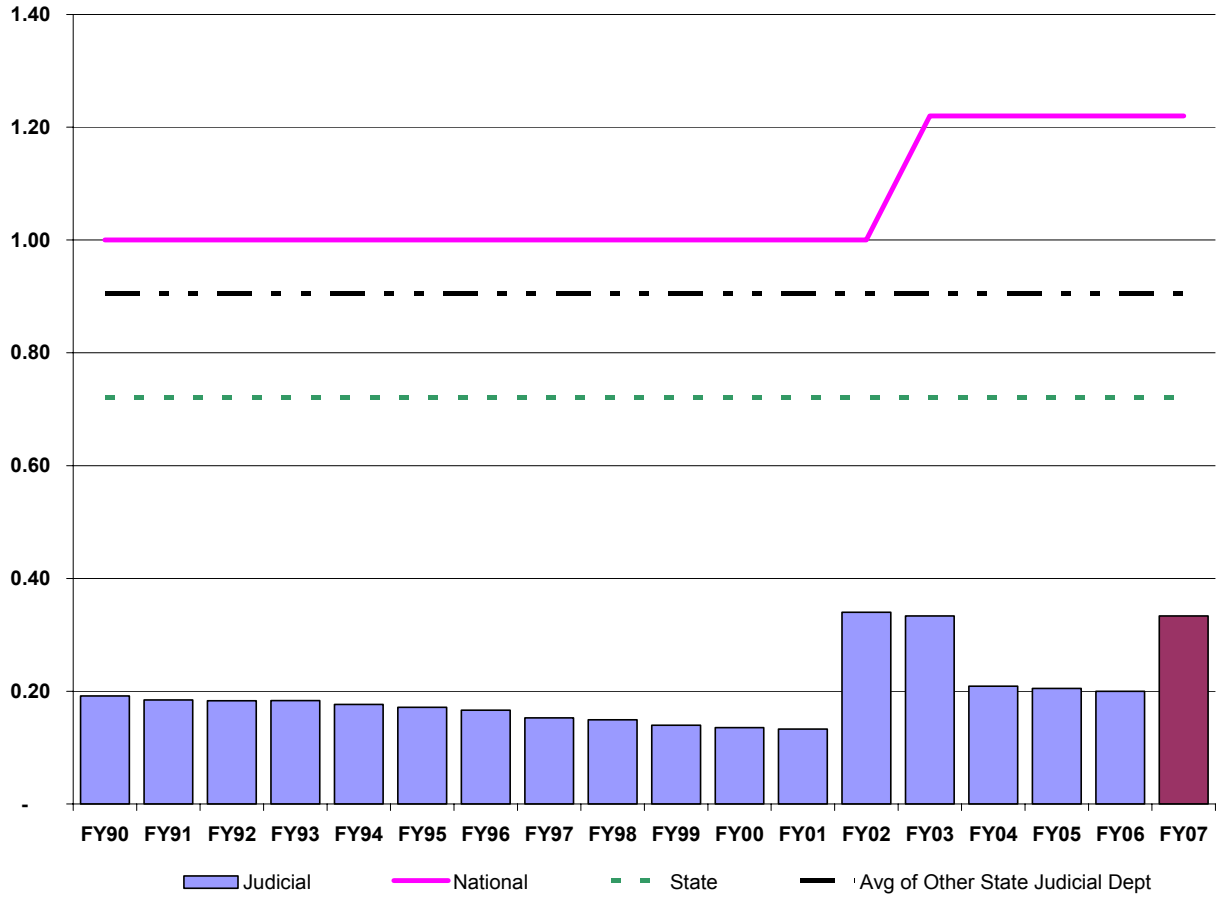


This decision item requests the addition of 4.0 Human Resources FTE in the State Court Administrators Office to focus on recruitment, retention and compliance.

The need for Human Resources staff becomes clear when comparing other state agency human resource staffing, national standards and other State Judicial Departments. In addition, this does not take into consideration that each agency in the Executive Branch has central support from the State Personnel. Another way of looking at HR staffing is measured by HR staff/100 FTE. Using this measure, Judicial is currently at 0.20 HR staff per 100 FTE compared to a national standard of 1.22 and an average in other Judicial Department's of 0.90. [chart 2]

Chart 2:

**Human Resources Staff/100 FTE
FY1990 - FY2006**



Available Alternatives

The Branch has identified two alternatives related to the need for additional human resources staff:

1. Create 4.0 FTE in the State Court Administrator's Office to relieve the districts of this administrative workload, standardize human resource practices such as training and recruitment and ensure a coordinated statewide succession planning and recruitment effort to address current and future staff needs.
2. Status Quo - Continue having each district absorb many recruitment, training, and other HR administrative functions without any centralized planning for future retirements

Assessment of the Alternatives:

Alternative 1

By reducing the FTE to HR specialist ratio from 500:1 to 300:1, more effort can be employed toward enhancing the branch's retention efforts, as well as seeking out highly qualified candidates to replace the large number of employees expected to retire in the next few years.

Again, the greatest challenge facing Judicial in the next 4 years is the loss of long time highly qualified employees and managers. Examples of the impact of this loss can already be seen by Human Resources Specialists who are being called upon more extensively to assist in complex HR matters and provide the necessary training to managers statewide. In FY06, due to case load growth outstripping resources, Judicial is at the same court staffing level it was immediately following the FY04 layoffs. Unlike FY04, the courts are not coping as well as before when more experienced staff were on board.

The Branch must plan for this loss with increased training, staff development, better recruitment and retention efforts to ensure adequate succession planning for the future of the courts and probation.

This expanded staff of human resource specialists will help to relieve the districts of human resource related administrative workload. Judicial could better standardize human resource practices such as training and recruitment and improve efficiency through economies of scale and specialization.

The cost of 4 additional human resources FTE is \$304,151. This is a small investment critical to the long term success of the Colorado's courts and probation. Poor recruitment and retention efforts today as well as insufficient training will hamstring Judicial's ability to meet ever increasing demands in the future. It is only with well trained and experienced staff that future innovation is possible. In the past, innovation has been the only life boat that has allowed Colorado's judiciary to weather the recent budget storms.

	HR Staff		
	HR Specialist II	HR Specialist I	Total
	(P50/3)	(P46/3)	
FTE	3.00	1.00	4.00
Mo Salary	\$4,932	\$4,467	
Annual Salary	177,552	53,604	231,156
PERA (10.15%/13.66%)	18,022	5,441	23,463
Medicare (1.45%)	2,575	777	3,352
TOTAL PS	198,149	59,822	257,971
			-
Operating	1,500	500	2,000
Telephone	300	100	400
Lease Space	16,200	5,400	21,600
Capital Outlay	16,635	5,545	22,180
			-
TOTAL COST	232,784	71,367	304,151
Non-Add			
HLD (\$4284.24/FTE)	12,853	4,284	17,137
STD (0.155%)	275	83	358

Alternative 2

Status quo. This alternative would continue to meet the minimum HR needs of the Branch without the efficiencies, specialization and economies of scale a centralized HR function can provide. No planning for retention, new employee outreach or succession planning would be possible. No savings are derived. There exists a larger risk of law suits and costly mistakes by new managers who have not received adequate training to deal with complex Human Resources issues.

Recommendation:

Judicial recommends Alternative 1. By creating 4.0 FTE in the State Court Administrator's Office, Judicial can more efficiently manage its statutory human resource obligations and prepare for the continuing turnover in long term staff.

**FY 2007 Change Request
Judicial Branch**

Decision Item Priority:	<u>11</u>
Tracking Number:	<u>111</u>
Long Bill Group/Division:	<u>Integrated Information Services</u>
Request Title:	<u>JAVA Programming Staff</u>
Statutory Authority:	<u>Section 13-3-104, C.R.S</u>
Department Approval:	
Approval Date:	<u>November 15, 2005</u>

Schedule 6

	Fund	Actual FY05	Approp FY06	Base Req FY07	Change Req. FY07	Total Revised FY07 Request	Outyear FY08
Total All Line Items	Total	2,981,943	3,237,828	3,318,068	226,518	3,544,586	3,528,221
	FTE	39.2	42.8	42.8	3.0	45.8	45.8
	GF	2,744,268	2,968,828	3,049,068	226,518	3,275,586	3,259,221
	CF	50,000	269,000	269,000	-	269,000	269,000
	CFE	-	-	-	-	-	-
	FF	187,676	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated Information Services							
Personal Services	Total	2,832,351	3,015,174	3,095,414	208,353	3,303,767	3,303,767
	FTE	39.2	42.8	42.8	3.0	45.8	45.8
	GF	2,644,676	2,796,174	2,876,414	208,353	3,084,767	3,084,767
	CF	-	219,000	219,000	-	219,000	219,000
	FF	187,676	-	-	-	-	-
Operating Expenses	Total	149,592	222,654	222,654	1,800	224,454	224,454
	GF	99,592	172,654	172,654	1,800	174,454	174,454
	CF	50,000	50,000	50,000	-	50,000	50,000
Capital Outlay	Total	-	-	-	16,365	16,365	-
	GF	-	-	-	16,365	16,365	-
	CF	-	-	-	-	-	-

Letter Notation: None
Cash or Federal Funds Source:
Forms Attached: Efficiency and Effectiveness X

Efficiency and Effectiveness Analysis

Summary

The Colorado Judicial Branch has become dependent on its court/probation/financial case management system (i.e., ICON/Eclipse) which integrates with applications from other agencies and departments. ICON/Eclipse has been a critical mechanism in maintaining service levels to the public while the Branch endured staffing cutbacks and increased workloads. ICON/Eclipse has also been instrumental in interfacing with other departments and improving public safety. The connectivity that ICON/Eclipse has with the other CICJIS agencies/departments, with DOR and with Human Services has further reduced data entry requirements. The new electronic filing component of ICON/Eclipse has further access to the courts while at the same time reduced overall staff requirements. Although ICON/Eclipse has been instrumental in getting the Branch through times of reduced resources and increased demands, it in no way substitutes for the need for additional staff to support Branch operations appropriately. To jeopardize the functionality realized by ICON/Eclipse is to jeopardize the Branch's ability to survive in lean times with increasing demands for its services, and even more importantly it jeopardizes the ability of the Branch to maintain and improve levels of public safety.

This system is based on a programming language that is aging quickly and becoming more difficult to support. During the past couple of years, the Branch has decided to gradually migrate from the existing programming language (i.e., RPGIV-ILE) to a JAVA based environment. This migration has begun by gradually replacing existing RPG programmers with JAVA programmers through attrition. Newer ICON/Eclipse modules are being written in JAVA, but the Branch has not yet had an opportunity to develop the full migration project plan, nor begin a serious rewrite of existing functionality due to a lack of JAVA trained programmers. To expedite this process, the Branch is requesting three new FTE JAVA programming positions for a period of three years to complete the migration. At the end of that three year period, the Branch will return three RPG FTE programmer positions whose skill set will no longer be needed. The new JAVA positions will be dedicated to the migration, and will be critical in developing the project plan while at the same time enabling the Branch to support existing programming. As the Judicial workforce continues to become less experienced due to retirements and loss to the private sector, it becomes imperative for the remaining and new employees to have access to the most current CMS applications. Converting the existing award winning functionality from the RPG world to the JAVA WEB enabled world will best satisfy that goal—it is smart business.

Problem or Opportunity

The legacy case management system (i.e., ICON/Eclipse) was developed almost a decade ago using RPGIV-ILE programming and a DB2 database on an IBM iSeries hardware platform. This system has replaced several older systems, and is the only Statewide system in the country that serves both court and probation functions, covering all casetypes in both general and limited jurisdiction courts. ICON/Eclipse also provides the platform for court and probation data functions including: providing general caseflow management functionality; providing aggregate statistical reporting capabilities; enabling operational output like calendars and labels; recording bond/bails as set; setting scheduled events; docketing all events; providing a simple mechanism

for producing warrants and protection orders; managing sentencing, judgments and commitment orders; managing probate, trusts and wills; managing juror selection and juries; managing financial functions like receipting and reconciliation reports; managing restitution payments; managing collections including tax, DOC and lottery intercept programs; producing summary screens; managing an ADR program; managing drug treatment data; interfacing with CICJIS, DOR and DHS by transferring data and allowing other staff from other agencies query capability to court information; integrating with attorney registration; tracking defendants on probation; managing victims assistance logs; managing sex offender registrations electronically; assessing probation offenders; providing attorneys and litigants with an opportunity to e-file their pleadings and documents; providing the general public electronic access to case information; etc.

This nationally recognized system was developed in-house and within base budget. The system has continued to develop over the years into the premier system integrating court case management, probation management, jury management, integrated justice, and financial management. ICON/Eclipse, however is aging, as is the Branch's ability to continue its support. RPG programmers are hard to identify and acquire, and existing RPG programmers will be leaving public service for a variety of reasons over the next several years. Therefore, the Branch needs to migrate to a more contemporary programming language that is WEB enabled, with easy access programmers who can support the software application, and consistent with the Branch's general technical infrastructure.

Alternatives

Alternative 1: Hire temporary FTE help to migrate to a JAVA programming environment.

Over the past couple of years, the Branch decided to migrate from RPG to JAVA based programming. In fact, the Branch has successfully developed and deployed a new leave program in JAVA (i.e., Paid Time Off) which went in production in the last twelve months. The Branch has also programmed a new court appointed counsel module (i.e., CAC) in ICON which is scheduled to go into production by the end of CY05, as well as a new set of data exchanges with DHS, regarding dependency and neglect cases, that is scheduled to go to pilot implementation in Boulder County by November 2005. These last two efforts fully integrate with ICON/Eclipse's DB2 database, but are written in JAVA. All of these efforts have served as a proof of concept that the migration strategy of moving from an RPG programming language to a JAVA based programming language can be done in-house, incrementally and still fully integrate with the existing DB2 database. The Branch is now at a point where it is prepared to plan and move forward with the full migration.

As RPG programmers leave, they have been replaced with JAVA based programmers. If the Branch could convert all of its current RPG staff immediately, we would not need additional staff; however, during this transition period, the Branch will need to retain a core of 4-5 RPG programmers to maintain the legacy system. At the end of this effort (within 3 years), the Branch will no longer need the RPG programmers. In the interim, however, we need to acquire more JAVA programmers to plan, develop and implement the migration in a more timely fashion than the Branch is currently staffed to accomplish.

At this point, the Branch is requesting three JAVA based FTE programmers to expedite this process, and get it completed before we lose our ability to support the current RPG legacy

system. It is important to hire at the FTE, rather than the contract level, because by offering some measure of stability more qualified staff can be obtained at approximately half the price. It will also increase the Branch's ability to maintain institutional knowledge and not have the knowledge leave the door with the contractors. At the end of this effort, all current RPG programmers will have been converted to JAVA programmers and the three FTE needed to maintain the existing infrastructure will be reverted to the general fund.

Costs for Alternative 1:

Alternative 1		
	Programmer II	Total FY07
Grade/Step	<i>I47/5</i>	
Monthly Salary	5,186	
Annual Salary	62,232	
<i>FTE</i>	<i>3.00</i>	<i>3.00</i>
Total Base Salary	186,696	186,696
<i>PERA Rate</i>	<i>10.15%</i>	
PERA Cost	18,950	18,950
Medicare (1.45%)	2,707	2,707
Total Personal Services	208,353	208,353
Operating		
Staff (\$600/FTE)	1,800	1,800
Total Operating	1,800	1,800
Capital		
Staff (\$5455/FTE)	16,365	16,365
Total Capital	16,365	16,365
Total		226,518
Benefits (non-add)		
STD (0.155%)	289	289
HDL (empl+spouse)	12,853	12,853

Alternative 2: Continue to maintain the legacy system, and migrate slowly to the new programming language.

Slowly migrating to a new programming language, while trying to maintain the legacy system with existing staff can take 6-8 years. This period of time is too long and is likely to result in the current RPG programming staff leaving and the Branch being unable to support its legacy system. It is not recommended that the existing staff be asked to develop the new system and maintain the legacy system without an infusion of temporary help.

Alternative 3: Contract the project out to a third party vendor.

The Judicial Branch has had great success in programming its applications in-house with existing resources. Comparable Statewide jurisdictions are spending tens of millions of dollars contracting to develop a court case management system (e.g., Washington, Maryland, California, etc.). The Judicial Branch is convinced that it can continue the tradition of developing and deploying its new system with in-house staff. The Judicial Branch can employ programmers at half the cost of contract programmers. In addition, FTE programming staff is more accountable, more likely to take ownership of the application, and best able to continue supporting the system and enhancing the system after its initial deployment.

Pursuant to Common Policy, the hourly rate for programming in FY 2007 has been set at \$70 per hour. Under this assumption, each contractor providing a full year of services would cost the Branch \$145,600. The Branch would need \$436,800 to provide for three full time contractors for FY2007.

Recommendation

Given the fact that the Branch needs to move quickly (the next 3-4 years) to replace its legacy system, while still able to support that system, and that the Branch has a documented history of developing and deploying a court/probation/financial case management system internally, Alternative 1 represents the best option. Alternative 1 requests 3 FTE programming positions for a period of 3 years. At the end of that time period, three remaining RPG programming positions will be reverted to the State.

This page intentionally left blank

FY 2007 Base Change Request Judicial Branch

Decision Item Priority:	<u>12</u>
Tracking Number:	<u>112</u>
Long Bill Group/Division:	<u>Probation</u>
Request Title:	<u>Regular Probation Officers and Staff</u>
Statutory Authority:	<u>Section 18-1.3-208 C. R.S</u>
Department Approval:	
Approval Date:	<u>November 15, 2005</u>

Schedule 6

	Fund	Actual FY05	Approp FY06	Base Req FY07	Change Req. FY07	Total Revised FY07 Request	Outyear FY08
Total All Line Items	Total	46,165,671	48,225,592	56,513,077	3,736,916	60,249,993	59,933,603
	FTE	725.5	824.3	824.3	56.8	881.1	881.1
	GF	43,917,805	45,857,692	53,721,988	3,736,916	57,458,904	57,142,514
	CF	2,247,866	2,367,900	2,791,089	-	2,791,089	2,791,089
	FF	-	-	-	-	-	-
Probation Personal Services	Total	44,347,252	46,216,939	46,451,897	3,085,834	49,537,731	49,537,731
	FTE	725.5	824.3	824.3	56.8	881.1	881.1
	GF	42,114,953	44,016,039	44,250,997	3,085,834	47,336,831	47,336,831
	CF	2,232,299	2,200,900	2,200,900	-	2,200,900	2,200,900
	FF	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating	Total	1,818,419	2,008,653	2,008,653	81,920	2,090,573	2,090,573
	GF	1,802,852	1,841,653	1,841,653	81,920	1,923,573	1,923,573
	CF	15,567	167,000	167,000	-	167,000	167,000
Capital Outlay	Total	-	-	-	316,390	316,390	-
	GF	-	-	-	316,390	316,390	-
	CF	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Purpose Health/Life/Dental	Total	-	-	7,840,006	248,486	8,088,492	7,676,784
	GF	NA	NA	7,428,298	248,486	7,676,784	7,676,784
	CF	NA	NA	411,708	-	411,708	411,708
Short-Term Disability	Total	-	-	212,521	4,286	216,807	216,807
	GF	NA	NA	201,040	4,286	205,326	205,326
	CF	NA	NA	11,481	-	11,481	11,481

Letter Notation: None
Cash or Federal Funds Source: N/A
Forms Attached: Efficiency and Effectiveness X

Efficiency and Effectiveness Analysis

Summary

The Judicial Branch is proposing an additional 56.8 FTE (40 Probation Officers, 6.1 Supervisors, 8.9 Secretaries, .75 Human Resource Analyst and 1.0 Computer Technician) and staff to help maintain workloads and offender to probation officer ratios that allow for appropriate levels of supervision that gets closer to maximizing public safety and adherence to established standards. This request would allow probation to remain at the current level of eighty percent of full staffing. The national standard for probation officers to adult probationer as set by the American Probation and Parole Association is 130:1

The level of complexity and risk level of the cases on regular probation, as a percentage of the total regular probation population, has increased significantly over the last four years. At the same time, resources which have helped sustain these clients in the community (such as mental health and substance abuse treatment) have been diminished, making the supervision more difficult.

Problem or Opportunity

Beginning in 1996 the actual work of probation, as defined by Statute and Standard, significantly exceeded the resources available to complete the required tasks. In response to this situation statutory changes were made to allow for the use of contract private probation services. The contract providers are restricted to providing services to lower risk cases. The percentage of cases statewide supervised by private probation contractors is approximately 25 percent of the total cases sentenced to active probation supervision. Despite the workload “relief” by fielding clients to private probation, full staffing to meet the requirements of the remaining 75% of cases has never been achieved; the cases remaining on probation supervision by the department are the more serious cases that require more complex services. Incremental increases have been requested annually in an effort to reduce the significant gap between current and full staffing. Each year, a staffing model, based on projected new cases (less those assigned to private probation) is utilized to define the need for additional probation staff. The staffing model for FY07 projects a need for an additional 195.75 FTE probation officers. We hope to add staff over the next several years to bridge the gap.

Historically the need for additional FTE has been driven primarily by an increased number of new cases and pre-sentence investigation reports. However, in the past four years staffing needs have also been influenced by many factors: greater complexity of cases and increased length of stay due to lifetime probation, less available treatment money, community resources diminishing, a need for closer supervision for public safety reasons. In addition the branch has seen an increased numbers of high risk DOC/DYC diversion cases being sentenced to probation. These cases require more time and consequently more resources to manage following discharge from the specialized program to regular probation. At the pre-sentence stage these cases tend to present with more complexity and often require time in excess of averages for other cases. Additionally, these cases have affected the average length of stay (ALOS) on active probation

supervision. The ALOS has increased for juveniles from twelve months (.97 years) to fifteen months (1.27 years) in the past four years. For adults it has increased from fifteen months (1.27 years) to twenty-one months (1.75 years) in FY04. This increasing concentration of higher risk, more complex cases can be seen in the overall percentage of cases classified as maximum and medium risk. In FY01 twenty-eight percent (28%) of the caseloads were higher risk offenders. This has increased by 4% in FY04 to thirty-two percent (32%).

The rise in populations sentenced to the SOISP, JISP, ISP and FOP programs are primarily responsible for these increases, with the increase in the domestic violence population contributing to a lesser degree. Prior to the initiation of the Sex Offender Intensive Supervision Program and the introduction of life-time sentencing the average adult sex offender was on regular probation for average of five years and there were few extraordinary conditions placed on their supervision. The pre-sentence reports were less complex as compared to the current requirement for offense specific and sexually violent predator evaluations. Now all adult sex offenders sentenced to probation must successfully complete the intensive phase of the SOISP program (approximate length 2 years) before being transferred to regular probation. Following discharge to regular probation these offenders continue to require on-going registration with law enforcement, treatment and treatment monitoring, on-going polygraph testing and a much higher level of community supervision than that provided to other offenders classified as high risk on regular probation (6.3 hours/month versus 3.42 hours/ month). Those cases receiving life-time sentences are required to be supervised for a minimum additional period of 8 years before they can petition to be removed from supervision. Over 100 adult sex offenders have been sentenced to lifetime supervision each year since 2001. As of June 30, 2004 there were a total of 309 adult lifetime sex offenders actively being supervised on probation and this number is expected to grow. The SOISP program growth was twenty-two point five percent (22.5%) from FY03 to FY04 with a standing caseload of more than 900 (FY04) offenders. The number of sex offenders on regular probation supervision currently exceeds 1,028 (FY04).

