

# SUPREME COURT OF COLORADO

STATE JUDICIAL BUILDING  
2 EAST 14TH AVENUE  
DENVER, COLORADO 80203-2116

MARY J. MULLARKEY  
CHIEF JUSTICE

(303) 837-3771

October 30, 2008

To Members of the Joint Budget Committee:

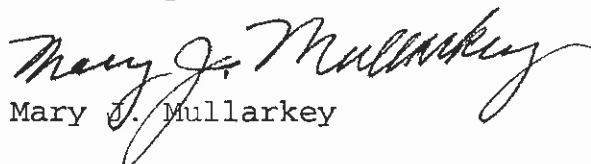
Enclosed please find the Judicial Branch's Budget Request for Fiscal Year 2009 - 2010. As you are well aware, developing a budget is always a lengthy process requiring prioritization and many difficult decisions. These challenges were amplified this year by the economic uncertainty we currently face. This budget is guided by two underlying principles: providing court services to the people of Colorado and maintaining our fiscal responsibility as public servants.

We have scaled back on programmatic improvements and prioritized those items which we have identified as essential. This budget request has undergone a series of internal reductions to reach the point that now, as we join with the Governor in foregoing pay-for-performance funding, it proposes a 5.3% increase over last year's budget.

This increase addresses three areas: probation officers and staff, drug courts, and courthouse furnishings. Additional probation officers and drug court funding are necessary to pursue our ongoing goal of ensuring public safety in an effective yet cost efficient manner; providing courthouse furnishings will fulfill the state's share of a coordinated effort in which counties have already contributed \$191 million to ensure access to justice in courthouses across the state.

Again, the Branch is mindful of the resource constraints that will necessarily shape budgetary decisions this year. This request is limited to those items that truly reflect our core needs and responsibilities and, in our assessment, comply with the current economic needs of the state. I thank you for your consideration and look forward to discussing and refining this request with the Joint Budget Committee in the months to come.

Sincerely,



Mary J. Mullarkey

# **JUDICIAL BRANCH BUDGET REQUEST FISCAL YEAR 2010**

---

---

## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

### **I. BUDGET OVERVIEW**

Budget Summary Narrative  
Summary of Budget Changes (FY09-FY10)  
Department Organization Chart

### **II. STRATEGIC PLAN**

### **III. CHANGE REQUESTS**

Change Request Summary

New Requests/Program Continuation/Restoration:

Courthouse Capital

Drug Court Funding

Probation Officers and Staff

Cash Fund Spending Authority Adjustments

#4a. Drug Offender Surcharge Fund

#4b. Courthouse Security Cash Fund

#4c. Offender Services Cash Fund

#4d. Offender Identification Cash Fund

### **IV. LONG BILL DETAIL - Schedule 3's, 4's and 5's**

Department Schedule 2

Appellate Court

Administration

Special Purpose

Integrated Information Services

Trial Courts

Probation

**JUDICIAL BRANCH BUDGET REQUEST  
FISCAL YEAR 2010**

---

---

**V. CASH FUND REPORTS AND SUMMARY TABLES**

- Schedule 8 – Summary Tables
- Schedule 9 – Cash Fund Reports
- Legislative Summary

**VI. DISTRICT ATTORNEY MANDATED COSTS**

**VII. JOINT BUDGET COMMITTEE REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION &  
FOOTNOTE REPORTS**

Summary of JBC Requests and Footnote Reports

- #1 Integrated Info. Services – Public Access and E-filing
- #3 Trial Courts – Alternative Methods for RPC
- #5 Probation – Pre-release Recidivism Report
- #6 Probation – Breakout of Treatment Funding

## Colorado Judicial Branch FY2010 Budget Summary

The FY2010 Judicial Branch total budget request is for \$367.2 million (\$250.5 million general fund). This represents an increase of \$25.7 million or 7.5% total increase over the FY2009 appropriation and a \$12.6 million or 5.3% increase in general funds. This increase is primarily due to:

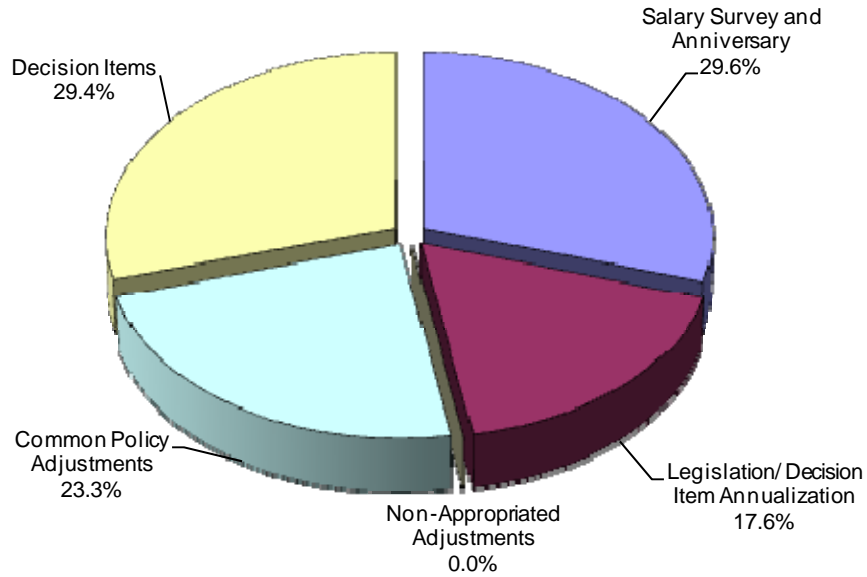
- \$5.5 million due to statewide common policy increases for employee salary survey (per common policy no pay for performance has been included for FY2010);
- \$5.3 million in cash funds related to HB07-1054 which will create 12 new district and 3 county court judgeships and staff (72.0 FTE);
- \$3.1 million for courthouse capital for the State's share of county courthouse projects being completed in FY2010;
- \$2.4 million to fund the fifth year of the amortization equalization disbursement (AED) and supplemental AED appropriation for PERA;
- \$1.0 million and 13.0 FTE for statewide drug court funding in response to a request from the State Legislature;
- \$868,000 and 14.0 FTE for probation officers and staff;
- \$709,000 statewide common policy increase in the State's contribution for employee health, life, dental benefits;
- \$340,000 and 4.8 FTE for second year costs associated with HB08-1407 (strengthening of penalties for Insurance Carriers).

These increases are partially offset by:

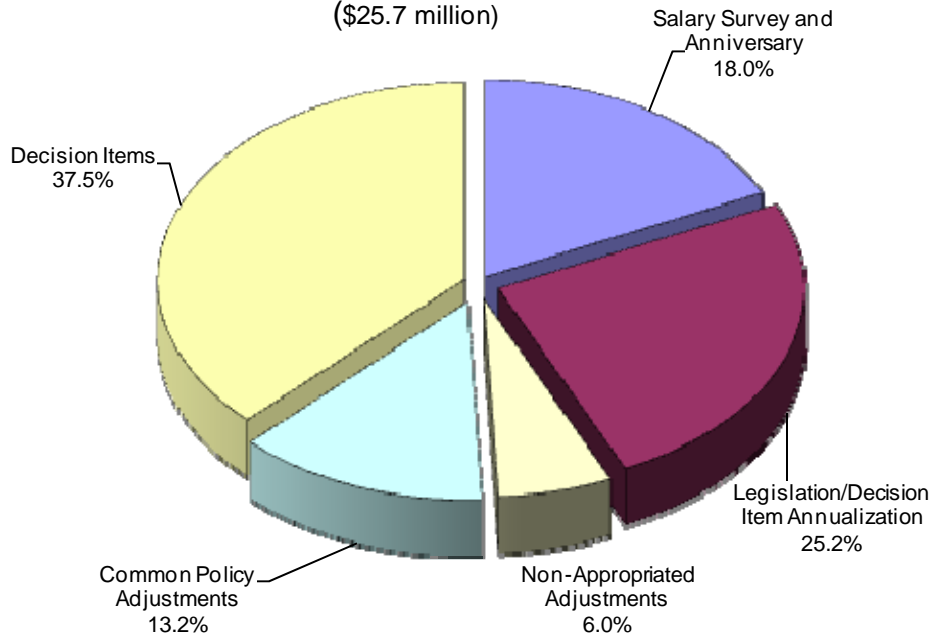
- \$410,000 decrease due to a 20% common policy reduction in the FY2009 performance pay appropriation;
- \$447,000 personal services base reduction due to the 0.20% statewide common policy;
- Elimination of 5.0 FTE and \$311,000 related to a 3-year programming effort funded in FY2007.

**Comparison of FY 2009 actual budget increase drivers to FY 2010 request.**

**Judicial Branch  
FY 2009 Budget Increase Drivers (all funds)**  
(\$32.6 million)



**Judicial Branch  
FY 2010 Budget Increase Drivers (all funds)**  
(\$25.7 million)



# Colorado Judicial Branch

## FY2010 Budget Change Summary - By Fund Source

Long Bill	FTE	Total	GF	CF	RAF	FF
HB08-1475 FY09 Appropriations Bill (Long Bill)	4,075.7	430,824,727	327,681,784	94,778,056	6,074,622	2,290,265
Less: Public Defender	(534.1)	(50,893,524)	(50,556,714)	(258,573)	(78,237)	-
Alternate Defense Counsel	(7.5)	(23,227,619)	(23,219,619)	(8,000)	-	-
Office of the Child's Representative	(26.8)	(16,055,321)	(16,055,321)	-	-	-
<b>Judicial Branch Long Bill Appropriation (July 1, 2008)</b>	<b>3,507.3</b>	<b>340,648,263</b>	<b>237,850,130</b>	<b>94,511,483</b>	<b>5,996,385</b>	<b>2,290,265</b>
<b>Special Bills</b>						
SB08-054 Judicial Performance	1.0	308,270		308,270		
HB08-1010 Motor Vehicle Traffic Fines		33,600	33,600			
HB08-1407 Strengthening Penalties for Insurance Carriers		-				
HB08-1082 Sealing of Records	6.2	445,781		445,781		
<b>Total Special Bills</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>787,651</b>	<b>33,600</b>	<b>754,051</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total FY09 Judicial Branch Appropriation</b>	<b>3,514.5</b>	<b>341,435,914</b>	<b>237,883,730</b>	<b>95,265,534</b>	<b>5,996,385</b>	<b>2,290,265</b>
<b>Special Bill Annualization</b>						
HB07-1054 Judge Bill	72.0	5,299,635		5,299,635		
SB08-054 Judicial Performance		26,545		26,545		
HB08-1010 Motor Vehicle Traffic Fines		(33,600)	(33,600)			
HB08-1407 Strengthening Penalties for Insurance Carriers	4.8	340,260	340,260			
HB08-1082 Sealing of Records		(84,996)		(84,996)		
<b>Total Special Bill Annualization</b>	<b>76.8</b>	<b>5,547,844</b>	<b>306,660</b>	<b>5,241,184</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Prior Year Decision item annualizations</b>						
Probation Officers		60,164	60,164			
Trial Court Staff		(95,841)	899	(96,740)		
Judicial Education		(8,050)		(8,050)		
Probate Audit Response		(4,518)	2,392	(6,910)		
Judicial Officer Compensation		1,308,470	1,203,792	104,678		
JAVA programmers		(5.0)	(311,054)	(311,054)		
<b>Total Decision Item Annualization</b>	<b>(5.0)</b>	<b>949,171</b>	<b>956,193</b>	<b>(7,022)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Salary Survey and Anniversary</b>						
FY2009 Salary Survey Appropriation		(10,635,054)	(9,466,617)	(1,168,437)		
FY2009 Performance Pay Appropriation		(2,052,664)	(1,828,268)	(224,396)		
FY2010 Salary Survey		5,491,392	4,857,907	633,485		
FY2010 Performance Pay		-	-	-		
<b>Total FY10 Salary Survey and Anniversary</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(7,196,326)</b>	<b>(6,436,978)</b>	<b>(759,348)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Option 8</b>						
FY2009 Salary Survey Allocations		10,635,054	9,466,617	1,168,437		
FY2009 Performance Pay Allocations (80%)		1,642,133	1,462,614	179,519		
0.2% Reduction		(446,638)	(375,052)	(71,586)		
<b>Total FY10 Option 8 Adjustments</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11,830,549</b>	<b>10,554,179</b>	<b>1,276,370</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Other Adjustments</b>						
Museum Joint Operating Agreement adjustment		-	(4,050)		4,050	
Colorado State Patrol Contract Increase		-				
DA Mandated Increase		200,991	200,991			
Child Support Enforcement Contract Increase		-				
Sex Offender Assessment (set by Sex Off Mgmt Board)		-				
Sex Offender Surcharge Adjustment C.R.S. 18-21-103(2)(a) - (5%)		(1,924)	(1,924)			
Drug Offender Multi Agency Footnote Adjustment		-				
Federal Funds, Victims Grants and Other Grants Adjustments		1,351,785				1,351,785
Lease Space Escalation		-				
<b>Total Other Adjustments</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,550,852</b>	<b>195,017</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,050</b>	<b>1,351,785</b>
<b>Common Policy Adjustments</b>						
Health Life Dental Increase		709,639	696,657	12,981		
Short Term Disability		13,804	17,346	(3,542)		
Amortization Equalization Disbursement (PERA)		1,172,750	1,105,140	67,610		
Supplemental AED (PERA)		1,247,030	1,138,862	108,168		
Statewide Indirect Cost Changes		(45,693)		(49,229)	2,469	1,067
Departmentwide Indirect Cost Changes		256,356		256,356		
SCAO ICA Adjustment		-	(210,663)		210,663	
Fleet/Fuel Common Policy		28,888	28,888			
Mail/Postage Common Policy		11,864	11,864			
Vehicle Lease		12,560	12,560			
Workers Compensation		3,145	3,145			
Risk Management		-				
<b>Total Common Policy Adjustments</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,410,343</b>	<b>2,803,799</b>	<b>392,345</b>	<b>213,132</b>	<b>1,067</b>
<b>Decision Items/Budget Amendments</b>						
<b>1</b> Courthouse Capital		3,100,000	3,100,000	-		
<b>2</b> Drug Court Funding	13.0	1,029,292	369,547	659,745		
<b>3</b> Probation Officers and Staff	14.0	868,538	868,538			
<b>4 Cash Spending Authority Adjustments</b>						
<b>a</b> Drug Offender Surcharge		300,000		300,000		
<b>b</b> Courthouse Security		1,000,000		1,000,000		
<b>c</b> Offender Services		3,325,000		3,325,000		
<b>d</b> Offender Identification		42,005	(69,745)	111,750		
<b>Total FY10 Decision Items</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>9,664,835</b>	<b>4,268,340</b>	<b>5,396,495</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<i>* legislation required</i>						
<b>Total FY2010 Budget Request</b>	<b>3,613.3</b>	<b>367,193,182</b>	<b>250,530,940</b>	<b>106,805,558</b>	<b>6,213,567</b>	<b>3,643,117</b>
Change from FY2009	98.8	25,757,268	12,647,210	11,540,024	217,182	1,352,852
% chg	2.81%	7.54%	5.32%	12.21%	3.62%	59.07%

# Colorado Judicial Branch

## FY2010 Budget Change Summary - By Long Bill Group

Long Bill	FTE	Total	Long Bill Line Items					
			Appellate	ADM	Spec	IIS	TC	PB
HB08-1475 FY09 Appropriations Bill (Long Bill)	4,075.7	430,824,727	17,822,400	12,357,922	45,239,350	8,488,544	167,186,156	89,553,891
Less: Public Defender	(534.1)	(50,893,524)						
Alternate Defense Counsel	(7.5)	(23,227,619)						
Office of the Child's Representative	(26.8)	(16,055,321)						
<b>Judicial Branch Long Bill Appropriation (July 1, 2008)</b>	<b>3,507.3</b>	<b>340,648,263</b>	<b>17,822,400</b>	<b>12,357,922</b>	<b>45,239,350</b>	<b>8,488,544</b>	<b>167,186,156</b>	<b>89,553,891</b>
			198.7	69.6	84.2	49.9	1,900.5	1,204.4
<b>Special Bills</b>								
SB08-054 Judicial Performance	1.0	308,270	-	308,270				
HB08-1010 Motor Vehicle Traffic Fines	-	33,600				33,600		
HB08-1407 Strengthening Penalties for Insurance Carriers	-	-						
HB08-1082 Sealing of Records	6.2	445,781					445,781	
<b>Total Special Bills</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>787,651</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>308,270</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>33,600</b>	<b>445,781</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total FY09 Judicial Branch Appropriation</b>	<b>3,514.5</b>	<b>341,435,914</b>	<b>17,822,400</b>	<b>12,666,192</b>	<b>45,239,350</b>	<b>8,522,144</b>	<b>167,631,937</b>	<b>89,553,891</b>
			198.7	70.6	84.2	49.9	1,906.7	1,204.4
<b>Special Bill Annualization</b>								
HB07-1054 Judge Bill	72.0	5,299,635	(229,662)				5,529,297	
SB08-054 Judicial Performance	-	26,545		26,545				
HB08-1010 Motor Vehicle Traffic Fines	-	(33,600)				(33,600)		
HB08-1407 Strengthening Penalties for Insurance Carriers	4.8	340,260					340,260	
HB08-1082 Sealing of Records	-	(84,996)					(84,996)	
<b>Total Special Bill Annualization</b>	<b>76.8</b>	<b>5,547,844</b>	<b>(229,662)</b>	<b>26,545</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(33,600)</b>	<b>5,784,561</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Prior Year Decision item annualizations</b>								
Probation Officers	-	60,164		837		487		58,840
Trial Court Staff	-	(95,841)		558		341	(96,740)	
Judicial Education	-	(8,050)					(8,050)	
Probate Audit Response	-	(4,518)		2,392			(6,910)	
Judicial Officer Compensation	-	1,308,470			1,308,470			
JAVA programmers	(5.0)	(311,054)				(311,054)		
<b>Total Decision Item Annualization</b>	<b>(5.0)</b>	<b>949,171</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,787</b>	<b>1,308,470</b>	<b>(310,226)</b>	<b>(111,700)</b>	<b>58,840</b>
<b>Salary Survey and Anniversary</b>								
FY2009 Salary Survey Appropriation	-	(10,635,054)			(10,635,054)			
FY2009 Performance Pay Appropriation	-	(2,052,664)			(2,052,664)			
FY2010 Salary Survey	-	5,491,392			5,491,392			
FY2010 Performance Pay	-	-			-			
<b>Total FY10 Salary Survey and Anniversary</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(7,196,326)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(7,196,326)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Option 8</b>								
FY2009 Salary Survey Allocations	-	10,635,054	694,727	263,619	172,785	142,112	6,501,300	2,860,512
FY2009 Performance Pay Allocations (80%)	-	1,642,133	69,430	52,245	40,557	32,197	788,845	658,859
0.2% Reduction	-	(446,638)	(23,477)	(11,053)	(8,030)	(6,655)	(252,647)	(144,776)
<b>Total FY10 Option 8 Adjustments</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11,830,549</b>	<b>740,680</b>	<b>304,811</b>	<b>205,312</b>	<b>167,654</b>	<b>7,037,498</b>	<b>3,374,595</b>
<b>Other Adjustments</b>								
Museum Joint Operating Agreement adjustment	-	-						

# Colorado Judicial Branch

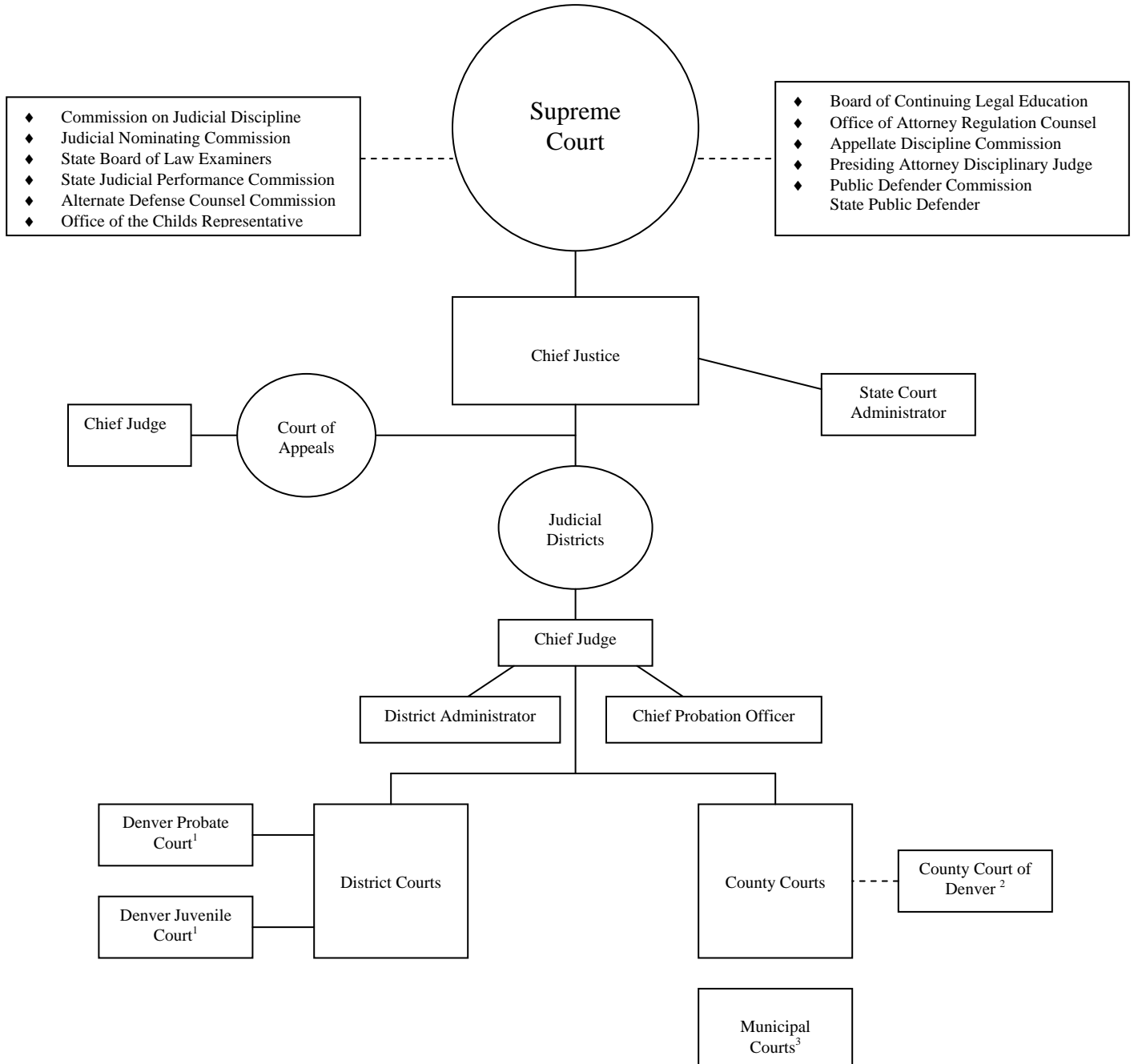
## FY2010 Budget Change Summary - By Long Bill Group

Long Bill	FTE	Total	Long Bill Line Items						
			Appellate	ADM	Spec	IIS	TC	PB	
Colorado State Patrol Contract Increase	-	-							
DA Mandated Increase	-	200,991					200,991		
Child Support Enforcement Contract Increase	-	-					-		
Sex Offender Assessment (set by Sex Off Mgmt Board)	-	-							
Sex Offender Surcharge Adjustment C.R.S. 18-21-103(2)(a) - (5%)	-	(1,924)					(1,924)		
Drug Offender Multi Agency Footnote Adjustment	-	-					-		
Federal Funds, Victims Grants and Other Grants Adjustments	-	1,351,785					1,351,785		
Lease Space Escalation	-	-							
<b>Total Other Adjustments</b>	-	<b>1,550,852</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>1,550,852</b>		-
<b>Common Policy Adjustments</b>									
Health Life Dental Increase	-	709,639			709,639				
Short Term Disability	-	13,804			13,804				
Amortization Equalization Disbursement (PERA)	-	1,172,750			1,172,750				
Supplemental AED (PERA)	-	1,247,030			1,247,030				
Statewide Indirect Cost Changes	-	(45,693)		(45,693)					
Departmentwide Indirect Cost Changes	-	256,356		256,356					
SCAO ICA Adjustment	-	-							
Fleet/Fuel Common Policy	-	28,888					14,444		14,444
Mail/Postage Common Policy	-	11,864					11,864		
Vehicle Lease	-	12,560			12,560				
Workers Compensation	-	3,145			3,145				
Risk Management	-	-							
<b>Total Common Policy Adjustments</b>	-	<b>3,410,343</b>	-	210,663	3,158,928	-	26,308		14,444
<b>Decision Items/Budget Amendments</b>									
<b>1</b> Courthouse Capital	-	3,100,000		3,100,000					
<b>2</b> Drug Court Funding	13.0	1,029,292					1,287,423		(258,131)
<b>3</b> Probation Officers and Staff	14.0	868,538							868,538
<b>4</b> <b>Cash Spending Authority Adjustments</b>									
<b>a</b> Drug Offender Surcharge	-	300,000							300,000
<b>b</b> Courthouse Security	-	1,000,000		1,000,000					
<b>c</b> Offender Services	-	3,325,000							3,325,000
<b>d</b> Offender Identification	-	42,005							42,005
<b>Total FY10 Decision Items</b>	27.0	9,664,835	-	4,100,000	-	-	1,287,423		4,277,412
* legislation required									
<b>Total FY2010 Budget Request</b>	<b>3,613.3</b>	<b>367,193,182</b>	<b>18,333,418</b>	<b>17,311,998</b>	<b>42,715,734</b>	<b>8,345,972</b>	<b>183,206,879</b>	<b>97,279,182</b>	
Change from FY2009	98.8	25,757,268	511,018	4,645,806	(2,523,616)	(176,172)	15,574,942	7,725,291	
% chg	2.8%	7.5%	2.8%	26.8%	-5.9%	-2.1%	8.5%	7.9%	



# 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.**

# 2010

## Judicial Branch Strategic Plan



COLORADO COURTS  
AND PROBATION

The Colorado Judicial Branch (Courts and Probation) provides a fair and impartial system of justice that:

- Protects constitutional and statutory rights and liberties
- Assures equal access
- Provides fair, timely and constructive resolution of cases
- Enhances community welfare and public safety

# Table of Contents

## **Introduction**

Letter from the Chief Justice and the State Court Administrator  
About the AMAC and the Planning Process

## **Mission and Vision**

### **Strategic Themes**

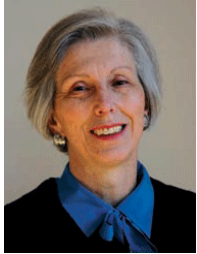
Accessibility and Fairness

Innovation and Excellence

Integrity and Accountability

## **Goals and Action Steps**

## **Measuring Success**



Honorable Mary J. Mullarkey  
Chief Justice, Colorado Supreme Court



Honorable Gerald A. Marroney  
Colorado State Court Administrator

On behalf of our dedicated justices, judges and Judicial Branch employees, we are pleased to provide the 2010 Judicial Branch Strategic Plan. Since developing a comprehensive strategic plan in 2004, we have used the plan to target our resources to achieve our goals. This year's plan highlights some of the benchmarks we have used to determine our progress and success. In addition, the plan refines some goals to reflect the ever-changing needs of court users and the public at large.