The Adult ISP program was returned to its original design in FY2005, following modifications driven by budget reductions, and the average active caseload size was increased from 20 to 25 offenders due to an increased demand for this sentencing option. This change increased capacity of the Adult ISP program, without appropriation, by 300 offenders. The AISP program has a standing caseload of 1,900 offenders with approximately forty-five percent (45%) of these cases finishing their supervision on regular probation. The FOP program was expanded in FY05, adding 140 offenders to the population for a total standing population of 380. Approximately fifty percent (50%) of these offenders will finish their supervision on regular probation. The JISP program was also expanded by the addition of 9.25 FTE in FY05. This resulted in a capacity increase from of 432 to 668 juveniles. Approximately forty-six percent (46%) of these offenders will finish their supervision on regular probation: the remainder of juvenile sex offenders are supervised on regular probation. The JISP program has a standing caseload of 625 juveniles, of which approximately fifty percent (50%) are sex offenders. All of these populations require more complex services and, if successful, tend to require greater lengths of regular probation supervision following their discharge from the specialized program. The trend of increased risk and longer ALOS is likely to continue, particularly in adult probation where the majority of the specialized programs exist.

Probation officer job descriptions restrict certain officers from working with higher risk offenders, based on their level of training and years of experience. It is necessary, therefore, to have staff with the capabilities to supervise these probationers. That is reflected in the request for staff at a level of Probation Officer II Track 3, Step 5.

The serious staffing shortfalls, increased ALOS and higher risk and more complex probationers present a significant challenge to the regular probation officers ability to provide adequate public protection and supervision at a level that allows for a reasonable chance of success for the probationer. All probation officers are classified under FSLA standards as non-exempt and are restricted to working a 40 hour work week.

Table 1: Success rates for Regular Probation

Regular Probation	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05
Adult	69.5%	67.0%	62.6%	63.3%
Juvenile	73%	71.7%	68.8%	68.8%

Table 2: Regular Probation Caseload

Regular Probation	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05
Adult	227	229	238	217
Juvenile	79	72	86	68

Table 3: Maximum Number of Cases per FTE Based on Case Type and Risk Level

Case Type	Risk Level	New Case WLW	Monthly WLW	Annual WLW	Annual hrs per FTE	Cases per 1.0 FTE
Adult Regular	Max	1.14	3.42	42.18	2,080	49.31
	Med	1.14	1.48	18.9	2,080	110.05
	Min	1.14	1.19	15.42	2,080	134.89
Sex Offender (Post SOISP)	Max	1.50	6.30	77.1	2,080	26.98
	Med	1.50	4.13	51.06	2,080	40.74
	Min	1.50	2.15	27.3	2,080	76.19
Domestic Violence	Max	1.50	3.76	46.62	2,080	44.62
	Med	1.50	2.31	29.22	2,080	71.18
	Min	1.50	1.07	14.34	2,080	145.05
Juvenile Regular	Max	3.14	6.24	78.02	2,080	26.66
	Med	3.14	4.70	59.54	2,080	34.93
	Min	3.14	2.45	32.54	2,080	63.92
Juvenile Sex Offender	Max	2.50	6.73	83.26	2,080	24.98
	Med	2.50	4.48	56.26	2,080	36.97
	Min	2.50	2.90	37.3	2,080	55.76

Table 4: Adult Regular Probation Negative Terminations¹ and DOC Commitments

	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05
Technical violations	1,356	1,560	1,658	2,237
Commitment Rate	28.7%	26.2%	28.1%	25.4%
DOC Beds	389	409	466	568
Felony	414	555	571	879
Misdemeanors	325	365	389	699
Total New Crime Revocations	739	920	960	1578
Commitment Rate	44.0%	49.3%	48.6%	51.7%
DOC Beds	325	454	467	816
Total DOC Beds	714	862	932	1384
Success Rate	69.5%	67.0%	62.6%	63.3%
Caseloads	227	172	238	217

1. Absconders are excluded from the analysis of negative terminations and no assumption is made of their eventual disposition

Table 5: Juvenile Regular Probation Negative Terminations¹ and DYC Commitments

	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05
Technical violations	720	863	898	1002
Commitment Rate	38.5%	46.0%	45.0%	41.7%
DYC Beds	277	397	404	418
Felony	181	178	182	215
Misdemeanors	136	134	138	151
Total New Crime Revocations	317	312	320	366
Commitment Rate	44.0%	47.4%	55.3%	54.0%
DYC Beds	139	148	177	198
Total DYC Beds	417	545	581	615
Success Rate	73.0%	71.7%	68.8%	68.8%
Caseloads	79	76	86	68

1. Absconders are excluded from the analysis of negative terminations and no assumption is made of their eventual disposition

Need for Additional Human Resources/Information Technology Support

As the number of staff positions increase, a base level of certain support functions must be maintained. These functions include human resources and information technology.

National standards support the need for one computer support position for every 50 users. Over the years Judicial's ratio has slipped to 1:143. These positions solve hardware and software problems, update virus software, repair and install printers and other equipment.

Human resource positions are needed to recruit, classify, train, handle grievances, assist managers in discipline and terminations cases, and ensure compliance to all federal and state employment laws. As the number of staff increases, so does the human resources work. The national standard for HR positions to staff is 1:82. Judicial is currently at 1:500.

Over the past decade maintaining these ratios near reasonable standards has not been considered when requesting new staff. This has allowed necessary support for staff positions to suffer which subsequently minimizes the effective of additional resources. As a result, this year, the Branch has begun to identify and request the appropriate ratio of staff support in these two areas

to properly reflect the complete cost of staff resources. For every 50 staff requested, Judicial is requesting 1 regional technician and 0.50 human resources staff.

Available Alternatives

Alternative 1: Fund 55 Probation Officers and Staff

Alternative 2: No Budgetary Changes – Status Quo

Analytical Technique

A Cost-Benefit technique will be employed for this analysis

Assessment of the Alternatives

Alternative 1: Fund 55 Regular Probation Officers and Staff

This alternative would allow for sufficient resources to address the increased risk factors and case complexity of the regular probation cases. Maintaining a staffing level of 80% of full staffing would provide probation with sufficient staff to maintain the FY06 projected number of DOC/DYC commitments thereby providing a cost avoidance of approximately \$11.9 million to the state.

Calculations

Probation Officer Staff						
	Probation Officer II	Probation Track III Sup. I	Human Resources Specialist I	Computer Technician II	Secretary II	Total
	(P39/5)	(P51/7) (1:8)	(P46/1) (1:82)	(I43/1) (1:50)	(A20/2) (1:4.5)	
FTE	40.0	6.1	0.75	1.0	8.9	56.8
Mo Salary	4,143	6,142	4,051	3,866	2,276	
Annual Salary	1,988,640	450,516	36,459	46,392	243,077	2,765,084
PERA (10.15%/13.66%)	201,847	45,727	3,701	4,709	24,672	280,656
Medicare (1.45%)	28,835	6,532	529	673	3,525	40,094
TOTAL PS	2,219,322	502,775	40,689	51,774	271,274	3,085,834
Operating	60,000	9,169	1,125	1,500	4,450	76,244
Telephone	4,000	611	75	100	890	5,676
Capital Outlay	218,200	38,185	5,455	5,455	49,095	316,390
TOTAL	282,200	47,965	6,655	7,055	54,435	398,310
HLD (\$4284.24/FTE)	171,370	29,990	4,284	4,284	38,558	248,486
STD (0.155%)	3,082	698	57	72	377	4,286
TOTAL	174,452	30,688	4,341	4,356	38,935	252,772
TOTAL COST	2,675,974	581,428	51,685	63,185	364,644	3,736,916

Alternative 2: No Budgetary Changes – Status Quo

This alternative would continue the current caseload levels for regular adult and juvenile probation officers. No improvement in successful terminations could be expected and further decline is likely as probation officers will be supervising more complex high risk offenders for longer periods of time. Based on the analysis above, although the percentage increases are irregular, there continues to be an annual increase in the number of negative terminations resulting in a sentence to DOC or DYC.

Assuming that the total number of offenders will not increase significantly in FY2006 and FY2007 and based on the commitment figures from FY2002- 2005 and forecasting using exponential smoothing, the following are the number of projected DOC/DYC commitments for adult and juvenile probation in FY2006 and FY2007.

Table 6: Commitment Trend and Cost for Adult Probation

	FY02 (actual)	FY03 (actual)	FY04 (actual)	FY05 (actual)	FY06 (proj.)	FY07 (proj.)
DOC beds	714	862	932	1384	1581	1842
Cost @\$28,280/bed					\$44,710,680	\$52,091,760

Table 7: Commitment Trend and Cost for Juvenile Probation

	FY02 (actual)	FY03 (actual)	FY04 (actual)	FY05 (actual)	FY06 (proj.)	FY07 (proj.)
DYC beds	417	545	581	615	676	745
Cost @\$66,795/bed					\$42,153,420	\$49,762,275

Recommendation

Alternative 1: Fund 55 Regular Probation Officers and Staff

This page intentionally left blank

FY 2007 Change Request Judicial Branch

Decision Item Priority:	<u>13</u>
Tracking Number:	<u>113</u>
Long Bill Group/Division:	<u>Trial Courts</u>
Request Title:	<u>Language Interpreters</u>
Statutory Authority:	<u>Sections 13-90-113 and 13-90-114., C.R.S.</u>
Department Approval:	
Approval Date:	<u>November 15, 2005</u>

Schedule 6

	Fund	Actual FY05	Approp FY06	Base Req FY07	Change Req. FY07	Total Revised FY07 Request	Outyear FY08
Total All Line Items	Total	-	12,636,707	12,636,707	410,000	13,046,707	10,341,146
	FTE	-	25.0	25.0	-	-	-
	GF	-	12,101,707	12,101,707	410,000	12,511,707	9,806,146
	CF	-	535,000	535,000	-	535,000	535,000
Trial Courts Mandated Costs	Total	-	12,636,707	12,636,707	(2,295,561)	10,341,146	10,341,146
	FTE	-	25.0	25.0	(25.0)	-	-
	GF	-	12,101,707	12,101,707	(2,295,561)	9,806,146	9,806,146
	CF	-	535,000	535,000	-	535,000	535,000
Trial Courts Interpreters (new line item)	Total	-	-	-	2,705,561	2,705,561	-
	FTE	-	-	-	25.0	-	-
	GF	-	-	-	2,705,561	2,705,561	-
	CF	-	-	-	-	-	-
Letter Notation: None							
Cash or Federal Funds Source: N/A							
Forms Attached: Efficiency and Effectiveness <u>X</u>							

Efficiency and Effectiveness Analysis

Summary

This request is to increase funding for language interpreters by \$410,000 to cover the increased usage the courts and probation experienced in FY2005 and are projecting in FY2006. In addition, this request will break out the language interpreter costs from the mandated line item into a separate line item to better track and manage this growing need in the courts.

Problem or Opportunity

The Colorado trial courts serve a growing state population that has an expanding non-English speaking component. According to the 2000 census, the number of persons in Colorado with limited English proficiency (LEP) has grown dramatically (up 143% from the levels existing in 1990). The percentage of the population speaking Spanish as the primary language at home increased from 6.7% to 10.5% of Colorado's residents in 2000. This figure corresponds with the increase in the state's Hispanic population reported in the census which indicated that percentage

of residents identifying themselves as Hispanic grew from 12.03% to 17.74% of the Denver Metro Area population since 1990.¹

Language barriers and barriers erected by cultural misunderstanding can render participants in the judicial system virtually absent from their own court proceedings. In addition, they can result in misinterpretation of witness statements made to police or triers of fact during court proceedings and can deter minority litigants from the civil justice system as a forum for redress of grievances. These concerns coupled with the growth in the LEP population amplify the significance of court interpretation as a management issue for the trial courts, which are increasingly compelled to use language interpreters in court proceedings.

Laws that govern access to judicial proceedings in general are also interpreted to apply to language interpreter access. For example, the protections guaranteed in the U.S. Constitution, specifically the due process clause of the 14th Amendment as well as provisions of the 5th and 6th Amendments regarding admissibility of criminal confessions and a criminal defendant's right to confront witnesses are deemed to apply as they concern the abilities of non-English speakers to understand and fully participate in court proceedings.

Based on interpretation of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, and other federal regulations prohibiting discrimination, the United States Department of Justice (DOJ) developed a four-factor analysis to determine the steps towards providing meaningful access to LEP individuals. The four factors to be considered in setting priorities, determining when language assistance might be required to ensure meaningful access, and in identifying cost-effective measures to address language access needs are:

- The number or proportion of LEP persons in the eligible service population;
- The frequency with which LEP individuals come into contact with the program;
- The importance of the program or activity to the LEP person (including the consequences of lack of language services or inadequate interpretation/translation); and
- The resources available to the courts and the costs involved.

In light of these legal and practical considerations, the courts must appoint interpreters to properly administer justice. Further, failure to appoint interpreters as required increases the chances of appeal, thus driving additional system costs. In determining the types of cases in which interpreter services are warranted, DOJ guidance indicates that the greater the possible consequences of the court activity to the LEP individual, the more likely the language services are needed.

At the present time DOJ has not provided a clear definition of the types of cases where interpreter services are required to be provided. The Branch is anticipating further guidance from DOJ in the near future, and as a result, may need to expand the types of cases where interpreter services are provided. At this present time, however, the impact of this decision on the future cost of the program is unknown.

¹ The census data indicates that there has also been growth, although not as large, in persons speaking Asian and other non-English languages.

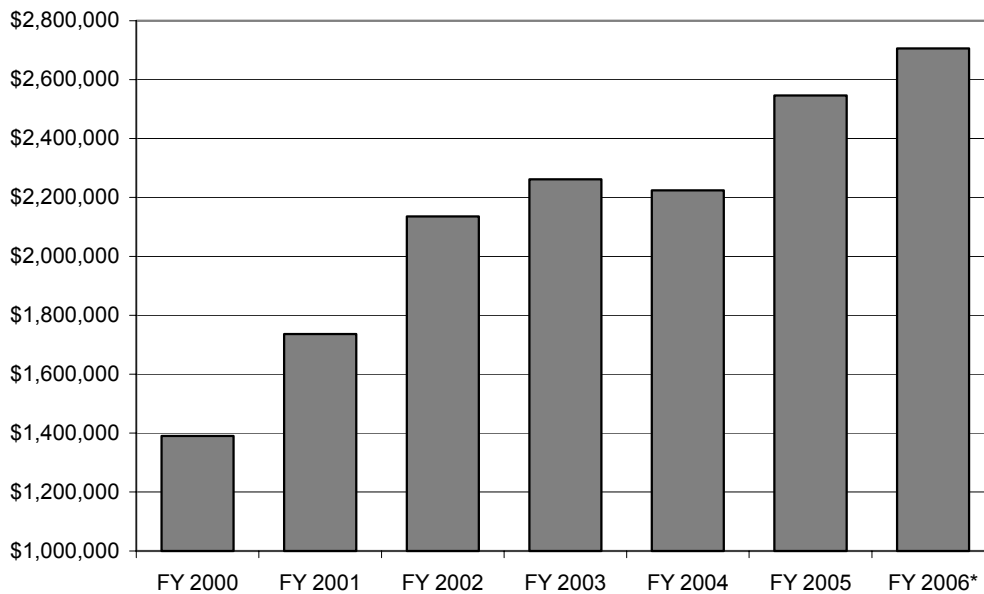
In response to the increased need for interpretive services based on caseload and population growth, the courts are working diligently to streamline court processes and consolidate dockets to reduce the number of separate appearances where interpreters are required. Despite these efforts, the trial courts incurred expenses of \$250,000 in excess of the available funds in fiscal year 2005 to provide for foreign language interpreters in court proceedings. This increase in expenses was due to an increase in trial court caseload combined with the increase in the number of LEP persons appearing before the state’s trial courts. In short, the caseload and population served have substantially surpassed the current level of resources.

Language Interpreter Mandated Costs by Fiscal Year:

	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006*
Cost of Program	\$1,390,769	\$1,736,343	\$2,135,898	\$2,261,106	\$2,224,287	\$2,545,831	\$2,705,831
Change from Previous Year	\$0	\$345,574	\$399,555	\$125,208	-\$36,818	\$321,544	\$160,000
Percent Change	0.00%	24.85%	23.01%	5.86%	-1.63%	14.46%	6.28%

*Estimate

Language Interpreter Costs by Fiscal Year



As indicated in the chart above actual costs associated with this program increased by approximately 83% since FY 2000, rising over fourteen percent in the last year alone. In FY 2006, the costs of language interpreter services are anticipated to be \$410,000 higher than the mandated costs appropriation that was designated to cover this program. Due to the escalation of costs and need for language interpreters in the state’s trial courts, now costing over \$2.7 million annually, separating the budget for this program apart from mandated costs into its own line item would appear to be prudent. This would allow for the development of better tracking and expense monitoring in order to promote improved reporting accountability for language interpreter expenses.

This page intentionally left blank

**FY 2007 Change Request
Judicial Branch**

Decision Item Priority:	<u>14</u>
Tracking Number:	<u>114</u>
Long Bill Group/Division:	<u>IIS</u>
Request Title:	<u>Network Enhancements</u>
Statutory Authority:	<u>Section 13-3-104, C.R.S</u>
Department Approval:	
Approval Date:	<u>November 15, 2005</u>

Schedule 6

	Fund	Actual FY05	Approp FY06	Base Req FY07	Change Req. FY07	Total Revised FY07 Request	Outyear FY08
Total All Line Items	Total	1,959,710	1,960,000	1,960,000	188,312	2,148,312	2,148,312
	FTE	-	-	-	-	-	-
	GF	309,710	310,000	310,000	73,392	383,392	383,392
	CF	1,650,000	1,650,000	1,650,000	114,920	1,764,920	1,764,920
	CFE	-	-	-	-	-	-
	FF	-	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated Information Services							
Telecommunications Expense	Total	309,710	310,000	310,000	73,392	383,392	383,392
	GF	309,710	310,000	310,000	73,392	383,392	383,392
	CF	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hardware Replacement	Total	1,650,000	1,650,000	1,650,000	114,920	1,764,920	1,764,920
	GF	-	-	-	-	-	-
	CF	1,650,000	1,650,000	1,650,000	114,920	1,764,920	1,764,920
Letter Notation: None							
Cash or Federal Funds Source: Various Sources of Cash							
Forms Attached: Efficiency and Effectiveness <u>X</u>							

Efficiency and Effectiveness Analysis

Summary

Bandwidth demands on the Judicial Branch network have continued to increase over the past several years. The software applications have increased considerably over the past ten years. In addition, use of the Internet for research purposes, electronic filing, and online training opportunities have taxed the network. Bandwidth has further eroded due to video conferencing among the courts and other departments and agencies, and providing a graphical user interface on the court and probation case management system (i.e., ICON/Eclipse). What was once a network of 105 locations with 64k circuits has already expanded to over 100 circuits with T1 connectivity. In order to maintain the increased functionality offered Judicial Branch employees and a user response time of under three seconds, the Branch will need to further increase bandwidth over the upcoming years. In order to maintain acceptable user response time and

employee efficiencies using deployed technologies, this proposal will be to increase 17 locations across the state to 3mb circuits (the functional equivalent of T3 bandwidth) during FY07.

Problem or Opportunity

The judicial branch's IIS division continually monitors performance of the network to ensure that functionality remains in line with user needs and system performance is optimally configured. Performance statistics for a number of locations throughout the state indicate that usage is presently exceeding the acceptable number of bits per second; thus, affecting overall circuit utilization. When performance in this area is compromised, slower response times for court and probation staff result, and employees become less efficient.

The Colorado Judicial Branch has become dependent on its ICON/Eclipse case management system which integrates with applications from other agencies and departments. Due to its enhanced capabilities that link court, probation and financial data, this system has been a critical mechanism in maintaining service levels to the public while the Branch endured staffing cutbacks and increased workload. The system interfaces with other departments, thus improving public safety with the timely transmission of data, and has further reduced data entry requirements significantly in other agencies.

One consequence of the reduction in redundant data entry that has resulted from Judicial's integrated platform is that one delay in data entry can have a domino effect on other functions. Thus slow system response inhibits the ability of court staff to perform priority functions and accordingly, decreases the level of customer service the branch can provide. For example, when staff must wait on the system, data entry is delayed in courtrooms handling high-volume traffic or criminal dockets, corresponding delays will occur with collection investigators to set up payment plans, with clerk's office staff to accept payments, and depending on the type of case with probation staff's ability to intake offenders. Beyond the judicial branch, these delays can impact staff at other agencies as well, who are dependent on the transmission of data recorded by judicial staff.

Unacceptable response times due to deficient circuit capabilities are currently hampering the Branch’s operations in the following seventeen locations:

Judicial District	County	Location
1st Judicial District	Jefferson	Probation
2nd Judicial District	Denver	Probation
4th Judicial District	El Paso	Probation
7th Judicial District	Montrose	Court/Probation
8th Judicial District	Larimer	Courts
9th Judicial District	Garfield /Glenwood Springs	Courts
10th Judicial District	Pueblo	Courts
11th Judicial District	Fremont	Courts
13th Judicial District	Logan	Courts
17th Judicial District	Broomfield	Court/Probation
17th Judicial District	Adams/Northglenn	Probation
18th Judicial District	Douglas	Court/Probation
18th Judicial District	Arapahoe/Littleton	Courts
19th Judicial District	Weld	Courts
19th Judicial District	Weld	Probation
20th Judicial District	Boulder	Court
21st Judicial District	Mesa	Court

In order to correct network performance issues in these locations, and allow the branch to maintain timely operations and customer service, additional bandwidth is essential.

Available Alternatives

The Branch has identified three alternatives related to the need for additional bandwidth on its circuits:

1. Provide additional bandwidth
2. Provide no additional bandwidth and reduce functionality
3. Provide additional bandwidth over multiple years

Alternative 1: Provide Additional Bandwidth

Under this alternative the Branch requests full funding for upgrades necessary in all seventeen locations to bring the number of bits per second and the resulting network response times to acceptable levels.

Providing additional bandwidth in these locations would include increasing monthly circuit costs for each location to get an additional T1 line, and a one time expense for each location that would fund new routers/switches and corresponding installation charges.

Cost Estimate Alternative 1:

Circuit costs per location in the following area codes (303,720, and 970) will increase by \$336 per month. Due to the MNT lines that serve the 719 area code, circuit costs per location will need to increase by \$538 per month.

One time costs for hardware upgrades (routers/switches) will be approximately \$5,000 per location, with an additional expense of \$1,760 per location for installation.

Location	Annual Circuit Costs	Hardware	Installation
Jefferson Probation	\$ 4,032	\$ 5,000	\$ 1,760
Denver Probation	\$ 4,032	\$ 5,000	\$ 1,760
El Paso Probation	\$ 6,456	\$ 5,000	\$ 1,760
Montrose Court/Probation	\$ 4,032	\$ 5,000	\$ 1,760
Larimer Courts	\$ 4,032	\$ 5,000	\$ 1,760
Garfield /Glenwood Springs Courts	\$ 4,032	\$ 5,000	\$ 1,760
Pueblo Courts	\$ 6,456	\$ 5,000	\$ 1,760
Fremont Courts	\$ 4,032	\$ 5,000	\$ 1,760
Logan Courts	\$ 4,032	\$ 5,000	\$ 1,760
Broomfield Court/Probation	\$ 4,032	\$ 5,000	\$ 1,760
Adams/Northglenn Probation	\$ 4,032	\$ 5,000	\$ 1,760
Douglas Court/Probation	\$ 4,032	\$ 5,000	\$ 1,760
Arapahoe/Littleton Courts	\$ 4,032	\$ 5,000	\$ 1,760
Weld Courts	\$ 4,032	\$ 5,000	\$ 1,760
Weld Probation	\$ 4,032	\$ 5,000	\$ 1,760
Boulder Court	\$ 4,032	\$ 5,000	\$ 1,760
Mesa Court	\$ 4,032	\$ 5,000	\$ 1,760
Total	\$73,392	\$85,000	\$29,920

Therefore, the total cost in FY 2007 would be \$188,852.