The Colorado Judicial Branch expresses appreciation to the other two branches of government, the Legislature and the Executive Branch, that have worked with us to move toward adequate staffing of judges, probation officers and court staff to meet the growing demand on our courts throughout Colorado. As this Strategic Plan demonstrates, those resources have provided enhanced community safety, greater satisfaction with the court process, and more timely and efficient resolution of court cases. As we continue to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the courts and probation, we anticipate future reports will reflect the continued successes achieved through the utilization of resources provided to us.

In 2014, we anticipate the opening of the Judicial Center, home of the appellate courts and the administrative offices of many Judicial Branch and law-related agencies. The cost savings this amalgamation will create is another example of achieving the goals of the Judicial Branch in concert with the goals of the State of Colorado.

Sincerely,

/s/

## About the AMAC and the Planning Process

*According to its Charter, the Administrator’s Management Advisory Council (“AMAC”) provides representative consultation to the State Court Administrator and the Chief Justice of the Colorado Supreme Court regarding business priorities, strategic short-term and long-term planning and the management of resources.*

*AMAC serves as a communication pathway among the divisions of the State Court Administrator’s Office and all of the judicial districts and entities which compose the Colorado Judicial Branch.*

### **Gerald A. Marroney, Colorado State Court Administrator**

Judge Karen Ashby, Chief Judge, Denver Juvenile Court

Judge Harlan R. Bockman, Retired.

Judge James Boyd, Chief Judge, 9<sup>th</sup> Judicial District

Jim Clayton, District Administrator, 7<sup>th</sup> Judicial District

Lee Cole, District Administrator, Denver Probate Court

Debra Crosser, Planning and Analysis Standing Committee and Clerk of Court, 20<sup>th</sup> Judicial District

Judge Janice B. Davidson, Chief Judge, Colorado Court of Appeals

Bernie Fay, Chief Probation Officer, 3<sup>rd</sup> Judicial District

Susan Festag, Clerk of Colorado Supreme Court, Supreme Court

Mike Garcia, Chief Probation Officer, 17<sup>th</sup> Judicial District

Susan Gilbert, Chief Probation Officer, 21<sup>st</sup> Judicial District

Bill Gurule, Chief Probation Officer, 12<sup>th</sup> Judicial District

Evan Herman, Human Resources Standing Committee; District Administrator, 14<sup>th</sup> Judicial District

Eric Hogue, District Administrator, 6<sup>th</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup> Judicial Districts

Eileen Kiernan-Johnson, Counsel for the Chief Justice, Colorado Supreme Court  
Judge J. Curt Penny, Planning and Analysis Standing Committee and Chief Judge, 13<sup>th</sup> Judicial District  
Chris Ryan, Clerk of Court, Colorado Court of Appeals  
Karen Salaz, JBITS Standing Committee and District Administrator, 19<sup>th</sup> Judicial District  
Sherlyn K. Sampson, Clerk of Court, 8<sup>th</sup> Judicial District  
Deborah Sather-Stringari, Clerk of Court, 11<sup>th</sup> Judicial District  
Jackie Senese, District Administrator, 1<sup>st</sup> Judicial District  
David Simental, Chief Probation Officer, 10<sup>th</sup> Judicial District  
Caren Stanley, District Administrator, 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> Judicial District  
Judge William Sylvester, Human Resources Standing Committee; Chief Judge, 18<sup>th</sup> Judicial District  
Vicki Villalobos, District Administrator, 4<sup>th</sup> Judicial District  
Amy Waddle, District Administrator, 20<sup>th</sup> Judicial District  
Christine Yuhas, District Administrator, 5<sup>th</sup> Judicial District

**Staff, State Court Administrator's Office:**

Alicia Davis	AMAC Staff; Manager, Judicial Policies, Programs and Practices
Mary Flanigan	Financial Services Division Director
Carol Haller	Legal Counsel
David Kribs	AMAC Staff; Budget Officer
Mindy Masias	Human Resources Division Director
Bob Roper	Judicial Business Integrated with Technology Services Division Director
Sherry Stwalley	Planning and Analysis Division Director
Tom Quinn	Probation Services Division Director

A **mission** statement defines the organization's purpose.

The Colorado Judicial Branch (Courts and Probation) provides a fair and impartial system of justice that:

- Protects constitutional and statutory rights and liberties
- Assures equal access
- Provides fair, timely and constructive resolution of cases
- Enhances community welfare and public safety

# vision through these strategic

The Colorado Judicial Branch achieves its

The Colorado Judicial Branch encourages **INNOVATION** and **EXCELLENCE** by developing smart technologies and a premier work force. The Judicial Branch provides the most accurate and complete information to Branch decision makers in a timely fashion. The Judicial Branch maximizes available technologies that encourage collaboration, increase efficiency and enhance service delivery. Hard work, dedication and creativity are rewarded and encouraged. Highly talented and competent applicants seek and maintain employment with the Branch. Court staff and Judges respect and reflect the community's diversity. Justice is administered in a fair, timely, and effective manner by using modern management practices that implement and sustain

The Colorado Judicial Branch is open to all people and treats all individuals in a fair and impartial manner. **ACCESSIBILITY** and **FAIRNESS** are demonstrated by respecting the dignity of every person, regardless of race, physical ability, gender, spoken language or other characteristics. The court process is convenient, open, understandable and timely. The appropriate law is applied to the circumstances of each case.

## themes

Recognizing the importance of relationships with the bar, public and other branches of government, the Judicial Branch strengthens those relationships while preserving the **INTEGRITY** of the judicial decision-making process. The Judicial Branch will work with Branch constituencies to better ascertain court users' needs and priorities. The Branch collaborates with schools, civic, business and other organizations to provide information about the Judicial Branch to the public, and produces programs and strategies to ensure that court procedures and processes are fair, understandable and **ACCOUNTABLE** to the public.



The Colorado Judicial Branch is open to all people and treats all individuals in a fair and impartial manner.

**ACCESSIBILITY** and **FAIRNESS** is demonstrated by respecting the dignity of every person, regardless of race, physical ability, gender, spoken language or other characteristics. The court process is convenient, open, understandable and timely. The appropriate law is applied to the circumstances of each case.

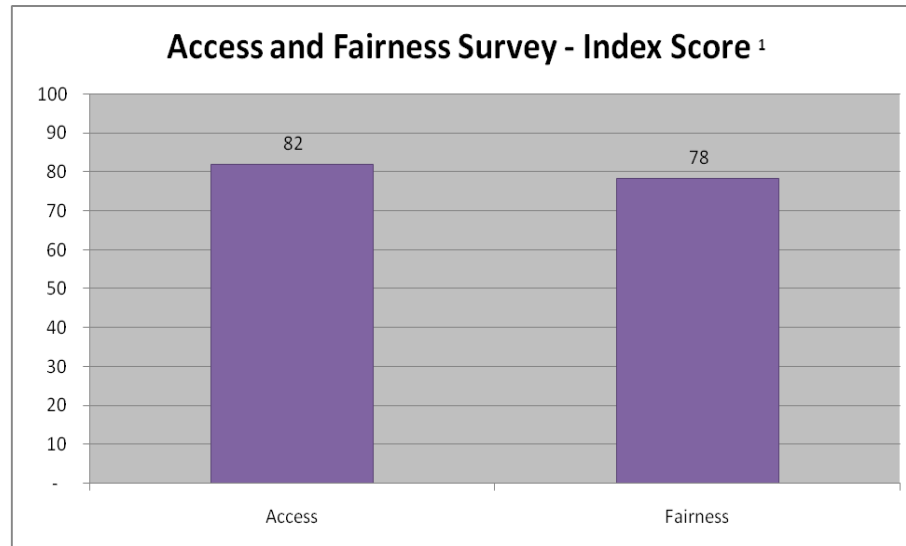
# Accessibility and Fairness

## Goals and Action Steps

- Goal 1.** Provide equal access to the Judicial Branch and give all an opportunity to be heard. Ensure that all court users are treated with dignity, respect, and concern for their rights and cultural backgrounds, without bias or appearance of bias.
- 1.1 Identify and address issues of access to the Judicial Branch.
  - 1.2 Improve physical access to the courts and probation by maintaining statewide standards for courtrooms. Provide training regarding ADA access to court and probation staff.
  - 1.3 Pursue access to interpreter services for all case types at all stages of the process.
  - 1.4 Train all branch employees in communication, cultural competency and inter-personal skills.

## Access and Fairness in the Colorado Courts

Many assume that "winning" or "losing" is what matters most to citizens when dealing with the courts. However, research consistently shows that positive perceptions of court experience are shaped more by court users' perceptions of how they are treated in court, and whether the court's process of making decisions seems fair. Since 2006, Colorado has been working to survey all court users about their experience in the courthouse. The Colorado Courts intend to compare results by location, division, type of customer, and across courts to inform and improve court management practices.



1. Locations include: Adams County, Boulder County, Delta County, Denver County, Eagle County, Huerfano County, La Plata County, Las Animas County, Mesa County, Montezuma County, Montrose County

**Goal 2.** Improve safety and security, including disaster preparedness, at all court locations for all court users, judicial officers, and staff.

- 2.1 Enhance security and funding for court security based on the security plan and approved by the Colorado Court Security Commission and State Court Administrator.
- 2.2 Obtain facilities that are properly designed and have needed spaces.
- 2.3 Implement court security improvements in all court and probation facilities.

**Goal 3.** Provide information assistance for pro se litigants.

- 3.1 Expand the availability of legal assistance, advice, and representation for litigants with limited financial resources through establishment of pro se centers, the addition of pro se facilitators, partnerships, volunteer programs to increase pro bono activity, and additional support for self-help centers.
- 3.2 Identify litigants who qualify for free or low-cost legal representation and address proper referrals of those litigants.
- 3.3 Ensure that individual legal services are available on a pay-for-service basis.

**Goal 4.** Provide for public access to information.

- 4.1 Provide for convenient court-user access to court facilities and services
- 4.2 Provide for convenient court-user and press access to records and information.

# Innovation and Excellence

## Goals and Action Steps

**Goal 5:** Manage judicial business through new and enhanced technology solutions while balancing privacy and security. Effectively and efficiently share information and data within the Judicial Branch and with other governmental entities and the public.



- 5.1 Continue to develop, implement and support a paper-on-demand business environment.
- 5.2 Evaluate current statutes and directives to support increased electronic storage and archival of court records.
- 5.3 Continue to develop, implement and support technology to address the administrative and operational needs of the Branch.

The Judicial Branch promotes **INNOVATION** and **EXCELLENCE** by developing smart technologies and a premier work force.

The Judicial Branch provides the most accurate, complete information to Branch decision makers in a timely fashion. The Judicial Branch maximizes available technologies that encourage collaboration, increase efficiency and enhance service delivery.

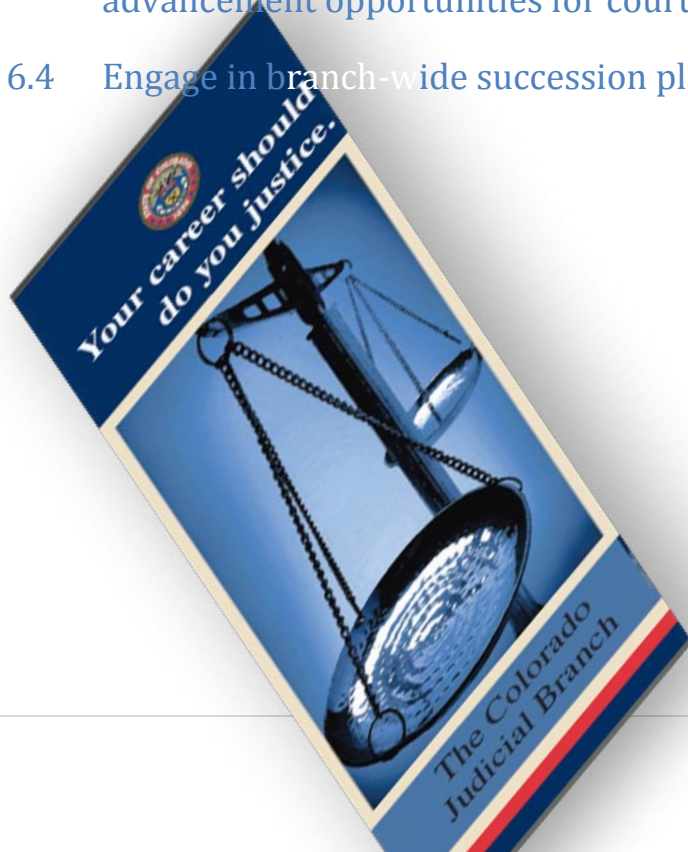
Hard work, dedication and creativity are rewarded and encouraged. Highly talented and competent applicants seek and maintain employment with the Branch. Court staff and Judges respect and reflect the community's diversity.

Justice is administered in a fair, timely, and effective manner by using modern management practices that implement and sustain innovative ideas and effective practices.

**Goal 6:** Be the Employer of Choice.

Develop and implement recruiting practices and policies to attract, recruit, and retain a highly qualified and motivated Judicial Branch workforce that reflects Colorado's diverse population and emphasizes court employment as a career.

- 6.1 Refine the employment marketing plan for the Judicial Branch.
- 6.2 Provide opportunity for personal development and advancement.
- 6.3 Standardize job specific training for employees at all stages and levels of employment. Provide local and regional court professional development and advancement opportunities for court employees.
- 6.4 Engage in branch-wide succession planning.



**The Colorado Judicial Branch has an average employment tenure of 9.7 years, which is twice the national average.**

# *BEST PRACTICES*

are practices, procedures and service programs with demonstrated ability to improve timeliness, quality of service, customer satisfaction, and procedural fairness in the courts. The following innovations are being put in place in Colorado:

- Increased use of problem-solving practices in court and expanded availability of collaborative justice programs.
- Improved safety, permanency and fairness processes for children and families.
- Improved practices, procedures, and administration of probate conservatorship and guardianship cases.
- Increased alternatives to hearings, including such alternative dispute resolution options as mediation, arbitration, neutral evaluation, and settlement conferences.
- Participation of court employees and judicial officers in educational and professional development opportunities.
- Collaborations and partnerships with institutions of higher learning and justice system partners.
- Professional development opportunities addressing cultural competency, ethics, procedural fairness, public trust and confidence, and public services for judges and court staff.

## **Goal 7:** Ensure high quality judicial decision-making and judicial leadership.

- 7.1 Incorporate best practices into all areas and levels of the Branch
- 7.2 Establish a mechanism for identifying and evaluating ongoing and new initiatives and models, particularly with respect to mental health and substance abuse programs.
- 7.3 Create a project evaluation protocol allowing all new initiatives and programs to be evaluated against stated goals and expected outcomes.
- 7.4 Publicize effective models and “promising practices.”
- 7.5 Develop a process for the coordination and timing of projects.

*Evidence-Based Practices (EBP) refers to the important evolution of “best practices” and “what works.” EBP embodies sophisticated efforts to identify specific outcomes with identified populations and those practices and/or programs that likely produce them. The relatively small numbers of practices that have acquired the exceptional status of EBP have done so because rigorous research has demonstrated the effectiveness of the practice. The specific criteria used to designate an EBP vary somewhat depending on the entity conducting the research.*

**Goal 8:** Employ individualized probation case management based on early screening and assessment using a continuum of evidence based treatment and supervision resources

- 8.1 Provide probation officers, judges and trial court staff with current training relating to mental health and substance abuse screening, treatment and supervision.
- 8.2 Apply EBP initiatives, in particular build more effective responses to substance abuse and mental health issues.

**Goal 9:** Trial court caseflow management

- 9.1 Utilize appropriate caseflow management strategies in all courts.
- 9.2 Develop programs that encourage early court intervention and continuous control of case progress.
- 9.3 Develop appropriate training for staff and judges on effective caseflow management techniques.
- 9.4 Develop appropriate automated diversified docketing systems.

Recognizing the importance of relationships with the bar, public and other branches of government, the Judicial Branch strengthens those relationships while preserving the *INTEGRITY* of the judicial decision-making process. The Judicial Branch works with Branch constituencies to better ascertain court users' needs and priorities. The Branch collaborates with schools, civic, business and other organizations to provide information about the Judicial Branch to the public, and produces programs and strategies to ensure that court procedure and processes are fair, understandable and *ACCOUNTABLE* to the public.

## **Integrity and Accountability**

**Goal 10: Strengthen communication and collaborative relationships with the public, legal professionals and other branches of government to hold their respect, confidence and support.**

- 10.1 Present a unified message to the legislature from both a state and local level.
- 10.2 Develop, publish and maintain a coordinated strategic planning process to deliver Colorado Judicial Branch services.
- 10.3 Integrate strategic priorities into education and professional development programs for judges and court staff
- 10.4 Enhance involvement of communities, institutions of higher learning and other agencies
- 10.5 Establish mechanisms to collect, analyze, and respond to input from court users and key stakeholders.



- 10.6 Regularly report Branch performance on improvements that benefit the public.
- 10.7 Train teams of staff from SCAO, districts, and multi-agency teams to build collaboration and information-sharing at the local level.
- 10.8 Improve the quality of, and participation in, jury service.
  - 10.8a Develop methods for achieving participation in jury service by a cross-section of each community.
  - 10.8b Establish best practices for jury administration.

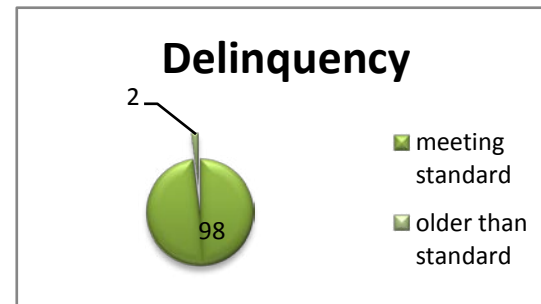
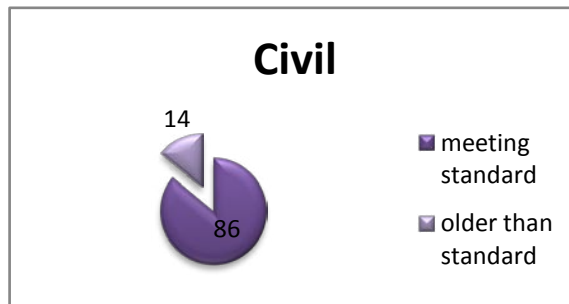
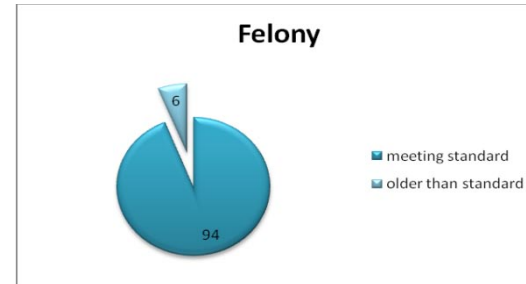
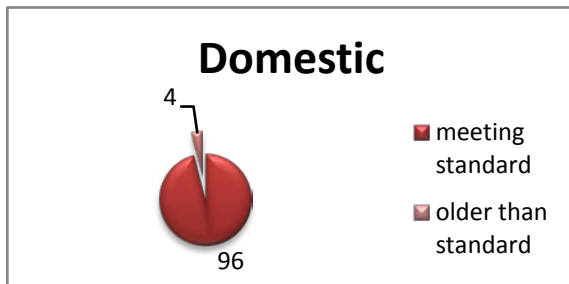


# MEASURING SUCCESS

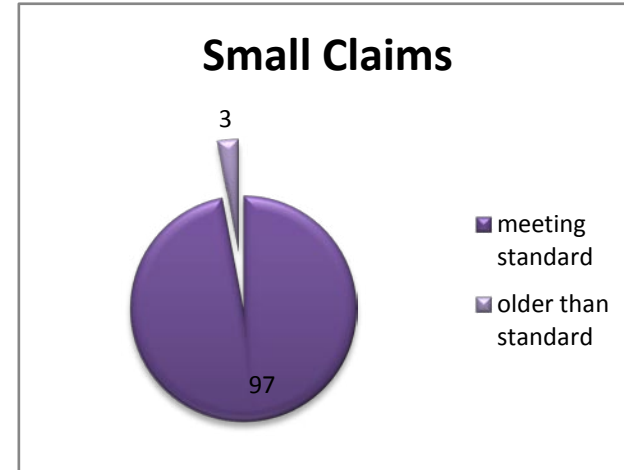
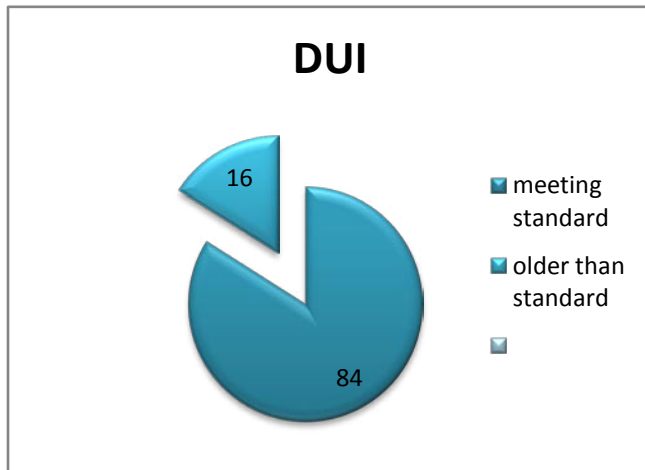
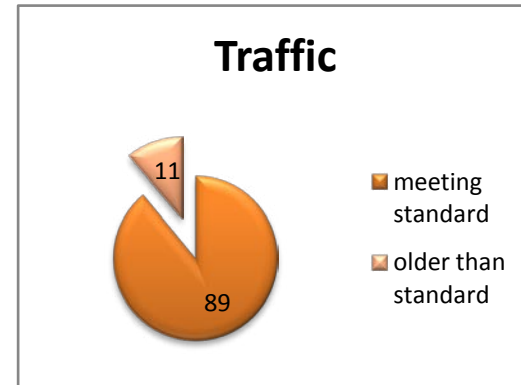
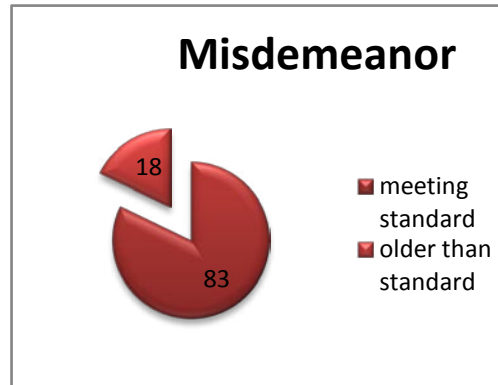
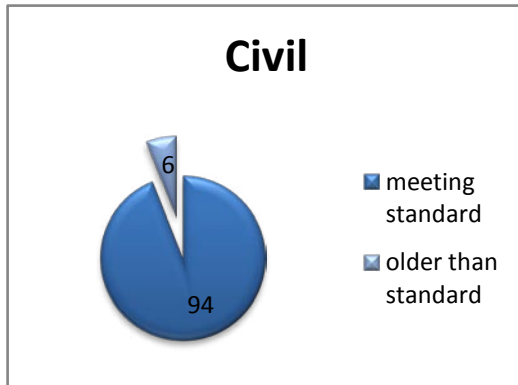
## Measure II-3: Age of Active Pending Caseload (*Trial Courts, Appellate Courts*)

Cases filed but not yet disposed make up the court's pending caseload. Having a complete and accurate inventory of active pending cases as well as tracking their number and age is important because this pool of cases potentially requires court action. Examining the age of pending cases makes clear, for example, the number and type of cases drawing near or about to surpass the court's case processing time standards. Once the age spectrum of cases is determined, the court can focus attention on what is required to ensure cases are brought to completion within reasonable timeframes.