Alternative 2: Provide Additional Bandwidth Over Multiple Years

This alternative would implement additional bandwidth over several years. The most highly used circuits will be upgraded first, and additional circuits will be brought on as resources are made available. Those circuits that cannot be upgraded immediately, will have their functionality prioritized as described in Alternative #3.

Cost Estimate Alternative 2:

Location	Annual Circuit Costs	Hardware	Installation
El Paso Probation	\$ 6,456	\$ 5,000	\$ 1,760
Larimer Courts	\$ 4,032	\$ 5,000	\$ 1,760
Pueblo Courts	\$ 6,456	\$ 5,000	\$ 1,760
Adams/Northglenn Probation	\$ 4,032	\$ 5,000	\$ 1,760
Douglas Court/Probation	\$ 4,032	\$ 5,000	\$ 1,760
Arapahoe/Littleton Courts	\$ 4,032	\$ 5,000	\$ 1,760
Weld Courts	\$ 4,032	\$ 5,000	\$ 1,760
Weld Probation	\$ 4,032	\$ 5,000	\$ 1,760
Boulder Court	\$ 4,032	\$ 5,000	\$ 1,760
Total	\$41,136	\$45,000	\$15,840

The total cost for the seven prioritized locations in FY 2007 would be \$101,976, with the balance of the locations being upgraded in FY 2008.

Alternative 3: Provide No Additional Bandwidth and Reduce Functionality

This alternative would implement a plan that prioritizes functionality. For example, it might say that the #1 priority is access to ICON/Eclipse (the case management system); #2 priority is e-mail; #3 priority is CICJIS connectivity; #4 priority is video conferencing; #5 priority is Internet based learning; etc. A committee will then determine what functionality will have to be abandoned in what circuits in order to maintain acceptable user response times for the highest priority functionality.

Recommendation

The Judicial Branch recommends Alternative 1 as the most effective way to handle its data management needs in a timely, effective manner and to provide the best assurance of public safety and ongoing customer service to the public.

This page intentionally left blank

**FY 2007 Change Request
Judicial Branch**

Decision Item Priority:	<u>15</u>
Tracking Number:	<u>115</u>
Long Bill Group/Division:	<u>Integrated Information Services</u>
Request Title:	<u>Information System Specialists</u>
Statutory Authority:	<u>Section 13-3-104, C.R.S</u>
Department Approval:	
Approval Date:	<u>November 15, 2005</u>

Schedule 6

	Fund	Actual FY05	Approp FY06	Base Req FY07	Change Req. FY07	Total Revised FY07 Request	Outyear FY08
Total All Line Items	Total	2,981,943	3,237,828	3,318,068	108,264	3,426,332	3,415,422
	FTE	39.2	42.8	42.8	2.0	44.8	44.8
	GF	2,744,268	2,968,828	3,049,068	108,264	3,157,332	3,146,422
	CF	50,000	269,000	269,000	-	269,000	269,000
	CFE	-	-	-	-	-	-
	FF	187,676	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated Information Services							
Personal Services							
	Total	2,832,351	3,015,174	3,095,414	96,154	3,191,568	3,191,568
	FTE	39.2	42.8	42.8	2.0	44.8	44.8
	GF	2,644,676	2,796,174	2,876,414	96,154	2,972,568	2,972,568
	CF	-	219,000	219,000	-	219,000	219,000
	FF	187,676	-	-	-	-	-
Operating Expenses							
	Total	149,592	222,654	222,654	1,200	223,854	223,854
	GF	99,592	172,654	172,654	1,200	173,854	173,854
	CF	50,000	50,000	50,000	-	50,000	50,000
Capital Outlay							
	Total	-	-	-	10,910	10,910	-
	GF	-	-	-	10,910	10,910	-
	CF	-	-	-	-	-	-

Letter Notation: None

Cash or Federal Funds Source:

Forms Attached: Efficiency and Effectiveness X

Efficiency and Effectiveness Analysis

Summary

Over the past ten years, the Judicial Branch has incrementally increased the deployment of various technologies that have assisted the Branch in coping with increasing workloads and decreasing staffing levels. These technologies have included e-mail, case management systems, jury management systems, financial systems, integrated justice systems, public access systems, and e-filing applications. Increased hardware deployment to support these applications has ranged from desktop PC's, to laptops to tablets, scanners, and multi-function devices. Judicial staff, from administrators, clerks, and probation officers to judges, have all indicated that they need more concentrated and prolonged efforts at training them on how to most effectively utilize those tools. This will require two additional information system specialists FTE. This request becomes particularly important at a time when the Branch is in the process of losing long term, highly skilled and qualified employees.

Problem or Opportunity

The Judicial Branch has implemented numerous technologies to help it cope with limited staffing and increasing demands. These technologies have included: e-mail; court case management applications; probation case management applications; financial management applications; jury management software; Microsoft Office applications; data warehouse querying capabilities; integrated justice applications and data transfers with other departments; automated leave systems; remote access technologies; electronic staff monitoring boards; and an electronic filing application. In addition to the volume of new technologies designed to improve staff efficiencies, these technologies have been developed and deployed in rapid succession for over 3,300 user IDs. The scope and magnitude of the deployments have begun to erode the level of user support within the Branch.

The support issues that have developed involve deployment training; enhancement training; fix training; help desk support (i.e., over 4,000 reported software issues each year); identifying best business practice use of technologies; development of training materials which include online training and hard copy manuals/cheat sheets; learning from the training and deployment to design system enhancement specifications; and testing software application fixes and enhancements. All of the functions mentioned above are supported by Branch positions called Information System Specialists. There are currently seven Information System Specialists to support 3,300 users, a variety of software applications; these positions face a continuing thirst for the development and deployment of more technologies from judicial staff to help them cope with increasing customer demands. Information System Specialists are also instrumental in retraining existing staff to migrate from what was a paper based system to a more automated system (e.g., re-tooling staff from being file room clerks to managing an electronic filing).

In addition to these challenges, Judicial is facing the loss of long time highly qualified employees and managers over the next 4 years. In 2004, 29% of the Branch's current managers were eligible for retirement; by 2009 that figure will grow to 45%. This loss of senior level employees, while reducing costs, results in the loss of institutional memory, and reduced

efficiency, quality and leadership. To avoid major turmoil during these dramatic changes in the workforce, the Branch must plan for this loss with increased training and staff development in the courts and probation.

Available Alternatives

The Branch has identified three alternatives related to the need for additional Information System Specialists:

1. Provide More Information System Specialists
2. Outsource training, help desk, analysts, testing
3. Provide no additional staff.

Alternative 1: Provide More Information System Specialists

In this scenario, the Judicial Branch would hire two FTE to serve as two new Information System Specialists. These additional staff would engage in activities designed to support software applications used by the Branch, and would assist in the design, deployment and enhancement of such software applications. They would prepare training materials and conduct systematic technology related educational forums around the State. They would also be instrumental in the identification of best practices in utilizing technology, and would also serve in staffing the software help desk.

Costs for Alternative 1:

Alternative 1		
	Information Systems Specialist I	Total FY07
Grade/Step	<i>140/1</i>	
Monthly Salary	3,590	
Annual Salary	43,080	
FTE	<i>2.00</i>	<i>2.00</i>
Total Base Salary	86,160	86,160
PERA Rate	<i>10.15%</i>	
PERA Cost	8,745	8,745
Medicare (1.45%)	1,249	1,249
Total Personal Services	96,154	96,154
Operating		
Staff (\$600/FTE)	1,200	1,200
Total Operating	1,200	1,200
Capital		
Staff (\$5455/FTE)	10,910	10,910
Total Capital	10,910	10,910
Total		108,264

Alternative 2: Outsource Training, Help Desk, System Analysis and Testing.

In the absence of being staffed to adequately support development, deployment and enhancement of software applications, the Branch could outsource these functions. Outsourcing these functions, however, would double to triple the costs, requiring extensive training for the outsourced organization on the business practices supported by these applications, and most importantly delegate these important business functions to an organization not familiar with the business of the courts or probation. The Judicial Branch has been incredibly successful at the design, deployment and enhancement of software applications critical to its business, by hiring staff who have served in the courts and probation departments throughout Colorado and understand the business. They are best able to answer business related questions by the customers.

Alternative 3: Provide no Additional Information System Specialist.

This alternative would leave staffing levels the same. There would be no additional capacity for the Branch to support current and additional applications. Systematic trainings have not occurred for the last three years during important deployments and CMS enhancements, and no systematic trainings could be scheduled at the current staffing levels. A top concern of district administrators, chief judges and chief probation officers regarding a need for more support would go unsatisfied, and effective use of these new technologies would go unrealized.

Recommendation

The Judicial Branch is recommending alternative 1. The two new FTE Information System Specialists would fill a void that has been apparent for the last several years, and will help to prepare the Branch for future technology deployments. These positions will be well versed in the business of the courts and probation, will take ownership of the applications by helping to design, deploy and enhance these software applications. Most importantly they will allow the Branch to fully utilize and take advantage of the technologies that are currently deployed. This will help to maximize staff efficiencies.

**FY 2007 Change Request
Judicial Branch**

Decision Item Priority:	<u>16</u>
Tracking Number:	<u>116</u>
Long Bill Group/Division:	<u>Administrative Special Purpose</u>
Request Title:	<u>Collections Investigators</u>
Statutory Authority:	<u>Sections 16-11-101.6(2); 16-18.5-104; 16-18.5-105; and 18-1.3-401(1)(a)(III)(C)</u>
Department Approval:	
Approval Date:	<u>November 15, 2005</u>

Schedule 6

	Fund	Actual FY05	Approp FY06	Base Req FY07	Change Req. FY07	Total Revised FY07 Request
Total All Line Items	Total	3,320,480	3,278,426	3,781,258	691,230	4,472,488
	FTE	69.2	69.2	69.2	15.0	84.2
	CF	2,878,167	2,757,193	3,260,025	691,230	3,951,255
	CFX	442,313	521,233	521,233	-	521,233
Special Purpose: Collections Investigators	Total	3,320,480	3,278,426	3,358,069	691,230	4,049,299
	FTE	59.8	69.2	69.2	15.0	84.2
	CF	2,878,167	2,757,193	2,836,836	691,230	3,528,066
	CFX	442,313	521,233	521,233	-	521,233
Letter Notation: None						
Cash or Federal Funds Source: Judicial Collection Enhancement Fund						
Forms Attached: Efficiency and Effectiveness <u>X</u>						

Efficiency and Effectiveness Analysis

Summary of Requested Alternative:

The Judicial Branch requests that the Joint Budget Committee approve the funding of 15 FTE Collections Investigators in FY 2007.

I. Problem or Opportunity Definition

Through expanded use of Collections Investigators (CIs), the State of Colorado has an opportunity to both avert criminal justice system costs and strengthen collections for the General Fund, Restitution, Victim Program Funds, Offender Services Fund, Drug Offender Surcharge Fund, and numerous other funds established by the General Assembly to support law enforcement and criminal justice related programs. Significant increases in the number of cases requiring collection action have made it difficult to provide the level of services necessary to maximize recoveries of fines, fees, and restitution. This decision item is

intended to address this dilemma, and to avoid potential lost revenues through broadened utilization of the various statutory collection tools and methods available to CIs and the courts.

Background:

Over the years, the General Assembly has implemented various criminal justice related funding mechanisms that place the cost burden of criminal activity on offenders, rather than the general public. As such, those convicted of crimes are held accountable not only for the social implications of their actions, but *also the financial impacts*. Below are just a few examples from Fiscal Year 2005:

- Offenders paid approximately \$43 million as direct repayments to victims they had harmed and to programs designed to assist victims and witnesses of crime.
- \$2.1 million was paid by offenders into the Law Enforcement Assistant Fund, much of which goes to combat and deter drunk driving in local communities throughout Colorado (e.g., “Heat is On” sobriety check-point programs.)
- Approximately \$7.1 million in probation supervision costs were collected from offenders.
- Those convicted of drug law violations paid \$3.6 million in drug offender surcharges, which went back into the system for drug abuse treatment, monitoring, and prevention purposes.
- Under the CI program’s tax refund intercept project, over \$3 million was intercepted from approximately 25,000 offenders’ state income tax refunds in 2005.

In total, over \$94 million was recouped from offenders in Fiscal Year 2005. The use of CIs has been key to achieving this level of success due to the investigators’ localized efforts and immediate intervention after sentencing.

The Colorado Judicial Branch’s Collections Program is a solid, nationally recognized model. Since the program’s inception in 1988, the Branch, with the support of the General Assembly, has been grooming the program in terms of both operational *and* fiscal efficiency. Statutes such as those dealing with attaching defendants’ wages, intercepting their state income tax refunds, and offsetting their lottery winnings and unclaimed property, have been enacted to provide a streamlined, effective collection process for the CI program. This, as further discussed below, has promoted not only an effective, but also an *economical* approach to dealing with fine and restitution enforcement. In addition, the Branch has embraced a *multifaceted* approach, not relying solely on internal efforts, but also using private collection services. Functional studies have been conducted, and those aspects of collections that can be outsourced to private agencies have been identified. Every judicial district throughout Colorado has instituted a partnership with a private firm to further augment collections.

The guiding principles behind the Branch’s approach include the following:

- Offenders must be held accountable for their actions including fulfillment of the financial aspects of their sentences;
- The integrity of the court is weakened when offenders do not pay their fines and restitution;
- Victims and the public are restored through the prompt collection of fines and restitution;
- A comprehensive, consistently applied approach is imperative to ensure maximum compliance and enforcement of payment orders;
- The collections program will serve the public well through guidance under its mission statement: “To administer, enforce and collect all restitution, fines and costs ordered by the court by implementing assertive collection techniques with professionalism and integrity.”

II. Available Alternatives (Descriptions)

The Branch has identified the following alternatives:

1. 15.0 FTE Collections Investigators
2. No Change in Funding and Services

(For Assessment of Alternatives, see Part IV.)

Alternative 1: 15.0 FTE Collections Investigators:

Alternative 1 centers on addressing the deficiency in staff needed to perform the critical, core collection functions on all cases where action is needed, and provides for an additional 15.0 FTE to remedy this issue. CIs in the districts are spread extremely thin, attempting to manage nearly 170,000 offenders requesting partial payment arrangements with only about 1.0 FTE per county, on average. Under these circumstances, core functions cannot be fully executed across the spectrum of cases where they are required, and revenues are being lost.

The core collection functions can be summarized into the following components: a) Up-front financial investigation and immediate collection action upon sentencing; and b) Monitoring and enforcement of payment plans. Alternative 1 of this Decision Item would provide enforcement services for all traffic, misdemeanor, criminal, and juvenile delinquency fine, cost, and restitution orders that are currently minimally or not pursued. Approximately 31,000 cases will be impacted statewide, resulting in the FTE need of 15.0 (\$691,230 cash funds.) Providing the necessary coverage for these cases is seen as critical to supporting the Branch’s objectives around fine and restitution enforcement, and striving toward the overarching goal of upholding the integrity of the judicial system.

Alternative 2: No Change in Funding and Services:

This alternative provides for no changes in funding and services. Under this scenario, no funding is available to address the needs relative to improving the Branch’s ability to manage all collection cases in a consistent manner and further strengthen fine and restitution enforcement. To be successful, a consistent level of services needs to be provided across counties and across case types. Without expansion of services, the State will not fully realize the revenue benefits and

numerous other gains that are achieved through holding offenders accountable for payment of their court imposed financial obligations. The result of no change would be that viable sources of revenue for state programs and reimbursements for victims will be untapped resulting in potential lost revenues.

III. Analytical Technique

The analytical technique for examining these alternatives will be a Qualitative Benefit-Cost Analysis, which provides a means to assess both the monetized, quantitative benefits as well as the outcomes that are more qualitative in nature.

IV. Assessment of Alternatives

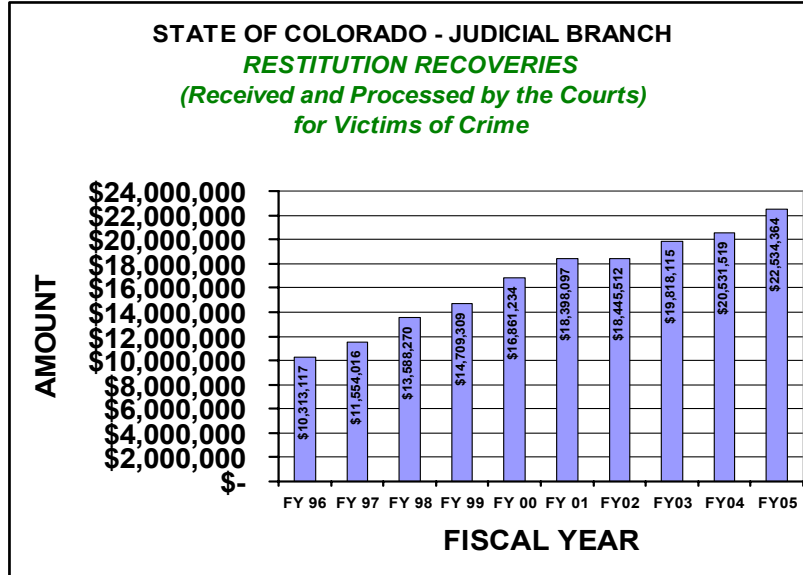
1. 15.0 FTE Collections Investigators

Quantitative Assessment: Alternative 1 would provide for additional CIs to appropriately cover the statewide caseload. The premise and concept of assigning CIs to perform collection functions in the courts is time tested and sound. Analyses have shown that upon implementing a CI position to work cases previously lacking services, collections increased on average eight times the cost of the position.

Dollars recouped from offenders go back to the General Fund, Restitution, Statewide Victims Compensation and Assistance Programs, Highway User's Trust Fund, Law Enforcement Assistance Fund, Drug Offender Surcharge and Offender Services Funds, and numerous other important Colorado programs that rely on cash revenues collected from offenders.

The chart below highlights recoveries over a ten year period for a group of important stakeholders in the judicial process: victims of crime. Restitution for victims comprises twenty-four percent of total dollars CIs collect from offenders. The collection increases shown are *not* simply a result of increased case volume. In the ten years shown, case filings for those cases which the CIs collect¹ increased 10% compared to the collection increase during the same period of 118%. The availability and use of CIs allows the courts to implement legislatively authorized collection tools on an ongoing basis to strengthen collections.

¹ Criminal (felony), Juvenile Delinquency, Traffic Offenses & Infractions, Misdemeanors



[Based on FY03-05 analysis, approx. 7% collected through DOC and ComCor]

Cases that go through the judicial system without being assigned to a CI receive little, if any, enforcement efforts. Offenders routinely fail to pay as ordered by the court, and judges and their clerks do not have the time to set up payment plans and act as collectors, nor is it cost-beneficial for them to do so. Past analyses have shown that the cost of a judge and clerk establishing payment plans is nearly four times the cost of a CI doing it.

Over the years, the General Assembly has enacted legislation establishing and strengthening collection tools for the courts and CIs. It has become clear that having an adequate number of CIs to implement these tools is critical to putting force behind the legislation. For example, statutes provide that the CIs may attach the wages of defendants failing to comply with payment schedules (Section 16-11-101.6(4), C.R.S. and 16-18.5-105(3), C.R.S.). Approximately 27,000 attachments were issued by CIs in FY 05, and at least that same number is expected for FY 06. Such attachments yielded collections of an estimated \$7 million last fiscal year.

Attachments Issued	Estimated Collected Per Attachment	Total Collected Through Attachments
27,000	\$260	\$7,020,000

The CIs' use of authorized tools not only increases recoveries, but also avoids costs and workload burdens elsewhere in the system. Such costs include those associated with issuing bench warrants and arresting defendants for failure to pay, and the costs of holding court hearings to address the issue of non-payment.

Qualitative Assessment: Alternative 1 (additional CIs) provides for increased quality of services in a variety of areas through expanded use of CIs, including the following:

- 1) Increased Offender Accountability – The integrity and credibility of the state’s judicial system is called into question whenever court orders go unenforced. The CIs in Colorado’s courts and probation departments fulfill the critical role of enforcing the financial orders in criminal sentences. Trained as specialists in collections, CIs afford the state the ability to fine offenders and order restitution knowing that the responsible parties will be held accountable. Alternative 1 is intended to address the dilemma of providing a consistent level of collection services with an ever increasing caseload volume. Since Fiscal Year 2003, the number of cases requiring CI intervention has grown by 22% (an additional 30,800 cases). With such an elevated volume of cases to monitor, CIs are struggling to ensure that all delinquencies are receiving the proper attention. This struggle is leading to inefficiencies within the collection process and recovery opportunities being lost.
- 2) Increased Victim Restoration – Approximately forty-six percent of the total dollars recovered from offenders are passed on as reimbursements to victims for losses resulting from crime or as funds earmarked for special programs designed to provide relief and counseling for victims and witnesses. Victims look to the courts to ensure that orders for restitution translate into offenders making diligent efforts to repay those whom they have harmed. The CIs are diligent in this endeavor on two fronts, by first establishing stringent yet realistic repayment schedules to avert future collection problems; and secondly by executing effective remedies as provided for in Article 18.5, Title 16, C.R.S., when instances of non-payment do occur. Colorado’s statewide CI program excels in this area. During 2005, Colorado was selected from across the country to share its practices at the National Center for Victims of Crime (NCVC) national conference, and again at the Michigan crime victims’ rights conference.
- 3) Improved Fine and Restitution Management – The CIs proposed in Alternative 1 would be integrated into the established statewide CI program. This program continues to provide a solid operational structure and foundation for the effective management of fines and restitution, including the following aspects:
 - Consistent strategies and collection methods across counties, with flexibility to address local needs;
 - Fully integrated, statewide collections system within ICON (Integrated Colorado Online Network);
 - Standardized format for criminal wage attachments, which streamlines procedures for both the employers and the courts;

- Consistent payment expectations communicated to offenders across jurisdictional lines;
 - Training, procedural, and technical support on judicial collection matters;
 - Uniform processes for preparing and placing accounts with private collection agencies;
 - Offsets against unclaimed property, lottery winnings, and state income tax refunds have lead to offenders not being unjustly enriched and has made victims whole sooner.
- 4) Higher Quality Information – Successful enforcement of payment orders hinges on the ability to carefully screen persons requesting deferred payments and documenting employment and other financial information to use in the event stronger collection remedies are later required. In the absence of CIs, payment schedules are often baseless, established hastily, and do not reflect the shortest possible repayment period. Alternative 1 provides CIs to perform the important screening and financial evaluation function on cases not currently serviced.
- 5) Improved Service to the Public - The CI offices provide specific, localized contact points for dealing with all issues concerning the collection of an offender’s account. This specialization gives a variety of entities greater access to government and reduces “red tape” when there are inquiries pertaining to an offender’s payment schedule, collection action taken, employment and address updates, etc. Persons routinely accessing the CI offices include victims, victim advocates, probation officers, judges, district attorneys, defendants, private attorneys, public defenders, and court clerks. In addition, the CIs serve as the primary on-site liaisons for the private collection agencies with which the Judicial Department contracts. Absent the CIs, there would be no single point of contact for collection matters, and inquiries would have to be routed throughout the judicial system, thus adding delays and frustration to the public.

2. No Change in Funding and Services

Quantitative Assessment: Alternative 2 provides for no change in the level of funding. The result of no change would be that viable sources of revenue for state programs and reimbursements for victims will be untapped. While it is impossible to predict the actual loss in recoveries, there will be approximately 31,000 cases (and growing) which the CIs must continue to attempt to absorb within their current work schedules, thus degrading the level of attention and service to all of the cases referred to them for collection action. The alternative previously mentioned provides the mechanism to avoid this problem by further using the monies from the Judicial Collection Enhancement Fund, which was established by the General Assembly to enforce collections.

Qualitative Assessment: Under this option, criminal cases going through the judicial system will receive a significantly lower level of

collection effort (or no effort). In not pursuing enhanced services such as those described in Alternative 1, the state fails to gain the benefits which have been enumerated. Some of the negative impacts, from a qualitative standpoint, would include:

- Inconsistent Levels of Enforcement: Without complete coverage of cases, offenders who owe fines and restitution in cases not serviced by CIs will have less stringent payment requirements imposed.
- Decreased Service to Victims: Many victims seeking restitution will receive little or no assistance recovering losses.
- Reduced Resources to Judges: Numerous judges will not have access to critical resources by which to collect from defendants sentenced in their court.
- Inadequate Offender Information Obtained: Cases not referred to a CI typically lack vital offender financial information crucial to establishing appropriate repayment schedules and pursuing collection of delinquent accounts.
- Underutilization of Collection Tools: The Colorado Legislature has, over the years, enacted a wide array of statutes providing tools and mechanisms to encourage prompt payment of fines and restitution and to enforce compliance with payment schedules. The experts in the use of these tools, the CIs, must be funded and available at a level that allows the state to achieve a greater benefit from existing procedures and processes.

V. Assumptions and Calculations

30,766 = Statewide collection case increase since Fiscal Year 2003 (the last time additional FTE was received)

1.0 FTE CI is required for 2,040 investigations per year. The need associated with the above case increase is 15.0 FTE.

Collections Investigators	FY 2007	FY 2008
Salary	\$36,096	\$36,096
PERA (10.15%)	\$3,664	\$3,664
Medicare (1.45%)	\$523	\$523
Subtotal Personal Services	\$40,283	\$40,283
FTE	15.0	15.0
Total Personal Services	\$604,245	\$604,245
Operating (\$1,500 per FTE)	\$22,500	\$22,500
Capital Outlay (\$4,299 per FTE)	\$64,485	0
Total	\$691,230	\$626,745
Benefits (non-add)		
HLD (\$4,284/FTE)	\$64,260	\$64,260
STD (0.155%)	\$840	\$840

VI. Recommendation

The recommended alternative is number 1, the addition of 15.0 FTE Collections Investigators funded through the cash funds specifically earmarked in statute to enhance court collections (Judicial Collection Enhancement Fund). It is the Branch's position that the greatest needs at this time can best be addressed through providing the additional CIs.

This page intentionally left blank

**FY 2007 Change Request
Judicial Branch**

Decision Item Priority:	<u>17</u>
Tracking Number:	<u>117</u>
Long Bill Group/Division:	<u>Courts Administration, Administrative Special Purpose</u>
Request Title:	<u>Leased Space Rent Increase</u>
Statutory Authority:	<u>Section 13-3-105 C.R.S.</u>
Department Approval:	
Approval Date:	<u>November 15, 2005</u>

Schedule 6

	Fund	Actual FY05	Approp FY06	Base Req FY07	Change Req. FY07	Total Revised FY07 Request	Outyear FY08
Total All Line Items	Total	4,723,353	4,594,137	5,573,426	44,473	5,601,140	5,601,140
	FTE	-	55.0	55.0	-	55.0	55.0
	GF	4,177,644	3,675,989	3,704,120	20,517	3,724,637	3,724,637
	CF	545,709	915,534	928,994	12,998	941,992	941,992
	CFE	544,539	905,378	929,977	10,958	934,511	934,511
	FF	-	2,614	10,335	-	-	-
Courts Administration							
Administration							
Personal Services	Total	4,181,531	4,029,916	4,080,937	-	4,080,937	4,080,937
	FTE		55.0	55.0		55.0	55.0
	GF	3,646,967	3,129,253	3,157,384	(10,958)	3,146,426	3,146,426
	CF					-	-
	CFE	534,564	900,663	923,553	10,958	934,511	934,511
	FF					-	-
Statewide Indirect Cost Assessment	Total	58,924	59,347	122,003	-	105,244	105,244
	GF					-	-
	CF	48,949	52,018	105,244		105,244	105,244
	CFE	9,975	4,715	6,424			
	FF		2,614	10,335			
Departmental Indirect Cost Assessment	Total	475,640	841,316	801,550	10,958	812,508	812,508
	GF					-	-
	CF	475,640	841,316	801,550	10,958	812,508	812,508
	CFE						
	FF						
Administrative Special Purpose							
Leased Space	Total	530,677	546,736	568,936	33,515	602,451	602,451
	GF	530,677	546,736	546,736	31,475	578,211	578,211
	CF	21,120	22,200	22,200	2,040	24,240	24,240

Letter Notation: None

Cash or Federal Funds Source: Various Sources of Cash

Forms Attached: Efficiency and Effectiveness X

Efficiency and Effectiveness Analysis

Summary

This request reflects increases in the leased space costs for the State Court Administrators Office.

Problem or Opportunity

By statute, it is the responsibility of each county to provide adequate space for the courts and probation. Therefore, Judicial (and the State) is only responsible to provide space for the Appellate Courts and related functions as well as the State Court Administrator's office.

The lease for the State Court Administrator's office expired June 30, 2004. In July 2003 Judicial staff contacted Penn Center building management about lease renewal. The expired lease has been at \$12.85/sqft. At that time Judicial was told the lease rate would increase 3% (to \$13.25/sqft) on renewal with no other changes. Judicial built into the FY06 budget request an additional \$9,000 to cover this projected increase. In May 2005, as the lease was about to expire, Penn management informed Judicial that the actual increase would be 10% for the first year (\$14.25/sqft) with a \$0.50/sqft increase each year, this translates into an effective rate over the term of the lease of \$14.75/sqft. In addition, Penn management indicated that SCAO would have to vacate 2000 square feet and the parking allotment would be cut in half. The biggest problem with this proposal was the loss of nearly 12 offices that were occupied by current staff.

At this time Judicial began working with the State's real estate broker to explore other options. Since SCAO is the administrative office of the Supreme Court, possible office sites were limited. After 2 months, no workable sites in reasonable proximity to the Supreme Court could be found for less than \$16.41/sqft, [Table A] nearly \$2/sqft more than the latest Penn Center offer. However, during this time, Penn Center management made a revised proposal that accommodated existing SCAO space needs but still at the \$14.25/sqft first year rate. With no other viable or less expensive options available, SCAO has tentatively agreed to renew for 4 years. The 4-year term will coincide with the end of the lease at Denver West providing an opportunity to evaluate consolidating locations at that time.

Table A:

Building Proposal	Term	Effective Rate/RSF/YR
Colorado State Bank Building	5 years	\$17.43
Security Life Building	10 years	\$21.00
Denver Financial Center	5 years	\$16.41
Penn Center	4 years	\$14.75

The increased cost associated with this new rate in FY07 will be \$20,517 more than the current FY06 appropriation. In addition, while the number of parking spaces has been reduced, the cost for these spots has increased by 28-40% depending on the location. Therefore, there will be a net increase of \$2,040 in cash fund appropriation needed for this cost recovery item. SCAO is charged for parking spots in the lease and the cost for which is then passed on to employees. The cash fund spending authority is used to receive the funds from employees to cover the lease cost.

In addition to this renewal, SCAO will be adding 769 square feet at a cost of \$10,958 to accommodate federal and cash funded grant positions. This additional cost will be offset by an increase in indirect cost recoveries.

Summary of Lease Square Footage

	Penn Center	Denver West 3rd Floor	Denver West 4th Floor	899 Logan	Total
SCAO	17,721				17,721
Grant space	769				769
IIS		11,830	2,139		13,969
Judicial Discipline				827	827
Total Rentable SF	18,490	11,830	2,139	827	33,286

Est. FY07 Cost/SF	\$14.25	\$21.25	\$15.00	\$15.75	
Total Cost	\$263,486	\$251,388	\$32,085	\$13,025	\$559,984

Parking (20 @ \$45, 32 @ \$35)	\$24,240				\$24,240
Storage		\$5,328		\$2,016	\$7,344
TI Amortization		\$10,884			\$10,884
	\$287,726	\$267,599	\$32,085	\$15,041	\$602,451

notes:

All Costs are estimated for FY07 based on current or proposed lease agreements.
All square footage estimates are from lease documents unless otherwise noted

	<u>FY07 Need</u>	<u>FY06 LB</u>	<u>FY07 DI</u>
Total	\$602,451	\$568,936	\$33,515
GF	\$578,211	546,736	31,475
CF	\$24,240	22,200	2,040

This page intentionally left blank

Colorado Judicial Branch

Summary of FY 2007 Long Bill Footnote Reports (HB05-209)

Footnote #	Description	Report Due	Complied?	Comments
4	Federal and Grant FTE	11/15/2005	✓	Due annually.
5	Footnote Reports to JBC and Leadership	11/15/2005	✓	All Footnote Reports included in Budget Submission and provided to Legislative leadership.
6	Drug Offender Surcharge, Sex Offender Surcharge, Persistent Drunk Driver and ADDS Multi-agency Request	11/15/2005	✓	Judicial is the designated “lead agency” for the Drug Offender Surcharge Fund.
89	Judges Salaries	NA	NA	No report required, this footnote simply details Judge pay increases and the salary information is reflected in the Long Bill each year.
90	District Attorney Mandated Costs	11/15/2005	✓	Due annually and is a separate tab in the operating budget request document.
91	Pre-release Recidivism Report	11/15/2005	✓	Due annually.

Footnote Report #4

All Departments- Every department is requested to submit to the Joint Budget Committee information on the number of additional federal and cash fund exempt FTE associated with any federal grants or private donations that are applied for or received during FY2005-2006. The information should include the number of FTE, the associated costs that are related to the additional FTE, the direct and indirect matching requirements associated with the federal grants or donated funds, the duration of the grant, and a brief description of the program and its' goals and objectives.

Long Bill Line	Grant Name	Revenue Code	Grantor	Grant Period	FTE	Amount	Judicial Match	
IIS Personal Services	CICJIS Sex Offender Grant	FED	DPS-CICJIS	2/01/04 - 9/30/05	0.0	\$380		
	Criminal History Disposition Matching Grant	FED	DCJ	10/1/04 - 9/30/05	0.0	\$68,375		
	CICJIS Sex Offender Grant	FED	DPS-CICJIS	3/3/05 - 1/22/06	1.0	\$66,000		
Total IIS Grants						\$134,755		
Judicial / Heritage Program	Homeland Security Grant	FED	DOLA		0.0	\$246,267		
Total Judicial Heritage Grants						\$246,267		
Office of Dispute Resolution	ODR Access & Visitation Grant	FED	HHS	9/15/04 - 9/30/05	0.0	\$21,930		
	ODR Access & Visitation Grant	FED	HHS	9/14/05 - 9/30/06	0.0	\$130,679		
Total ODR Grants						\$152,609		
PB - Fed Funds & Other Grants	25th Probation TASC Substance Abuse Grant	CASH	City & Cnty Dnvr	1/1/05 - 12/31/05	1.0	\$30,900		
	20th Probation PACE Grant	CASH	Boulder Co.		0.0			
	20th Probation Impact Grant	CFE	DYC		3.0			
	25th PB Denver Juvenile Drug Treatment Court Enhancement Grant	FED	DHHS - feds	6/1/03 - 5/30/06	5.6	\$491,904		
	25th Probation Drug Prevention Grant (DOJ to CNDC to Judicial)	FED	CNDC	10/1/04 - 9/30/05	0.4	\$2,513		
	25th Probation Intervention w/ Substance Abusing Youth Grant	FED	HHS	9/30/03 - 9/29/06	5.5	\$413,700		
	25th Probation Family Drug Court Implementation Grant	FED	DOJ	9/1/03 - 8/31/06	2.8	\$242,393		
	18th Probation High Risk DV Grant	FED	DCJ	9/1/04 - 8/31/05	1.8	\$13,950		
	6th Probation JAIBG Grant	FED	DCJ	10/1/04 - 9/30/05	0.0	\$5,353		
	6th Probation Minority Over Representation Program	FED	DCJ	10/1/04 - 9/30/05	1.0	\$13,375		
	6th Courts/Probation Encourage Arrest Grant	FED	DOJ	9/1/04 - 8/31/06	2.0	\$233,658		
	18th Probation Mother/Daughter Relationship Enrichment Grant	FED	DCJ	10/1/04 - 9/30/05	0.0	\$1,105		
	15th Probation JAIBG Grant	FED	DCJ	10/1/04 - 9/30/05	0.0	\$4,537		
	19th Probation Female Offender Program Grant (DCJ to Weld Co. to Judicial)	FED	Weld County	10/1/04 - 9/30/05	0.0	\$5,389		
	1st Probation Domestic Violence Services Grant (VAWA)	FED	DCJ	4/1/05 - 3/31/06	2.0	\$29,178		
	18th Probation High Risk DV Grant	FED	DCJ	4/1/05 - 3/31/06	0.0	\$23,979		
	20th Probation Integrated Juv. Substance Abuse Grant(DCJ to Boulder Co. to Judicial)	FED	Boulder Co.	7/1/05 - 9/30/05	1.0	\$16,234		
	DJJITN JAIBG Grant (DCJ to City/County of Denver to Judicial)	FED	County	10/1/04 - 9/30/05	4.0	\$48,800		
	Sub-Total PB Fed Funds & Other Grants						\$1,576,968	
	PB - Victims Grants	Statewide VOCA Grant	FED	DCJ	1/1/05 - 12/31/05	2.8	\$107,932	
SCAO Victim Services Training Grant		FED	DCJ	3/1/05 - 12/31/05		\$2,868		
State VALE Grant		CFE	DCJ	7/1/05 - 6/30/06	0.8	\$115,337		
Sub-Total PB Victims Grants						\$226,136		
Total - All Probation Grants						\$1,803,105		
TC - Fed Funds & Other Grants	Weld County Model Traffic Code Grant	CASH	Weld County	3/1/05 - 12/31/05	0.0	\$55,000		
	4th District ODR Grant for Indigent/Restraining Order Cases	CFE	Pikes Peak	no end date	0.0	\$385		
	Integrate Denver County Court & Improve Disposition Matching	FED	DCJ	12/1/03 - 9/30/05	1.0	\$90,292		
	Court Improvement Grant	FED	HHS	7/1/04 - 6/30/06	0.0	\$222,623		
	Court Improvement Grant	FED	HHS	9/1/03 - 8/31/05	0.0	\$86,177		
	4th District VAWA Grant (DOJ to Tessa to Judicial) Domestic Violence Case Monitor	FED	Tessa	7/1/05 - 6/30/06	1.0	\$40,616		
	17th District SAMHSA FASD Grant	FED	Northrop Grum.	1/15/05 - 8/31/05	2.0	\$59,487		
	Strengthening Abuse and Neglect Courts in America: Mgt.Information Systems	FED	DOJ -OJJDP	11/1/03 - 10/31/05	1.0	\$155,253		
	Denver Juvenile SAMHSA FASD Grant	FED	Northrop Grum.	1/15/05 - 8/31/05	1.6	\$40,100		
	SCAO Domestic Violence Institute for Colorado Judges (VAWA)	FED	DCJ	4/1/05 - 3/31/06	0.0	\$10,000		
	Sub-Total TC- Fed Funds & Other Grants						\$759,933	
Trial Courts Personal Services	18th District Child Support Grant	FED	DHS	7/1/05 - 6/30/06	3.3	\$123,071	\$63,400.39	
	2nd District Child Support Grant	FED	DHS	7/1/05 - 6/30/06	7.2	\$205,266	\$105,743.28	
	8th District Child Support Grant	FED	DHS	7/1/05 - 6/30/06	1.0	\$40,253	\$20,736.37	
	9th District Child Support Grant	FED	DHS	7/1/05 - 6/30/06	1.7	\$14,319	\$7,376.24	
	19th District Child Support Grant	FED	DHS	7/1/05 - 6/30/06	2.3	\$84,060	\$43,303.62	
	17th District Child Support Grant	FED	DHS	7/1/05 - 6/30/06	2.5	\$49,596	\$25,549.61	
	20th District Child Support Grant	FED	DHS	7/1/05 - 6/30/06	1.5	\$52,007	\$26,791.24	
	1st District Child Support Grant	FED	DHS	7/1/05 - 6/30/06	2.4	\$88,242	\$45,458.21	
	4th District Child Support Grant	FED	DHS	7/1/05 - 6/30/06	3.7	\$75,822	\$39,059.80	
	Sub-Total Trial Courts Personal Services						\$732,636	
Total All Trial Court Grants						\$1,492,569		

Footnote Report #6

State agencies involved in multi-agency programs requiring separate appropriations to each agency are requested to designate one lead agency to be responsible for submitting a comprehensive annual budget request for such programs to the Joint Budget Committee, including prior year, request year, and three year forecasts for revenues into the fund and expenditures from the fund by agency. The requests should be sustainable for the length of the forecast based on anticipated revenues. Each agency is still requested to submit its portion of such request with its own budget document. This applies to requests for appropriation from the Drug Offender Surcharge Fund, the Sex Offender Surcharge Fund, the Persistent Drunk Driver Cash Fund, and the Alcohol and Drug Driving Safety Fund, among other programs.

FY 2007 DRUG OFFENDER SURCHARGE FUND

Statutory Authority: 16-11.5-102 (3) C.R.S. (1991)

Program Description:

In accordance with Section 18-19-103, C.R.S. (Supp.1995), drug offenders who are either convicted or receive a deferred sentence are assessed a surcharge ranging from \$150 to \$4,500 to cover costs incurred by the criminal justice system. Moneys collected under this statute are deposited into the Drug Offender Surcharge Fund. These funds are designated for assessment and treatment of substance abusing offenders.

The Fund, subject to annual appropriation, may be disbursed to the Judicial Branch, the Department of Corrections, the Department of Public Safety, and the Department of Human Services. Pursuant to SB 99-215, the Judicial Branch was designated as the lead agency responsible for submitting a comprehensive annual budget reflecting the total requested expenditures for the Fund; however this footnote was vetoed in 2001 and 2002 long bills. The comprehensive plan is submitted in accordance with statute. The agencies meet monthly to discuss the activities and planning necessary for the effective implementation of this legislation. In FY 2000, the executive directors of the agencies appointed a body, the Interagency Advisory Committee on Adult and Juvenile Correctional Treatment, to oversee expanded collaboration directed at improving the delivery of all offender treatment, in addition to the development of the plan to expend the drug offender surcharge fund.

The attached table outlines the FY 2007 plan for all agencies requesting continuation funding.

Footnote Report #6

Interagency Committee on Adult and Juvenile Correctional Treatment

FY2007 Comprehensive Drug Offender Surcharge Budget Request by Activity

	FY 2006 REQUEST	ASSESSMENT	TREATMENT	PROGRAM REVIEW/RESEARCH	TRAINING	FY 2007 TOTAL REQUEST
DEPT OF CORRECTIONS		DRDC and TASC \$ 150,000	<u>PRISON TX AND GRANT MATCH</u> RSAT TC Match and TC Program \$ 170,000 Alcohol and Drug Services \$ 312,607	Program Evaluation Match \$ 19,159		
	\$ 651,766	\$ 150,000	\$ 482,607	\$ 19,159	\$ -	\$ 651,766
DEPT OF PUBLIC SAFETY			<u>BASE PROGRAMS</u> Div IRT (31.4 beds) \$ 191,326 Female Transition Program \$ 80,896 T.C. Peer1/Haven \$ 369,777 TC Day treatment \$ 91,403	Program Review \$ 82,341 Indirect \$ 7,540	SOA Training \$ 10,300	
	\$ 726,736	\$ -	\$ 733,402	\$ 89,881	\$ 10,300	\$ 833,583
DEPT OF HUMAN SERVICES: ALCOHOL & DRUG ABUSE DIVISION			<u>BASE PROGRAMS</u> Outpatient (SSC groups) \$ 360,168 STIRRT (Arap House) \$ 308,781 STIRRT (Crossroads) \$ 37,535 Haven (ARTS) \$ 46,132			
	\$ 752,616	\$ -	\$ 752,616	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 752,616
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT		Assessment Staff \$ 818,672 Annual Licensing Fees \$ 12,500 (LSI, SUS 1a, ASAP) State/Dept. Indirects \$116,554	<u>BASE PROGRAMS</u> Substance Abuse Treatment- Long Bill \$ 315,600			
	\$ 1,132,664	\$ 947,726	\$ 315,600		\$ -	\$ 1,263,326
TOTAL REQUEST	\$ 3,263,782	\$ 1,097,726	\$ 2,284,225	\$ 109,040	\$ 10,300	\$ 3,501,291

NOTE: The FY 2006 request was \$3,263,782. The FY 2007 request is \$3,501,291. The request for FY 2007 has been increased to reflect full funding for the existing FTE staff in the Judicial Assessment section and to reflect a funding modification made by the JBC to the DCJ FY06 request.

Footnote Report #91

Pre-release Termination and Post-release Recidivism Rates of Colorado's Probationers: FY 2004 Releases

A report in compliance with Footnote 91 of the 2005 Appropriations Bill, SB05-209

October 11, 2005

Prepared by

*Division of Probation Services,
Research and Evaluation Unit
State Court Administrator's Office
Colorado Judicial Branch*

**Pre-release Termination and Post-release
Recidivism Rates of Colorado's Probationers:
FY 2004 Releases**

*A report submitted to the General Assembly's
Joint Budget Committee to satisfy the conditions
of Footnote 91 of the 2005 Appropriations Bill, SB05-209*

October 8, 2005

Prepared by

Ken Schlessinger
Division of Probation Services

Colorado Judicial Branch

Gerald A. Marroney, State Court Administrator
Thomas Quinn, Director, Division of Probation Services
Eileen Kinney, Manager, Research and Evaluation Unit

FOOTNOTE 91

This report satisfies the conditions laid out in Footnote 91 of the General Assembly's 2005 Appropriations Bill, SB05-209

Judicial Department, Probation and Related Services -- The Judicial Department is requested to provide by November 1 of each year a report on pre release rates of recidivism and unsuccessful terminations and post-release recidivism rates among offenders in all segments of the probation population, including

- *adult and juvenile intensive supervision,*
- *adult and juvenile minimum, medium, and maximum supervision,*
- *the female offender program, and*
- *the specialized drug offender program.*

The department is requested to include information about the disposition of pre-release failures and post-release recidivists, including

- *how many offenders are incarcerated (in different kinds of facilities) and*
- *how many return to probation as the result of violations.*

For the tenth consecutive year, the Judicial Branch's Division of Probation Services has met the conditions of the above footnote by preparing a report on recidivism. This report stands as an independent document intended to fulfill the requirements contained in footnote 91 of the 2005 Appropriations Bill.