Percent of Pending District Court Cases Meeting Established Case Management Time Standards



## Percent of Pending County Court Cases Meeting Established Case Management Guidelines



## Measures II-5 Probation Supervision Outcomes

Colorado Probation is committed to public safety, victim and community reparation through offender accountability, skill and competency development and services to the communities of Colorado. Within this framework Colorado probation strives to maintain full capacity, cost effective and intensive sentencing options for offenders who would otherwise be sentenced to prison, community corrections or the Department of Youth Corrections.

Reduction in technical violations that result in a prison or jail sentence by 2%.

Improve successful termination from probation:

Adult regular supervision: 60% (+4% from FY07)

Adult intensive supervision: 60% (+4% from FY07)

Juvenile intensive supervision: 53% (+5% from FY07)

## ❖ ENVIRONMENTAL SCAN / KEY TRENDS

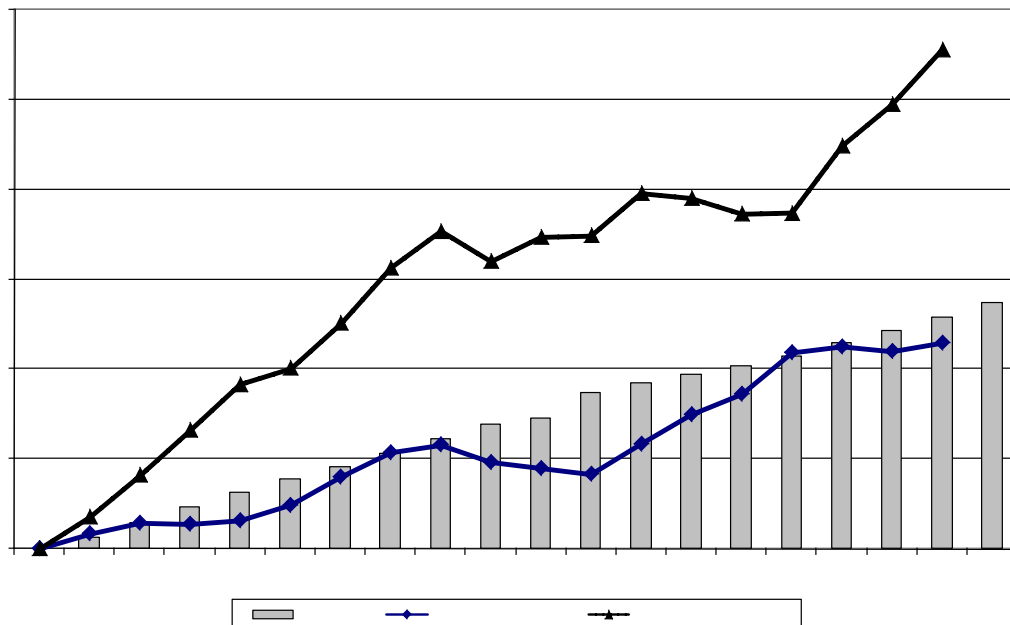
The Colorado Judicial Branch has developed this strategic plan in an effort to identify and meet the challenges it faces in an ever changing environment. Many factors are currently impacting the operations of Colorado's courts and probation, such as;

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

### **Population growth**

From 1990 to 2008, the Colorado population is estimated to have increased over 51.6%. Colorado's population is anticipated to grow by 2.04% in 2009, outpacing the U.S. average of expected growth at 0.9% per year.

With this increase in population comes growth in crime, traffic offenses, business law suits, offenders sentenced to probation, etc. This increase in population has contributed to an increase of approximately 45.7% in trial court filings and a rise of nearly 111% in active probation cases since FY 1990. (See Figure 1 below.)



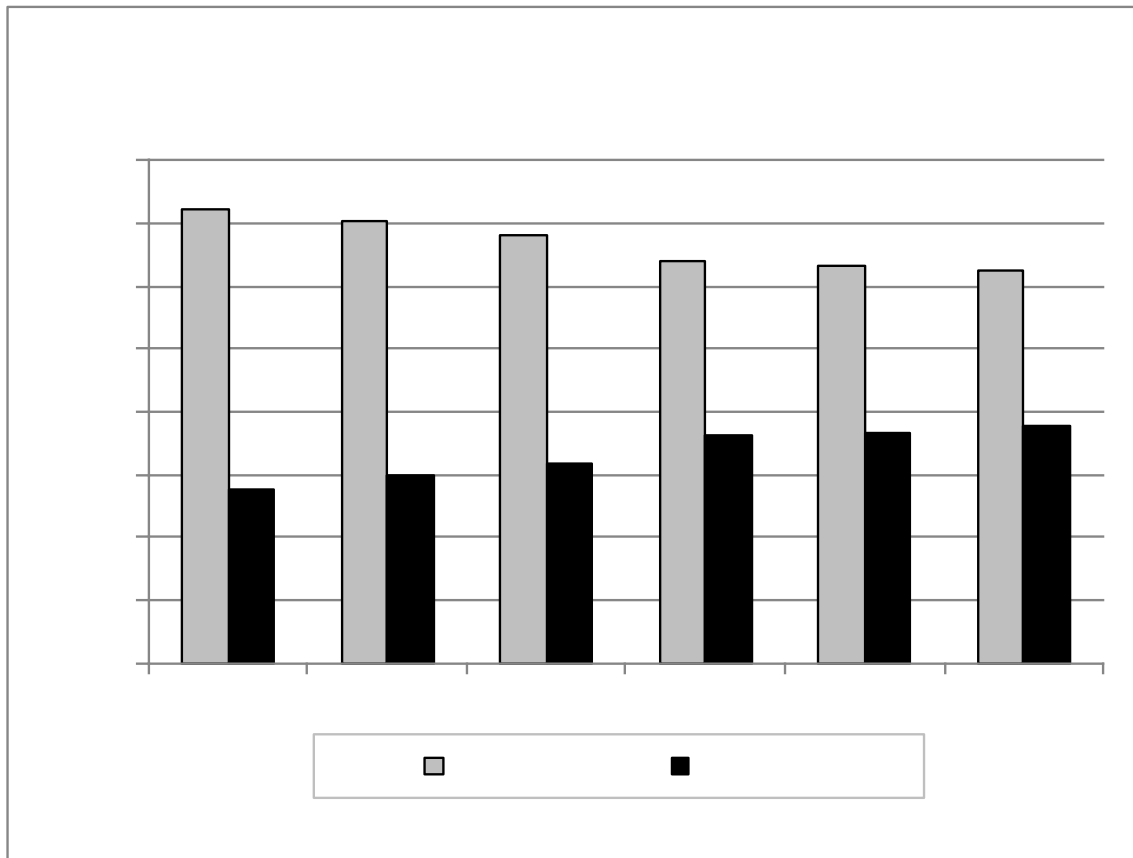
### Changes in demographics

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 years of age has increased faster than the population as a whole, growing by 85% from 1990 to 2006. Those over 45 years of age accounted for 28% of the State population in 1990, are estimated to be 35% in 2006 and are projected to rise to 37% in 2010. (See Figure 2 on the following page.)

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 20% of the total population by the year 2030. As the population ages, the courts could see 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.



### 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% in 1990 to 10.5% of Colorado's residents in 2000. This figure corresponds with the increase in the state's Hispanic population, as reported in the census, which indicates that the percentage of residents identifying themselves as Hispanic grew from 12.03% to 17.74% of the Denver Metro Area population between 1990 and 2000.<sup>1</sup>

Language barriers and barriers erected by cultural misunderstanding, such as misconceptions about the role of the court system and law enforcement, can create significant barriers for litigants in the judicial system from participating in their own court proceedings. In addition, they can result in the misinterpretation of witness statements to judges or 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 interpretive services adds another set of variables in the case management efforts of the state's trial courts. Additional time is required to determine the need for interpreter services, to schedule the appearance of interpreters, to conduct proceedings using interpreter services, and to process payments for interpretive services. Further, if an interpreter is not available or does not show up to a hearing, proceedings must be delayed. These factors can add significantly to the time required to resolve cases.

### **Increased number of pro se litigants**

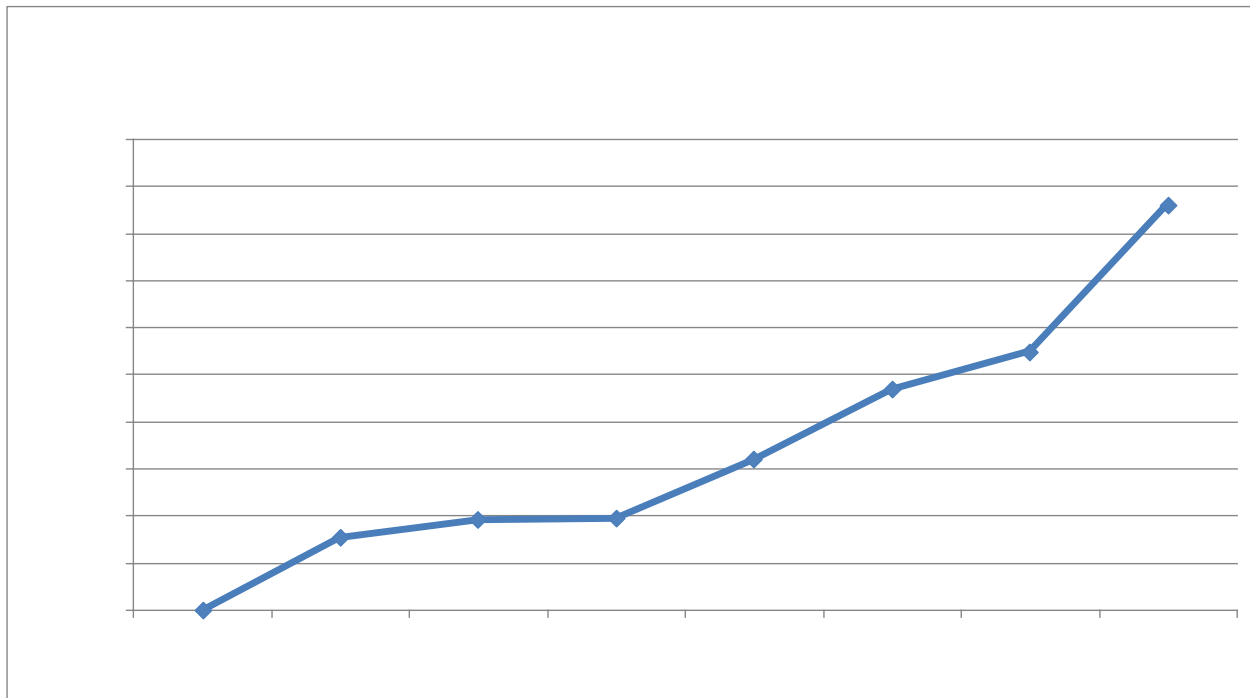
This trend has been continuing for over a decade, as more and more litigants forgo the services of a lawyer. Since FY2001, while total domestic relations cases have grown 6%, the number of these cases proceeding without an attorney (pro se) has grown over 43% (see figure 3.). Whenever an attorney is not involved in a case, the amount of time required to process a case by court staff increases. Frustrated litigants can place heavy time and emotional demands on front line court staff who deal extensively with the public. Judges and attorneys face similar frustrations when dockets become overcrowded due to unprepared litigants who lack appropriately completed documentation essential to presenting their case.

In order to address this issue, the trial courts across the State of Colorado have recognized that ultimately it is the court, rather than counsel for the parties, who must take leadership in moving the caseload forward. Therefore,

---

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

by streamlining processes and developing and providing informational resources to the unrepresented they are better situated to face the challenges related to self-represented litigants.



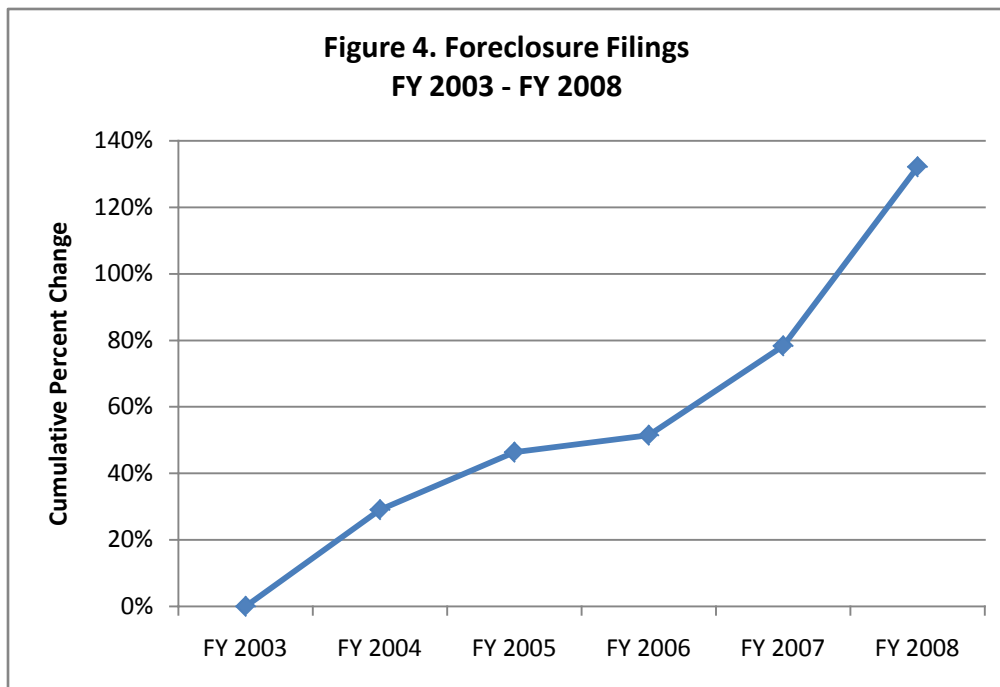
**Economic Factors**

During periods of economic change, the courts see changes in the types and numbers of certain case types. While the economy is continuing to improve, economic challenges in certain sectors of the economy have contributed to a continued increase in the number of collections actions in county court and foreclosures and tax lien filings in district court.

Foreclosure filings across the state have continued to rise. In FY2008, there were 34,412 actions of this nature filed in the state’s districts courts compared to 14,825 in FY 2003 for a 5 year overall statewide increase of 132% (figure 4).

Foreclosure Filings	
FY 2003	14,825
FY 2004	19,133
FY 2005	21,696
FY 2006	22,451
FY 2007	26,433
FY 2008	34,412





### Changes in Criminal Caseload

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. One serious trend that is threatening to reach epidemic proportions in the state is methamphetamine use and addiction. Dealing with Methamphetamine is a challenge facing courts and communities across the state of Colorado. According to the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division of the Colorado Department of Human Services, Methamphetamine ranked first in number of poison control center calls statewide, second in statewide and Denver area treatment admissions (excluding alcohol) and third in the quantity of drug seizures statewide.<sup>2</sup> Colorado reported a 95% increase in Methamphetamine related arrests and prosecutions from 2001-2005.<sup>3</sup>

Meth continues to have a substantial impact on the courts due because of its ripple effect beyond the criminal justice system through dependency and neglect and mental health proceedings.<sup>4</sup>

### 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

<sup>2</sup> *Patterns and Trends in Drug Abuse in Denver and Colorado: January—June 2005*, ADAD 2006.

<sup>3</sup> *The Meth Epidemic in America*, National Association of Counties 2005.

<sup>4</sup> *Methamphetamine: A Colorado View*; Yilan Shen, County Perspectives, CCI May 2006.

appropriately. Further, the benefits from the efficiencies gained from technology cannot be sustained without appropriate levels of 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 four 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, and better recruitment and retention efforts to ensure adequate succession planning for the future of the courts and probation.

**CURRENT STATUS – Appellate Courts**

**Colorado Supreme Court**

During FY 2006 both filings and terminations decreased slightly. Early indicators for FY 2007 forecast an increase in both filings and terminations.

**Figure 5. Colorado Supreme Court Filings and Terminations FY 1993-2006**

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
2006	1,393	1,400

Unlike other state courts, the number of justices on the Supreme 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 also has 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, Original Proceedings that have been granted, and audio recordings of oral arguments. Most recently, the court has added information concerning the filing and resolution of ballot title initiatives to the website. Visits to the branch's website continue to increase.

The court continues 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.

**Colorado Court of Appeals**

The court's workload has remained at historically high levels; FY2006 saw 2,748 new appeals filed and 2,622 dispositions.<sup>5</sup> Of these dispositions, 1,620 included full written opinions. 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.

Because the court's workload has consistently remained at record-setting levels, and is expected to continue to increase through the foreseeable future, the legislature passed House Bill 06-1028 providing three new judgeships and 10.5 FTE staff positions.

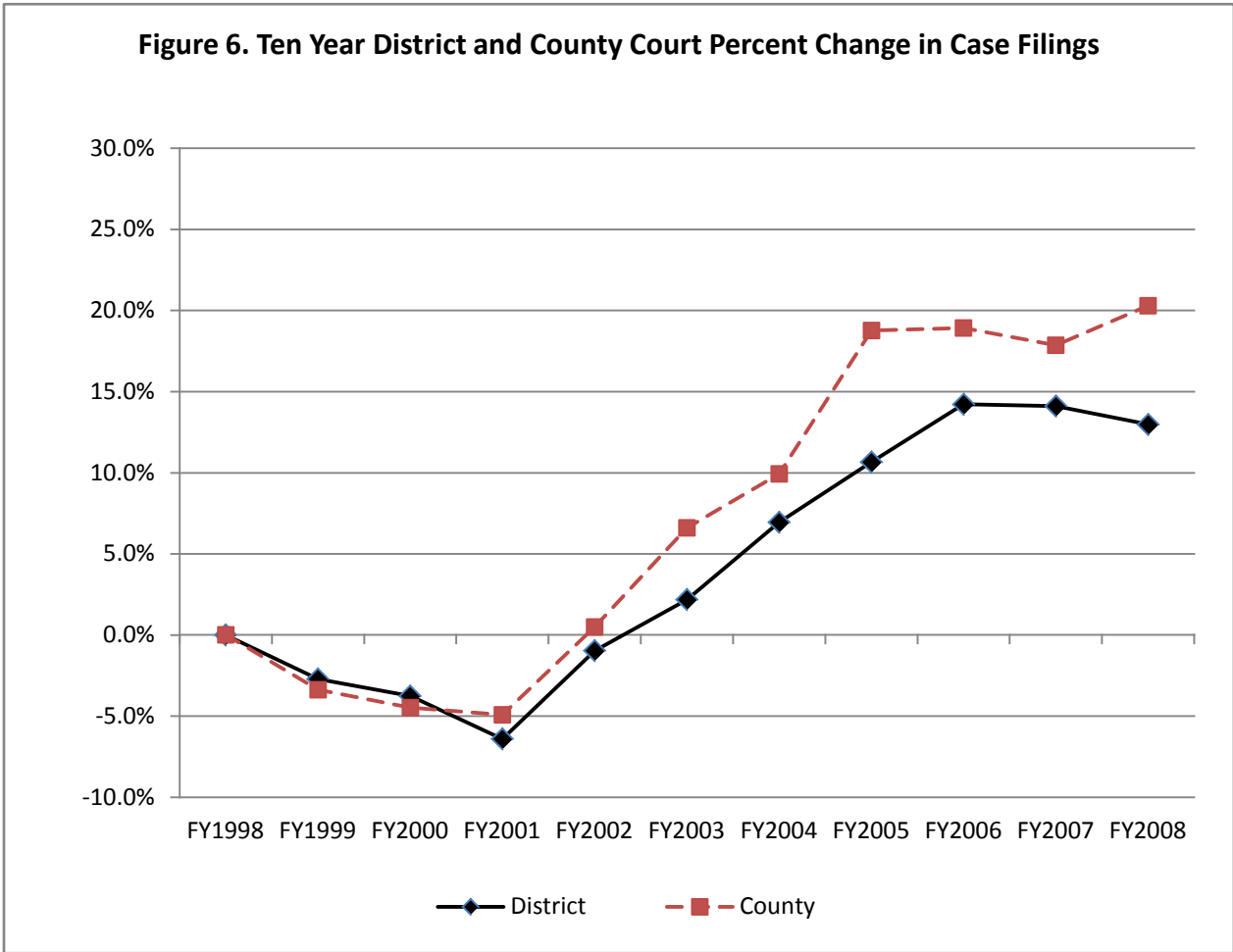
---

<sup>5</sup> The majority of cases appealed from Colorado's district courts are lodged with the Colorado Court of Appeals.

❖ **CURRENT STATUS – Trial Courts**

**Increasing Filings**

From FY 1998-2008, combined district and county court filings increased 18.4%, with county court filings leading the way with 20.3% caseload growth. (See figures 6, 7 and 8 below.)



**Figure 7. County Court Filings by Case Type**

(Does not include Denver County Court)

	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08
<b>CIVIL</b>										
New Cases Filed	121,897	127,017	139,919	151,905	165,210	165,324	175,847	176,244	184,994	198,229
Cases Terminated	124,746	137,436	138,581	151,773	162,492	165,761	174,773	176,714	181,463	193,836
<b>INFRACTIONS</b>										
New Cases Filed	64,018	70,094	70,090	69,800	74,947	82,732	107,780	101,386	95,421	96,483
Cases Terminated	66,127	70,776	73,560	72,824	73,597	82,382	103,978	105,440	95,218	96,681
<b>MISDEMEANORS</b>										
New Cases Filed	69,932	73,853	72,354	72,973	74,367	74,779	72,607	75,703	74,094	74,136
Cases Terminated	73,182	76,011	71,727	75,212	72,932	74,168	71,386	74,938	73,451	78,886
<b>SMALL CLAIMS</b>										
New Cases Filed	15,888	15,568	14,961	15,591	15,438	14,292	13,588	13,380	12,880	12,600
Cases Terminated	16,747	17,174	14,587	15,624	15,036	15,113	14,005	13,329	12,933	12,778
<b>TRAFFIC</b>										
New Cases Filed	159,861	140,183	133,860	138,439	149,720	159,413	167,488	168,155	165,298	162,729
Cases Terminated	170,316	168,898	139,866	139,995	144,555	156,139	161,433	165,823	162,482	174,678
<b>FELONY COMPLAINTS (a)</b>	20,301	20,010	13,445	21,285	18,833	17,554	18,137	21,268	18,510	18,393
<b>TOTAL</b>										
<i>New Cases Filed</i>	<b>467,662</b>	<b>446,725</b>	<b>444,629</b>	<b>469,993</b>	<b>498,515</b>	<b>514,094</b>	<b>555,447</b>	<b>556,136</b>	<b>551,197</b>	<b>562,570</b>
<i>Cases Terminated (b)</i>	<b>448,664</b>	<b>470,295</b>	<b>438,321</b>	<b>455,428</b>	<b>468,612</b>	<b>493,563</b>	<b>525,575</b>	<b>536,244</b>	<b>525,547</b>	<b>556,859</b>

**Figure 8. District Court Filings by Case Type**

Case Class	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08
<b>CIVIL</b>										
New Cases Filed	38,848	39,161	37,235	41,349	43,976	51,846	55,465	60,546	64,603	64,199
Cases Terminated	37,969	38,783	36,817	41,277	43,000	50,777	54,912	59,146	65,029	64,021
<b>CRIMINAL</b>										
New Cases Filed	37,538	35,770	36,860	39,147	41,257	42,427	45,405	46,501	44,245	40,494
Cases Terminated	38,880	36,037	35,071	37,621	39,725	40,588	42,569	46,127	45,200	43,396
<b>DOMESTIC RELATIONS</b>										
New Cases Filed	31,885	32,318	31,068	32,166	31,771	30,826	31,064	32,481	32,230	33,025
Cases Terminated	38,934	33,146	31,468	33,719	32,282	31,510	31,197	32,316	31,933	32,518
<b>JUVENILE</b>										
New Cases Filed	37,214	36,601	34,481	35,691	36,362	36,078	34,851	33,709	32,500	33,370
Cases Terminated	35,616	40,434	35,910	35,409	35,902	35,561	33,546	32,960	30,993	32,391
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>										
New Cases Filed	4,142	4,141	4,216	4,229	4,330	4,528	5,021	4,653	4,459	4,713
Cases Terminated	4,149	4,544	4,290	4,194	4,405	4,308	4,782	4,679	4,626	4,487
<b>PROBATE</b>										
New Cases Filed	11,714	11,605	11,360	11,655	11,762	11,653	11,706	11,525	11,198	11,551
Cases Terminated	9,888	18,618	11,577	13,675	11,946	13,562	12,989	11,164	11,187	12,574
<b>TOTAL</b>										
<i>New Cases Filed</i>	<b>161,341</b>	<b>159,596</b>	<b>155,220</b>	<b>164,237</b>	<b>169,458</b>	<b>177,358</b>	<b>183,512</b>	<b>189,415</b>	<b>189,235</b>	<b>187,352</b>
<i>Cases Terminated</i>	<b>165,436</b>	<b>171,562</b>	<b>155,133</b>	<b>165,895</b>	<b>167,260</b>	<b>176,306</b>	<b>179,995</b>	<b>186,392</b>	<b>188,968</b>	<b>189,387</b>

## **Trial Court Management Strategies**

In managing its limited resources, 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;
- Reduction of public operating hours. This allows the remaining staff time for data entry, filing and other essential case processing activities, but reduces opportunities for public access to the courts;
- E-filing – this pilot has been very successful in improving access for attorneys, reducing work for the courts and generating revenue;
- Simplified Dissolution – 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 via the internet. This has reduced questions and requests in the clerks office and allowed the closing of costly law libraries in courthouses throughout the State;

These measures have resulted in “holding the line” in case processing times. However, these strategies have also had negative impacts:

- 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 meeting established time frames 98% of the time to 92% of the time;
- 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;

In general, the impact of cuts to the courts is cumulative and grows over time. A few examples of this might include:

- As civil cases are delayed, more businesses opt for mediation or arbitration. This results in a lack of case law being developed. As a result, new businesses have some degree of uncertainty as to how the law treats the business climate in Colorado;
- Increasing delays in entering and vacating warrants and restraining orders increases 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 a case is completed in order to file for social security benefits. 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 combined with the increase in risk level of offenders supervised over the past several years has resulted in a measurable drop in successful outcomes. Despite the addition of staff during the two last fiscal years, probation has faced serious staffing shortfalls resulting in significant challenges to providing public protection and supervision at a level that allows probationers a reasonable chance of success. The increase in the ratio of offenders to officers translates into fewer contact hours and less time for supervision. This, in turn, results in lower successful terminations and higher incarceration rates of those probationers, as reflected in Figure 9.

**Figure 9. Successful Termination and Failure Rates for Regular Adult and Juvenile Probation FY 2002-2006**

	ADULT REGULAR PROBATION <sup>3</sup>					JUVENILE REGULAR PROBATION <sup>3</sup>				
	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07
Technical violations <sup>1</sup>	4,765	5,457	6,507	6,452	6,269	1,224	1,298	1,351	1,217	995
Commitment rate	26.2%	26.1%	21.2%	19.1%	16.6%	46.0%	45.0%	39.8%	39.8%	34.4%
DOC/DYC Beds	1,248	1,424	1,379	1,232	1,041	563	584	538	484	342
Total new crime revocations <sup>2</sup>	920	960	1,217	1,231	1,395	312	320	326	336	313
Commitment rate	49.3%	48.6%	46.3%	46.1%	42.8%	47.4%	55.3%	49.3%	46.4%	47.3%
DOC/DYC Beds	454	467	563	567	597	148	177	161	156	148
Total DOC/DYC Beds	1,702	1,891	1,943	1,800	1,638	711	761	698	640	490
Success Rate	67.0%	62.6%	55.4%	55.5%	56.2%	71.7%	68.8%	68.8%	69.6%	71.7%

<sup>1</sup> These figures include revocations for technical violations and absconding

<sup>2</sup> These figures include new felony and misdemeanor crimes committed while on probation

<sup>3</sup> Figures taken from the Annual Recidivism Reports (FY03 -07) Adult: Table 17; Juvenile: Table 13

### **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.

❖ **Five -Year Resource Plan**

Over the past several years, Judicial has utilized its mission, vision and strategic plan to develop goals and identify budgetary priorities and potential decision items for the coming five-year period (Figure 10 on next page).

In order to reach the level of staffing necessary to fully realize these goals, the Judicial Branch proposed a five-year funding plan last year that would allow Judicial to achieve full staffing for judges, probation officers and court staff in FY 2014. The current estimated cost to meet the remaining four years of needs for the appellate courts, trial courts and probation is nearly 678 FTE and \$65 million. Even phased in over this time, this would be a significant increase for Judicial.

Once statewide common policies are added in and cash funding of any program that is appropriate, it is estimated Judicial would require an average annual general fund increase of just under 8% (Figure 11 below).

Judicial continues to be committed to finding realistic and creative ways of funding and providing needed services for the citizens of Colorado.

**Figure 11.**

**Colorado Judicial Branch**

5 Yr Budget Projection - Assumes achieving 100% staffing within 5 yrs

	FY2010 Need		FY2011 Need		FY2012 Need		FY2013 Need		FY2014 Need	
	FTE	Total	FTE	Total	FTE	Total	FTE	Total	FTE	Total
<b>Caseload Driven Resources</b>										
Courts	102.0	\$ 9,931	50.6	\$ 6,213	86.5	\$ 6,999	74.0	\$ 5,743	74.0	\$ 5,743
Probation	29.0	\$ 5,895	59.0	\$ 4,821	54.0	\$ 4,393	54.0	\$ 4,393	54.0	\$ 4,393
Information Technology	0.5	\$ 0,587	8.5	\$ 1,112	1.5	\$ 0,622	5.5	\$ 0,912	1.5	\$ 0,622
Other	1.3	\$ 3,222	18.3	\$ (1,128)	3.3	\$ 0,272	1.3	\$ 0,122	1.3	\$ 0,122
<b>Total Caseload Resources</b>	<b>132.8</b>	<b>\$ 19,635</b>	<b>136.4</b>	<b>\$ 11,018</b>	<b>145.3</b>	<b>\$ 12,286</b>	<b>134.8</b>	<b>\$ 11,170</b>	<b>130.8</b>	<b>\$ 10,880</b>
General Fund		\$ 8,504		\$ 7,275		\$ 11,286		\$ 10,170		\$ 9,880
Cash Funds		\$ 11,131		\$ 3,743		\$ 1,000		\$ 1,000		\$ 1,000
<b>Common Policies</b>										
Prior Year Decision Item Annualization		\$ (0.360)		\$ (1.385)		\$ (1.574)		\$ (1.574)		\$ (1.644)
Health, Life, Dental		\$ 0.709		\$ 0.737		\$ 0.737		\$ 0.737		\$ 0.737
Salary Survey		\$ 7.350		\$ 9.308		\$ 9.866		\$ 8.558		\$ 9.072
Performance Pay		\$ 2.636		\$ 2.848		\$ 3.063		\$ 3.334		\$ 3.585
PERA/AED		\$ 2.521		\$ 3.134		\$ 3.748		\$ 4.089		\$ 4.334
0.2% Option 8 Reduction		\$ (0.446)		\$ (0.473)		\$ (0.501)		\$ (0.501)		\$ (0.531)
Other Common Policies (Workers Comp, Risk Mgmt, etc)		\$ 0.100		\$ 0.100		\$ 0.100		\$ 0.100		\$ 0.100
<b>Total Common Policies</b>		<b>\$ 12.510</b>		<b>\$ 14.269</b>		<b>\$ 15.439</b>		<b>\$ 14.743</b>		<b>\$ 15.654</b>
General Fund		\$ 10.634		\$ 12.129		\$ 13.123		\$ 12.531		\$ 13.306
Cash Funds		\$ 1.877		\$ 2.140		\$ 2.316		\$ 2.211		\$ 2.348
<b>Total Estimated Incremental Need</b>	<b>132.8</b>	<b>\$ 32,145</b>	<b>136.4</b>	<b>\$ 25,287</b>	<b>145.3</b>	<b>\$ 27,725</b>	<b>134.8</b>	<b>\$ 25,912</b>	<b>130.8</b>	<b>\$ 26,533</b>
General Fund		\$ 19,138		\$ 19,404		\$ 24,409		\$ 22,701		\$ 23,185
Cash Funds		\$ 13,008		\$ 5,883		\$ 3,316		\$ 3,211		\$ 3,348
<i>% GF growth</i>		8.0%		7.5%		8.8%		7.5%		7.2%



Figure 10.

# Colorado Judicial Department

## 5 - Year Plan (FY2010 - FY2014)

### Full Staffing Need in 5-Years

			FY2010 Need		FY2011 Need		FY2012 Need		FY2013 Need		FY2014 Need	
			FTE	Total	FTE	Total	FTE	Total	FTE	Total	FTE	Total
			millions		millions		millions		millions		millions	
<b>Courts</b>												
100	District Court Judges and Case Processing Staff *	Cash/GF	60.0	\$5.008	10.0	\$0.835	10.0	\$0.835	10.0	\$0.835	10.0	\$0.835
101	Court of Appeals Panel and Support Staff *	Cash/GF	-	-	-	-	13.5	\$1.300	-	-	-	-
102	County Court Judges and Case Processing Staff *	Cash/GF	12.0	\$1.016	8.0	\$0.681	8.0	\$0.681	8.0	\$0.681	8.0	\$0.681
103	Trial Court Staff	Cash/GF	-	-	7.0	\$0.308	31.0	\$1.364	32.0	\$1.408	32.0	\$1.408
104	Magistrates and Case Processing Staff	Cash/GF	-	-	6.0	\$0.219	6.0	\$0.219	6.0	\$0.219	6.0	\$0.219
105	Respondent Parent Counsel	GF	-	-	1.6	\$0.225	-	-	-	-	-	-
106	Drug Court Expansion	GF/CF	18.0	\$1.350	18.0	\$1.350	18.0	\$1.350	18.0	\$1.350	18.0	\$1.350
108	Court Appointed Counsel Rate Increases	GF	-	-	-	\$0.850	-	-	-	-	-	-
109	Family Court Facilitators	Cash	12.0	\$1.307	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
111	Language Interpreters (spanish contract rate)	GF	-	-	-	\$0.495	-	-	-	-	-	-
112	Language Interpreters (caseload growth)	GF	-	\$0.500	-	\$0.500	-	\$0.500	-	\$0.500	-	\$0.500
	Mandated Costs (caseload Growth)	GF	-	\$0.750	-	\$0.750	-	\$0.750	-	\$0.750	-	\$0.750
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>102.0</b>	<b>\$9.931</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>\$6.213</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>\$6.999</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>\$5.743</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>\$5.743</b>
	General Fund			\$2.600		\$4.170		\$6.999		\$5.743		\$5.743
	Cash Funds			\$7.331		\$2.043		-		-		-
<b>Probation</b>												
200	Probation Supervisors	GF	12.0	\$1.400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
201	Probation Officers and Staff	GF	17.0	\$1.195	54.0	\$3.893	54.0	\$3.893	54.0	\$3.893	54.0	\$3.893
202	Drug Offender Surcharge Increase	Cash	-	\$0.300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
205	Offender Services	Cash	-	\$3.000	-	\$0.500	-	\$0.500	-	\$0.500	-	\$0.500
203	Restorative Justice Coordinator	GF	-	-	1.0	\$0.139	-	-	-	-	-	-
204	Absconder Prevention PO's	GF	-	-	4.0	\$0.289	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>29.0</b>	<b>\$5.895</b>	<b>59.0</b>	<b>\$4.821</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>\$4.393</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>\$4.393</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>\$4.393</b>
	General Fund			\$2.595		\$4.321		\$3.893		\$3.893		\$3.893
	Cash Funds			\$3.300		\$0.500		\$0.500		\$0.500		\$0.500
<b>Information Technology</b>												
300	JAVA Programming Staff (JPOD)	GF	(5.0)	(\$0.325)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
302	Court Services Staff	GF	-	-	3.0	\$0.200	-	-	-	-	-	-
303	Assistant Network Administrator	GF	2.0	\$0.145	2.0	\$0.145	-	-	2.0	\$0.145	-	-
304	Assistant Server Administrator	GF	2.0	\$0.145	2.0	\$0.145	-	-	2.0	\$0.145	-	-
305	Regional Technicians	GF	1.5	\$0.122	1.5	\$0.122	1.5	\$0.122	1.5	\$0.122	1.5	\$0.122
	Hardware Replacement/Maintenance	CF	-	\$0.500	-	\$0.500	-	\$0.500	-	\$0.500	-	\$0.500
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>0.5</b>	<b>\$0.587</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>\$1.112</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>\$0.622</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>\$0.912</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>\$0.622</b>
	General Fund			\$0.087		\$0.612		\$0.122		\$0.412		\$0.122
	Cash Funds			\$0.500		\$0.500		\$0.500		\$0.500		\$0.500
<b>Other</b>												
400	Courthouse Capital/Infrastructure Maintenance	GF	-	\$3.100	-	(\$2.100)	-	-	-	-	-	-
401	Human Resource Specialists	GF	1.3	\$0.122	1.3	\$0.122	1.3	\$0.122	1.3	\$0.122	1.3	\$0.122
402	Collections Investigators (cash funds)	Cash	-	-	15.0	\$0.700	-	-	-	-	-	-
403	Auditors	GF	-	-	-	-	2.0	\$0.150	-	-	-	-
404	Purchasing	GF	-	-	2.0	\$0.150	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>1.3</b>	<b>\$3.222</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>(\$1.128)</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>\$0.272</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>\$0.122</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>\$0.122</b>
	General Fund			\$3.222		(\$1.828)		\$0.272		\$0.122		\$0.122
	Cash Funds			-		\$0.700		-		-		-
<b>Total New Resource Requests</b>			<b>132.8</b>	<b>\$19.635</b>	<b>136.4</b>	<b>\$11.018</b>	<b>145.3</b>	<b>\$12.286</b>	<b>134.8</b>	<b>\$11.170</b>	<b>130.8</b>	<b>\$10.880</b>
	General Fund			\$8.504		\$7.275		\$11.286		\$10.170		\$9.880
	Cash Funds			\$11.131		\$3.743		\$1.000		\$1.000		\$1.000



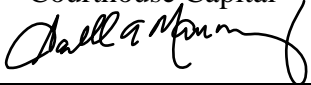
## CHANGE REQUESTS

### Change Request Summary

#### New Requests/Program Continuation/Restoration:

#1 – Courthouse Capital .....	III-1
#2 – Drug Court Funding .....	III-5
#3 – Probation Officers and Staff .....	III-11
#4 – Cash Fund Spending Authority Adjustments	
#4a. Drug Offender Surcharge Fund .....	III-19
#4b. Courthouse Security Cash Fund .....	III-21
#4c. Offender Services Cash Fund .....	III-23
#4d. Offender Identification Cash Fund .....	III-25

## FY 2010 Change Request Judicial Branch

<b>Decision Item Priority:</b>	#1
<b>Request Title:</b>	Courthouse Capital
<b>Department Approval:</b>	

### Schedule 13

Decision Item FY 09-10		X	Base Reduction Item FY 09-10				
	Fund	Prior-Year Actual FY 07-08	Appropriation FY 08-09	Base Request FY 09-10	Decision/ Base Reduction FY 09-10	November 1 Request FY09-10	Outyear Costs FY 10-11
<b>Total of All Line Items</b>	<b>Total</b>	948,680	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,100,000	4,100,000	2,400,000
	<b>GF</b>	948,680	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,100,000	4,100,000	2,400,000
	<b>CF</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Courts Administration</b>	<b>Total</b>	948,680	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,100,000	4,100,000	2,400,000
Administration	<b>GF</b>	948,680	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,100,000	4,100,000	2,400,000
Courthouse Capital and Infrastructure replacement	<b>CF</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Letternote revised text:</b> N/A							
<b>Cash Fund name/number, Federal Fund Grant name:</b>							
<b>IT Request:</b> Yes No - X							
<b>Request Affects Other Departments:</b> Yes No - X							

### Request Summary

This request is for \$3,100,000 in General Funds to help cover the cost of furnishing new court and probation facilities across the state.

### Background and Appropriation History

Per C.R.S 13-3-104 and 108, Colorado counties are responsible for providing and maintaining suitable facilities for use by the courts and probation. It is the responsibility of the state to furnish and staff the facilities for use. The Judicial Branch has little control over the construction habits of the counties and while each district maintains working relationships with county commissioners, ultimately it is the County and oftentimes the voters who decide when new/remodeled court and probation facilities will be provided. Once a new or remodeled facility is constructed, the Judicial Branch must then provide the furniture to fill the new facility.

While the Judicial Branch re-uses most of its existing furniture, in many cases, furniture is too old or in the case of systems furniture (cubicles), it is not the right configuration. Also, when counties construct new facilities, the new facility usually has more space that requires new furniture.

Courthouse Furnishings funding has historically been funded on an as-needed basis through the annual budget process. This resulted in large swings in the operating request from year to year as is shown below.

### History of Furnishings Costs

FY2001 – \$5,808,916  
FY2002 - \$2,317,321  
FY2003 - \$317,302  
FY2004 – \$433,463  
FY2005 - \$1,027,533  
FY2006 - \$910,616  
FY2007 – \$1,103,359  
FY2008 - \$948,680

In an effort to stabilize the operating request from year to year, a decision item was pursued and funded in FY2006 for an ongoing amount of \$1,000,000. The intent was for an additional \$1,000,000 to be funded in FY2007, but that was never implemented. Since FY2006, the ongoing \$1,000,000 has been managed so that it meets the general needs of the Branch's furnishings funding. For FY2010 and FY2011, however, there are large amounts of big projects that require significantly more funding than the standard \$1,000,000. This request is being sought to fill that increased need.

### **General Description of Request**

As the number and size of new construction projects became known for FY2010 and FY2011, it was obvious that money above and beyond the current appropriation would be needed. Not only were there a significant number of projects, but the Denver Justice Center is nearing completion and will require furnishings funding in both fiscal years. The scope and cost of this project, in particular, is so large that the cost has been spread across fiscal years in an effort to reduce the impact in FY2010. Not only is Denver constructing the new Justice Center, but it is maintaining the existing courthouse for court operations, so most of the new Justice Center is requiring new furnishings as the existing furniture and equipment will remain in the existing facility. On the following page, a list of anticipated list of projects over the next two years that will require furnishings funding is provided.

FY2010 and FY2011 COURTHOUSE FURNISHINGS PROJECTS					
District	County	Project Description	Est. Completion	FY2010 Cost	FY2011 Cost
2nd	Denver	This is the largest project and drives the majority of the need. A ballot initiative was passed by the citizens in 2005 to fund a new justice center, which is currently under construction. It will include 29 finished courtrooms, 5 shelled courtroom spaces, Judicial Officer and staff offices and related Probation, District Attorney, and Public Defender offices. It will house the court functions for 12 Criminal County Courts, 10 Felony District Courts and 7 Juvenile Courts. The City and County Building will continue to be utilized for District Civil and Domestic Relations Courts. As the Criminal Courts move into the New Justice Center, County and District Courtrooms and Clerks Offices will be moving back into the City and County Building from off site locations. A working group including KLIPP Architecture and administrators from both the City and State has been established to determine the furnishing needs for both the New Justice Center and the City and County Building.	May 2010	\$ 2,500,000	\$ 550,000
4th	El Paso	Asbestos was discovered in the existing court facility and last year a new facility was constructed. FY2010 is the last phase of replacing all the courtroom bench seating, which has asbestos.	December 2009	\$ 105,000	
5th	Eagle	A brand new justice center is being constructed and will include 3 courtrooms, jury assembly space, and expanded staff offices. This facility will help address a growing space deficiency throughout the entire district.	June 2010	\$ 300,000	
10th	Pueblo	The County is constructing a new Judicial Building which is planned to have 16 finished courtrooms, jury assembly space, mediation suites, a pro se self-help center, clerk's office space, file and records storage and appropriate staff and training space. It will incorporate both probation and court needs.	January 2010		\$ 1,250,000
11th	Chaffee	The county has purchased a building and has preliminary plans to use it to house the Department of Social Services. The intent is then to remodel the old social services space for the courts. While this project is preliminary, plans are to include a new courtroom, jury deliberation space and expanded space for both court and probation staff.	June 2010	\$ 141,000	
12th	Alamosa	The county is proposing to remodel county office space for use by the courts. The new space would include 2 new courtrooms, judge and staff space, and new meeting/conference rooms.	December 2010		\$ 100,000
15th	Baca	The county is renovating existing courtrooms, judge chambers and general office space.	June 2010	\$ 65,000	
17th	Adams	The county is constructing an addition to the east wing of the existing justice center. It will include a 500-seat jury deliberation room, 10 new courtroom, mediation space, a portion of the clerk's office and other staff space. 4 of the courtrooms will remain as shells for future growth.	May 2010	\$ 1,000,000	
18th	Arapahoe	The Littleton County Court clerk's office as well as the public entrance will be expanded as the current space is inadequate, does not meet ADA standards and is unsafe.	September 2009	\$ 80,000	
18th	Arapahoe	The county has embarked on a 3-phase renovation of the Arapahoe County Justice Center. FY2010 will be phase 2 and includes the construction of 7 new courtrooms, renovation of 2 courtrooms, the addition of staff offices, renovation of the clerk's office, construction of the family court clerk's office and expansion of existing jury assembly space.	December 2009 - Phase 2	\$ 1,130,000	\$ 500,000
18th	Elbert	Elbert County is constructing a new 2-room courthouse that will accommodate both court and probation staff. The existing courthouse has been plagued with mold and other issues which has generated the need for a new facility.	July 2009	\$ 100,000	
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>\$ 5,421,000</b>	<b>\$ 2,400,000</b>

The total need in FY2010 is over \$5.4 million. Given the current budget environment, the Judicial Branch realizes that a request of this amount is not feasible in one fiscal year. Therefore, the Branch is requesting only \$3,100,000 in general funding to help meet the overall FY2010 furnishings need. This will supplement the existing \$1M appropriation to help meet the

needs across the state. The remaining balance will be funded with capital outlay received with HB07-1084 (judge bill) funding and other funding sources.

<b>Funding Overview</b>		
	<b>FY2010</b>	<b>FY2011</b>
Need	\$ 5,421,000	\$ 2,350,000
Less Existing Appropriation	\$ (1,000,000)	\$ (1,000,000)
Less Judge Bill Capital Outlay	\$ (800,000)	\$ -
Less Other Sources	\$ (521,000)	\$ -
General Fund Request	\$ 3,100,000	\$ 1,350,000

The Judicial Branch has a standard furnishings request form that it uses in order to manage all the furnishings requests. Each district is required to use the request form, which has set costs for each type of court and probation room within a standard facility. Similar to legislative common policy, the procurement/facility team within the SCA’s office reviews furniture and equipment costs for a standard facility and updates those costs every few years based on a lowest award pricing. The districts then use this request form to generate the cost of their projects. This process allows for standardization across all districts and ensures that all the districts are being efficient with furniture and equipment purchases.

Further, all districts engage in the competitive bid process with regard to furnishings or use vendors from the State’s GSA pricing list and Juniper Valley. Again, this ensures that furniture and equipment is being purchased based on competitive pricing, solid warranties and a quality that is appropriate for high public use.

**Consequences if Not Funded**


If this request is not funded, the State will not be fulfilling its obligation to furnish the county-funded facilities. For FY2010, the counties listed below are spending approximately \$191,000,000 to construct and remodel court and probation facilities. The state’s portion is only 2.8% of the total cost incurred by the counties to provide adequate, safe and functional court and probation facilities.