Tables

Table 1: Regular Probation: Juvenile and Adult Probation Comparison FY2003 and FY2004 Terminations	<i>Page 4</i>
Table 2: Regular Probation: Comparison of Juvenile and Adult Successful Terminations and Proportion with New Case Filed FY2003 and FY2004 Terminations	<i>Page 5</i>
Table 3: Regular Probation: Juvenile Probation Termination Type by Supervision Level – FY2004 Compared with Overall Termination Type - FY2003	<i>Page 6</i>
Table 4: Juvenile Intensive Supervision Probation Termination Type – FY2004 Compared with Juvenile ISP Termination Type - FY2003	<i>Page 7</i>
Table 5: Regular Probation: Adult Probation Termination Type by Supervision Level – FY2004 Compared with Overall Termination Type - FY2003	<i>Page 8</i>
Table 6: Specialized Programs: Adult Probation Termination Type by Program – FY2004 Compared with Specialized Programs Termination Type - FY2003	<i>Page 9</i>
Table 7: Regular Probation: Juvenile Post-release Recidivism by Last Supervision Level – FY2004 Compared with Overall Post-Release Recidivism Findings - FY2003	<i>Page 10</i>
Table 8: Juvenile ISP: Post-Release Recidivism by Last Supervision Level – FY2004 Compared with Overall Post-Release Recidivism Findings - FY2003	<i>Page 11</i>
Table 9: Regular Probation: Adult Post-Release Recidivism by Last Supervision Level – FY2004 Compared with Overall Post-Release Recidivism Findings – FY2003	<i>Page 12</i>
Table 10: Specialized Probation Programs: Adult Successful Terminations and Proportion with New Case Filed – FY2004 Compared with Overall Post-Release Recidivism Findings – FY2003	<i>Page 12</i>
Table 11: Regular Probation: Overall Juvenile Program Failures and Successes – FY2004 Compared with Overall Post-Release Recidivism Findings – FY2003	<i>Page 14</i>
Table 12: Juvenile ISP: Overall Program Failure and Success – FY2004 and FY2003	<i>Page 15</i>
Table 13: Juvenile Regular Probation and JISP: Placement of Juvenile Probationers Who Terminated Probation for Technical Violations or a New Crime: FY2004	<i>Page 16</i>

Tables

Table 14: Juvenile Regular Probation and JISP: Placement of Juvenile Probationers Who Successfully Completed Probation and had a New Filing Post-Release: FY2004 *Page 17*

Table 15: Regular Probation: Overall Adult Program Failures and Successes – FY2004 Compared with Overall Post-Release Recidivism Findings – FY2003 *Page 19*

Table 16: Specialized Programs Overall Adult Program Failures and Successes: FY2004 and FY2003 *Page 20*

Table 17: All Adult Probation Programs: Placement of Adult Probationers Who Terminated Probation for Technical Violations or a New Crime: FY2004 *Page 21*

Table 18: All Adult Probation Programs: Placement of Adult Probationers Who Successfully Terminated Probation and had a New Filing Post-Release: FY2004 *Page 22*

***Pre-release Termination and Post-release
Recidivism Rates of Colorado's Probationers:
FY 2004 Releases***

Executive Summary

Introduction

The Judicial Branch's Division of Probation Services annually prepares a report on recidivism among probationers. This executive summary provides an overview of the findings of the full report on the pre-release failure and one-year post-release recidivism for probationers terminated during FY2004.

This report uses two definitions of recidivism: one that pertains to pre-release recidivism/failure and the second pertaining to recidivism post-release. These are defined as follows:

Pre-release recidivism/failure:

An adjudication or conviction for a felony or misdemeanor, or a technical violation relating to a criminal offense, while under supervision in a criminal justice program.

Post-release recidivism:

A filing for a felony or misdemeanor within one year of termination from program placement for a criminal offense.

Research Questions

The General Assembly's footnote, requiring this study, requests the following research questions be answered.

1. What proportion of probationers were terminated from probation for the commission of a new crime (pre-release recidivism)? What proportion of probationers were terminated for a technical violation (pre-release failure)? Finally, what proportion of probationers successfully terminated?
2. What proportion of probationers had a juvenile delinquency petition or a criminal case filed in Colorado within one year of termination of probation (post-release recidivism)?
3. What are the differences in pre-release and post-release recidivism rates for the following groups:
 - regular probationers in each supervision level,
 - probationers in each of the specialized probation programs (adult and juvenile intensive supervision probation, the adult female offender program, and the specialized drug offender program)?

4. What is the overall failure rate of juvenile and adult probationers? That is, when unsuccessful terminations (both new crime and technical violations) are combined with post-release recidivism, what is the overall failure rate for probationers who terminated in FY2004? Also, where are probationers placed upon failure?

Like many state agencies, Colorado Probation was affected by budget reductions in FY03 and FY04. Loss of probation staff resulted in increase caseload size. The average caseload size for adult regular probation grew from 229 (in FY03) to 238 (in FY04) offenders per officer. Regular juvenile caseloads grew from 72 (in FY03) to 86 (in FY04) youth per officer. Two specialized programs, the Specialized Drug Offender Program (SDOP) and the Female Offender Program (FOP) were discontinued. FOP and SDOP officers were re-assigned to regular caseloads to address the increase caseload size. Besides growing in size, regular caseloads became more complex and reflected an increase in criminal risk. Caseload size for Adult Intensive Supervision (AISP) increased from 20 (in FY03) to 45 (in FY04) offenders per officer, while Juvenile Intensive Supervision (JISP) increased from 18 (in FY03) to 35 (FY04) youth per officer. (Note: In FY05, the FOP and the adult and juvenile ISP programs were partially restored and in FY06 those programs were fully restored). *The findings in this report cover the time period affected by budget reductions, staff layoff and resulting increased caseload size.*

Findings

1. Probation Termination: Success and Failure (pre-release recidivism/failure)
 - In the past successful termination rates have remained relatively stable. More recently a greater decrease in successful terminations has occurred approximately three-quarters of youth (68.8%) and slightly less than two-thirds of adult probationers (62.6%) terminate successfully. (See Table 1.) This represents 3.0% decrease in successful terminations for juveniles and a 4.4% decrease in successful terminations for adults from FY03 and FY04.
 - Youth on probation terminated for technical violations of probation in 25.0% of cases and adults failed for technical violations in 31.8% of the cases. These rates reflect notable increases from previous years (2.4% for juveniles and 4.2% for adults. (See Table 1.)
 - Similar to past years, youth terminated for the commission of a new crime in 6.2% of the cases whereas adults failed for the commission of a new crime in 5.6% of the cases. (See Table 1.)
2. *Probation's post-release recidivism rate, one year after termination*
 - For offenders released from regular probation supervision, 15.4% of youth and 7.9% of adults received a new filing within one year of termination from probation. There was very little difference in post release recidivism rates between FY2004 and FY2003. (See Table 2.)
3. Differences in pre- and post-release failure by supervision level (Pre-release failure includes technical violations and new crimes *during* supervision. Post-release failure refers to crimes committed within one year post-termination from supervision).

- For both youth and adults, those supervised at the maximum supervision level and those classified as administrative cases (a classification category used to denote offenders who are under the jurisdiction of probation, but who may be currently supervised by other agencies, including community corrections, county jails or detention centers) were the most likely to fail both pre-release and post-release. The higher failure rate among administrative cases is not surprising, given the range of offenders included in this classification category, which includes a mixture of risk levels and supervision outside of probation. Similarly, the higher rate of failure among maximum level probationers is consistent with risk classification tools, in which high risk/maximum level supervision offenders are often more than twice as likely as those classified at lower supervision levels to commit a new crime while under supervision (See Tables 3 & 5).
 - Among the two (formerly four)¹ specialized probation programs, Juvenile Intensive Supervision Probation (JISP), Adult Intensive Supervision Probation (AISP), pre-release failures are greater than on regular probation supervision, which is expected, given that the specialized programs are designed to supervise higher risk offenders. While successful terminations from AISP have decreased, this is in large part due to increase technical violations rather than new crime. (See Tables 4 & 6).
 - Those juveniles who had a new case filed within one year of successfully terminating JISP and completing probation decreased by 9.7% in FY2004 compared to FY2003. Those adults who had a new case filed within one year of successfully terminating AISP and completing probation decreased by 4.1% in FY2004 compared to FY2003 (See Tables 8 and 10).
4. *Overall success and failure rates among Colorado probationers: How many offenders terminated supervision successfully and remained crime-free (measured by a new court filing) within one year of termination?*
- More than one half (58.2%) of juveniles remain successful one year after release from probation. This represents a small decrease (2.2%) from FY2003 (See Table 11).
 - Approximately one quarter (22.1%) of JISP terminations were successful for youth terminating directly from intensive supervision. However, when considering those youth who successfully terminated JISP and then transferred to regular probation supervision, the success rate almost doubles to 48.8%. This is a slight increase from FY2003. (See both “successful” columns of Table 12).
 - More than one half of adult probationers (57.7%) were successful one year post-release. The reduction in success rate from the prior year (61.4%) was driven primarily by an increase in technical violations. Increased caseload size resulting from budget reductions may have contributed to lower overall success rates. (See Table 15.)
 - The Adult Intensive Supervision Program produced an overall success rate of 10.2%, an increase of nearly four percentage points over the previous year (6.4%), for those AISP offenders terminating directly from intensive supervision. It should be noted that the majority of adults supervised on a specialized program are transferred to regular probation supervision and

¹ The Specialized Drug Offender Program (SDOP) and the Female Offender Program (FOP) were discontinued in FY03 as a result of budget cuts

when considering these offenders, the success rates increases to 43.9%. (See both “successful” columns of Table 16.)

5. *Disposition of pre-release failures and post-release recidivists*

- Both youthful and adult offenders supervised on regular probation are most frequently sentenced to detention or a county jail for technical violations. Offenders who commit new crimes while under supervision were sentenced primarily to the Division of Youth Corrections and the Department of Corrections. (See Tables 13 and 17.)
- Youth and adults on specialized programs, who tend to be more serious offenders, are most frequently incarcerated at the Division of Youth Corrections or Department of Corrections when they violate their probation sentence. (See Tables 13 and 17.)
- Of those cases where information is available, post-release recidivists (juveniles and adults) were most frequently re-sentenced to probation, although nearly as many juveniles were sentenced to the Division of Youth Services. (See Tables 14 and 18.)

Summary

The findings in this report highlight the fact that probation programs are successful in helping offenders remain crime free during periods of supervision. Indeed, juvenile and adult probationers were successful (they were successfully terminated from probation and remained crime free for one year after termination) in more than one half of all cases, (58.2% of juveniles, 57.7% of adults, See Tables 7 & 11). Average caseloads had increased for this time period due to budget reductions. Both adults and juveniles classified as high risk are less likely to successfully terminate, and less likely to remain crime-free after termination than their lower-risk counterparts.

Post-termination recidivism rates are relatively stable. It is notable that the post-termination recidivism rates for adult (3.9%) and juvenile (10.1%) offenders in specialized programs is lower than adult (7.9%) and juvenile (15.4%) offenders in regular supervision, suggesting that the more intensive supervision may have a more lasting effect.

In the intensive supervision programs designed to divert youth and adults who would otherwise be incarcerated, overall success rates (successful probation termination and no post-release recidivism and those transferred to regular supervision) range from 48.8% for the juvenile intensive supervision program to 43.9% for the adult intensive supervision program. When considering only those offenders terminated directly from specialized probation programs, success rates range from 10.2% - 21.1%. These lower rates are heavily influenced by the pre-release failure rates and the common practice of “stepping down” of successful ISP offenders from specialized programs to regular probation supervision. The largest type of failure among all specialized programs is in the area of technical violations. Statewide responses to technical violations continue to be on the priority list of supervision issues to address.

The decision to transfer a probationer from a specialized probation program to regular probation supervision is based on local policy. Only recently have we been able to begin tracking those offenders who transfer from a specialized probation program to regular

probation supervision. While we are able to report the termination status as they leave a specialized program, we have not yet been able to report the final termination status of these offenders as they exit regular probation supervision. This is an area of study that we intend to pursue.

INTRODUCTION

On June 30, 2004 there were 47,076 offenders on probation in Colorado, including 39,207 adult and 7,869 juvenile probationers in both regular and specialized programs. Probation officers across the state work within a range of regular and specialized probation programs, working to assess, supervise, educate and refer their probationers to a host of treatment and skill-building programs. Probation officers use validated instruments to assess offenders according to the level of risk they pose to the community, their ability to function in pro-social ways and the skills they need to make amends to victims and communities they have harmed. Probationers are supervised within the community according to their assessed risk level, and they are referred to appropriate community-based treatment and skill-based programs, based upon their assessed needs. Budget cuts in FY2004 resulted in the elimination of the Specialized Drug Offender Program (SDOP) and the Female Offender Program (FOP). The Adult and Juvenile Intensive Supervision programs (AISP and JISP) were also impacted by budget cuts. Probation staff reductions resulted in increased caseload sized per officer. Probation officers supervising general caseloads maintained average caseloads of over 238 adults and nearly 90 juveniles. It should be noted that the Female Offender Program has since been restored.

Colorado probation's *Statement of Common Ground* emphasizes the need to maintain community safety through appropriate supervision and attention to the risk and needs of offenders *as well as* the need to identify and serve crime victims and the community at large. Embedded in this philosophy of restorative justice is the need to hold offenders accountable for their criminal behavior and to require offenders to repair the harm caused to the victim and/or the community. Additionally, a restorative justice philosophy invites crime victims and community members to actively participate in the restoration response.

Under the framework of restorative justice, crime is believed to be a community problem, and, therefore, community involvement should be encouraged. Additionally, the presence of informal social controls, and the collaborative efforts of community agents and criminal justice agencies are believed to significantly impact crime (Fulton, 1996). Restorative justice activities implemented in Colorado probation include involving offenders in meaningful community service endeavors and other offender reparation activities.

It is important to note that all of probation's specialized programs were designed to be alternatives to incarceration. Thus, offenders placed in these programs have higher levels of risk (risk is related to the probability of program failure and the commission of a new crime), and typically have higher levels of identified needs. For these reasons, program success levels are expected to be lower for offenders in specialized programs than for those on regular probation.

OVERVIEW

The Colorado General Assembly first requested the Judicial Branch's Division of Probation Services (DPS) to prepare an annual report on pre- and post-release recidivism rates of offenders terminated from probation in 1996. While this mandate has not been funded, the Division of Probation Services has made every effort to produce a report that is both useful to the General Assembly and to probation departments in Colorado.

Based upon a recommendation of the State Auditor's Office in its December 1998 audit of juvenile probation, the Division of Probation Services convened a group of representatives from criminal justice agencies to develop a uniform definition of recidivism. With the use of this definition, policy makers can more easily compare outcomes across state criminal justice agencies in Colorado. The group agreed on a definition of pre-release recidivism and post-release recidivism. These definitions are as follows:

Pre-release recidivism:

An adjudication or conviction for a felony or misdemeanor, or a technical violation relating to a criminal offense, while under supervision in a criminal justice program.

Post-release recidivism:

A filing for a felony or misdemeanor within one year of termination from program placement for a criminal offense.

These definitions are consistent with the definition of recidivism used by the Division of Probation Services since 1998, thus comparisons can easily be made between the probation outcomes reported in 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004 and those reported here.

METHODOLOGY

The 2004 recidivism study is based upon the entire population of probationers terminated from probation during the 2004 fiscal year. This design allows for one full year of follow-up to determine, *for those who successfully terminated*, what proportion received a filing in Colorado for a new criminal offense within the year following their termination. In addition to recidivism findings for the 2004 cohort of probationers terminated, the current report, based upon further recommendations by the State Auditor's Office, presents disposition and placement findings for those who recidivated or failed pre-release from the current, 2004 cohort.

Data

For the 2004 termination cohort, a query was written to extract a data file of all adult and juvenile probationers who terminated probation during FY2004. The data file was generated from the Judicial Branch's Management Information System, ECLIPSE.

The termination files were combined with a file of all misdemeanor and felony criminal cases and juvenile delinquency petitions filed in Colorado's district and county courts in FY2004 and FY2005 to derive post-release recidivism rates for those probationers who successfully completed probation². The recidivism period is limited to a uniform one-year time at risk. It should be noted that this method can result in over estimates especially when considering that filing may not result in conviction. Pre-release failure rates were derived based upon the type of termination (e.g. termination for technical violation or new crime).

Analysis

To meet the request of the General Assembly, the following research questions guided the analysis.

1. What proportion of probationers were terminated from probation for the commission of a new crime (pre-release recidivism)? What proportion of probationers were terminated for a technical violation (pre-release failure)? Finally, what proportion of probationers successfully terminated?
2. What proportion of probationers had a juvenile delinquency petition or a criminal case filed within one year of termination of probation (post-release recidivism)?
3. What are the differences in pre-release and post-release recidivism rates for the following groups:
 - regular probationers in each supervision level,
 - probationers in each of the specialized probation programs (adult and juvenile intensive supervision probation, the adult female offender program, and the specialized drug offender program)?
4. What is the overall failure rate of juvenile and adult probationers? That is, when unsuccessful terminations (both new crime and technical violations) are combined with post-release recidivism, what is the overall failure rate for probationers who terminated in FY2004. Also, where are probationers placed upon failure?

To answer the research questions posed, we first disaggregated the data by offender case type (juvenile and adult). Second, placement categories were created for adult and juvenile probationers, designating their supervision level or specialized program type at termination. The data were further disaggregated by termination type (success/fail), and the failures were further analyzed to determine, for pre-release failures, where the

² Denver County court cases are not included in this cohort because the cases from this court are not part of the judicial system's information management system (ECLIPSE). However, this data may be included in future years as this court comes on-line with ECLIPSE.

offender was ultimately placed and, for those successfully terminated from probation, the proportion who received a criminal filing for a new crime.

Data for FY2004 releases allow us to determine which proportion of offenders in specialized programs were terminated directly from the specialized program and which offenders were transferred to regular probation supervision upon completion of a specialized program. Termination data for both situations are presented in this report, to provide additional information to the reader. These data will be described in the pertinent sections.

- 1. What proportion of probationers were terminated from probation for the commission of a new crime (pre-release recidivism)? What proportion of probationers were terminated for a technical violation (pre-release failure)? Finally, what proportion of probationers successfully terminated?**

**Table 1
REGULAR PROBATION
Juvenile and Adult Probation Comparison
FY2003 and FY2004 Terminations**

TERMINATION TYPE	JUVENILE FY 2003	JUVENILE FY 2004	ADULT FY2003	ADULT FY2004
Successful	71.8% (3,953)	68.8% (3,574)	67.0% (11,568)	62.6% (10,719)
Failure: Technical	22.6% (1,245)	25.0% (1,298)	27.6% (4,765)	31.8% (5,457)
Failure: New Crime	5.6% (312)	6.2% (320)	5.4% (920)	5.6% (960)
TOTAL	100% (5,510)	100% (5,192)	100% (17,253)	100% (17,136)

Table 1 compares the termination data for juveniles and adults terminating from regular probation programs during FY2003 and FY2004. In terms of outcome, for both juveniles and adults, pre-release recidivism (new crimes) increased slightly, however technical failure rates increased markedly. Historically, termination rates have varied by one or two percentage points from year to year. One possible explanation of the lower success rate is the increase caseload size as a result of budget reductions. One of the indicators is the marked increase in technical violations. As caseloads grow, officers have less time to effectively manage technical violations resulting in revocations of probation.

2. What proportion of probationers, who terminated successfully, had a juvenile delinquency petition or a criminal case filed on them within one year of termination of probation (post-release recidivism)?

**Table 2
REGULAR PROBATION
Comparison of Juvenile and Adult Successful Terminations
And Proportion with New Case Filed
FY2003 and FY2004 Terminations**

POST-RELEASE RECIDIVISM	JUVENILES FY2003	JUVENILES FY2004	ADULTS FY2003	ADULTS FY2004
New Case Filed	15.8% (626)	15.4%(550)	8.4% (966)	7.9%(847)
No New Case Filed	84.2% (3,327)	84.6%(3,024)	91.6% (10,602)	92.1% (9872)
TOTAL	100% (3,953)	100% (3,574)	100% (11,568)	100% (10719)

Table 2 reflects the post-release recidivism rates for all juveniles and adults, respectively. More specifically, Table 2 compares, for regular probationers who successfully terminated probation during FY2003 and FY2004, the proportion that remained crime free and the proportion that had a new juvenile delinquency petition or criminal case filed against them within one year of termination from supervision. The rate at which juveniles had new case(s) filed after a successful termination remained constant between FY03 (15.8%) and FY04 (15.4%) Adult post-release recidivism rates also decreased slightly from (8.4%) to (7.9%) between FY03 and FY04, which was a greater change.

- 3. What are the differences in pre-release and post-release recidivism rates for the following groups:**
- **regular probationers in each supervision level,**
 - **probationers in each of the specialized probation programs (adult and juvenile intensive supervision probation, the adult female offender program, and the specialized drug offender program)?**

Pre-release Recidivism and Failure Rates

Colorado Probation Officers use the LSI (Level of Supervision Inventory) to classify adults according to risk level and the CYO-LSI (Colorado Young Offender Level of Supervision Inventory) to classify juvenile offenders. The LSI is a research-based reliable and valid risk instrument that helps predict outcome, success on supervision and recidivism. The LSI is commonly used by probation and parole officers and other correctional workers in the United States and abroad. The CYO-LSI is based on similar research used to develop the LSI, but it was developed by Colorado criminal justice

professionals and validated on a Colorado sample of juvenile offenders. Both of these classification tools result in one of three supervision levels: minimum, medium or maximum. In addition, probation uses the management classification level of “administrative” to denote those offenders who are under the jurisdiction of probation, but who may be currently supervised by other agencies, including community corrections or county jail for adults; and residential child care facilities for juveniles. The administrative classification includes offenders of all risk levels, including a high proportion assessed as high risk. Some probationers classified as administrative may also have completed all of the court requirements for probation, but still have outstanding restitution or fees to pay.

The higher rate of failure among maximum level probationers is consistent with risk prediction classification tools, in which high risk/maximum level supervision offenders are often more than twice as likely as those classified at lower supervision levels to commit a new crime while under supervision. It is important to note that the LSI and CYO-LSI are instruments in which the probationer is scored on a number of risk factors, the sum of which comprise a total score. The probationer is initially assigned a risk level based upon the category (minimum, medium or maximum) in which his or her score falls. On average, probationers are re-assessed every six months, and supervision strategies and level of supervision intensity change with the corresponding changes in the risk level score. Classification categories are determined according to policy, which has set the scores that correspond to each risk level. The policy determining risk categories is typically based on research that determines where cut-points are most appropriately set, given actual failure rates among the study group and resulting in more predictive cut-points.

Table 3
REGULAR PROBATION:
Juvenile Probation Termination Type by Supervision Level – FY2004
Compared with Overall Termination Type FY2003

SUPERVISION LEVEL	JUVENILE PROBATIONERS TERMINATED			
	Success	Fail: Technical	Fail: New Crime	Total
Juvenile Probationers Terminated FY2004				
Regular: Administrative	49.1% (599)	45.1% (551)	5.8% (71)	100% (1221)
Regular: Unclassified	69.4% (68)	22.4% (22)	8.2% (8)	100% (98)
Regular: Minimum	91.4% (1,424)	6.7% (105)	1.9% (29)	100% (1,558)
Regular: Medium	76.8% (1,111)	17.7% (256)	5.5% (80)	100% (1,447)
Regular: Maximum	42.9% (372)	41.9% (363)	15.2% (132)	100% (867)
TOTAL REGULAR PROBATION	68.8% (3,574)	25.0% (1,298)	6.2% (320)	100% (5,192)
Juvenile Probationers Terminated FY2003				
TOTAL REGULAR PROBATION	71.8% (3,953)	22.6% (1,244)	5.6% (312)	100% (5,509)

Table 3 reflects the termination rates for juveniles on regular probation supervision, by risk/classification level. (Table 4 reflects the termination rates for juveniles on intensive supervision probation.) Both tables compare the overall termination rates for FY2004 with those in FY2003. As represented in Table 3, the 68.8% overall successful termination rate of juvenile probationers on regular supervision for FY2004 is lower than the 71.8% success rate reported for youth in FY2003, this is also lower than the success rate of 73.0% in FY2002 (not shown). Of juveniles that terminated probation in FY2004, 25.0% failed for violating the terms and conditions of probation (including absconding from supervision), and 6.2% failed by committing a new crime. These figures reflect an increase in technical violations in FY2003 (22.6%) and a slight increase from the FY2003 new crime failure rate of 5.6%.