<b>FY2010 COURTHOUSE FURNISHINGS PROJECTS</b>			
<b>District</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>County Investment</b>	<b>State Cost</b>
2nd	Denver	\$ 132,000,000	\$ 2,500,000
4th	El Paso	N/A	\$ 105,000
5th	Eagle	\$ 12,000,000	\$ 300,000
11th	Chaffee	TBD	\$ 141,000
15th	Baca	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 65,000
17th	Adams	\$ 30,000,000	\$ 1,000,000
18th	Littleton	\$ 400,000	\$ 80,000
18th	Arapahoe	\$ 11,000,000	\$ 1,130,000
18th	Elbert	\$ 4,350,000	\$ 100,000
		<b>\$ 191,250,000</b>	<b>\$ 5,421,000</b>

**Statutory Authority**

13-3-104 and 13-3-108 C.R.

## FY 2010 Change Request Judicial Branch

<b>Decision Item Priority:</b>	#2
<b>Request Title:</b>	Drug Court Funding
<b>Department Approval:</b>	

### Schedule 13

Decision Item FY 09-10		X	Base Reduction Item FY 09-10				
	Fund	Prior-Year Actual FY 07-08	Appropriation FY 08-09	Base Request FY 09-10	Decision/ Base Reduction FY 09-10	November 1 Request FY09-10	Outyear Costs FY 10-11
<b>Total of All Line Items</b>	<b>Total</b>	192,786,578	187,466,705	205,538,842	1,029,291	206,568,133	909,321
	<b>FTE</b>	2,713.8	2,996.8	3,079.8	13.0	3,092.8	13.0
	<b>GF</b>	164,566,199	155,602,369	165,507,237	369,547	165,876,784	191,818
	<b>CF</b>	26,868,594	31,864,336	38,679,820	659,745	39,339,565	717,502
	<b>FF</b>	1,351,785	0	1,351,785	0	1,351,785	0
<b>Trial Court Personal Services</b>	<b>Total</b>	115,238,895	110,812,825	124,516,052	1,093,280	125,609,332	1,116,859
	<b>FTE</b>	1,682.5	1,867.0	1,950.0	17.2	1,967.2	17.2
	<b>GF</b>	103,593,601	95,553,641	102,253,035	259,373	102,512,408	165,563
	<b>CF</b>	10,293,509	15,259,184	20,911,232	833,907	21,745,139	951,296
	<b>FF</b>	1,351,785	0	1,351,785	0	1,351,785	0
<b>Trial Court Operating</b>	<b>Total</b>	6,646,246	7,132,033	7,291,236	50,593	7,341,829	50,593
	<b>GF</b>	150,877	483,264	518,122	26,255	544,377	26,255
	<b>CF</b>	6,495,369	6,648,769	6,773,114	24,338	6,797,452	24,338
<b>Trial Court Capital Outlay</b>	<b>Total</b>	866,829	653,121	1,260,789	143,550	1,404,339	0
	<b>GF</b>	141,023	0	62,724	83,919	146,643	0
	<b>CF</b>	725,806	653,121	1,198,065	59,631	1,257,696	0
<b>Probation Personal Services</b>	<b>Total</b>	70,034,608	68,868,726	72,470,765	(258,131)	72,212,634	(258,131)
	<b>FTE</b>	1,031.3	1,129.8	1,129.8	(4.2)	1,125.7	(4.2)
	<b>GF</b>	60,680,698	59,565,464	62,673,356	0	62,673,356	0
	<b>CF</b>	9,353,910	9,303,262	9,797,409	(258,131)	9,539,278	(258,131)

<b>Letternote revised text:</b>	Letternotes a and b from page 208 HB08-1375 will be affected.
<b>Cash Fund name/number, Federal Fund Grant name:</b>	Fund 16D Judicial Stabilization Cash Fund
<b>IT Request:</b> Yes        No - X	
<b>Request Affects Other Departments:</b> Yes        No - X	



## **Request Summary**

In response to the Joint Budget Committee's FY 2009 request for information concerning a statewide plan for drug courts, the Judicial Branch is requesting 17.15 FTE for adult drug courts. This request contains a mix of general funds and cash funds, and includes a transfer of 4.15 FTE from Probation to Trial Courts for a net request of 13.00 FTE. Funds will be utilized to enhance current adult drug court operations and unify the programs across the state while increasing the number of offenders served.

## **General Description of Request**

Adult drug courts are operational in the 2<sup>nd</sup> (Denver County), 4<sup>th</sup> (El Paso and Teller Counties), 6<sup>th</sup> (La Plata and Archuleta Counties), 7<sup>th</sup> (Gunnison, Delta and Montrose Counties), 8<sup>th</sup> (Larimer County), 9<sup>th</sup> (Rio Blanco, Garfield and Pitkin Counties), 11<sup>th</sup> (Fremont, Park and Chaffee Counties), 14<sup>th</sup> (Moffat County), 19<sup>th</sup> (Weld County), 20<sup>th</sup> (Boulder County) and 22<sup>nd</sup> (Montezuma County) judicial districts. Two more adult drug courts are expected to be implemented in the 1<sup>st</sup> (Jefferson County) and 16<sup>th</sup> (Otero County) judicial districts by the end of fiscal year 2009. These adult drug courts currently target various criminal populations and adhere to different practices. Adult drug courts report serving less than 25% (1,400) of drug court eligible defendants; even though data indicates that there are approximately 6,000 probationers who meet drug court criteria.

Current resources dedicated to adult drug courts are not adequate to serve an optimal number of defendants according to nationally recognized standards designed to achieve successful outcomes. Jurisdictions currently provide a range of community based supervision and intervention strategies to a limited number of defendants based upon existing resources.

The dollar amount in this request will staff operational adult drug courts at 35% of projected capacity. Funding adult drug courts at 50% of the projected capacity would double the current drug court capacity in the state and would increase this request accordingly. In order to staff operational adult drug courts at 100% this request would increase to an estimated \$8,000,000.

Funding through this request will enhance adult drug court program practices by providing adequate court staff, probation staff, and drug court coordinators. Further, funding will increase the number of high risk and high need offenders served with evidence based practices; resulting in a reduction of jail and prison beds and an increase of productive citizens in our communities.

To ensure the highest levels of success, funds will be allocated to jurisdictions that meet funding criteria by serving high need and high risk drug abusing offenders while complying with the Drug Court Ten Key Components. One goal of state consolidation is to foster effective case practice and ensure courts are staffed at a level that allows compliance.

## **Background**

The Colorado Department of Corrections (DOC) reports that approximately 78% of offenders in DOC have a substance abuse problem and less than 25% of offenders receive substance abuse services. Furthermore, about 32% of parolees have a drug offense as their most serious offense and the percentage is increasing.<sup>2</sup> In FY 2008 there were at least 389 probationers revoked and

---

<sup>2</sup> Colorado Office of State Planning and Budgeting; November 2007.

sentenced to DOC on technical violations that would have met drug court criteria. Technical violations are noncompliance with terms of probation such as failure to complete drug treatment, continued drug use, and failure to keep probation appointments.

Drug Court is an innovative alternative to prison with emphasis on accountability and intensive monitoring for drug abusing criminal offenders. The drug court removes defendants from the clogged courtrooms of the traditional criminal justice system, placing them in a new type of courtroom environment where they undergo treatment and counseling, submit to frequent and random drug testing, make regular appearances before the judge and are monitored closely for program compliance. In addition, drug courts increase the probability of defendants' success by providing ancillary services such as mental health treatment, trauma and family therapy, and job skills training. Drug courts are more than simply treatment or simply punishment. They have unique mechanisms of action that make them different from and superior to, other types of criminal justice programs for drug-abusing offenders.

Historically, drug courts in Colorado have been created at the local level with little coordination with other judicial districts regarding staffing models, funding models, treatment, case management and program review and evaluation. The result of this lack of state-wide coordination and uniform standards is that offenders will get the opportunity for rehabilitation based on their place of residence in our state rather than on an evaluation of the merits of whether they can succeed in the rehabilitation program.

In an effort to streamline the drug court movement in the State of Colorado, Chief Justice Mary J. Mullarkey established the Problem Solving Court Advisory Committee on April 9, 2008. Members of this committee consist of nineteen judicial officers, district administrators, probation supervisors and magistrates; representing the various geographic regions of the state.

### **Colorado Adult Drug Court Model**

**Target Population-** The appropriate target population for adult drug courts is defined as drug dependent offenders who are in high need of treatment and are at high risk for recidivating. Offenders excluded from this target population are violent offenders, sex offenders, and offenders who pose too large of risk to the community. Low risk and low need individuals are better served through standard probation services. Research indicates that placing low risk/low needs offenders in an intense program such as drug court or long term incarceration results in low risk/low needs offenders failing at a greater rate and will actually make them worse.

**Judicial Drug Court Caseload Model-** Judicial review hearings are a defining component of the drug court model that clearly differentiates drug courts from other interventions for offenders who are involved with drugs. In drug courts the judge is conceptualized as the "leader of the treatment team" and plays a critical role during status hearings by evaluating clients' performance and imposing immediate sanctions and incentives contingent on that performance. Additionally, in the absence of drug court coordinators, some judges have taken on the role of program coordination.

In the beginning phase of drug court, offenders appear before the court every two weeks to report their progress or the lack thereof. If the offender has violated any terms of the drug court, immediate sanctions are imposed by the judge. In the standard court system such violations may take months to be addressed. Likewise, if the offender has complied with the terms of the drug court they are given immediate praise and incentives for their good behavior.

**Probation Weighted Drug Court Workload Model-** Case management conducted by probation is essential to carrying out the mandate of the key components of a drug court. Current drug court probation caseloads in the state have as many as 100 offenders per probation officer. Adding to their workload, many drug court probation officers have taken on the drug court coordination duties. Drug court caseloads require more time per offender than a standard caseload. Probation officers are required to have more contact with the drug court offender than on regular probation and attend more court hearings which entail collection and reporting of more information to the court. Probation Services has mapped out the various drug court probation officer duties and have concluded that 40 offenders per probation officer is an adequate drug court offender to probation officer ratio. Allocation of funds will be based upon this offender to probation officer ratio.

**Drug Court Coordinators-** Currently there are no State funded drug court coordinators. Drug court coordination is currently a secondary responsibility of various team members. Judges, probation officers, treatment providers, judicial staff, etc., have assumed this responsibility in addition to their other duties and as a result there is not enough time to accomplish all tasks adequately. Court Coordinators serve as the “hub” of the drug court program and are responsible for program development, enhancement, and the day to day operations. Drug court coordination involves developing policy and procedure, program development, coordination of training, data collection and program evaluation, problem solving, collaboration with drug court team members, community stakeholders and state agencies. Funding for drug court coordinators will allow judges and probation officers to focus more on their respective duties.

### **Potential Cost Savings**

On a national level, well-functioning drug courts have been found to reduce crime rates by 35% in high risk/high needs drug abusing criminal offender populations, and further indicate that for every \$1 invested in adult drug courts, communities have reaped approximately \$2 to \$4 in benefits.<sup>3</sup> Given this benefit ratio, an investment of \$2 million for adult drug courts can result in a statewide benefit of \$4-\$8 million.

Examples of cost savings are:

- Reduction in the need for jail and prison beds
- Slow the rate of prison expansion
- Offenders show up to treatment at a higher rate than offenders on standard probation
- Resources are targeted to offender need
- Offenders stay in treatment longer; resulting in better outcomes
- Fewer re-arrests = lower recidivism rates

---

<sup>3</sup> Doug B. Marlowe, J.D., Ph.D., NADCP National Drug Court Conference, May 2008. The Verdict IS IN.

- Increased employment
- Increased education

During the first year of operation, the Boulder Adult Integrated Treatment Court saved 8,934 jail bed days for an estimated annual savings of approximately \$545,000.

In fiscal year 2008 there were approximately 389 felony probationers revoked on technical violations who met the criteria for adult drug court. At an annual rate of \$30,388 per DOC bed, if 50% (195) of these offenders had successfully completed a drug court program, the potential annual cost savings to the Colorado tax payers would have been over \$5.9 million.


**Conclusion-** Adult drug courts have been the subject of more national research than any other drug offender program and continue to demonstrate the best results for the high need and high risk drug offending population. Thirteen judicial districts in Colorado have invested limited existing resources to implement adult drug courts in their communities. These programs are limited to the number of clients they can serve and the quality of services provided based on resources available to them. Through funds allocated through this request Colorado adult drug courts will enhance drug court operations and unify the programs across the state while increasing the number of offenders served. By treating the high needs and high risk drug offenders in community based drug courts, jail and prison beds will be reduced while increasing the number of productive citizens in our communities.

### Assumptions and Calculations

- FY2009 compensation plan was used for salary figures.
- FY2010 request is for 11 months and out-year (FY2011) costs reflect a full 12 months.
- Common Policy benefit amounts are non-adds and not included in the total decision item request.
- All common policy amounts for operating and capital outlay were used per OSPB instructions.

PERSONAL SERVICES CALCULATIONS									
								GRAND TOTAL	
Full Request		FY 09-10	FY 09-10	FY 09-10	FY 09-10	FY 09-10	FY 09-10	FY 09-10	FY10-11
<b>PERSONAL SERVICES</b>									
		PO	Sup	Support Services	Magistrate	Drug Court Coord.	CJA		
Number of PERSONS / class title		2.75	1.00	1.00	2.00	5.50	4.90	17.15	17.15
Monthly base salary	\$	4,310	6,584	2,692	9,170	5,587	2,694		
Number months working in FY 08-09		11	11	11	12	12	12		
Salary		\$130,378	\$72,424	\$29,612	\$220,080	\$368,742	\$158,407	\$979,643	\$1,000,771
PERA	10.15%	\$13,233	\$7,351	\$3,006	\$22,338	\$37,427	\$16,078	\$99,433	\$101,577
Medicare	1.45%	\$1,890	\$1,050	\$429	\$3,191	\$5,347	\$2,297	\$14,204	\$14,511
Sub-total Base Salary		\$145,501	\$80,825	\$33,047	\$245,609	\$411,516	\$176,782	\$1,093,280	\$1,116,859
Non-Added Benefits (for information only)									
Health/Life/Dental	7.08%	\$21,261	\$7,087	\$7,087	\$14,174	\$42,522	\$35,435	\$127,567	\$127,567
Short-Term Disability	0.13%	\$169	\$94	\$38	\$286	\$479	\$206	\$1,274	\$1,301
AED	2.00%	\$2,608	\$1,448	\$592	\$4,402	\$7,375	\$3,168	\$19,593	\$20,016
SAED	1.25%	\$1,630	\$905	\$370	\$2,751	\$4,609	\$1,980	\$12,245	\$12,510
<b>Subtotal Personal Services</b>		\$145,501	\$80,825	\$33,047	\$245,609	\$411,516	\$176,782	\$1,093,280	\$1,116,859
<b>FTE Transfer from Probation</b>									
<b>PERSONAL SERVICES</b>									
		PO	Sup	Support Services	Magistrate	Drug Court Coord.	CJA		
Number of PERSONS / class title		0.00	0.00	0.00	-1.25	0.00	-2.90	-4.15	-4.15
Monthly base salary	\$	4,310	6,584	2,692	9,170	5,587	2,694		
Number months working in FY 08-09		11	11	11	12	12	12		
Salary		\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$137,550)	\$0	(\$93,751)	(\$231,301)	(\$231,301)
PERA	10.15%	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$13,961)	\$0	(\$9,516)	(\$23,477)	(\$23,477)
Medicare	1.45%	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$1,994)	\$0	(\$1,359)	(\$3,353)	(\$3,353)
Sub-total Base Salary		\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$153,505)	\$0	(\$104,626)	(\$258,131)	(\$258,131)
<b>Subtotal Personal Services</b>		\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$153,505)	\$0	(\$104,626)	(\$258,131)	(\$258,131)
<b>OPERATING</b>									
Supplies	\$ 500	\$1,375	\$500	\$500	\$1,000	\$2,750	\$2,450	\$8,575	\$8,575
Travel	\$ 2,000	\$5,500	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$4,000	\$11,000	\$9,800	\$34,300	\$34,300
Telephone Base	\$ 450	\$1,238	\$450	\$450	\$900	\$2,475	\$2,205	\$7,718	\$7,718
<b>Subtotal Operating</b>		\$8,113	\$2,950	\$2,950	\$5,900	\$16,225	\$14,455	\$50,593	\$50,593
<b>CAPITAL OUTLAY</b>									
Computer	\$ 900	\$2,475	\$900	\$900	\$1,800	\$4,950	\$4,410	\$15,435	
Laptop	\$ 1,500	\$4,125	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$3,000	\$8,250	\$7,350	\$25,725	
Office Suite Software	\$ 330	\$908	\$330	\$330	\$660	\$1,815	\$1,617	\$5,660	
Office Equipment	\$ 3,998	\$10,995	\$3,998	\$3,998	\$7,996	\$21,989	\$39,180	\$88,156	
Printer	\$ 500	\$1,375	\$500	\$500	\$1,000	\$2,750	\$2,450	\$8,575	
<b>Subtotal Capital Outlay</b>		\$19,877	\$7,228	\$7,228	\$14,456	\$39,754	\$55,007	\$143,550	\$0
<b>GRAND TOTAL ALL COSTS</b>		\$173,490	\$91,003	\$43,225	\$112,460	\$467,495	\$141,618	\$1,029,291	\$909,321

## FY 2010 Change Request Judicial Branch

<b>Decision Item Priority:</b>	#3
<b>Request Title:</b>	Probation Officers and Staff
<b>Department Approval:</b>	

### Schedule 13

Decision Item FY 09-10		X	Base Reduction Item FY 09-10				
	Fund	Prior-Year Actual FY 07-08	Appropriation FY 08-09	Base Request FY 09-10	Decision/ Base Reduction FY 09-10	November 1 Request FY09-10	Outyear Costs FY 10-11
<b>Total of All Line Items</b>	<b>Total</b>	73,010,444	71,776,292	75,224,171	868,538	76,092,709	833,349
	<b>FTE</b>	1031.3	1129.8	1129.8	14.0	1143.8	14.0
	<b>GF</b>	63,306,865	62,065,931	65,019,663	868,538	65,888,201	833,349
<b>Probation Personal Services</b>	<b>Total</b>	70,034,608	68,868,726	72,470,765	726,046	73,196,811	792,049
	<b>FTE</b>	1,031.3	1,129.8	1,129.8	14.0	1,143.8	14.0
	<b>GF</b>	60,680,698	59,565,464	62,673,356	726,046	63,399,402	792,049
	<b>CF</b>	9,353,910	9,303,262	9,797,409	0	9,797,409	
<b>Operating</b>	<b>Total</b>	2,594,272	2,738,962	2,753,406	41,300	2,794,706	41,300
	<b>GF</b>	2,244,603	2,331,863	2,346,307	41,300	2,387,607	41,300
	<b>CF</b>	349,669	407,099	407,099	0	407,099	
<b>Capital Outlay</b>	<b>Total</b>	381,564	168,604	0	101,192	101,192	0
	<b>GF</b>	381,564	168,604	0	101,192	101,192	0
<b>Letternote revised text: N/A</b> <b>Cash Fund name/number, Federal Fund Grant name: N/A</b> <b>IT Request: Yes No - X</b> <b>Request Affects Other Departments: Yes No - X</b>							

### Request Summary

The Judicial Department is requesting funding for at total of 14.0 FTE to include additional regular probation officers and associated staff. The intent of the request is to improve results and further reduce the number of revocations and subsequent DOC and NYC sentences due to technical violations and absconding.

### General Description of Request

In determining the need for probation officers, the Colorado Judicial Branch employs a workload model that differentiates the amount of time necessary to support and notify victims, prepare pre and post sentence investigations and reports and supervise offenders based on the assessed risk level in each case type (regular adult and juvenile, domestic violence, juvenile sex offenders and non-Sex Offender Intensive Supervision Probation adult sex offenders).<sup>1</sup> The total of the time values representing the work necessary to complete investigations and reports and to provide

<sup>1</sup> The workload value reflects the average amount of time required to complete the average activities required to supervise each case or complete each report.

supervision is used to derive the FTE need. Intensive programs for the highest risk cases are included in the staff need calculations starting in FY08-09. Based on this methodology, probation officers performing supervision tasks are currently staffed at 91.2% of full staffing. It is this staff that is most responsible for achieving the improved outcomes desired. Based on caseload growth projections the total need would be approximately 280 additional probation staff to reach full staffing by FY 2014. The Judicial Department's five year plan distributes this evenly over the next several years.

**Probation Workload and Staffing, FY2007-08 through FY 2013-14 per Five- Year Plan**

	<b>FY 07-08<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>FY 08-09<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>FY 09-10 (est.)</b>	<b>FY 10-11 (est.)</b>	<b>FY 11-12 (est.)</b>	<b>FY 12-13 (est.)</b>	<b>FY 13-14 (est.)</b>
Staffed Cases <sup>3</sup>	88,928	83,452	86,353	89,385	92,557	95,874	99,344
PSI's <sup>4</sup>	49,279	47,217	47,689	48,166	48,648	49,134	49,626
FTE Required <sup>5</sup>	1,061	1,208	1,232	1,257	1,282	1,308	1,334
FTE Approp <sup>6</sup>	875	1,072	1,130	1,186	1,242	1,298	1,354
Percent Full Staffing <sup>7</sup>	82.5%	88.7%	91.7%	94.3%	96.9%	99.2%	101.5%

<sup>1</sup>In FY08, the ADDS Program was integrated into probation, resulting in higher numbers than previous years. The ratio used to calculate "staffed cases" was changed to a more conservative estimated in FY09, resulting in lower projected "staffed cases" from that year forward.

<sup>2</sup>In FY09, intensive programs (JISP, AISP, SOISP, FOP) were included in the staffing model and decision item.

<sup>3</sup>In FY10 thru FY14, growth in staffed cases was estimated at an annual increase of 5% for adult reg sup, 5% for private sup, 1% for juvenile reg sup, 1% for intensive programs, and 1% monitored cases.

<sup>4</sup>In FY10 thru FY14, growth in PSI's was estimated at an annual increase of 1%.

<sup>5</sup>In FY10 thru FY14, FTE need is based on growth of 2% per year for all probation categories (e.g. adult, juv, regular, intensive etc.)

<sup>6</sup>Appropriation assumes 56 per year (fiscal years 2010 thru 2014) as outlined in the department's five year plan.

<sup>7</sup>Percent Full Staffing and FTE Need is inclusive of probation officers, supervisors and support staff and will be impacted by the 2008 workload value study.

In order to more nearly meet the workload demands and to provide adequate staff supervision, while at the same time considering budgetary constraints, the Branch is requesting an additional 14 FTE to include regular probation officers plus associated staff<sup>2</sup> This represents an incremental step towards achieving the goals set out in the five-year plan for full staffing.

An analysis of data from FY 2002 through FY 2007 reflects a primary area of concern for the probation department: the limited ability to effectively employ intermediate sanctions in response to offender technical violations or to spend time locating and recovering offenders that abscond from supervision.

---

<sup>2</sup> Supervisory and clerical staff is requested using a probation officer staff ratio of 4:1 for clerical and a combined probation officer and clerical staff ratio of 8:1 for supervisors. Additionally, Human Resources and Information Technology support staff are requested at a ratio of 1:82 and 1:50 to new FTE to properly reflect the complete cost of staff resources.

**FY03-07 Regular and Intensive Probation: Institutional Placements for Technical Violations and New Crimes<sup>1</sup>**

	<b>FY03</b>	<b>FY04</b>	<b>FY05</b>	<b>FY06</b>	<b>FY07</b>
Adult Tech. Viol. Revocations <sup>2</sup>	4765	5457	6507	6452	6269
Commitment Rate	26.2%	26.1%	21.2%	19.1%	16.6%
DOC Beds	1248	1424	1379	1232	1041
AISP Tech. Viol. Revocations	224	404	443	426	446
Commitment Rate	87.1%	87.0%	79.0%	76.5%	82.5%
DOC Beds	195	351	350	326	368
SDOP Tech. Viol. Revocations	50	Program eliminated due to budget reductions			
Commitment Rate	60.0%				
DOC Beds	30				
FOP Tech. Viol. Revocations	48	Program suspended due to budget reductions		42	51
Commitment Rate	86.6%			47.6%	49.0%
DOC Beds	42			20	25
<b>DOC Beds- Technical Violations: Adult, AISP, SDOP, FOP</b>	<b>1,515</b>	<b>1,776</b>	<b>1,729</b>	<b>1,578</b>	<b>1,434</b>
Reg. Prob. New Crime Revocations	920	960	1217	1231	1395
Commitment Rate	49.3%	48.6%	46.3%	46.1%	42.8%
DOC Beds	454	467	563	567	597
AISP New Crime Revocations	109	125	175	199	147
Commitment Rate	96.1%	97.8%	91.3%	93.0%	93.2%
DOC Beds	105	122	160	185	137
SDOP New Crime Revocations	15	Program eliminated due to budget reductions			
Commitment Rate	87.50%				
DOC Beds	13				
FOP New Crime Revocations	10	Program suspended due to budget reductions		7	17
Commitment Rate	80.0%			100.0%	94.1%
DOC Beds	8			7	16
<b>DOC Beds- New Crimes Adult, AISP, SDOP, FOP</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>750</b>
<b>Total DOC Beds: Tech. Viol. And New Crimes for all Adult programs</b>	<b>2,095</b>	<b>2,365</b>	<b>2,453</b>	<b>2,338</b>	<b>2,184</b>

	<b>FY03</b>	<b>FY04</b>	<b>FY05</b>	<b>FY06</b>	<b>FY07</b>
Reg. Juv. Tech. Viol. Revocations <sup>3</sup>	1224	1298	1351	1217	995
Commitment Rate	46.0%	45.0%	39.8%	39.8%	34.4%
DYC Beds- Reg. Juv. Revocations	563	584	538	484	342
JISP Tech. Viol. Revocations	159	159	182	219	209
Commitment Rate	57.9%	84.8%	65.1%	63.5%	67.9%
DYC Beds- JISP Tech. Viol. Revocations	92	135	118	139	142
<b>DYC Beds- Tech. Viol. Revocations: Reg. Juv. and JISP</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>484</b>



	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07
Reg. Juv. New Crime Revocations	312	320	326	336	313
Commitment Rate	47.4%	55.3%	49.3%	46.4%	47.3%
DYC Beds- Reg. Juv.	148	177	161	156	148
JISP New Crime Revocations	55	55	57	58	59
Commitment Rate	80.3%	84.4%	77.8%	69.0%	71.2%
DYC Beds- JISP	44	46	44	40	42
DYC Beds- New crimes: Reg. Juv. and JISP	<b>192</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>190</b>
<b>Total DYC Beds: Tech. Viol. and New Crimes for all Juv. programs</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>674</b>

<sup>1</sup> These figures include revocations for Technical Violations, Absconding and New Crimes for state and private probation defendants

<sup>2</sup> The adult technical revocation and new crime figures are taken from Table 17 of the Annual Recidivism Report

<sup>3</sup> The juvenile technical revocation and new crime figures are taken from Table 13 of the Annual Recidivism Report

Judicial is taking steps to improve results with existing resources. With the funds available in the Offender Treatment and Services line and the new funding available under SB03-318, probation is able to offer added treatment for offenders who cannot meet some or all of their treatment costs when treatment resources are available in the community.

Probation Services is also reviewing and applying Evidence Based research to ensure good return on investment; training on Motivation Interviewing and Relapse prevention (which have been linked to success) have been upgraded for delivery to field probation officers. If the implementation of Evidence Based practices is to be successful and produce the expected improvements in outcomes it is necessary to bring the supervisory staff numbers closer to a level commensurate with the overall staffing level of probations officers (91%). The percentage of full staffing for supervisors is currently at 81% and will need to be brought up to a comparable staffing level in out years.

Despite these initiatives, due to the current level of staffing, probation officers do not have adequate time to fully utilize intermediate sanctions and monitor their effectiveness.<sup>3</sup> The average caseload size on regular probation particularly in adult probation is too large to allow for full use of intermediate sanctions. Instead, for public safety reasons, the filing of a motion to revoke probation has often become the default response resulting in a significant number of cases being sentenced to DOC or DYC. Revocations based on technical violations usually occur after the offender has engaged in a series of rule violations, such as failure to report, comply with treatment or testing positive for drug use. The same patterns of non-compliance also often precede an offender absconding from supervision. These occurrences are viewed as indicators of increased risk and require the application of intermediate sanction responses designed to interdict the behavior of the offender in order to protect public safety and to deliver a consequence for the violation. Intermediate sanctions are intended to cause the offender to come back into compliance with the court's orders and are designed to respond to any underlying cause for the violations. Since technical violations are, in many cases, precursor behavior to the commission

<sup>3</sup> Examples that require court authorization are the use of electronic monitoring, GPS monitoring, additional useful public service and jail sentences. Examples that do not require court attention are increased levels of supervision and reporting, new treatment or adjustments to treatment intensity, curfews, increased drug testing and home visits. All of these activities require additional time for monitoring and responses to violations.

of new crime it is likely that efforts to reduce revocations due to technical violations will directly reduce repeat adult and juvenile offenders from committing new crimes. Absent sufficient regular probation staff to appropriately manage offenders at the beginning of their sentence it is unlikely that the incidence of technical violation or absconder revocations can be significantly reduced.

One intermediate sanction option available to probation officers is to seek a revocation and request a modification of sentence to allow for the placement of the offender into an intensive adult or juvenile supervision program (ISP). These programs have been developed at the request of the General Assembly as an alternative to the use of more expensive correctional alternatives. The goal is to increase the level of supervision and monitoring, coupled with the provision of appropriate treatment and service resources to restore the offender to a sufficient level of stability such that they can again be successfully supervised on regular probation. This practice accounts for approximately 50 percent of the total placements in the intensive programs. The difficulty with increased use of this option is that the intensive program staff is a fixed and limited resource with capped caseloads resulting in limited access to this resource. Any staffing increase for these programs can result in significant cost avoidance to the state, as these defendants are the most likely to receive a DOC or DYC sentence if they fail.

In addition, several studies<sup>4</sup> have shown that a reduction in the caseload size for high-risk offenders in conjunction with treatment intervention reduces the recidivism and technical violation rate. Intensive supervision alone-without treatment- fails to reduce recidivism.

In the Maryland Proactive Community Supervision (PCS) program, moderate and high risk probationers and parolees were supervised in reduced caseloads of 55 (compared with the normal 100), according to an evidence-based model of intervention. The evaluation included 274 randomly selected cases for PCS, matched with 274 cases supervised under the traditional model (non-PCS). The results reveal that the PCS cases had significantly lower rearrest rates (32.1% for PCS vs. 40.9% for non-PCS) and significantly lower technical violation rates (20.1% for PCS vs. 29.2% for non-PCS).

Second, in Connecticut, probationers at risk of violation and offenders being released from prison were supervised in caseloads of 25, also according to an evidence-based model of intervention. The evaluation results showed that both programs were able to reduce the rate of technical violations among the probationers, most dramatically among those who were failing under regular supervision and were referred to a special unit for supervision. This group's violation rate was 30% but was expected to be 100%, as the offenders were on the verge of being violated before they were placed in the program.

Independent of intensive programs, adequate resources for regular supervision must be in place to efficiently and effectively handle the bulk of offenders at that level.

---

<sup>4</sup> Burrell Bill. (2006) Caseload Standards for Probation and Parole. Paper issued by The American Probation and Parole Association

### Consequences if Not Funded

Ultimately, understaffing in probation results in increased public risk, increased levels of failure and increased numbers of commitments to DOC and DYC at a substantial cost to the state. The rising prison population has pushed the state to a serious breaking point. Absent an appropriate allocation of resources to deal with the present caseload, the rising prison population and its associated costs are bound to continue.

### Calculations for Request

<b>PERSONAL SERVICES CALCULATIONS</b>						
						<i>GRAND TOTAL</i>
		<b>FY 09-10</b>	<b>FY 09-10</b>	<b>FY 09-10</b>	<b>FY 09-10</b>	<b>FY10-11</b>
<b>PERSONAL SERVICES</b>		<b>PO</b>	<b>Support Services</b>	<b>PO Supervisor</b>		
Number of PERSONS / class title		<b>10.00</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>14.00</b>	<b>14.00</b>
Monthly base salary	\$	<b>4,310</b>	<b>2,467</b>	<b>6,584</b>		
Number months working in FY 08-09		<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>		
Salary		\$474,100	\$67,843	\$108,636	\$650,579	\$709,722
PERA	<b>10.15%</b>	\$48,121	\$6,886	\$11,027	\$66,034	\$72,037
Medicare	<b>1.45%</b>	\$6,874	\$984	\$1,575	\$9,433	\$10,290
Sub-total Base Salary		\$529,095	\$75,713	\$121,238	\$726,046	\$792,049
Non-Added Benefits (for information only)						
Health/Life/Dental	<b>7,087</b>	\$70,871	\$21,261	\$14,174	\$106,306	\$106,306
Short-Term Disability	<b>0.13%</b>	\$616	\$88	\$141	\$846	\$923
AED	<b>2.00%</b>	\$9,482	\$1,357	\$2,173	\$13,012	\$14,194
SAED	<b>1.25%</b>	\$5,926	\$848	\$1,358	\$8,132	\$8,871
<b>Subtotal Personal Services</b>		\$529,095	\$75,713	\$121,238	\$726,046	\$792,049
<b>OPERATING</b>						
Supplies	\$ <b>500</b>	\$5,000	\$1,250	\$750	\$7,000	\$7,000
Travel	\$ <b>2,000</b>	\$20,000	\$5,000	\$3,000	\$28,000	\$28,000
Telephone Base	\$ <b>450</b>	\$4,500	\$1,125	\$675	\$6,300	\$6,300
<b>Subtotal Operating</b>		\$29,500	\$7,375	\$4,425	\$41,300	\$41,300
<b>CAPITAL OUTLAY</b>						
Computer	\$ <b>900</b>	\$9,000	\$2,250	\$1,350	\$12,600	
Laptop	\$ <b>1,500</b>	\$15,000	\$3,750	\$2,250	\$21,000	
Office Suite Software	\$ <b>330</b>	\$3,300	\$825	\$495	\$4,620	
Office Equipment	\$ <b>3,998</b>	\$39,980	\$9,995	\$5,997	\$55,972	
Printer	\$ <b>500</b>	\$5,000	\$1,250	\$750	\$7,000	
<b>Subtotal Capital Outlay</b>		\$72,280	\$18,070	\$10,842	\$101,192	\$0
<b>GRAND TOTAL ALL COSTS</b>		<b>\$630,875</b>	<b>\$101,158</b>	<b>\$136,505</b>	<b>\$868,538</b>	<b>\$833,349</b>

### Assumptions for Calculations

- FY2009 compensation plan was used for salary figures.
- FY2010 request is for 11 months and out-year (FY2011) costs reflect a full 12 months
- Common Policy benefit amounts are non-adds and not included in the total decision item request.
- All common policy amounts for operating and capital outlay were used per OSPB instructions.

### Impact on Other Government Agencies

Although there is no direct impact on other Government Agencies, if this decision item is not funded, the costs to the state would be absorbed by DOC and DYC (as seen in the Cost/Benefit Analysis).

**Cost/Benefit Analysis**

Partial Request: Cost of <b>14.0</b> Probation FTE	% Revocation Reduction	Number of DOC beds <sup>1</sup>	At \$30,388 /DOC bed	Number of DYC beds <sup>2</sup>	At \$64,605/ DYC Bed	Total Bed Costs	Net Cost Avoidance
\$ 965,666	1%	22	\$ 668,536	7	\$ 452,235	\$ 1,120,771	\$ 155,105
\$ 965,666	2%	44	\$ 1,337,072	14	\$ 904,470	\$ 2,241,542	\$ 1,275,876

Partial Request: Cost of <b>28.0</b> Probation FTE	% Revocation Reduction	Number of DOC beds <sup>1</sup>	At \$30,388 /DOC bed	Number of DYC beds <sup>2</sup>	At \$64,605/ DYC Bed	Total Bed Costs	Net Cost Avoidance
\$ 1,931,336	3%	66	\$ 2,005,608	20	\$ 1,292,100	\$ 3,297,708	\$ 1,366,372
\$ 1,931,336	4%	87	\$ 2,643,756	27	\$ 1,744,335	\$ 4,388,091	\$ 2,456,755

Full Request: Cost of <b>56.0</b> Probation FTE	% Revocation Reduction	Number of DOC beds <sup>1</sup>	At \$30,388 /DOC bed	Number of DYC beds <sup>2</sup>	At \$64,605/ DYC Bed	Total Bed Costs	Net Cost Avoidance
\$ 3,862,672	6%	131	\$ 3,980,828	40	\$ 2,584,200	\$ 6,565,028	\$ 2,702,356
\$ 3,862,672	7%	153	\$ 4,649,364	47	\$ 3,036,435	\$ 7,685,799	\$ 3,823,127
\$ 3,862,672	8%	175	\$ 5,317,900	54	\$ 3,488,670	\$ 8,806,570	\$ 4,943,898


<sup>1</sup> Calculated from the total DOC beds for FY 2007 (2,184)

<sup>2</sup> Calculated from the total DYC beds for FY 2007 (674)

**Statutory Authority**

18-1.3-202 C.R.S

## FY 2010 Change Request Judicial Branch

**Decision Item Priority:** #4a  
**Request Title:** Drug Offender Surcharge Spending Authority Increase  
**Department Approval:** 

### Schedule 13

Decision Item FY 09-10		X		Base Reduction Item FY 09-10			
Fund	Prior-Year Actual FY 07-08	Appropriation FY 08-09	Base Request FY 09-10	Decision/ Base Reduction FY 09-10	November 1 Request FY09-10	Outyear Costs FY 10-11	
<b>Total of All Line Items</b>	<b>Total</b>	75,803,713	77,475,749	81,077,788	300,000	81,377,788	81,377,788
	<b>FTE</b>	1,031.3	1,129.8	1,129.8	0.0	1,129.8	1,129.8
	<b>GF</b>	61,167,892	60,052,657	63,160,549	0	63,160,549	63,160,549
	<b>CF</b>	13,010,765	17,110,359	17,604,506	300,000	17,904,506	17,904,506
<b>Probation and Related Services</b>							
Personal Services	<b>Total</b>	70,034,608	68,868,726	72,470,765	225,000	72,695,765	72,695,765
	<b>FTE</b>	1,031.3	1,129.8	1,129.8	0.0	1,129.8	1,129.8
	<b>GF</b>	60,680,698	59,565,464	62,673,356	0	62,673,356	62,673,356
	<b>CF</b>	9,353,910	9,303,262	9,797,409	225,000	10,022,409	10,022,409
Offender Treatment & Svcs	<b>Total</b>	5,769,105	8,607,023	8,607,023	75,000	8,682,023	8,682,023
	<b>GF</b>	487,193	487,193	487,193	0	487,193	487,193
	<b>CF</b>	3,656,855	7,807,097	7,807,097	75,000	7,882,097	7,882,097
	<b>CFE</b>	1,625,057	312,733	312,733	0	312,733	312,733
<b>Letternote revised text:</b> Letternote a (p. 211 HB08-1375) - "\$967,883 shall be from the Drug Offender Surcharge Fund." Letternote c (p. 212 HB08-1375) "of this amount an estimated \$870,428 shall be from the Drug Offender Surcharge Fund...." <b>Cash Fund name/number, Federal Fund Grant name:</b> Fund 255 - Drug Offender Surcharge Fund <b>IT Request:</b> Yes No - X <b>Request Affects Other Departments:</b> Yes - X No							

### Request Summary

This decision item requests \$300,000 in cash fund spending authority from the Drug Offender Surcharge Cash Fund to offset increased personal services and substance abuse treatment costs for offenders. This request is being put forth in conjunction with requests from the Department of Corrections, Public Safety and Human Services.

### Background and Appropriation History

The Drug Offender Surcharge Fund was statutorily created in Section 18-19-103 C.R.S. to cover the costs associated with drug abuse assessment, testing, education, and treatment. Revenue into the Fund comes from drug offenders who pay a surcharge based on their specific offense and the surcharge offsets the costs of assessment, supervision and treatment. Revenue in the fund is shared by the Judicial Department, the Department of Corrections, the Division of Criminal Justice and the Department of Human Services.

This cash fund is managed by an Inter-Agency Committee (IAC) with members from each affected department. Due to rising revenues and related increases in assessment and treatment

costs, the IAC has developed a plan for each agency to request increases in spending authority to offset their rising costs.

### **General Description of Request**

As probation caseloads rise and more offenders are paying the drug offender surcharge, revenue into the Drug Offender Surcharge Fund grows. Based on IAC direction, the Judicial Branch is requesting \$300,000 in cash-fund spending authority from the Drug Offender Surcharge Fund to cover assessment and treatment costs for drug offenders on probation. \$225,000 of this request will go toward offsetting the general cost of probation officer time which is spent performing drug offender specific assessments. The remaining \$75,000 will go toward treatment costs.

Success for substance abusing offenders relies on the ability of the criminal justice system to accurately assess the offenders treatment needs, place that offender in an effective treatment program and provide financial support for the cost of treatment related expenses where that need exists. When any of those elements are absent the chances of revocation and a subsequent sentence to the DOC are increased. This decision item request, along with the requests from the other involved agencies will ensure that an effective system is in place to treat offenders with substance abuse problems.

### **Consequences if Not Funded**

By not funding this request for increased spending authority, the increase in Drug Offender Surcharge revenues will not be able to be used and the general fund will cover drug offender assessment and treatment costs that should be covered by cash-fund revenues. Should the general fund not be able to cover the necessary assessment and treatment costs, the Judicial Branch would have to scale back its services to substance-abusing offenders and the success of the probation function would be compromised. For every offender that fails on probation because of insufficient support for treatment, they are subsequently sentenced to the DOC the annual cost to the state increases by approximately \$26,000. This amount does not include the cost of building an additional prison bed if the DOC has reached its capacity and additional facilities must be constructed.

Drug Offenders pay a surcharge specifically to cover related assessment and treatment costs. The Drug Offender Surcharge Fund is seeing a growing fund balance due to an increase in caseload. In order to access those revenues and provide effective assessment and treatment, the Judicial Branch needs to have additional spending authority.

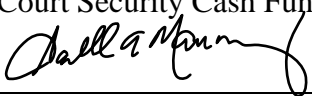
### **Impact on Other Government Agencies**

As stated, this decision item request has been coordinated by the managing Inter-Agency Committee and represents one piece of the system in place to treat offenders with substance-abuse problems. The ability of one agency to assess or treat offenders impacts the ability of all other agencies to successfully implement their services.

### **Statutory Authority**

Section 18-19-103 C.R.S.

## FY 2010 Change Request Judicial Branch

<b>Decision Item Priority:</b>	#4b
<b>Request Title:</b>	Court Security Cash Fund Spending Authority Increase
<b>Department Approval:</b>	

### Schedule 13

Decision Item FY 09-10		X	Base Reduction Item FY 09-10				
	Fund	Prior-Year Actual FY 07-08	Appropriation FY 08-09	Base Request FY 09-10	Decision/ Base Reduction FY 09-10	November 1 Request FY09-10	Outyear Costs FY 10-11
<b>Total of All Line Items</b>	<b>Total CF</b>	344,307 344,307	2,194,622 2,194,622	2,194,622 2,194,622	1,000,000 1,000,000	3,194,622 3,194,622	3,194,622 3,194,622
<b>Courts Administration</b>	<b>Total</b>	344,307	2,194,622	2,194,622	1,000,000	3,194,622	3,194,622
Administration							
<b>Courthouse Security</b>	<b>CF</b>	344,307	2,194,622	2,194,622	1,000,000	3,194,622	3,194,622
<b>Letternote revised text:</b> No Change							
<b>Cash Fund name/number, Federal Fund Grant name:</b> Fund 20W - Court Security Cash Fund							
<b>IT Request:</b> Yes No - X							
<b>Request Affects Other Departments:</b> Yes - X No							

### Request Summary

This request is for \$1,000,000 in cash fund spending authority from the Court Security Cash Fund.

### Background and Appropriation History

The Court Security Cash Fund was established in FY2008 with the passage of SB07-118. The legislation imposed a \$5 surcharge on various civil and criminal court filings with the intent of enabling a Court Security Cash Fund Commission and the State Court Administrator's Office to provide grant funds to Colorado Counties for use in improving courthouse security efforts. Such efforts include security staffing, security equipment, training and court security emergency needs. The signed bill included an FY2008 appropriation for \$2,194,622.

Over the course of FY2008, a court security specialist was hired and members of the Commission were appointed. The program was developed from the bottom up and a statewide webcast outlining the program and its intent was held in January 2008. That webcast, along with site visits by the specialist generated a significant level of statewide interest in the program. For FY2008, 46 counties received grant funding totaling \$1,000,000.

Actual revenue into the fund in FY2008 was \$2,707,636 and expenditures were \$344,307 given that it was the first year of the program. The low expenditure level, combined with the higher than expected revenue has resulted in a large fund balance for FY2009.

**General Description of Request**

The Court Security program has been very successful in introducing itself to the counties around the state. A long list of courthouse security needs has been generated since the program’s inception and the amount and variety of requests is only expected to grow as knowledge of and experience with the program is gained. At the same time, revenue coming into the cash fund is higher than expected and this decision item request seeks to use the revenue stream and existing fund balance to meet the statewide court security needs by increasing spending authority from the Court Security Cash Fund by \$1,000,000.

For the 2009 grant cycle, the total request statewide for equipment, personnel and training is almost \$3,000,000. This amount is well above the \$2.1 million in long bill spending authority and the Branch anticipates submitting an FY2009 supplemental in addition to this FY2010 decision item.

It is the intent of this program to manage the Court Security Cash Fund so that a sufficient fund balance exists every year to fund ongoing personnel grants while at the same time, supporting annual one-time equipment and training awards. While the appropriate amount of each type of grant award will vary each year, it is expected that by FY2012, the fund will be able to support ongoing grant awards of \$2.5 million and one-time awards of \$600,000 along with training and administrative costs. This decision item request is the first step toward achieving such a program goal.

**Consequences if Not Funded**

If this decision item is not funded, the existing need for statewide court security needs will not be funded and a backlog of need will result. Further, revenue coming into the fund will go unused and an inappropriate fund balance will result.

**Impact on Other Government Agencies**

Funding or not funding this decision item directly affects county government agencies that provide security to statewide court facilities.

**Implementation Schedule**


<b>Task</b>	<b>Month/Year</b>
Receive Additional Spending Authority	July 1, 2009
Receive Grant Requests	August 1, 2009
Award Grant Requests	September 15, 2009

**Statutory Authority**

13-1-204 C.R.S



## FY 2010 Change Request Judicial Branch

<b>Decision Item Priority:</b>	#4c
<b>Request Title:</b>	Offender Services Cash Fund Spending Authority Increase
<b>Department Approval:</b>	

### Schedule 13

Decision Item FY 09-10		X	Base Reduction Item FY 09-10				
	Fund	Prior-Year Actual FY 07-08	Appropriation FY 08-09	Base Request FY 09-10	Decision/ Base Reduction FY 09-10	November 1 Request FY09-10	Outyear Costs FY 10-11
<b>Total of All Line Items</b>	<b>Total</b>	8,363,377	11,345,985	11,360,429	3,325,000	14,685,429	14,685,429
	<b>GF</b>	2,731,796	2,819,056	2,833,500	0	2,833,500	2,833,500
	<b>CF</b>	4,006,524	8,214,196	8,214,196	3,325,000	11,539,196	11,539,196
	<b>CFE</b>	1,625,057	312,733	312,733	0	312,733	312,733
<b>Probation and Related Services</b>							
Operating	<b>Total</b>	2,594,272	2,738,962	2,753,406	300,000	3,053,406	3,053,406
	<b>GF</b>	2,244,603	2,331,863	2,346,307	0	2,346,307	2,346,307
	<b>CF</b>	349,669	407,099	407,099	300,000	707,099	707,099
Offender Treatment & Svcs	<b>Total</b>	5,769,105	8,607,023	8,607,023	3,025,000	11,632,023	11,632,023
	<b>GF</b>	487,193	487,193	487,193	0	487,193	487,193
	<b>CF</b>	3,656,855	7,807,097	7,807,097	3,025,000	10,832,097	10,832,097
	<b>CFE</b>	1,625,057	312,733	312,733	0	312,733	312,733
<b>Letternote revised text:</b> Letternote b and c (p. 212 HB08-1375) b. "of this amount, an estimated \$394,500 shall be from the Offender Services Fund. C. "Of this amount, an estimated \$9,524,640 shall be from the Offender Services Cash Fund...." <b>Cash Fund name/number, Federal Fund Grant name:</b> Fund 101 - Offender Services Cash Fund <b>IT Request:</b> Yes No - X <b>Request Affects Other Departments:</b> Yes No - X							

### Request Summary

This request is to increase the spending authority from the Offender Services cash fund in order to use the revenues to meet the need for offender treatment and supervision.