As has been true historically, juveniles supervised at the maximum and administrative levels on regular probation had the lowest success rates (42.9% and 49.1%, respectively). Youth classified at the maximum level represented the highest proportion of offenders terminating for the commission of a new crime and were two times more likely to re-offended than any other classification level. The rate at which maximum supervision level juveniles terminated due to a new crime increased by 1.4% between FY2003 (13.8% not shown) and FY2004 (15.2%). It is expected that those classified at the higher risk levels would fail at a greater rate than the lower classification levels; indeed, that is the reason we develop levels of risk. Similarly, it is not surprising that youth *classified as administrative* cases fail at higher rates, given that this caseload constitutes a large number of cases that are either higher risk or are supervised by another entity in tandem with probation (such as detention or other placement facilities), or both.

Table 4
Juvenile Intensive Supervision Probation:
Termination Type – FY2004
Compared with Juvenile ISP Termination Type FY2003

PROGRAM	JUVENILE ISP PROBATIONERS TERMINATED				
	Successful on JISP		Fail: Technical	Fail: New Crime	Total
	Transfer to Regular Probation	Terminate Directly from JISP			
Juvenile Intensive Probation FY2004	26.8% (101)	24.5% (93)	37.4% (142)	11.3% (43)	100% (379)
Juvenile Intensive Probation FY2003	25.7% (116)	26.8% (121)	35.3% (159)	12.2% (55)	100% (451)

Table 4 indicates that JISP clients succeeded 51.3% of the time³, but failed for committing technical violations in approximately one third of the cases (37.4%) and failed due to a new crime in 11.3% of the cases. These findings reflect a slight decrease in successes from FY2003 termination results in which 52.5% of youth succeeded on JISP. An additional 35.3% failed for a technical violation and 12.2% failed for a new crime. This higher failure rate among JISP probationers compared to regular supervision probationers is not surprising, given that these juveniles are considered the most high risk offenders on probation, and often have the most severe levels of needs.⁴ This classification of offender would also likely be committed to a Division of Youth Corrections facility in the absence of the JISP sentencing option.

The decision to transfer a probationer (both juveniles and adults) from a specialized probation program to regular probation supervision is based on local policy. Only recently have we been able to begin tracking those offenders who transfer from a specialized probation program to regular probation supervision. While we are able to report the termination status as they leave a specialized program, we have not yet been able to report the final termination status of these offenders as they exit regular probation supervision.

Table 5
REGULAR PROBATION:
Adult Probation Termination Type by Supervision Level – FY2004
Compared with Termination Type FY2003

SUPERVISION LEVEL	ADULT PROBATIONERS TERMINATED			
	Success	Fail: Technical	Fail: New Crime	Total
Adult Probationers Terminated FY2004				
Regular: Administrative	40.0% (2,688)	55.2% (3,712)	4.8% (322)	100% (6721)
Regular: Unclassified	75.1% (368)	21.4% (105)	3.5% (17)	100% (490)
Regular: Minimum	90.0% (3,959)	8.1% (358)	1.9% (82)	100% (4399)
Regular: Medium	78.5% (2,908)	16.0% (591)	5.5% (203)	100% (3,702)
Regular: Maximum	43.7% (796)	37.9% (691)	18.4% (336)	100% (1,823)
TOTAL REGULAR PROBATION	62.6% (10,719)	31.8% (5,457)	5.6% (960)	100% (17,136)
Adult Probationers Terminated FY2003				
TOTAL REGULAR PROBATION	67.0% (11,568)	27.6% (4,765)	5.4% (920)	100% (17,253)

³ JISP clients who successfully terminated included 24.5% who were successfully terminated from JISP and then moved to regular supervision and 26.8% who were successfully terminated directly from JISP and released from supervision.

⁴ The Office of the State Auditor's report of findings from the 1998 audit of juvenile probation found that high risk juveniles on probation and on JISP frequently have high levels of need as well.

Table 5 reflects the pre-release termination status for regular adult offenders by supervision level. Similar to the juvenile probationers, adult probationers supervised at administrative and maximum levels⁵ were the least likely to successfully terminate probation (40.0% and 43.7%, respectively). The higher failure rate among administrative cases is not surprising, given the range of offenders included in this classification category, which includes a mixture of risk levels and supervision outside of probation. Similarly, those classified at the maximum supervision level are considered to be at the highest risk for re-offense. Probationers who were last supervised at the administrative and maximum levels were by far the most likely to terminate due to technical violations as well as a new crime, with one exception. That is, adults last classified at the medium level were nearly as likely to fail for a new crime (5.5%) as those adults classified as administrative (4.8%). Termination findings for adults on regular probation supervision for FY2004 (62.6% success rate) are markedly lower than those reported for FY2003 probation releases, in which a 67.0% success rate was reported.

Table 6
SPECIALIZED PROGRAMS:
Adult Probation Termination Type by Program – FY2004
Compared with Specialized Programs Termination Type FY2003

PROGRAM	Successful on Specialized Program		Fail: Technical	Fail: New Crime	Total
	Transfer to Regular Probation	Terminate Directly from Specialized Program			
FY2004 Specialized Programs Terminations					
Adult Intensive Supervision Probation (AISP)	36.2% (343)	8.0% (77)	42.6% (404)	13.2% (125)	100% (949)
Specialized Drug Offender Program (SDOP) *					
Female Offender Program (FOP) *					
FY2003 Specialized Programs Terminations					
Adult Intensive Supervision Probation (AISP)	46.6% (336)	7.0% (50)	31.2% (224)	15.2% (109)	100% (719)
Specialized Drug Offender Program (SDOP)	72.9% (231)	6.6% (21)	15.8% (50)	4.7% (15)	100% (317)
Female Offender Program (FOP)	73.2% (224)	7.8% (24)	15.7% (48)	3.3% (10)	100% (306)

*Programs were discontinued in FY2004 due to budget reductions.

⁵ Higher rates of failure among those classified as administrative are expected, since this classification level comprises offenders of all risk levels, and actually denotes a supervision *classification* as opposed to *risk level*. In addition to comprising all levels of risk, these offenders were also likely to be under active supervision by another criminal justice entity, such as community corrections.

Table 6 presents termination data for adults supervised in specialized probation programs; it includes the success rates for those offenders who completed the specialized program and then continued under regular probation supervision and those who completed the specialized program and ended supervision directly from the specialized program, as well as failure rates for those probationers in a specialized program. Two specialized programs, the Female Offender Program (FOP) and the Specialized Drug Offender Program (SDOP) were discontinued in FY2004; officers who staffed those programs were reassigned to address staff layoffs. Concomitantly, caseloads for adult and juvenile ISP were increased from 20 to 45 adult offenders and from 18 to 35 juvenile offenders. Maximum risk offenders were added to ISP caseloads. Note: In FY2005, ISP and FOP were partially restored and in FY2006 AISP, JISP and FOP were fully restored.

The success rates for Adult Intensive Supervision Probation (AISP) decreased significantly between FY2003 (53.6%) and FY2004 (44.2%), a 9.4% drop. The decrease in large part is the result of an increase in technical violations from 31.2% in FY2003 to 42.6% in FY2004. This is a similar finding to that of the lower success rate in regular supervision probation, however more profound. Also similar to the regular supervision rate, it is likely that the increased caseload size of the very high risk offenders made it more difficult for officers to effectively manage technical violations resulting in a significantly increased rate (11.4%). Interestingly, the failure for new crime decreased, 13.2% for FY2004 as compared to a rate of 15.2% the previous year.

Post-release Recidivism Rates Among Probationers who Successfully Terminate

To answer the second portion of question number three, we selected only those probationers who successfully terminated probation, and analyzed the data to determine what proportion had new cases filed in court. Tables 7 and 8 present the post-release recidivism findings for juveniles; Tables 9 and 10 present these findings for adults.

**Table 7
REGULAR PROBATION:
Juvenile Post-release Recidivism by Last Supervision Level – FY2004
Compared with Overall Post-Release Recidivism Findings – FY2003**

JUVENILES WHO SUCCESSFULLY TERMINATED PROBATION			
SUPERVISION LEVEL	New Case Filed	No New Case Filed	Total
FY2004 Successful Terminations			
Regular: Administrative	12.9% (77)	87.1% (522)	100% (599)
Regular: Unclassified	10.3% (7)	89.7% (61)	100% (68)
Regular: Minimum	13.8% (197)	86.2% (1,227)	100% (1,424)
Regular: Medium	16.8% (187)	83.2% (924)	100% (1,111)
Regular: Maximum	21.8% (81)	78.2% (291)	100% (372)
Total	15.4% (549)	84.6% (3,025)	100% (3,574)
FY2003 Successful Terminations			
Total	15.8% (626)	84.2% (3,327)	100% (3,953)

Table 7 indicates that 15.4% of juveniles who terminated regular probation successfully in FY2004 went on to have a new delinquency petition filed in court within one year of termination. This rate was as low as 7.8% in FY2000 and as high as 16.5% in FY2002. While we noted a significant increase between fiscal years 2000 and 2001, since then, the rate at which those juveniles who successfully terminated and went on to receive a new filing within one year, have stabilized, suggesting the rate may have peaked in FY2001 and is now decreasing and moving towards previous rates.

As expected, youth classified at higher supervision levels had higher rates of recidivism. The recidivism rate for probationers at the maximum supervision level was 21.8%, at the medium supervision level it was 16.8%, and at the minimum supervision level it was 13.8%. The recidivism rate among those offenders last classified at administrative level was (12.9%). Juveniles classified as administrative, tend to be higher criminal risk and include youth in residential placement.

Table 8
JUVENILE ISP:
Post-Release Recidivism – FY2004
Compared with Post-Release Recidivism Findings – FY2003

JISP Clients Who Successfully Terminated JISP and Completed Probation			
PROGRAM	New Case Filed	No New Case Filed	Total
JISP FY2004	10.1% (9)	89.9% (84)	100% (93)
JISP FY2003	19.8% (24)	80.2% (97)	100% (121)

Note that this table 8 indicates that approximately one tenth (10.1%) of JISP clients who successfully terminated probation and were released from supervision during FY2004 went on to have a new delinquency petition or criminal case filed in court within one year. This figure reflects a significant improvement over FY2003 in which the post-release recidivism rate was 19.8%.

Note that Table 8 represents only those 93 youth released from supervision altogether. An additional 101 youth successfully completed the terms of JISP and were transferred to regular probation supervision during the study year (See Table 4). Outcome behavior for these youth will be included in the *regular supervision* population as they complete probation supervision.⁶ If the 101 youth transferred to regular supervision were included in this analysis, they would likely be included in the “No New Case Filed” column⁷ and the revised “New Case Filed” rate would be 3.8%.

⁶ The addition of new codes in ICON now allows us to identify probationers who transfer from specialized program supervision to regular supervision. Data limitations did not allow for specific tracking of these offenders within the “regular supervision” cohort of offenders.

⁷ The calculation for this figure is 101+93=194 with a grand total of 237 (9 + 194) and 9/237=3.8%.

Table 9
REGULAR PROBATION:
Adult Post-Release Recidivism by Last Supervision Level – FY2004
Compared with Overall Post-Release Recidivism Findings – FY2003

ADULTS WHO SUCCESSFULLY TERMINATED PROBATION			
SUPERVISION LEVEL	New Case Filed	No New Case Filed	Total
FY2004 Successful Terminations			
Regular: Administrative	6.7% (180)	93.3% (2,508)	100% (2,688)
Regular: Unclassified	6.5% (24)	93.5% (344)	100% (368)
Regular: Minimum	6.5% (257)	93.5% (3,702)	100% (3,959)
Regular: Medium	9.5% (275)	90.5% (2,633)	100% (2,908)
Regular: Maximum	14.0% (111)	86.0% (685)	100% (796)
Total	7.9% (847)	92.1% (9,872)	100% (10,719)
FY2003 Successful Terminations			
Total	8.4% (967)	91.6% (10,603)	100% (11,570)

Table 9 reflects that, overall, 7.9% of adult probationers who terminated successfully from probation during FY2004 were subsequently brought to court on new charges. This rate had decreased slightly over the FY2003 rate of 8.4%.

Those probationers last supervised at the maximum level were the most likely to have a new crime filed against them within one year of termination (14.0%), followed closely by those classified at the medium supervision level (9.5%). Among 10,719 successful probation terminations, the vast majority of adults (92.1%) who successfully terminate from regular probation do not recidivate within one year of termination.

Table 10
SPECIALIZED PROBATION PROGRAMS:
Adult Successful Terminations and
Proportion with New Case Filed – FY2004
Compared with Overall Post-Release Recidivism Findings – FY2002

POST-RELEASE RECIDIVISM	New Case Filed	No New Case Filed	TOTAL
Adults Who Successfully Terminated a Specialized Program and Completed Probation FY2004			
AISP	3.9% (3)	96.1% (73)	100% (76)
SDOP*			
FOP*			
Adults Who Successfully Terminated a Specialized Program and Completed Probation FY2003			
AISP	8.0% (4)	92.0% (46)	100% (50)
SDOP	19.0% (4)	81.0% (17)	100% (21)
FOP	16.7% (4)	83.3% (20)	100% (24)

*Programs were discontinued in FY2004 due to budget reductions.

Table 10 reflects, for adult specialized program participants who successfully terminated probation, the proportion that remained crime free and those who had a new criminal case filed against them within one year. As reported for the JISP cohort of terminated probationers, Table 10 reflects only those offenders who completely terminated from specialized supervision, and not those transferred to regular probation for continued supervision. Those adult offenders who transferred to regular supervision are included in Table 6.

In FY2004, the actual *number* of cases filed post-release on adults who successfully completed AISP remained fairly constant to FY2003 figures (3 new cases in FY2004 vs. 4 new cases among the three programs in FY2003). As a percentage, however, AISP experienced a significant decrease in recidivism of 4.1% between FY2003 and FY2004. Again, the Female Offender Program and the Specialized Drug Offender Programs were discontinued in FY2004 as a result of budget reductions.

4. What is the overall failure rate of juvenile and adult probationers? That is, when unsuccessful terminations (both new crime and technical violations) are combined with post-release recidivism, what is the failure rate of probationers? Also, where are probationers placed upon failure?

To answer the fourth question for the FY2004 termination cohort, we combined the pre-release and post-release failure categories to arrive at an overall probation failure rate by supervision level. Additionally, we combined the pre-release recidivism rate and the post-release recidivism rate to derive an overall recidivism rate. Finally, for comparison's sake, the overall figures for the FY2003 study period are presented for each level of supervision. (As a result, totals in Table 11 do not match totals in other tables that address *only* pre-release failures or *only* post-release recidivism.) These findings are presented for juveniles and adults.

**Table 11
REGULAR PROBATION
Overall Juvenile Program Failures and Successes – FY2004
Compared with Overall Post-Release Recidivism Findings – FY2003**

SUPERVISION LEVEL	Pre-release Failure: Technical ⁸	Pre-release Failure: New Crime ⁹	Successful and Post-release Recidivism ¹⁰	Successful ¹¹	Total
Juvenile Terminations FY2004					
Regular: Administrative	45.1% (551)	5.8% (71)	6.3% (77)	42.8% (522)	100% (1221)
Regular: Unclassified	22.4% (22)	8.2% (8)	7.1% (7)	62.3% (61)	100% (98)
Regular: Minimum	6.7% (105)	1.9% (29)	12.6% (197)	78.8% (1,227)	100% (1,558)
Regular: Medium	17.7% (256)	5.5% (80)	12.9% (187)	63.9% (924)	100% (1,447)
Regular: Maximum	41.9% (363)	15.2% (132)	9.3% (81)	33.6% (291)	100% (867)
TOTAL REGULAR PROBATION	25.0% (1,298)	6.2% (320)	10.6% (549)	58.2% (3,025)	100% (5,192)
Juvenile Terminations FY2003					
TOTAL REGULAR PROBATION	22.6% (1244)	5.7% (312)	11.3% (626)	60.4% (3,327)	100% (5,509)

As indicated in Table 11, the overall success rate for juveniles supervised on regular probation in FY2004 was 58.2%, which is slightly lower than the overall success rate in FY2003 of 60.4%. Not surprisingly, those youth supervised at the maximum supervision level and classified as administrative cases had the lowest success rates (33.6% and 42.8%, respectively).

⁸ The probationers included in this category terminated unsuccessfully from probation due to a technical violation(s).

⁹ The probationers included in this category terminated unsuccessfully from probation due to a new crime.

¹⁰ The probationers included in this category terminated successfully from probation and then recidivated within one year of termination.

¹¹ The probationers included in this category terminated successfully from probation and did not recidivate within one year of termination.

Table 12
JUVENILE ISP:
Overall Program Failure and Success – FY2004 and FY2003

PROGRAM	Pre-release Failure: Technical ¹²	Pre-release Failure: New Crime ¹³	Post-release Recidivism ¹⁴	Successfully terminated directly from JISP and did not recidivate ¹⁵	Successfully terminated from JISP & transferred to regular supervision ¹⁶	Total
JISP FY2004	37.5% (142)	11.4% (43)	2.4% (9)	22.1% (84)	26.6% (101)	100% (379)
JISP FY2003	35.3% (159)	12.2% (55)	5.3% (24)	21.5% (97)	25.7% (116)	100% (451)

Table 12 represents all those juveniles who completed JISP and illustrates the rate at which these juveniles failed and succeeded. The failures include those youth who, during supervision on JISP, were terminated for a technical violation(s) or for the commission of a crime and those who “failed” by recidivating within one year of termination from JISP. The successes include those youth who terminated the JISP program successfully and either terminated supervision at that point or transferred to regular probation supervision upon completion of JISP.

It is a common practice among probation departments statewide to “step offenders down” from the intensive level of supervision in specialized programs to less intensive levels on regular probation prior to release from supervision. Given that slightly more than one-quarter (26.6%) of youth are transferred from JISP to regular probation supervision, it is most accurate to consider those youth in the overall success rate. However it is useful to look at the data in two ways: the success rate of those juveniles who terminate supervision directly from JISP and the success rate of those juveniles who terminate JISP and then transfer to regular probation supervision.

The overall success rate of those juveniles who terminate directly from JISP is relatively low (22.1%). However, when all JISP releases are considered (including those transferred to regular supervision), the program shows a 48.7% success rate, compared to 47.2% in FY2003. This overall success rate for FY2004 is calculated by adding the two “successful” columns in Table 12 together (22.1% and 26.6%).

¹²The probationers included in this category terminated unsuccessfully from JISP due to a technical violation(s).

¹³ The probationers included in this category terminated unsuccessfully from JISP due to a new crime.

¹⁴ The probationers included in this category terminated successfully and directly from JISP and recidivated within one year of termination.

¹⁵ The probationers included in this category terminated successfully and directly from JISP and did not recidivate within one year of termination.

¹⁶ The probationers included in this category terminated successfully from JISP and were then transferred to regular probation supervision. Their final termination status (e.g. failure/success/recidivism) is unknown and will be reflected in the overall program failure and success rates for regular probation.

As explained earlier, lower rates of success are to be expected with higher risk cases. In the absence of a program like JISP, or without the ability to place youth under extremely close supervision conditions; these youth would likely be placed in commitment facilities with the Division of Youth Corrections. In this respect, JISP is cost-effective with these high risk and high need youth, whereby all of these youth would likely have been placed in NYC at a cost of \$66,795¹⁷ per year compared to \$3,795 on JISP¹⁸. In summary, JISP redirected 185 youth from NYC in FY2004 and, of those, we know more than half of them (84 of 185 = 45.4%) were successful. That is, they completed JISP successfully and did not recidivate for at least one year following their completion of JISP.

Table 13
JUVENILE REGULAR PROBATION and JISP
Placement of Juvenile Probationers Who
Terminated Probation for Technical Violations or a New Crime: FY2004

PLACEMENT	Incarceration: Dept. of Corrections or Div. of Youth Corrections	Detention/ County Jail	Fines, Fees, Comm. Service, Other (includes no sentence)	TOTAL
Pre-Release Failure: Technical Violation				
Juvenile Regular Probation	45.0% (584)	53.0% (688)	2.0% (26)	100% (1,298)
JISP	73.6% (117)	25.5% (40)	.9% (2)	100% (159)
Pre-Release Failure: New Crime				
Juvenile Regular Probation	55.3% (177)	39.2% (125)	5.5% (18)	100% (320)
JISP	84.8% (47)	12.2% (7)	3.0% (1)	100% (55)

¹⁷ The commitment figure was provided by the Division of Youth Corrections and is based on average daily population for state owned beds at a daily rate of \$183.00 per day in 2003-2004.

¹⁸ The JISP figure is based on the Judicial Branch's annual cost per case for FY2005.

Table 14
JUVENILE REGULAR PROBATIONERS and JISP
Placement of Juvenile Probationers Who Successfully Completed Probation
and had a New Filing Post-Release: FY2004

PLACEMENT	Incarceration: Dept. of Corrections or Div. of Youth Corrections	Community Corrections	Detention/ County Jail	Supervised Probation	Fines, Fees, Comm. Service, Other	Not Yet Sentenced or Case Dismissed	TOTAL
Juvenile Regular Probation	8.5% (47)	0% (0)	1.2% (7)	9.1% (50)	5.5% (30)	75.7% (415)	100% (549)
JISP	0% (0)	0% (0)	55.5% (5)	11.1% (1)	11.1% (1)	22.3% (2)	100% (9)

Tables 13 and 14 reflect the placement of youth who failed their probation terms or recidivated after successfully terminating from probation. Those youth who failed probation due to a technical violation or a new crime committed while on supervision are represented in Table 13. Those youth who received a new filing after successfully terminating probation are represented in Table 14.

In addition to the probationers reflected in Table 13, some youth are revoked and reinstated on probation and others are revoked and placed in community corrections. The probationers who fall into either of these categories are not tracked as failures in the Judicial Department's management information system because they continue under the jurisdiction of probation and, in the case of revoked and reinstated probationers, under direct supervision by probation.

As expected, placement data for many youth who recidivated after terminating probation is unknown. Post-release recidivism is defined and measured as a filing for a felony or misdemeanor within one year of termination from program placement for a criminal offense. By definition then, *filings* for youth who terminated in FY2004 were tracked through June 30, 2005. It often takes a year *from the time of filing*, which could have occurred as late as June 2005, for sentencing or placement determination to occur and therefore that data are not yet available.

A youth must be 18 or older at the time of revocation to be sentenced to the county jail, and then the term cannot exceed 180 days. Table 13 indicates that the majority of youth supervised on regular probation supervision are sentenced to detention for technical violations (53.0%). The majority of youth whose probation is revoked for a new crime committed while under supervision are sentenced to the Division of Youth Corrections (55.3%). The second most frequently used placement for youth on regular probation who were revoked for technical violations was Division of Youth Corrections (45.0%). For a new crime, the second most common placement was detention (39.2%). As expected, the reverse was true for those youth who were supervised on JISP, a program typically consisting of more serious offenders. More JISP youth were incarcerated at the Division of Youth Corrections than were sentenced to detention when they committed a technical violation (73.6%) or a new crime (84.8%). Fewer JISP youth were given a detention

sentence for a technical violation (25.5%) and for a new crime (12.2%). Less than 6.0% of all youth failing either regular probation or JISP received a fine, fee or community service as the only response to that failure.

Table 14 reflects that youth who recidivated after successfully completing probation *whose cases have been adjudicated and a sentencing decision has been made* (75.7% of these cases have not yet reached disposition), were most likely to be placed on probation (9.1%) followed by a commitment to the Division of Youth Corrections (8.5%). Just over one percent (1.2%) of these youth was sentenced to detention. For those youth who recidivated after successfully completing JISP *and whose cases have reached disposition* (22.3% of these cases have not yet reached disposition), more than half (55.5%) were sentenced to detention or jail.