### Background and Appropriation History

Offenders sentenced to probation pay a \$50 per month supervision fee to cover the costs associated with supervision, treatment, services and other related costs. Historically, revenue has come into the fund at a higher rate than estimated due to ongoing caseload growth. Then, in FY2008, revenue was about \$3.0 million more than expected due to a change in the way DUI offenders were sentenced. Prior to FY2008, DUI offenders were not sentenced to probation, but were instead sentenced to the Alcohol and Drug Driving Safety (ADDS) program. In FY2008, in an attempt to increase public safety and decrease non-compliance and revocations, judges began sentencing DUI offenders to probation, which then required those offenders to pay the \$50 monthly supervision fee. Consequently, the revenue into the Offender Services fund has increased as has the need to provide treatment and services to these offenders.

This decision item seeks to increase the overall spending authority from the Offender Services Fund in order to access the increase in revenues to not only provide treatment to the new DUI offending population that is now on probation, but also to meet the needs related to general caseload growth.

### **General Description of Request**

This decision item seeks to increase the Judicial Branch spending authority by \$3,325,000 beginning in FY2010 in order to meet the treatment and service needs of the probation offender population. As stated, both general caseload growth as well as the addition of DUI offenders has generated increased revenue into the fund. This revenue must be accessed in order to provide an effective level of treatment to all probation offenders.

Specifically, this increase in spending authority will increase the probation operating budget in order to cover increases in probation officer travel and safety equipment costs. Additionally, the Offender Treatment and Services budget will increase which will allow for the probation function to cover increases in court-ordered treatment costs, the full cost of intake assessments and negotiate for short-term community corrections beds. This is important because community corrections provides a semi-secure setting where unstable adult probationers can receive strong case management services and reduce the likelihood of technical violations that would result in a revocation. The increase in spending authority will also allow the probation function to expand the scope of the Rural Initiative, which is a multi-organization initiative designed to build adult and juvenile treatment capacity in rural or other under-served areas.


### **Consequences if Not Funded**

If this decision item is not funded, the increased revenue will not be able to be accessed and the probation function will be unable to meet the treatment needs of the offender population. The probation function plays a critical role in the criminal justice system in that it provides front-line services to the offending population in an effort to keep offenders out of prison. Without adequate treatment alternatives and related funding, the risk of technical violation and revocations increases and the probation function is more likely to fail. Such failure results in increased costs to the state.

### **Statutory Authority**

Section 16-11-214(1) C.R.S

## FY 2010 Change Request Judicial Branch

<b>Decision Item Priority:</b>	#4d
<b>Request Title:</b>	Offender Identification Fund Spending Authority Increase
<b>Department Approval:</b>	

### Schedule 13

Decision Item FY 09-10		X	Base Reduction Item FY 09-10				
	Fund	Prior-Year Actual FY 07-08	Appropriation FY 08-09	Base Request FY 09-10	Decision/ Base Reduction FY 09-10	November 1 Request FY09-10	Outyear Costs FY 10-11
<b>Total of All Line Items</b>	<b>Total</b>	2,594,272	2,738,962	2,753,406	42,005	2,795,411	2,795,411
	<b>GF</b>	2,244,603	2,331,863	2,346,307	(69,745)	2,276,562	2,276,562
	<b>CF</b>	349,669	407,099	407,099	111,750	518,849	518,849
<b>Probation and Related Services</b>							
Operating	<b>Total</b>	2,594,272	2,738,962	2,753,406	42,005	2,795,411	2,795,411
	<b>GF</b>	2,244,603	2,331,863	2,346,307	(69,745)	2,276,562	2,276,562
	<b>CF</b>	349,669	407,099	407,099	111,750	518,849	518,849
<b>Letternote revised text:</b> Letternote b (p. 212 HB08-1375) - "\$120,000 shall be from the Offender Identification Fund....." <b>Cash Fund name/number, Federal Fund Grant name:</b> Fund 12Y - Offender Identification Cash Fund <b>IT Request:</b> Yes No - X <b>Request Affects Other Departments:</b> Yes No - X							

### Request Summary

This request is to increase cash fund spending authority from the Offender Identification Fund in order to utilize the revenue to cover the costs related to DNA testing.

### Background and Appropriation History

SB06-150 was passed during the FY2006 legislative session and required DNA testing for every convicted adult and juvenile felony offender. This increased the number of offenders requiring DNA testing and drove a fiscal impact for the Branch. Beginning in FY2008, the Branch received an appropriation of \$164,065 and 1.9 FTE (\$86,070 personal services and 77,995 operating). All but \$8,250 of this appropriation was general funded and the \$8,250 was cash-fund spending authority from the Offender Identification Fund. Offenders getting DNA testing pay a \$128 fee to cover the cost of collecting DNA samples and this fee is deposited into the Offender Identification Fund.

During the FY2007 legislative session, HB07-1343 was passed and further expanded the population requiring DNA testing. This did not affect the Judicial Branch, but drove costs for the Departments of Public Safety and Corrections. These two agencies received general fund and Offender Identification cash fund spending authority for the FY2008 fiscal year.

Due to the expanded population requiring DNA testing, for FY2008, the Offender Identification Fund saw a marked increase in revenue into the fund. The \$128 fee charged to the offender is

high on the collection priority list and the success of collecting this fee has been seen in the significant revenue increase into the fund.

Both bills that were passed in 2006 and 2007 provided for general fund appropriations despite the fact that the bills drove revenue increases into the Offender Identification Fund. This decision item seeks to adjust the Judicial Branch's spending authority from the fund so that the operating expenses associated with providing DNA testing can be covered from the fund. It is expected that a FY2009 supplemental will also be sought.

### **General Description of Request**

The probation function incurs DNA testing costs in that probation officers collect DNA samples for new offenders sentenced to probation. DNA test kits are purchased by the Branch for \$5.00 per test kit. Mouth swabs are performed on offenders and sent to the Colorado Bureau of Investigations for analysis and storage. The Judicial Branch also supplies about 4,000 test kits per year to Community Corrections and local jails for their use.

When SB06-150 was passed, it was estimated that the bill would generate DNA testing requirements for 15,599 new offenders in FY2008. While the appropriation was based on this estimate, FY2008 actually saw an increase of 18,349 offenders requiring DNA testing. It is estimated that the population requiring DNA testing will grow approximately 2% year over year due to general caseload growth.

This decision item seeks to "transfer" the SB06-150 FY2008 general fund operating spending authority to the Offender Identification Fund. This would result in a decrease in Probation GF operating of \$69,745 and increase cash-fund spending authority by the same amount. Further, this decision item seeks to increase the overall spending authority from the Offender Identification Fund so that the fund will cover the increased cost of DNA test kits related to overall caseload growth as well as cover the cost of the test kits provided to community corrections and local jails. For FY2010, the Branch is requesting a total of \$120,000 in cash-fund spending authority from the Offender Identification Fund. This would require an increase of \$111,750 over the existing appropriation of \$8,250.

Current Judicial Branch CF spending authority = \$8,250  
SB06-150 GF to CF spending authority transfer = \$69,745  
Increase in caseload seen in FY2008 over fiscal note estimate = \$13,750\*  
Test Kit cost for Community Corrections/Local Jails = \$20,000\*  
General caseload growth over 2008 level = \$3,705\*

TOTAL Estimated FY2010 DNA testing costs = \$115,450

*\*(See Calculations Section for detail)*

The following chart provides a historical look at the fund since its creation in FY2001 and demonstrates the growing fund balance and its capability of covering the Branch's DNA testing costs.

	Revenue	Expenditures			Fund Balance	
		Judicial	Public Safety	Corrections		
FY2001	650				650	
FY2002	3,108				3,758	
FY2003	57,534				61,291	revenue includes SB02-019 transfer
FY2004	37,967		(14,838)		84,420	
FY2005	49,925		(14,838)		119,508	
FY2006	63,493		(40,000)		143,001	
FY2007	73,893		(67,223)		149,671	
FY2008	268,119	(8,250)	(101,125)	(4,960)	303,455	Revenue increase due to SB06-150
FY2009*	392,000	(8,250)	(101,125)	(4,960)	581,120	
FY2010*	399,840	(120,000)	(101,125)	(4,960)	754,875	
<i>*projected</i>						

### **Consequences if Not Funded**

If this decision item is not funded, the revenue coming into the Offender Identification Fund will continue to go unused due to insufficient spending authority. Offenders pay into this fund specifically to cover DNA testing costs and if spending authority is not increased, the general fund will continue to cover DNA test costs that should be paid for from this fund.

### **Calculations for Request**

1. Increase in caseload seen over the FY2008 fiscal note estimate:  
 Fiscal Note estimate = 15,599 offenders @ \$5.00 per test kit = \$77,995 (appropriation received)  
 Actual FY2008 DNA tested offenders = 18,349 offenders @\$5.00 per test kit = \$91,745  
**Difference = \$13,750** (\$91,745-\$77,995)
2. Testing Kit Cost for Community Corrections and Local Jails:  
 Approximately 4,000 kits provided to ComCor/Jails  
 4,000\* \$5.00 per kit = \$20,000  
**Total Cost = \$20,000**
3. General Caseload Growth over 2008 level (growth estimated at 2% per year):  
 FY2008 DNA testing caseload = 18,349  
 FY2009 estimated caseload = 18,716 (18,349\*1.02)  
 FY2010 estimate caseload = 19,090 (18,716\*1.02)  
 19,090 – 18,349 = 741 new offenders requiring DNA testing  
 741 new offenders @ \$5.00 per test kit = \$3,705

### **Impact on Other Government Agencies**

This decision item does not affect other government agencies. However, as this cash fund offsets the expenses of many state agencies, it is expected that other state agencies might be seeking similar increases in spending authority to offset costs related to DNA testing.

### **Statutory Authority**

Section 24-33.5-415.6, C.R.S.

**LONG BILL DETAIL**  
**Schedules 2, 3, 4 and 5**

Department Schedule 2 .....	IV-1
Tab 5: Appellate Court .....	IV-11
Tab 6: Administration .....	IV-21
Tab 7: Special Purpose .....	IV-39
Tab 8: Integrated Information Services .....	IV-59
Tab 9: Trial Courts .....	IV-73
Tab 10: Probation .....	IV-93

**Judicial Branch  
Schedule 2 - Summary by Long Bill Group**

	FY2006-07		FY2007-08		FY2008-09		FY2009-10	
	Actual	FTE	Actual	FTE	Appropriation	FTE	Request	FTE
<b>(1) APPELLATE COURTS</b>								
Appellate Court Program	<u>10,034,586</u>	<u>126.5</u>	<u>11,014,232</u>	<u>129.9</u>	<u>11,217,738</u>	<u>146.0</u>	<u>11,958,419</u>	<u>146.0</u>
General Fund	9,974,146	126.5	10,954,572	129.9	10,150,431	132.5	10,862,129	132.5
Cash Funds	60,439		59,660		1,067,307	13.5	1,096,290	13.5
Capital Outlay	<u>241,937</u>		<u>0</u>		<u>229,662</u>		<u>0</u>	
General Fund	241,937		0		0		0	
Cash Funds	0		0		229,662		0	
Attorney Regulation Committees								
Cash Funds	6,326,619	40.5	6,083,891	40.5	4,700,000	40.5	4,700,000	40.5
Reappropriated Funds	0		0		0		0	
Continuing Legal Education								
Cash Funds	350,689	4.0	369,682	4.0	325,000	4.0	325,000	4.0
Reappropriated Funds	0							
Law Examiner Board								
Cash Funds	801,207	8.2	895,662	8.2	850,000	8.2	850,000	8.2
Reappropriated Funds	0							
Law Library								
General Fund								
Cash Funds	426,260	0.0	440,131	0.0	500,000	0.0	500,000	0.0
Reappropriated Funds	0		0		0		0	
<b>TOTAL - Appellate Courts</b>	<b><u>18,181,297</u></b>	<b><u>179.2</u></b>	<b><u>18,803,598</u></b>	<b><u>182.6</u></b>	<b><u>17,822,400</u></b>	<b><u>198.7</u></b>	<b><u>18,333,419</u></b>	<b><u>198.7</u></b>
General Fund	10,216,083	126.5	10,954,572	129.9	10,150,431	132.5	10,862,129	132.5
Cash Funds	7,965,213	52.7	7,849,026	52.7	7,671,969	66.2	7,471,290	66.2
Reappropriated Funds	0		0		0		0	

Judicial Branch  
Schedule 2 - Summary by Long Bill Group

	FY2006-07		FY2007-08		FY2008-09		FY2009-10	
	Actual	FTE	Actual	FTE	Appropriation	FTE	Request	FTE
<b>(2) COURTS ADMINISTRATION</b>								
<b>(A) Administration</b>								
Personal Services	<u>5,042,444</u>	<u>59.2</u>	<u>5,634,547</u>	<u>60.7</u>	<u>5,217,789</u>	<u>64.1</u>	<u>5,525,225</u>	<u>64.1</u>
General Fund	4,008,548	59.2	4,522,531	60.7	4,102,540	64.1	4,199,313	64.1
Reappropriated Funds	1,033,896		1,112,016		1,115,249		1,325,912	
Operating Expenses	<u>366,799</u>		<u>368,135</u>		<u>371,106</u>		<u>371,106</u>	
General Fund	366,152		367,984		370,106		370,106	
Cash Funds	647		151		1,000		1,000	
Capital Outlay	<u>6,010</u>		<u>7,042</u>		<u>6,220</u>		<u>0</u>	
General Fund	6,010		7,042		6,220		0	
Judicial Heritage Program	<u>729,214</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>588,440</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>746,769</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>749,176</u>	<u>3.0</u>
General Fund	484,704	3.0	317,852	3.0	504,903	3.0	503,260	3.0
Reappropriated Funds	244,510		270,589		241,866		245,916	
Family Friendly Courts - CF	<u>324,582</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>366,217</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>375,000</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>375,000</u>	<u>0.5</u>
Cash Funds	323,561	0.5	339,668	0.5	375,000	0.5	375,000	0.5
Reappropriated Funds	1,021		26,549		0		0	
Judicial Performance	<u>148,502</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>812,151</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>581,167</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>920,955</u>	<u>2.0</u>
Cash Funds	148,502	1.0	812,151	1.0	581,167	1.0	920,955	2.0
Reappropriated Funds								
Courthouse Capital/Infrastructure Maint	<u>1,103,359</u>		<u>948,680</u>		<u>1,000,000</u>		<u>4,100,000</u>	
General Fund	1,103,359		948,680		1,000,000		4,100,000	
Cash Funds							0	
Courthouse Security - CF	0	0.0	344,307	1.0	2,194,622	1.0	3,194,622	1.0
Family Violence - GF	475,008		495,000		750,000		750,000	



**Judicial Branch  
Schedule 2 - Summary by Long Bill Group**

	FY2006-07		FY2007-08		FY2008-09		FY2009-10	
	Actual	FTE	Actual	FTE	Appropriation	FTE	Request	FTE
Statewide Indirect Cost Assmt.	<u>111,668</u>		<u>104,846</u>		<u>128,946</u>		<u>83,253</u>	
Cash Funds	105,244		99,438		124,593		75,364	
Reappropriated Funds	6,424		5,408		0		2,469	
Federal Funds	0		0		4,353		5,420	
Departmental Indirect Cost Assmt.	<u>925,228</u>		<u>1,007,170</u>		<u>986,303</u>		<u>1,242,659</u>	
Cash Funds	925,228		1,007,170		986,303		1,242,659	
Reappropriated Funds	0		0		0		0	
<b>SUBTOTAL - Administration</b>	<b><u>9,232,815</u></b>	<b><u>63.7</u></b>	<b><u>10,676,535</u></b>	<b><u>66.2</u></b>	<b><u>12,357,922</u></b>	<b><u>69.6</u></b>	<b><u>17,311,996</u></b>	<b><u>70.6</u></b>
General Fund	6,443,780	62.2	6,659,088	63.7	6,733,769	67.1	9,922,679	67.1
Cash Funds	1,503,183	1.5	2,602,885	2.5	4,262,685	2.5	5,809,600	3.5
Reappropriated Funds	1,285,851	0.0	1,414,562	0.0	1,357,115	0.0	1,574,297	0.0
Federal Funds	0	0.0	0	0.0	4,353	0.0	5,420	0.0
<b>(B) Administrative Special Purpose</b>								
Health, Life and Dental	<u>10,239,651</u>		<u>12,399,519</u>		<u>17,806,295</u>		<u>18,515,934</u>	
General Fund	9,718,227		11,708,733		15,605,933		16,302,590	
Cash Funds	521,424		690,786		2,200,362		2,213,343	
Reappropriated Funds	0		0		0		0	
Short-term Disability	<u>141,748</u>		<u>209,399</u>		<u>249,386</u>		<u>263,190</u>	
General Fund	132,516		186,059		215,112		232,458	
Cash Funds	9,232		23,340		34,274		30,732	
Reappropriated Funds	0		0		0		0	
Salary Survey	<u>4,652,652</u>		<u>9,530,403</u>		<u>10,635,054</u>		<u>6,799,862</u>	
General Fund	4,447,399		8,998,492		9,466,617		6,061,700	
Cash Funds	205,253		531,911		1,168,437		738,163	
Anniversary Increases	<u>0</u>		<u>1,958,269</u>		<u>2,052,664</u>		<u>0</u>	
General Fund	0		1,847,001		1,828,268		0	
Cash Funds	0		111,268		224,396		0	
Amortization Equalization Disbursement (AED)	<u>1,055,252</u>		<u>1,885,200</u>		<u>3,014,203</u>		<u>4,186,953</u>	
General Fund	993,977		1,669,756		2,592,370		3,697,510	
Cash Funds	61,275		215,444		421,833		489,443	

**Judicial Branch  
Schedule 2 - Summary by Long Bill Group**

	FY2006-07		FY2007-08		FY2008-09		FY2009-10	
	Actual	FTE	Actual	FTE	Appropriation	FTE	Request	FTE
Supplemental Amortization Equal. Disburseme	<u>0</u>		<u>343,055</u>		<u>1,369,816</u>		<u>2,616,846</u>	
General Fund	0		298,170		1,172,082		2,310,944	
Cash Funds	0		44,885		197,734		305,902	
Workers' Compensation - GF	1,348,485		1,624,563		2,071,929		2,075,074	
Legal Services - GF	195,912		195,616		317,448		317,448	
<i># of hours</i>	<i>4,227</i>		<i>4,227</i>		<i>4,227</i>		<i>4,227</i>	
Payment to Risk Management - GF	425,823		272,001		341,001		341,001	
Vehicle Lease Payments - GF	32,743		33,363		44,932		57,492	
Leased Space	<u>697,437</u>		<u>789,737</u>		<u>828,175</u>		<u>828,175</u>	
General Fund	663,042		754,032		788,935		788,935	
Cash Funds	34,395		35,705		39,240		39,240	
Lease Purchase - GF	112,766		112,766		119,878		119,878	
Administrative Purposes	<u>154,015</u>		<u>178,613</u>		<u>195,554</u>		<u>195,554</u>	
General Funds	103,440		128,804		130,554		130,554	
Cash Funds	50,575		49,809		65,000		65,000	
Senior Judges - GF	1,530,382		1,695,955		1,384,006		1,384,006	
Appellate Reports - GF	31,988		45,535		37,100		37,100	
Child Support Enforcement	<u>59,085</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>71,609</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>90,900</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>90,900</u>	<u>1.0</u>
General Fund	20,054		24,254		30,904		30,904	
Reappropriated Funds	39,032	1.0	47,356	1.0	59,996	1.0	59,996	1.0

**Judicial Branch  
Schedule 2 - Summary by Long Bill Group**

	FY2006-07		FY2007-08		FY2008-09		FY2009-10	
	Actual	FTE	Actual	FTE	Appropriation	FTE	Request	FTE
Collections Investigators	<u>4,207,833</u>	<u>69.0</u>	<u>4,724,325</u>	<u>74.7</u>	<u>4,681,009</u>	<u>83.2</u>	<u>4,886,322</u>	<u>83.2</u>
Cash Funds	3,631,602	69.0	4,080,488	74.7	4,018,468	83.2	4,223,781	83.2
Reappropriated Funds	576,231		643,837		662,541		662,541	
<b>SUBTOTAL - Administrative Special Purposes Including HLD/STD/Salary Act/Anniv.</b>	<b><u>24,885,772</u></b>	<b><u>70.0</u></b>	<b><u>36,069,928</u></b>	<b><u>75.7</u></b>	<b><u>45,239,350</u></b>	<b><u>84.2</u></b>	<b><u>42,715,735</u></b>	<b><u>84.2</u></b>
General Fund	19,756,754	0.0	29,595,099	0.0	36,147,069	0.0	33,887,593	0.0
Cash Funds	4,513,756	69.0	5,783,636	74.7	8,369,744	83.2	8,105,605	83.2
Reappropriated Funds	615,262	1.0	691,193	1.0	722,537	1.0	722,537	1.0
Federal Funds	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
<b>SUBTOTAL - Administrative Special Purposes Excluding HLD/STD/Salary Act/Anniv.</b>	<b><u>8,796,469</u></b>	<b><u>70.0</u></b>	<b><u>9,744,083</u></b>	<b><u>75.7</u></b>	<b><u>10,111,932</u></b>	<b><u>84.2</u></b>	<b><u>10,332,950</u></b>	<b><u>84.2</u></b>
General Fund	4,464,635	0.0	4,886,888	0.0	5,266,687	0.0	5,282,392	0.0
Cash Funds	3,716,572	69.0	4,166,002	74.7	4,122,708	83.2	4,328,021	83.2
Reappropriated Funds	615,262	1.0	691,193	1.0	722,537	1.0	722,537	1.0
Federal Funds	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
<b>(C) Integrated Information Services</b>								
Personal Services	<u>3,137,642</u>	<u>40.8</u>	<u>3,279,056</u>	<u>40.3</u>	<u>3,371,123</u>	<u>44.9</u>	<u>3,542,370</u>	<u>44.9</u>
General Fund	3,090,866	40.8	3,246,126	40.3	3,153,413	44.9	3,324,660	44.9
Reappropriated Funds	46,776		32,929		217,710		217,710	
Federal Funds	0		0		0		0	
Operating Expenses	<u>224,569</u>		<u>226,444</u>		<u>227,604</u>		<u>227,604</u>	
General Fund	174,569		176,444		177,604		177,604	
Cash Funds	50,000		50,000		50,000		50,000	
JAVA Conversion - GF	258,570	4.0	305,037	4.7	311,054	5.0	0	0.0
Capital Outlay - GF	15,025		7,042		2,765		0	
Purchase of Services from Computer Cntr - GF	130,103		102,454		268,774		268,774	
Multiuse Network Payments - GF	270,689		285,787		334,800		334,800	

**Judicial Branch  
Schedule 2 - Summary by Long Bill Group**

	FY2006-07		FY2007-08		FY2008-09		FY2009-10	
	Actual	FTE	Actual	FTE	Appropriation	FTE	Request	FTE
Telecommunications Expense	<u>383,169</u>		<u>479,627</u>		<u>533,392</u>		<u>533,392</u>	
General Fund	309,777		256,235		310,000		310,000	
Cash Funds	73,392		223,392		223,392		223,392	
Communications Services Payments - GF	11,708		10,266		10,938		10,938	
Hardware Replacement	<u>2,217,517</u>		<u>2,250,000</u>		<u>2,250,000</u>		<u>2,250,000</u>	
General Fund	2,597							
Cash Funds	2,214,920		2,250,000		2,250,000		2,250,000	
Hardware/Software Maintenance	<u>1,063,035</u>		<u>1,174,424</u>		<u>1,178,094</u>		<u>1,178,094</u>	
General Fund	1,028,035		1,039,424		1,043,094		1,043,094	
Cash Funds	35,000		135,000		135,000		135,000	
<b>SUBTOTAL - Integrated Information Service:</b>	<b><u>7,712,026</u></b>	<b><u>44.8</u></b>	<b><u>8,120,137</u></b>	<b><u>44.9</u></b>	<b><u>8,488,544</u></b>	<b><u>49.9</u></b>	<b><u>8,345,972</u></b>	<b><u>44.9</u></b>
General Fund	5,291,938	44.8	5,428,815	44.9	5,612,442	49.9	5,469,870	44.9
Cash Funds	2,373,312		2,658,392		2,658,392		2,658,392	
Reappropriated Funds	46,776		32,929		217,710		217,710	
Federal Funds	0		0		0		0	
<b>TOTAL - COURTS ADMINISTRATION</b>	<b><u>25,741,310</u></b>	<b><u>178.6</u></b>	<b><u>28,540,755</u></b>	<b><u>186.8</u></b>	<b><u>66,085,816</u></b>	<b><u>203.7</u></b>	<b><u>68,373,702</u></b>	<b><u>199.7</u></b>
General Fund	16,200,353	107.0	16,974,792	108.6	48,493,280	117.0	49,280,142	112.0
Cash Funds	7,593,067	70.5	9,427,279	77.2	15,290,821	85.7	16,573,596	86.7
Reappropriated Funds	1,947,890	1.0	2,138,684	1.0	2,297,362	1.0	2,514,544	1.0
Federal Funds	0	0.0	0	0.0	4,353	0.0	5,420	0.0