As reflected in Table 14, approximately two out of nine cases have not yet reached disposition. As that data becomes available we would anticipate seeing many more offenders falling into the other placement categories (incarceration, community corrections, detention/jail, probation) while the number of cases in the fines/fee, community service and other category would remain relatively small. The cases falling into this latter category may be lower level and less serious offenses that are being resolved more quickly (therefore showing up in the data results sooner) and receiving the lighter sanction of a fine or community service work.

Table 15
REGULAR PROBATION
Overall Adult Program Failures and Successes – FY2004
Compared with Overall Post-Release Recidivism Findings – FY2003

SUPERVISION LEVEL	Pre-release Failure: Technical ¹⁹	Pre-release Failure: New Crime ²⁰	Successful and Post-release Recidivism ²¹	Successful ²²	Total
Adult Terminations FY2004					
Regular: Administrative	55.2% (3,712)	4.8% (322)	6.7% (180)	37.3% (2,508)	100% (6,721)
Regular: Unclassified	21.4% (105)	3.5% (17)	4.9% (24)	70.2% (344)	100% (490)
Regular: Minimum	8.1% (358)	1.9% (82)	5.9% (257)	84.1% (3,702)	100% (4,399)
Regular: Medium	16.0% (591)	5.5% (203)	7.4% (275)	71.1% (2,633)	100% (3,702)
Regular: Maximum	37.9% (691)	18.4% (336)	6.1% (111)	37.6% (685)	100% (1,823)
TOTAL REGULAR PROBATION	31.8% (5,457)	5.6% (960)	4.9% (847)	57.7% (9,872)	100% (17,136)
Adult Terminations FY2003					
TOTAL REGULAR PROBATION	27.6% (4,765)	5.3% (920)	5.6% (967)	61.4% (10,601)	100% (17,253)

Table 15 indicates the overall success rate of adult regular probation, defined as those offenders who successfully terminated probation *and* remained crime-free for one year post-termination is lower than reported last year: 57.7% in FY2004 compared to 61.4% of FY2003 probation terminations. Offenders supervised at the maximum supervision level and classified as administrative had the lowest overall success rate (37.6% and 37.3% respectively), and the failure was largely due to technical violations of their probation supervision (37.9%).

¹⁹ The probationers included in this category terminated unsuccessfully from regular probation supervision due to a technical violation(s).

²⁰ The probationers included in this category terminated unsuccessfully from regular probation supervision due to a new crime.

²¹ The probationers included in this category terminated successfully from regular probation supervision but recidivated within one year of termination.

²² The probationers included in this category terminated successfully from regular probation supervision and did not recidivate within one year of termination.

Table 16
SPECIALIZED PROGRAMS (Adult Intensive Supervision Probation, Specialized Drug Offender Program and Female Offender Program)
Overall Adult Program Failures and Successes: FY2004 and FY2003

SUPERVISION LEVEL	Pre-release Failure: Technical ²³	Pre-release Failure: New Crime ²⁴	Post-release Recidivism ²⁵	Successfully terminated directly from specialized probation and did not recidivate ²⁶	Successfully terminated from specialized & transferred to regular supervision ²⁷	Total
Adult Specialized Program Terminations FY2004						
AISP	42.6% (404)	13.2% (125)	0.3% (3)	7.8% (74)	36.1% (343)	100% (949)
SDOP *						
FOP*						
Adult Specialized Program Terminations FY2003						
AISP	31.2% (224)	15.2% (109)	0.6% (4)	6.4% (46)	46.7% (336)	100% (719)
SDOP	15.8% (50)	4.7% (15)	1.3% (4)	5.4% (17)	72.9% (231)	100% (317)
FOP	15.7% (48)	3.3% (10)	1.3% (4)	6.5% (20)	73.2% (224)	100% (306)

* Program discontinued as a result of budget reductions.

Table 16 reflects, as expected, that overall adult offenders in specialized programs performed more poorly than those on regular probation supervision. Adults terminated from the intensive supervision probation program had an overall success rate of 43.9%, with a 36.1% success rate for those offenders who transferred from AISP to regular probation supervision and 7.8% for those offenders who did not continue on any supervision following an AISP sentence. This 43.9% overall success rate for AISP represents a decrease to the overall success rate compared to 53.1% among AISP clients in FY2003. It should be noted that technical violations for FY2004 outpaced technical violations for FY2003 by a margin of 11.4% (42.6% and 31.2% respectively). This result may be further evidence of the impact of increased caseloads.

Again, it is important to note that the intensive supervision program is a prison-avoidant program, and all offenders in these programs succeeded and remained crime free in nearly one half of the cases. In the absence of these programs, these offenders quite likely would have served time in prison, at a costly sum, both in human and fiscal terms.

²³ The probationers included in this category terminated unsuccessfully from a specialized program due to a technical violation(s).

²⁴ The probationers included in this category terminated unsuccessfully from a specialized program due to a new crime.

²⁵ The probationers included in this category terminated directly and successfully from a specialized program and recidivated within one year of termination.

²⁶ The probationers included in this category terminated directly and successfully from a specialized program and did not recidivate within one year of termination.

²⁷ The probationers included in this category terminated successfully from specialized programs and were then transferred to regular probation supervision. Their final termination status (e.g. failure/success/recidivism) is unknown and will be reflected in the overall failure and success rates for regular probation supervision.

Data on overall success rates can be useful to probation administrators, planners, and officers in developing strategies to assist probationers in increasing success rates. The lower rates of success among those probationers who terminated directly from a specialized program are heavily influenced by the pre-release failure rates and the most common practice of “stepping down” offenders from specialized programs to regular probation supervision. Most pre-release failures are due to technical violations, which can be addressed up front with strategies to prevent probationers from engaging in technical violation behaviors.

Table 17
ALL ADULT PROBATION PROGRAMS
Placement of Adult Probationers Who Terminated Probation
for Technical Violations or a New Crime: FY2004

PLACEMENT	Incarceration: Dept. of Corrections	County Jail	Fines, Fees, Comm. Service, Other (includes no sentence)	TOTAL
Pre-Release Failure: Technical Violation				
Adult Regular Probation ²⁸	26.1% (1424)	70.0% (3,820)	3.9% (213)	100% (5,457)
AISP	87.0% (282)	10.2% (33)	2.8% (9)	100% (404)
Pre-Release Failure: New Crime				
Adult Regular Probation	48.6% (467)	44.9% (431)	6.5% (62)	100% (960)
AISP	87.8% (87)	6.1% (6)	6.1% (6)	100% (125)

Table 17 reflects the placement of those offenders who failed probation due to a technical violation or a new crime committed while on supervision. The majority of adults supervised on regular probation who receive technical violations are sentenced to the county jail (70.0%) and secondly to the Department of Corrections (26.1%). Probationers who failed probation for the commission of a new crime were more likely to be incarcerated at the Department of Corrections (48.6%) and to the county jail (44.9%). As expected, adults who terminated from the Intensive Probation Supervision Program, regardless of whether that failure was due to a technical violation or a new crime, were most likely to be incarcerated at the Department of Corrections (DOC).

In addition to the probationers reflected in Table 17, some probationers are revoked and reinstated on probation and others are revoked and placed in community corrections. The probationers who fall into either of these categories are not tracked as failures in Judicial’s management information system because they continue under the jurisdiction of probation and, in the case of revoked and reinstated probationers, under direct supervision by probation.

²⁸ Note that, for regular probation, a revocation is only counted in the data base for those offenders who actually terminate probation. For this reason, we cannot, at this time, account for those offenders who are revoked and reinstated to probation.

Table 18
ALL ADULT PROBATIONERS
Placement of Adult Probationers Who Successfully Terminated Probation
and had a New Filing Post-Release: FY2004

PLACEMENT	Incarceration Dept. of Corrections	Community Corrections	County Jail	Probation	Fines, Fees, Comm. Service, Other	Not Yet Sentenced or Case Dismissed	TOTAL
Adult Regular Probation ⁸	3.1% (27)	.1% (1)	2.2% (19)	6.3% (51)	.9% (8)	87.4% (741)	100% (847)
AISP	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	100.0% (3)	100% (3)

Table 18 represents placement for those offenders who successfully completed probation, but had a new filing post-release. As expected, placement data for many adult offenders who recidivated after terminating probation is unknown. Post-release recidivism is a filing for a felony or misdemeanor within one year of termination from program placement for a criminal offense. By definition then, *filings* for adults who terminated in FY2004 were tracked through June 30, 2005. It often takes a year *from the time of filing*, which could have occurred as late as June 2006, for sentencing or placement determination to occur and therefore that data are not yet available.

Table 18 reflects that the placement for those adults who recidivated *after* terminating from regular probation supervision, *and whose case had not reached disposition* (87.4%). Adult recidivists were most often sentenced to another probation sentence (6.3%) or to incarceration at DOC (3.1%). The number of adults who recidivated after terminating from a specialized program are so low that it is impossible to draw any conclusions about these offenders from the data provided in Table 18.

Summary: 2004 Termination Cohort

The Judicial Branch has produced a report on recidivism rates among probationers since 1996. Since 1998, the method and measures reported have been consistent with those reported here. Recidivism among probationers has remained relatively stable – particularly while offenders are under the supervision of the probation department. Once terminated, new crime rates do increase, but rates of recidivism among probationers has remained relatively low at less than ten percent for adults and less than twenty percent for juveniles on regular probation. Adults and juveniles supervised in specialized programs have higher rates of new crimes committed once terminated from probation, but these are still generally less than twenty percent across all programs.

The findings in this report highlight the fact that probation programs are successful in helping offenders remain crime free during periods of supervision. Indeed, juvenile and adult probationers were successful (they were successfully terminated from probation and remained crime free for one year after termination) in more than one half of all

cases, (58.2% of juveniles, 57.7% of adults)²⁹. Overall success rates were lower than previous years, which may be a result of the increased caseload size, an effect of budget reductions. The lower rate of success was due to an increased rate of technical violations. Increase caseload size can restrict timely and effective responses when technical violations emerge. Both adults and juveniles classified as high risk are less likely to successfully terminate, and less likely to remain crime-free after termination than their lower-risk counterparts.

Post-termination recidivism rates, which spiked in FY2001, have remained relatively stable over the years this report has been produced. In FY2004, post-release recidivism rates were 15.4% for juvenile probationers and 7.9% for adult probationers³⁰. This represents a slight decrease from FY2003 for juveniles and for adults.

Across specialized programs, those programs designed to divert youth and adults who would otherwise be incarcerated, overall success rates range from 48.7%³¹ for the juvenile intensive supervision program and 43.9%³² for the adult intensive supervision program. When considering only those offenders terminated from specialized probation programs altogether, success rates range from 10.2% - 22.1%. These lower rates are heavily influenced by the pre-release failure rates and the most common practice of “stepping down” offenders from specialized programs to regular probation supervision. The largest type of failure among all specialized programs is in the area of technical violations. An increase in the rate of technical violations is also observed in the specialized offender population, a possible artifact of the increased caseloads for this time period. Statewide responses to technical violations continue to be on the priority list of supervision issues to address.

The decision to transfer a probationer from a specialized probation program to regular probation supervision is based on local policy. Only recently have we been able to begin tracking those offenders who transfer from a specialized probation program to regular probation supervision. While we are able to report the termination status as they leave a specialized program, we have not yet been able to report the final termination status of these offenders as they exit regular probation supervision.

The Division of Probation Services and probation departments statewide take seriously the need to protect the public’s safety and, in particular, prevent probationers from engaging in future criminal behavior. Recidivism is an important performance measure for the criminal justice system. The public expects that offenders supervised within the criminal justice system are being supervised effectively.

²⁹ See tables 11 and 15

³⁰ See Table 2

³¹ See Table 12

³² See table 16

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Donziger, Steven (Ed.), *The Real War On Crime: The Report of the National Criminal Justice Commission*, Harper Perennial, 1996

Fulton, Betsy. *Restoring Hope Through Community Partnerships: The Real Deal in Crime Control*, The American Probation and Parole Association, Lexington, Kentucky, 1996.

Office of Probation Services, *State of State Report on Pre-Sentence Investigation and Assessment Activities*, Colorado Judicial Department, Denver, Colorado, May 2000.

Piehl, Anne Morrison, *Economic Conditions, Work and Crime*, in *The Handbook of Crime and Punishment*, edited by Michael Tonry, Oxford University Press, 1998.

Pullen, Suzanne. *Report to the Colorado General Assembly and the Legislative Audit Committee Concerning a Consistent and Common Definition of Recidivism in the Juvenile and Criminal Justice System*, Colorado Judicial Branch, Denver, Colorado, June 1999.

Simon, Rita J. and Landis, Jean *The Crimes Women Commit: The Punishments they Receive*, Lexington Books, Lexington, Massachusetts, 1991.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S MANDATED COSTS FISCAL YEAR 2006/2007

Colorado's district attorneys' offices are responsible for prosecuting all criminal and traffic cases filed in the district and county courts. Mandated costs are reimbursement payments for costs expended by local district attorneys' offices for prosecution of state matters and are not part of any offices' local budget. They are required to be paid by the state pursuant to CRS 16-18-101. Pursuant to that statute and 18-1.3-701(2), these costs include reimbursement to district attorneys' offices for such things as:

- Costs of preliminary hearings,
- Necessary court reporter fees,
- Actual costs paid to expert witnesses,
- Witness fees and mileage paid,
- Lodging and transportation costs for witnesses traveling more than fifty miles,
- Transportation and lodging expenses for parents of witnesses under age 18,
- Necessary exemplification and copy fees,
- Deposition fees,
- Fees for service of process or publication,
- Interpreter fees,
- Costs incurred in obtaining governor's warrants,
- Costs for photocopying reports, developing film and purchasing videotape as necessary,
- Any other costs authorized by statute, and
- Any other reasonable and necessary costs that are directly the result of the prosecution of the defendant upon motion and order of the court.

Unlike the offices of the public defender and alternate defense counsel, which are fully funded from the state general fund, mandated costs are the only state funds that are allocated for prosecution, except that portion of the elected district attorneys' salaries that is paid by the state. Because district attorneys are elected officials of a judicial district, the boards of county commissioners of their respective judicial districts, and not the general assembly, set the remainder of their budgets. District attorneys have far less flexibility than the offices of the public defender or alternate defense counsel in the expenditure of mandated costs because they do not have any other state line item from which to transfer funds if their costs projections are inaccurate.

Beginning in 1999, at the request of the Chief Justice, the General Assembly required that the Colorado District Attorneys' Council set up and maintain a system of estimating the statewide need for mandated costs funds and for allocating them among the state's judicial districts. Accurately projecting the nature and extent of future criminal activity

throughout the state and the costs associated with prosecuting it is inherently problematic. It is often the nature of the cases, and not just the number, that dictates costs necessary to achieve a just result. Complex and expensive cases can and do occur in every part of the state regardless of the individual resources of the local district attorney and justice demands that results not be dictated by an inability to incur necessary expenses. Over the past five years, the Mandated Costs Committee of the Colorado District Attorneys' Council has refined the management of the mandated costs budget through the use of an allocation system based on historical usage, monthly expenditure reports, additional allocation request forms, and quarterly meetings to fine tune the allocation of cost reimbursements to the 22 judicial districts. Using this system and actual expense averaging has allowed the district attorneys to come within 5% of the projected costs budget over the past four years, and within less than 1% of the projection in FY 04/05. Attached is the final report of mandated costs expenditures by judicial district for FY 04/05.

The FY 05/06 mandated costs budget remained the same as the FY 04/05 allocation at **\$1,911,899**. Because we have less than one quarter of expenditure history, we are unable to accurately project the actual expenditures through June, 2006. Due to our history of expenses and the operation of our allocation system we believe that averaging actual expenditures in the past four fiscal years may be the best predictor of future expenses. Actual expenses have been as follows:

FY 01/02 = \$1,975,963;
FY 02/03 = \$1,904,527;
FY 03/04 = \$1,906,703;
FY 04/05 = \$1,911,969.

The average of these four years of expenditures is **\$1,924,790**, a modest increase of less than 1%.

Fiscal Year 2006/2007 District Attorney's Mandated Costs funds requested:

\$1,924,790

**Colorado Judicial Branch
FY 2007 Capital Construction Request**

Table of Contents

CC-P: Five-Year Capital Construction Plan	1
Facility Master Plan Overview	3
Facility Inventory	5
Map	9
CC-O – Strategic Objectives	10
CC-C Request for Space Planning/Conceptual Design funding	11

CC-P: FIVE YEAR CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION PLAN FY 07-11

Department: Judicial				Division(s) Trial Courts, Probation, Appellate Court				
Contact Person: David Kribs				Contact Telephone: (303) 837-3649			e-mail: David.Kribs@judicial.state.co.us	
Dept. Approval by: _____ Date: 9/1/05				OSPB Approval: N/A			Date: 9/1/05	
Priority #	Project Title and Fund	Total Project Cost	Prior Appropriation	Budget Request Year	Year 2 Request	Year 3 Request	Year 4 Request	Year 5 Request
1	Space Planning Study	450,000	-	450,000	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
	CCFE	450,000	-	450,000	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
	CF							
	CFE							
	FF							
	Purpose Code	D2, D3, F2, F5						
	Grand Total	450,000		450,000				
	CCFE	450,000		450,000				
	CF							
	CFE							
	FF							

**Judicial Department
Facility Master Plan Overview
September 1, 2005**

The Judicial Department has one state-owned complex within its control. The Judicial Heritage Complex, located at 2 East 14th Avenue houses the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals and the Law Library in the Judicial Building as well as the Colorado History Museum in a separate building located within the complex. The two buildings maintain separate entrances, but are connected through a common basement space and an underground garage/delivery area. Money is appropriated within the State Court Administrator's (SCAO) budget to provide for maintenance and upkeep of the Judicial Heritage Complex.

The Judicial Branch has contracted with the Urban Land Institute to conduct a study this fall that will review the space and operating needs of both the Judicial Branch and the History Museum in order to determine the best use of the existing site. It is no longer conducive for both entities to continue operating on the same site. Based on the outcome of this study, the Judicial Branch will pursue space planning/conceptual design funding for either a new building on the existing site or for a new Judicial facility located on an entirely new site.

For the past several years, the Judicial Branch has been seeking funding to undertake a detailed space-needs analysis of the court side of the complex. The Judicial Building is almost 30 years old and is requiring an increasing amount of controlled maintenance funding to address a growing number of health and life safety issues. Additionally, due to growth in the appellate court functions, the current operating space is crowded and is potentially dangerous for both staff and the public. Fire codes are being violated, the building is not fully ADA compliant, and the crowded conditions create privacy concerns.

The Branch is committed to the pursuit of a new Judicial Complex that will not only consolidate all current judicial functions (Appellate courts, State Court Administrator's Office, Integrated Information Services function, Attorney Regulation, Board of Law Examiners, Continuing Legal Education, etc.), but also one that could incorporate other state legal functions like the Attorney General's Office, the Public Defender's Office, the DA's council, The Office of Child's Representative and other such agencies. Not only would a new facility create safer and more efficient operating conditions, but it will also save the State money by reducing its outlay of leased space dollars.

FACILITY INVENTORY

Colorado Judicial Branch

	Facility Description/Location	Programs Served	Owned/ Leased (O or L)	Year Constructed	Year Remodeled	Total Facility FTE	# of Clients/ Other ¹	Facility Condition Index
1st								
1	Gilpin County Justice Center	Probation, Trial Courts	*	1995				
2	Jefferson Court/Admin. Facility	Probation, Trial Courts	*	1993				
2nd								
3	Denver City & County Bldg.	Trial Courts	*	1932	2004			
4	Denver District/County/Juvenile/Probate	Probation, Probate	*		2004			
3rd								
5	Huerfano County Crthse	Trial Courts, Probation		1904				
6	Las Animas County Crthse	Trial Courts, Probation	*	1912				
4th								
7	El Paso/Judicial Bldg.	Trial Courts	*	1972	2005			
8	Fourth Judicial Probation Building	Probation						
9	El Paso County Professional Building	Probate Court						
10	Teller County Crthse	Trial Courts	*	1904	2000			
5th								
11	Clear Creek County Crthse	Trial Courts, Probation	*	1972				
12	Eagle County Justice Center	Trial Courts	*	1985	1992			
13	Eagle County Justice Center - Annex	Probation	*					
14	Eagle (El Jebel) Community Center	Trial Courts, Probation	*	2001				
15	Lake County Crthse	Trial Courts	*	1955				
16	Lake County Crthse - Annex	Probation	*					
17	Summit County Justice Center	Trial Courts, Probation	*	1986	2004			
6th								
18	Archuleta County Crthse		*		1994			
19	La Plata County Crthse		*		1989			
20	San Juan County Crthse		*	1905	NA			

* location provided by the county per statute

FACILITY INVENTORY

Colorado Judicial Branch

	Facility Description/Location	Programs Served	Owned/ Leased (O or L)	Year Constructed	Year Remodeled	Total Facility FTE	# of Clients/ Other ¹	Facility Condition Index
7th								
21	Delta County Crthse	Trial Courts, Probation	*	1956	1985			
22	Gunnison County Crthse	Trial Courts, Probation	*	1890	1978			
23	Hinsdale County Crthse	Trial Courts	*	1890	NA			
24	Montrose County Justice Center, Courts Bldg.	Trial Courts, Probation	*	1998	NA			
25	Montrose County Courthouse Annex - Nucla	Trial Courts	*					
26	Ouray County Crthse	Trial Courts	*	1889	NA			
27	San Miguel County Crthse	Trial Courts, Probation	*	1890	2001			
8th								
28	Jackson County Crthse - Walden	Trial Courts, Probation	*	1913	NA			
29	Larimer County Justice Center	Trial Courts, Probation	*	2000	NA			
30	Rocky Mtn. Bldg. - 6th Floor	ADDs, Victim Assistance						
31	Loveland Police & Courts Bldg. - Ft. Collins	Trial Courts, Probation	*	2002	NA			
9th								
32	Garfield County Crthse (Glenwood Springs)	Probation, Trial Court	*	1928	1983			
33	Garfield (Rifle) City/County Municipal Bldg.	Probation, Trial Court	*	1981	NA			
34	Pitkin County Crthse (Aspen)	Probation, Trial Court	*	1980	NA			
35	Rio Blanco County Crthse (Meeker)	Probation, Trial Court	*	1935	1956			
36	Rio Blanco (Rangely) City/Cty Municipal Bldg.	Trial Court	*	1975	1983			
10th								
37	Pueblo Cty Judicial Bldg.	Trial Courts	*	1963	1999			
11th								
38	Chafee Cty Judicial Bldg.		*	1991				
39	Custer County Crthse		*	1992				
40	Fremont County Crthse		*	1999				
	Park County Crthse		*	1985				
12th								
41	Alamosa County Crthse	Courts and Probation	*	1948	1985			
42	Conejos County Crthse	Courts	*	1980				
43	Costilla County Crthse	Courts	*	Leased				
44	Mineral County Crthse	Courts	*	1950				
45	Rio Grande County Crthse	Courts and Probation	*	1945				
46	Saguache County Crthse	Courts	*	1945				

* location provided by the county per statute

FACILITY INVENTORY

Colorado Judicial Branch

	Facility Description/Location	Programs Served	Owned/ Leased (O or L)	Year Constructed	Year Remodeled	Total Facility FTE	# of Clients/ Other ¹	Facility Condition Index
13th								
47	Kit Carson County Crthse	Trial Courts, pt. Time Prob.	*	1907	1950			
48	Logan County Crthse	Trial Courts, Admin., Prob.	*	1910	2003			
49	Logan Cty. Crthse Annex	Trial Courts, Collections	*					
50	Morgan County Justice Center	Trial Courts, Probation	*	1986				
51	Phillips County Crthse	Trial Courts	*	1935	1992			
52	Sedgwick County Crthse	Trial Courts	*	1939				
53	Washington County Crthse	Trial Courts, pt. Time Prob.	*	2002				
54	Yuma County Crthse	Trial Courts, Probation	*	1903	1996			
14th								
55	Grand County Crthse	Trial Courts, Probation	*	1923	1990			
56	Moffat County Crthse	Trial Courts, Probation	*	1917	1986			
57	Routt County Crthse	Trial Courts, Probation	*	1923	2005			
15th								
58	Baca County Crthse	Trial Courts	*					
59	Cheyenne County Crthse	Trial Courts	*					
60	Kiowa County Crthse	Trial Courts	*					
61	Prowers County Crthse	Trial Courts, Probation	*					
16th								
62	Bent County Crthse	Trial Courts, Probation	*	1888	1999			
63	Crowley County Crthse	Trial Courts, Probation	*	1915	1994			
64	Otero County Crthse	Trial Courts, Probation	*	1958	NA			
17th								
65	Hall of Justice-Adams County	Prob., Trial Court, Vict/Wit	*	1998	NA			
66	Broomfield County	Prob., Trial Court, Dist Attn	*	2001	NA			
18th								
67	Arapahoe County Justice Center	Trial Courts, Probation	*	1987	1999			
68	Arapahoe County (Littleton)	Trial Courts, Probation	*					
69	Arapahoe County (Aurora)	Trial Courts, Probation	*					
70	Douglas County Justice Center	Trial Courts, Probation	*	1998	2004			
71	Elbert County Crthse	Trial Courts, Probation	*					
72	Lincoln County Crthse	Trial Courts, Probation	*					

* location provided by the county per statute

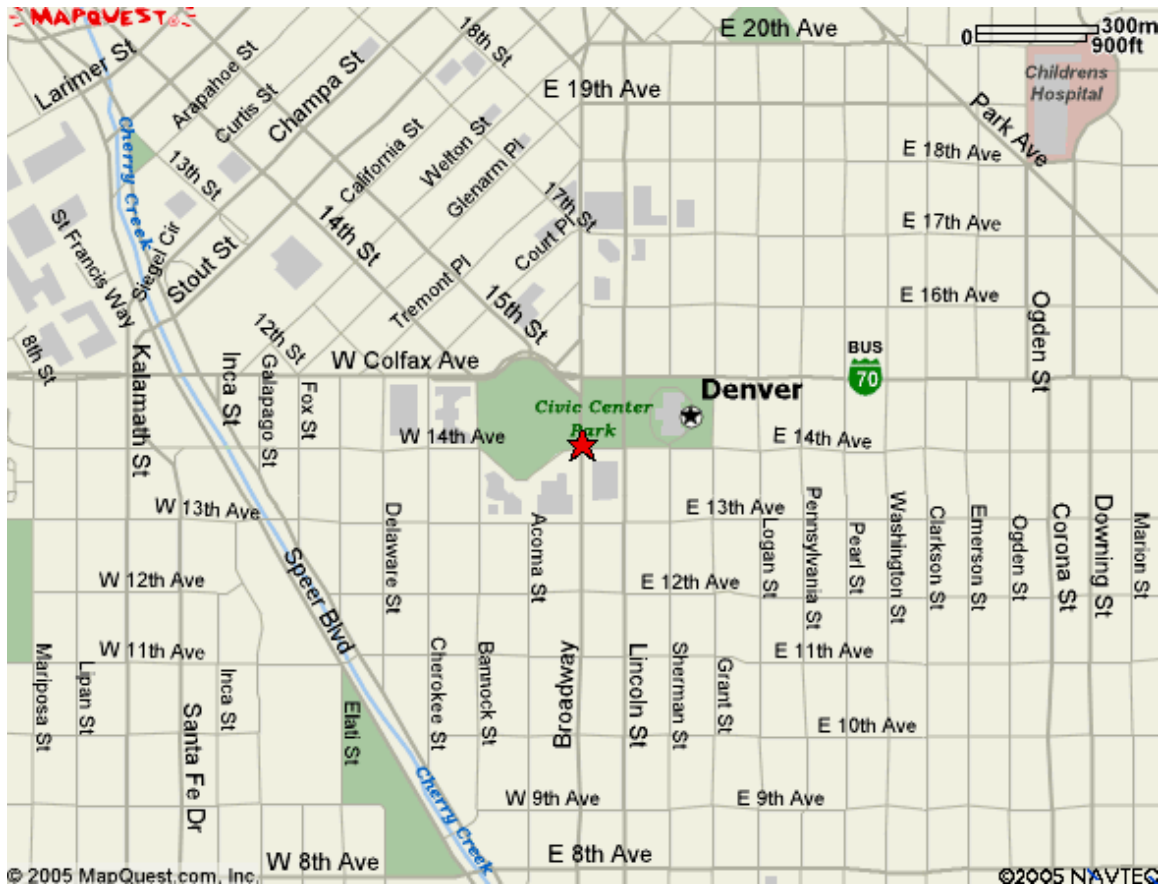
FACILITY INVENTORY

Colorado Judicial Branch

Facility Description/Location	Programs Served	Owned/ Leased (O or L)	Year Constructed	Year Remodeled	Total Facility FTE	# of Clients/ Other ¹	Facility Condition Index
19th							
73 Weld County Crthse		*		2004			
20th							
74 Boulder Justice Center	Trial Courts, Probation	*	1976	2003			
75 Boulder County (Longmont)	Trial Courts, Probation	*	2001				
21st							
76 Mesa County Crthse	Probation, Trial Court	*	2001	NA			
22nd							
77 Dolores County Crthse	Trial Court	*	1953	1992			
78 Montezuma District Court	Probation, Trial Court	*	1975	1982			
79 Montezuma Cty. Justice Bldg.	Probation, Trial Court	*	1937	1997			
Other							
Judicial Heritage Complex (Denver)	Supreme Court, Court of Appeals	Owned			121.0	80,885	
Denver West	Integrated Information Systems (IIS), Training	Leased			42.8	5,000	
Penn Center	SCAO	Leased			52.0	2,500	

∞

* location provided by the county per statute



Colorado Judicial Building
2 East 14th Avenue
Denver, CO 80203

CC-O: Program Objectives and Facility/Equipment Needs

Date: September 1, 2005

Contact Person: David Kribs

Department: Judicial

Phone #: (303) 837-3649

Division: Appellate Court

Related Capital Request: Space Planning Analysis

Program	Prioritized Objectives	Performance Measure	Equip., Tech. & Space FY07 Request	Future-Year Facility Needs			
				FY2008 Request	FY2009 Request	FY2010 Request	FY2011 Request
Supreme Court	1.A.1 Within staffing constraints, keep pace with the number of new filings by resolving an equal or greater amount of cases than are filed.	Clearance rate should equal number of new cases filed. Clearance Rate = 98%	40,722 net square feet required for Supreme Court operations	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Supreme Court	2.A.1. Expedite decision process for child welfare cases (dependency & neglect and termination of parental rights).	Number of days after case is "at issue" to decide whether to grant or deny certiorari review. Target = 30 days, Actual = 18 days	40,722 net square feet required for Supreme Court operations	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Supreme Court	2.A.3 Issue decision whether to grant or deny certiorari review within three months of the close of a case's briefing.	Percentage of cases where decision to grant or deny certiorari review is made within three months of "at issue" date. Target = 80%, Actual = 82%	40,722 net square feet required for Supreme Court operations	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Supreme Court	2.A.4 Hear oral argument within three months of the close of a case's briefing ("at issue")	Percentage of cases argued within three months of "at issue" date. Target = 65%, Actual = 78%	40,722 net square feet required for Supreme Court operations	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Court of Appeals	1.A.2 Within staffing constraints, keep pace with the number of new filings by resolving an equal or greater amount of cases than are filed.	Clearance rate should equal number of new cases filed. Clearance Rate Target = 100% FY05 Actual = 92%	52,274 net square feet required for Court of Appeals operations	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Court of Appeals	2.A.2 Issue reasoned written opinions within an average of the indicated days after oral argument or, if oral argument has been waived, after assignment to an author judge.	Review of agency decisions – Target = 45 days, FY05 Act. = 36 days Review of criminal cases – Target = 30 days, FY05 Act. = 23 days Review of civil cases – Target = 45 days, FY05 Act. = 32 days	52,274 net square feet required for Court of Appeals operations	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Court of Appeals	2.A.5 Announce reasoned written opinions within an average of the indicated days from the date the case is at issue to the date of opinion.	Workers Comp and Unemployment Target = 115 days, FY05 Act. = 118 days Juvenile and custody cases Target = 80 days, FY05 Act. = 77 days	52,274 net square feet required for Court of Appeals operations	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

CC-C: CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION BUILDING PROJECT REQUEST FY06 - 07

PROJECT COSTS AND APPROVAL SHEET

Project Title: Judicial Space Needs Assessment		Strategic Plan Objective(s): 1.A.1, 1.A.2, 2.A.2, 2.A.3, 2.A.4, 2.A.5					
Department: Judicial		Purpose Code: D2, D3, F2, F5		Risk Management I.D. No. _____			
Program: Appellate Court		State Controller Project No. P-N/A					
Priority Number: 1 of 1		Contact Telephone: (303) 837-3649		e-mail: David.Kribs@judicial.state.co.us			
Project Contact: David Kribs		Date: 9/1/05		OSPB Approval: N/A			
Dept. Approval by: _____							

	Total Project Costs	Prior Appropriation	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
--	---------------------	---------------------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------

A. Land Acquisition

(1) Land Purchase Cost	0	0	0				
------------------------	---	---	---	--	--	--	--

B. Professional Services

(1) Master Plan/FPP	150,000		150,000				
(2) Arc/Engrs. (Bldg.)	-		-				
(3) Arc/Engrs. (Other)	300,000		300,000				
(4) Construction Mgmt.	-		-				
(5) Code Review	-		-				
(6) Site Info and Tests	-		-				
(7) Other (Cost Estimating)	-		-				
(8) Total Professional Services	450,000	-	450,000				

C. Construction

(1) Building	-						
(a) New (170,422 GSF)							
(b) Renovate (87,490 GSF)							
(c) Parking 626 Spaces							
(2) Site Work	-						
(3) Landscaping	-						
(4) Utilities	-						
(5) Total Construction Costs	-	-	-				

D. Equip. and Furnishings

(1) Equipment	-						
(2) Furnishings	-						
(3) Communications	-						
(4) Total Equip. and Furnishings Cost	-	-	-				

E. Miscellaneous

(1) Art in Public Places = 1% of C(5) Total Construction Costs	-						
(2) Relocation Costs	-						
(3) Project Contingency Costs*	-						
(a) 5% for New	-						
(b) 10% for Renovation	-		-				
(4) Total Miscellaneous Costs	-	-	-				

F. Total Project Costs

[A(1)+B(8)+C(5)+D(4)+E(4)]	450,000	-	450,000				
-----------------------------------	----------------	----------	----------------	--	--	--	--

G. Source of Funds

CCFE	450,000	-	450,000	-	-	-	-
CF							
CFE							
FF							

CC-C: CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECT REQUEST FY06-07

PROJECT REQUEST SUPPORT INFORMATION

Building and Project History and Description:

1. Project Description/History

This request is to provide funding for planning and conceptual design funds required for the Judicial Branch to pursue additional professional services to address current and future space and facility requirements for the branch. To best achieve this task, the branch would request consultants to provide services including: a revised space planning and needs assessment; programmatic studies; and conceptual designs of a new Judicial Complex.

In 2005, The State of Colorado produced a Strategic Real Estate Plan with the Goals and Initiatives being:

- Seeking immediate and long-term cost savings and cost avoidance.
- Increased operational efficiencies.
- Project future trends and space needs.
- Identify department specific initiatives to improve operations, reduce costs, and provided for better work environments for state employees.

Although the Judicial Branch participated in this effort, no specific long-range planning was completed that addresses the Branch's current or future needs.

The Branch, in reviewing this document, feels it is essential to provide a similar study that can provide specific recommendations for the judicial needs of the state within the Capitol Complex. In keeping with the goals and initiatives of the States own Strategic Plan, the judicial branch would recommend programmatic and conceptual plans be completed that considered similar, or related judicial functions and their ability to be consolidated into once facility.

At this time the branch has engaged in discussions with other legal-related entities such as the Attorney General's Office, the Public Defender, Attorney Regulations, Alternate Defense Counsel and others judicially related functions. Consequently, this request has increased from past years to account for the additional cost of performing a space needs assessment/conceptual plan design for the Judicial Branch, the Attorney General's Office, Attorney Regulations, the Public Defender's Office and potential more.

Specific to our function, in 1999, the Omni Group was retained to perform a Space Analysis and Assessment for the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeals, and the State Court Administrator's Office. This significant study indicated that the branch was already 34% short of space. The result of the growth since the report was completed in 1999, and future projected growth has resulted in the functions of the court to be housed in leased space in various office building located within the Denver Metro area. This

greatly affects the functional and cost efficiencies of the courts as both the core and related functions become geographically decentralized.

Concerning, and specific, to our existing facility located at Two East 14th Avenue, the building is nearing 30 years of age. It is no longer conducive to meeting standard court operations such as inadequate space needs, security concerns, anticipated future growth, and life/health/safety hazards. In discussions with judicially related agencies, it is evident that many have similar functional and programmatic deficiencies that exist with their current and future needs. As such, the Branch is renewing its request for expanded planning money to update the existing needs assessment study completed in 1999 with the long-term intent of constructing a new judicial facility to house like groups.

Objectives of completing a Space Needs Assessment and Conceptual Studies

- (a) Identify current space deficiencies and their operational consequences.
- (b) Quantify and describe the order-of-magnitude space requirements necessary to provide proper functional space through the year 2025; and
- (c) Provide various conceptual design options of what a newly constructed Judicial Facility might look like that will meet the needs of the various legal-related entities.

2. Estimated Project Timetable

Timetable			
Phase	Start Date(s)	Completion Date(s)	Remarks
Receive Funding	7/1/2006	N/A	
Bid for Space Needs Assessment/Conceptual Design	7/2/2006	10/1/2006	
Conduct Space Needs Assessment/Design	10/15/2006	4/15/2007	
Results of Assessment	4/15/2007	N/A	

(a) Phasing Explanation.

It is expected that a full space needs assessment study and conceptual design will take approximately eight to ten months to complete. Once the study is finished, the Branch will review the results and determine a future course of action.

Justification Section:

3. Project/Program Justification/Service Population.
(a) Justification Related to Programs:

Building Inadequacies

Space Concerns

The State Judicial Building is not adequate to meet the space needs of its current operations, let alone accommodate future growth. Since the building was occupied, the Judicial Branch has grown to meet the demand for court services throughout Colorado. The Court of Appeals has grown from 10 judges in 1987 to 16 judges currently. Additionally, staff for both the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals has doubled since 1978. The building was originally occupied by the two appellate courts, the State Court Administrator, Attorney Registration, Continuing Legal Education, and the Board of Law Examiners. Due to space constraints, all of the ancillary court functions have moved out of the building, resulting in de-centralized court operations, and costing the State over \$880,000 in annual leased space costs

Additionally, the Judicial Building is host to a number of service populations that visit every year. On average, the building sees 5,300 people each month, including attorneys, paralegal and general law firm staff, court clients, law students, pro se litigants, law library visitors, tourists and many others. The space constraints are affecting service to all of these customers of the building.

Life/Health/Safety/ADA Concerns

In addition to the space concerns, the building is encountering an increased number of life/health/safety issues and is no longer conducive to standard court operations. Most notably, the building's emergency egress systems were not constructed to meet the codes utilized within today's buildings. Corridors and circulation areas are not within fire rated partitions, and mechanical systems to control smoke in the event of a fire are non-existent. Secondly, a lack of central administrative space has resulted in utilizing existing electrical closets and stairway landings to house copy machines and office support equipment. Unfortunately, this use of space violates building and fire codes and compromises worker safety. The building's public refuge area is also cramped, and does not provide adequate space for users in the event of an emergency. All of these issues reflect poorly on the court and do not promote a safe working environment.

The Colorado Judicial Building also lacks in meeting current ADA standards. Many ADA requirements relating to circulation and access are not provided within the facility. Although the Branch has utilized Controlled Maintenance Funds to begin to retrofit the most critical use areas, the building still lacks meeting some of the requirements necessary for compliance.

Furthering the inadequacy of the current building is security. Since the bombing of the Murrah Federal Building and the terrorist attacks of 9/11, security concerns at both the Federal and State level have risen considerably. The current State

Judicial Building was designed prior to the heightened level of security now required within today's facilities. The most notable of the deficiencies lies in the placement of the buildings within the site, and the overall massing and configuration of the complex.

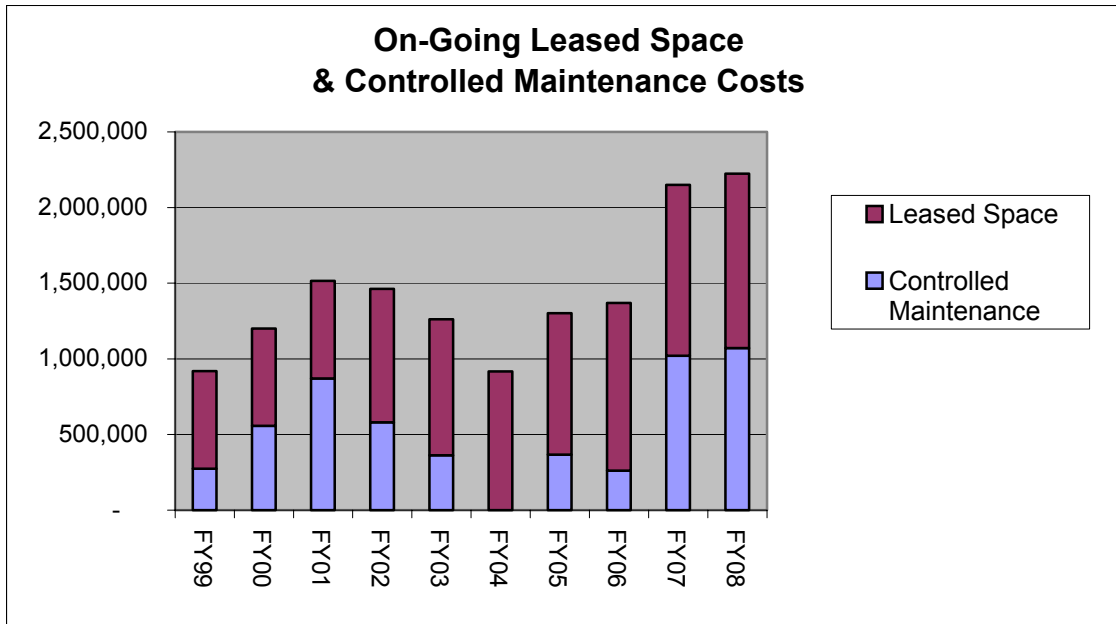
Continued Controlled Maintenance Costs

The Branch has submitted a significant number of controlled maintenance requests over the past five years and expects the number of requests to continue. The Judicial Building is nearing 30 years in age, and significant mechanical, electrical, plumbing and other infrastructure issues that must be addressed are rising. These ever increasing issues bring additional cost and staffing requirements to manage the facility in a safe and efficient manner.

Controlled Maintenance and Capital Construction Record.

Controlled Maintenance History			
Year	Project #	Item	Cost
FY2005-06	M-05047	Re-Roof Judicial Building	262,200
FY2004-05	M-3040F	Fire Suppression System	366,910
FY2002-03	M-90092 M-90091	Backflow Prevention Device Elevator Modernization TOTAL	\$35,208 <u>\$328,500</u> 363,708
FY2001-02	M-00095	Waterproof Roof & Deck Repair Building Exterior TOTAL	\$539,325 <u>\$42,680</u> 582,005
FY2000-01	M-90090-1 Not Encumb. Not Encumb. M-80115	Fire Alarm Upgrade, phase 2 of 2 Mechanical Room Ventilation Waterproof Sloped Roof Carpet Replacement TOTAL	208,900 78,000 419,400 <u>164,900</u> 871,200
FY1999-00	M-90090 M-90091 M-90092	Fire Alarm Upgrade Elevator Repair/Retrofit Cross-connection control/backflow TOTAL	193,710 328,500 35,208 557,418
FY1998-99	M-80114 M-80115 M-80116	Elevator Life Jacket Carpet Replacement Water Booster Pump System TOTAL	30,000 210,070 35,000 275,070
FY1995-96	M-295	Expansion Joint Repair	259,000
TOTAL			\$3,537,511

The following chart shows the past and future projected controlled maintenance costs related to the current building along with the current and future projected leased space costs.



(b) Purpose Code Justification: D2, D3, F2, F5

(c) Project Alternatives:

a. Fully Fund Request

This option would allow the Branch and other legal-related entities to proceed with the necessary space needs analysis and determine what solutions are available to meet the growing needs of the Appellate Court, the Attorney General’s Office, the Public Defender’s Office and possibly more. Additionally, the study would clearly demonstrate what savings are available to the State through the consolidation of court and other legal operations and the reduced need for leased space dollars.

b. Request Not Funded

This option assumes that this capital construction request is not funded. Should that happen, the Judicial Branch and other agencies would be unable to address its space needs in a proactive manner. Any increased need for space would have to be handled through additional leased space to accommodate the needs of the courts and the Branch will continue to submit controlled maintenance requests to address the building’s life/health/ADA and safety issues.

As the use of additional off-site leased space increases, so does the inefficiencies of court operations. In addition to paying more money for leased space, the courts would be required to purchase general office equipment (fax, copier, telephones, etc.) for the new leased space and other operating costs such as travel and communication costs would increase as well. For the public, the lack of consolidated judicial functions would require sufficient effort to a

Additionally, if this request were not funded, the court’s ability to provide adequate customer service would be hindered and both worker and public safety would be negatively affected. Having copy rooms and central administrative space located in

electrical closets and stair landings would continue to violate code and compromise worker safety. Further, without considerable renovation, the public areas will never be fully ADA compliant in the existing building and limited fire suppression system will be available. Storage of supplies and equipment would continue to be inadequate, as would the public's waiting area and workspace. The court has exhausted its creative use of the space in the Judicial Building.

If nothing is done to ease the space constraints and address safety issues, service to the public will degrade and the cost to the state will continue to rise as more leased space is secured and controlled maintenance dollars are needed.

Project Relationship Section:

4. Project Relationship to Other Capital Improvement Projects: None
5. Comparison with Prior Request: N/A
6. Project Operating Impact: The pursuit of an updated space needs assessment will have no impact on the Branch's operating budget.
7. Capital Finance Sources: N/A
8. Controlled Maintenance/Capital Construction Record: N/A
9. Space Requirements by Facility Master Plan: The request is for a space needs study, which will allow the Branch to provide space requirement information at the completion of the study.
10. Project Compliance:
 - A. This Project Request is in conformance with the most recently approved **Facility Program Plan** for this project: N/A, project falls under "Minor Project (\$15,000 - \$500,000) and FPP not required.
 - B. This Project Request (is) (is not) in conformance with the most recently approved **Facility Master Plan** for this project. N/A
 - C. This Project Request is in conformance with the most recently approved **Departmental Operating Strategic Plan** for this project. N/A
11. Six Month Rule Compliance.
 - (a) Amount and percentage encumbered: N/A
 - (b) Justification: N/A