Judicial Branch  
Schedule 2 - Summary by Long Bill Group

	FY2006-07		FY2007-08		FY2008-09		FY2009-10	
	Actual	FTE	Actual	FTE	Appropriation	FTE	Request	FTE
<b>(3) TRIAL COURTS</b>								
Trial Court Programs	<u>112,434,292</u>	<u>1,608.5</u>	<u>121,885,141</u>	<u>1,682.5</u>	<u>117,944,858</u>	<u>1,867.0</u>	<u>132,951,161</u>	<u>1,967.2</u>
General Fund	98,053,984	1521.6	103,744,478	1550.6	96,036,905	1628.1	103,056,785	1637.6
Cash Funds	13,182,208	86.9	16,788,878	131.9	21,907,953	238.9	28,542,591	329.6
Federal Funds	1,198,100		1,351,785		0		1,351,785	
Capital Outlay - GF	<u>1,029,387</u>		<u>866,829</u>		<u>653,121</u>		<u>1,404,339</u>	
General Fund	0		141,023		0		146,643	
Cash Funds	1,029,387		725,806		653,121		1,257,696	
Court Costs, Jury Costs, Court-Appointed Cour	<u>12,104,758</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>13,426,103</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>14,234,352</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>14,234,352</u>	<u>0.0</u>
General Funds	11,940,646	0.0	13,249,563	0.0	13,749,352	0.0	13,749,352	0.0
Cash Funds	164,112		176,540		485,000		485,000	
Federal Funds								
Interpreters	<u>3,181,249</u>	<u>25.0</u>	<u>3,520,983</u>	<u>25.0</u>	<u>2,892,427</u>	<u>25.0</u>	<u>2,956,562</u>	<u>25.0</u>
General Fund	3,138,162	25.0	3,511,231	25.0	2,842,427	25.0	2,906,562	25.0
Cash Funds	43,087		9,752		50,000		50,000	
District Attorney Costs of Prosecution	<u>2,027,885</u>		<u>2,223,648</u>		<u>1,926,052</u>		<u>2,127,043</u>	
General Fund	1,928,795		2,092,974		1,801,052		2,002,043	
Cash Funds	99,090		130,674		125,000		125,000	
Sex Offender Surcharge Fund - GF	21,021		24,988		23,559		21,635	
Victim Compensation - CF	<u>9,316,013</u>		<u>10,314,242</u>		<u>12,120,121</u>		<u>12,120,121</u>	
Cash Funds	9,316,013		10,314,242		12,120,121		12,120,121	
Reappropriated Funds	0		0		0		0	
Victim Assistance - CF	<u>13,032,626</u>		<u>14,314,518</u>		<u>15,095,039</u>		<u>15,095,039</u>	
Cash Funds	13,032,626		14,314,518		15,095,039		15,095,039	

Judicial Branch  
Schedule 2 - Summary by Long Bill Group

	FY2006-07		FY2007-08		FY2008-09		FY2009-10	
	Actual	FTE	Actual	FTE	Appropriation	FTE	Request	FTE
Federal Funds and Other Grants	<u>1,292,011</u>	<u>8.5</u>	<u>1,085,401</u>	<u>8.5</u>	<u>2,296,627</u>	<u>8.5</u>	<u>2,296,627</u>	<u>8.5</u>
Cash Funds	797,282	0.0	419,650	0.0	989,579	0.0	989,579	0.0
Reappropriated Funds	37,379	6.0	85,095	6.0	256,890	6.0	256,890	6.0
Federal Funds	457,350	2.5	580,656	2.5	1,050,158	2.5	1,050,158	2.5
<b>TOTAL - TRIAL COURT</b>	<b><u>154,439,243</u></b>	<b><u>1,642.0</u></b>	<b><u>167,661,853</u></b>	<b><u>1,716.0</u></b>	<b><u>167,186,156</u></b>	<b><u>1,900.5</u></b>	<b><u>183,206,879</u></b>	<b><u>2,000.7</u></b>
General Fund	115,082,609	1,546.6	122,764,257	1,575.6	114,453,295	1,653.1	121,883,020	1,662.6
Cash Funds	37,663,805	86.9	42,880,060	131.9	51,425,813	238.9	58,665,026	329.6
Reappropriated Funds	37,379	6.0	85,095	6.0	256,890	6.0	256,890	6.0
Federal Funds	1,655,450	2.5	1,932,441	2.5	1,050,158	2.5	2,401,943	2.5
<b>(4) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES</b>								
Personal Services	<u>54,399,088</u>	<u>835.7</u>	<u>70,034,608</u>	<u>1,031.3</u>	<u>68,868,726</u>	<u>1,129.8</u>	<u>73,163,680</u>	<u>1,139.6</u>
General Fund	50,571,080	768.0	60,680,698	877.4	59,565,464	975.9	63,399,402	989.9
Cash Funds	3,828,008	67.7	9,353,910	153.9	9,303,262	153.9	9,764,278	149.7
Operating	<u>2,081,402</u>		<u>2,594,272</u>		<u>2,738,962</u>		<u>3,136,711</u>	
General Fund	1,963,799		2,244,603		2,331,863		2,317,862	
Cash Funds	117,603		349,669		407,099		818,849	
Capital Outlay	<u>123,872</u>		<u>381,564</u>		<u>168,604</u>		<u>101,192</u>	
General Fund	123,872		381,564		168,604		101,192	
Offender Treatment & Services	<u>5,062,494</u>		<u>5,769,105</u>		<u>8,607,023</u>		<u>11,707,023</u>	
General Fund	487,193		487,193		487,193		487,193	
Cash Funds	3,663,767		3,656,855		7,807,097		10,907,097	
Reappropriated Funds	911,534		1,625,057		312,733		312,733	
Alcohol/Drug Driving Safety Contract Program	<u>4,825,499</u>	<u>70.7</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>0</u>		<u>0</u>	
Cash Funds	4,825,499	70.7	0		0		0	

**Judicial Branch  
Schedule 2 - Summary by Long Bill Group**

	FY2006-07		FY2007-08		FY2008-09		FY2009-10	
	Actual	FTE	Actual	FTE	Appropriation	FTE	Request	FTE
Victims Grants	<u>315,591</u>	<u>17.3</u>	<u>333,988</u>	<u>17.3</u>	<u>400,000</u>	<u>17.3</u>	<u>400,000</u>	<u>17.3</u>
Reappropriated Funds	315,591	17.3	333,988	17.3	400,000	17.3	400,000	17.3
SB91-94 - CFE	1,438,814	25.0	1,663,595	25.0	1,906,837	25.0	1,906,837	25.0
SB03-318 - GF	0		2,200,000		2,200,000		2,200,000	
Federal Funds and Other Grants	<u>2,248,717</u>	<u>32.3</u>	<u>2,895,079</u>	<u>32.3</u>	<u>4,663,739</u>	<u>32.3</u>	<u>4,663,739</u>	<u>32.3</u>
Cash Funds	982,088	2.0	1,330,103	2.0	2,605,422	2.0	2,605,422	2.0
Reappropriated Funds	471,968	17.8	532,778	17.8	822,563	17.8	822,563	17.8
Federal Funds	794,661	12.5	1,032,198	12.5	1,235,754	12.5	1,235,754	12.5
<b>TOTAL - PROBATION</b>	<b><u>70,495,477</u></b>	<b><u>981.0</u></b>	<b><u>85,872,211</u></b>	<b><u>1,105.9</u></b>	<b><u>89,553,891</u></b>	<b><u>1,204.4</u></b>	<b><u>97,279,182</u></b>	<b><u>1,214.2</u></b>
General Fund	53,145,944	768.0	65,994,058	877.4	64,753,124	975.9	68,505,649	989.9
Cash Funds	13,416,966	140.4	14,690,537	155.9	20,122,880	155.9	24,095,646	151.7
Reappropriated Funds	3,137,907	60.1	4,155,417	60.1	3,442,133	60.1	3,442,133	60.1
Federal Funds	794,661	12.5	1,032,198	12.5	1,235,754	12.5	1,235,754	12.5
<b>TOTAL - JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT</b>	<b><u>268,857,327</u></b>	<b><u>2980.8</u></b>	<b><u>300,878,417</u></b>	<b><u>3191.3</u></b>	<b><u>340,648,263</u></b>	<b><u>3507.3</u></b>	<b><u>367,193,182</u></b>	<b><u>3613.3</u></b>
General Fund	194,644,990	2548.1	216,687,679	2691.5	237,850,130	2878.5	250,530,940	2897.0
Cash Funds	66,639,050	350.5	74,846,902	417.7	94,511,483	546.7	106,805,558	634.2
Reappropriated Funds	5,123,175	67.1	6,379,196	67.1	5,996,385	67.1	6,213,567	67.1
Federal Funds	2,450,111	15.0	2,964,639	15.0	2,290,265	15.0	3,643,117	15.0

**Judicial Branch  
Appellate Courts  
Schedule 5 - Line Item to Statute**

**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**

	<b>Line Item Description</b>	<b>Programs Supported by Line Item</b>	<b>Statutory Cite</b>
Appellate Court Programs	Funds the personnel and operating costs of both the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals.	Appellate Court Programs	Article VI, Colo. Const. and C.R.S. § 13-4-101, et. seq.
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	Article VI, Sec. 1 Colo. Const.
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	Article VI, Sec. 1 Colo. Const.
Law Examiner Board	The Board of Law Examiners exists to conduct the bi-annual Colorado Bar Examination.	Law Examiner Board	Article VI, Sec. 1 Colo. Const.
Law Library	This line provides funding for all subscriptions, book purchases, and maintenance for the Law Library.	Appellate Court Programs	C.R.S. § 13-2-120



**Judicial Branch  
Appellate Court Program  
Assumptions and Calculations**

	<i>FTE</i>	<b>Total</b>	<b>GF</b>	<b>CF</b>	<b>CFE</b>	<b>FF</b>
<b>PERSONAL SERVICES/OPERATING</b>						
FY09 Personal Services Appropriation		10,974,326	9,997,369	976,957	-	-
<i>FTE</i>	<i>146.0</i>		<i>132.5</i>	<i>13.5</i>		
Prior Year Salary Survey		694,727	666,454	28,273	-	-
Prior Year Anniversary (annualized)		69,430	66,704	2,726		
JBC Base Adjustment		(23,477)	(21,461)	(2,016)		
Total Personal Services Base	<i>146.0</i>	11,715,007	10,709,067	1,005,940	-	-
FY2009 Operating Appropriation		243,412	153,062	90,350		
Total Operating Base		243,412	153,062	90,350	-	-
<b>TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES/OPERATING</b>	<b><i>146.0</i></b>	<b>11,958,419</b>	<b>10,862,129</b>	<b>1,096,290</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>CAPITAL OUTLAY</b>						
FY09 Appropriation		229,662		229,662	-	-
Annualization		(229,662)		(229,662)	-	-
Capital Outlay Base		-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL OUTLAY</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>ATTORNEY REGULATION COMMITTEES</b>						
FY09 Long Bill		4,700,000		4,700,000	-	-
<i>FTE</i>	<i>40.5</i>	<i>40.5</i>				
Subtotal	<i>40.5</i>	4,700,000	-	4,700,000	-	-
<b>TOTAL ATTORNEY REGULATION COMMITTEES</b>	<b><i>40.5</i></b>	<b>4,700,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,700,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION</b>						
FY09 Long Bill		325,000		325,000	-	-
<i>FTE</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>4.0</i>				
Subtotal	<i>4.0</i>	325,000	-	325,000	-	-
<b>TOTAL CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION</b>	<b><i>4.0</i></b>	<b>325,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>325,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**Judicial Branch  
Appellate Court Program  
Assumptions and Calculations**

**LAW EXAMINER BOARD**

FY09 Long Bill		850,000		850,000	-	
<i>FTE</i>	8.2	8.2				
Subtotal	8.2	850,000	-	850,000	-	-

<b>TOTAL LAW EXAMINER BOARD</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>850,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>850,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
---------------------------------	------------	----------------	----------	----------------	----------	----------

**LAW LIBRARY**

FY09 Long Bill		500,000		500,000	-	
Total Law Library Base	-	500,000	-	500,000	-	-

<b>TOTAL LAW LIBRARY</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
--------------------------	----------	----------------	----------	----------------	----------	----------

<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>198.7</b>	<b>18,333,419</b>	<b>10,862,129</b>	<b>7,471,290</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
--------------------	--------------	-------------------	-------------------	------------------	----------	----------

**Judicial Branch  
Appellate Court Program  
Schedule 3**

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2007		ACTUAL FY 2008		APPROP. FY 2009		ESTIMATE FY 2009		REQUEST FY2010	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
<b>PERSONAL SERVICES</b>										
<b>Supreme Court Position Detail:</b>										
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court	125,656	1.0	132,024	1.0			142,708	1.0	142,708	1.0
Supreme Court Justice	737,827	6.0	775,224	6.0			837,960	6.0	837,960	6.0
Administrative Assistant	67,128	1.0	72,120	1.0			75,072	1.0	75,072	1.0
Appellate Law Clerk	631,219	13.7	667,021	14.0			704,832	13.5	704,832	13.5
Associate Staff Attorney	45,754	0.6	68,843	0.9			81,630	1.0	81,630	1.0
Clerk of Court	104,520	1.0	112,127	1.0			121,200	1.0	121,200	1.0
Court Clerk IV	57,385	1.1	-	-			-	-	-	-
Court Judicial Assistant	94,732	2.4	82,596	2.2			125,268	3.0	125,268	3.0
Judicial Assistant II	304,843	6.0	327,044	5.9			268,200	6.0	268,200	6.0
Judicial Assistant III	54,240	1.0	55,872	0.9			57,768	1.0	57,768	1.0
Supreme Court Librarian	74,295	0.9	91,320	1.0			95,052	1.0	95,052	1.0
Law Librarian I	50,556	1.2	53,894	0.9			56,589	1.0	56,589	1.0
Law Librarian II	41,641	0.6	76,632	1.0			79,764	1.0	79,764	1.0
Law Library Assistant	45,754	1.6	55,370	1.0			57,247	1.0	57,247	1.0
Specialist	43,967	0.9	107,401	2.0			105,024	1.5	105,024	1.5
<b>Continuation Salary Subtotal</b>	<b>2,479,517</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>2,677,488</b>	<b>38.7</b>			<b>2,808,314</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>2,808,314</b>	<b>39.0</b>
PERA on Continuation Subtotal	278,441		246,539				319,465		319,465	
Medicare on Continuation Subtotal	28,255		31,809				40,721		40,721	
Amortization Equalization Disbursement	17,459		30,622				44,933		-	
Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement	-		5,600				21,062		-	
<b>Court of Appeals Position Detail:</b>										
Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals	120,808	1.0	126,936	1.0			137,201	1.0	137,201	1.0
Court of Appeals Judge	2,123,006	18.0	2,223,785	17.9			2,826,558	21.0	2,826,558	21.0
Administrative Assistant	46,859	0.6	87,732	1.0			91,320	1.0	91,320	1.0
Appellate Law Clerk	857,306	18.6	1,552,941	32.2			1,975,838	39.0	1,975,838	39.0
Associate Staff Attorney	1,067,858	15.8	1,167,565	16.6			1,659,066	22.5	1,659,066	22.5
Chief Staff Attorney	92,280	1.0	95,700	1.0			102,600	1.0	102,600	1.0
Clerk of Court	104,400	1.0	88,337	0.8			112,872	1.0	112,872	1.0
Court Clerk III	17,467	0.4	-	-			-	-	-	-
Court Clerk IV	4,197	0.1	-	-			-	-	-	-
Court Judicial Assistant	182,137	4.6	219,276	5.0			319,785	6.5	319,785	6.5
Deputy Chief Staff Attorney	169,288	2.0	177,624	2.0			190,440	2.0	190,440	2.0
Editor of Opinions	87,828	1.0	93,084	1.0			99,804	1.0	99,804	1.0
Judicial Assistant I	657,452	17.0	186,756	4.5			207,600	5.0	207,600	5.0

**Judicial Branch  
Appellate Court Program  
Schedule 3**

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2007		ACTUAL FY 2008		APPROP. FY 2009		ESTIMATE FY 2009		REQUEST FY2010	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
Judicial Assistant II	52,674	1.0	93,305	2.0			96,636	2.0	96,636	2.0
Judicial Assistant III	-	-	-	-			57,768	1.0	57,768	1.0
Specialist	73,296	1.7	74,757	1.5			53,763	1.0	53,763	1.0
Staff Assistant I	48,576	1.0	51,384	1.0			53,484	1.0	51,384	1.0
Unit Supervisor I	54,940	1.0	55,872	1.0			60,660	1.0	60,660	1.0
<b>Continuation Salary Subtotal</b>	<b>5,760,372</b>	<b>85.7</b>	<b>6,295,054</b>	<b>88.5</b>			<b>8,045,395</b>	<b>107.0</b>	<b>8,043,295</b>	<b>107.0</b>
PERA on Continuation Subtotal	647,282		640,411				934,561		934,348	
Medicare on Continuation Subtotal	67,297		77,508				116,658		116,628	
Amortization Equalization Disbursement	40,226		72,067				96,545		-	
Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement	-		12,895				20,113		-	
<b>Other Appellate Personal Services:</b>										
Contractual Services	30,705		33,331				45,000		45,000	
Overtime Wages	5,226		14,138				-		-	
Retirement / Termination Payouts	63,595	1.8	162,069	2.7			50,000		50,000	
Unemployment Insurance	3,585		1,911				5,000		5,000	
<b>Personal Services Subtotal (all above)</b>	<b>9,421,959</b>	<b>126.5</b>	<b>10,301,443</b>	<b>129.9</b>			<b>12,547,767</b>	<b>146.0</b>	<b>12,362,770</b>	<b>146.0</b>
General Fund	9,421,959	126.5	10,301,443	129.9			11,570,810	132.5	11,356,830	132.5
Cash Funds							976,957	13.5	1,005,940	13.5
<b>POTS Expenditures/Allocations:</b>										
Salary Survey - GF (non-add)							666,454			
Salary Survey - CF (non-add)							28,273			
Anniversary - GF (non-add)							83,380			
Anniversary - CF (non-add)							3,407			
Amortization Equalization Disbursement - GF (non-add)							167,520			
Amortization Equalization Disbursement - CF (non-add)							6,911			
Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement - GF (non-add)							78,525			
Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement - CF (non-add)							3,240			
Health/Life/Dental - GF	393,167		497,715				718,355			
Health/Life/Dental - CF							60,560			
Short-Term Disability - GF	6,188		7,784				12,636			
Short-Term Disability - CF							520			
<b>Base Personal Services Total</b>	<b>9,821,314</b>	<b>126.5</b>	<b>10,806,942</b>	<b>129.9</b>			<b>13,339,840</b>	<b>146.0</b>	<b>12,362,770</b>	<b>146.0</b>
General Fund	9,821,314	126.5	10,806,942	129.9			12,301,802	132.5	11,356,830	132.5
Cash Funds							1,038,038	13.5	1,005,940	13.5
<b>Difference: (Request year FTE are non-add)</b>							<b>(535,732)</b>	<b>(7.3)</b>	<b>(647,763)</b>	<b>(8.8)</b>
<b>Total Personal Services (GF)</b>	<b>9,821,314</b>	<b>126.5</b>	<b>10,806,942</b>	<b>129.9</b>	<b>10,974,326</b>	<b>146.0</b>	<b>12,804,108</b>	<b>138.7</b>	<b>11,715,007</b>	<b>146.0</b>
General Fund	9,821,314	126.5	10,806,942	129.9	9,997,369	132.5	11,766,071	125.2	10,709,067	132.5
Cash Funds	-	-	-	-	976,957	13.5	1,038,038	13.5	1,005,940	13.5

**Judicial Branch  
Appellate Court Program  
Schedule 3**

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2007		ACTUAL FY 2008		APPROP. FY 2009		ESTIMATE FY 2009		REQUEST FY2010	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
<b>OPERATING EXPENDITURES</b>										
2230 Equipment Maintenance & Repair	560		2,283				3,500		3,500	
2253 Rental of Equipment	31,190		32,306				36,050		36,050	
2255 Office Space Rental	340		-				500		500	
2510 General Travel - In State	936		194				1,000		1,000	
2511 Common Carrier - In State	843		-				500		500	
2512 Subsistence - In State	105		230				1,000		1,000	
2513 Mileage - In State	368		3,300				6,700		6,700	
2530 General Travel - Out of State	7,963		8,076				8,000		8,000	
2531 Common Carrier - Out of State	5,447		5,294				6,500		6,500	
2532 Subsistence - Out of State	1,393		623				1,000		1,000	
2631 Communication-Outside Sources	7,782		5,045				6,500		6,500	
2680 Printing	7,193		6,316				5,000		5,000	
2820 Other Purchased Services	57		219				500		500	
3110 Other Supplies	3,849		5,892				6,500		6,500	
3113 Judicial Robes	655		520				600		600	
3115 Data Processing Supplies	104		-				-		-	
3116 Software	161		-				-		-	
3118 Food	2,995		5,549				5,943		5,943	
3120 Books / Subscriptions	1,863		-				600		600	
3121 Other Office Supplies	34,560		35,008				35,000		35,000	
3122 Photographic Supplies	60		-				-		-	
3123 Postage	46,631		52,043				60,000		60,000	
3124 Copier Charges, Supplies & Recovery	26,600		27,026				32,500		32,500	
3128 Noncapitalized Non-IT Equipment	2,988		530				3,019		3,019	
3132 Noncapitalized Office Furniture & Fixtures	10,948		8,667				12,000		12,000	
3143 Noncapitalized IT Equipment (Other IT Compon	550		-				500		500	
4140 Dues & Memberships	6,201		137				1,500		1,500	
4220 Registration Fees	10,928		8,031				8,500		8,500	
<b>Total Operating Expenditures</b>	<b>213,271</b>		<b>207,290</b>				<b>243,412</b>		<b>243,412</b>	
General Fund	152,832		147,630				153,062		153,062	
Cash Funds	60,439		59,660				90,350		90,350	
<b>TOTAL APPELLATE PROGRAM LINE</b>	<b>10,034,586</b>	<b>126.5</b>	<b>11,014,232</b>	<b>129.9</b>	<b>11,217,738</b>	<b>146.0</b>	<b>13,047,520</b>	<b>138.7</b>	<b>11,958,419</b>	<b>146.0</b>
General Fund	9,974,146	126.5	10,954,572	129.9	10,150,431	132.5	11,919,133	125.2	10,862,129	132.5
Cash Funds	60,439	0.0	59,660	0.0	1,067,307	13.5	1,128,388	13.5	1,096,290	13.5

**Judicial Branch  
Appellate Court Program  
Schedule 3**

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2007		ACTUAL FY 2008		APPROP. FY 2009		ESTIMATE FY 2009		REQUEST FY2010	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
<b>APPELLATE PROGRAM RECONCILIATION</b>										
Previous Year Long Bill Appropriation	8,260,729	119.0	9,497,932	132.5			9,701,283	132.5	11,217,739	146.0
Underutilized FTE/Unfunded FTE		(6.0)		(2.6)				(7.3)		(8.8)
Prior Year Salary Survey	313,707		250,990				536,640		694,727	
Prior Year Anniversary (annualized)	-		-				52,077		69,430	
JBC Base Reduction	(16,751)		(47,639)				(81,436)		(23,477)	
July 1st Long Bill Appropriation	8,557,685	113.0	9,701,283	129.9			10,208,564	125.2	11,958,419	146.0
Special Legislation:										
HB06-1028 - Increasing Judges	1,021,097	13.5								
HB07-1054 - Increasing the Number of Judges (Year 2)							1,009,175	13.5		
Supplemental Funding:										
FY 2007 (SB07-166) - Leased Space Xfr.	(80,850)									
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION/REQUEST</b>	<b>9,497,932</b>	<b>126.5</b>	<b>9,701,283</b>	<b>129.9</b>			<b>11,217,739</b>	<b>138.7</b>	<b>11,958,419</b>	<b>146.0</b>
POTS Appropriation Allocation:	544,215		1,324,874				1,829,781			
Salary Survey	10,777		536,640				694,727			
Anniversary	-		81,370				86,787			
Amortization Equalization Disbursement	140,440		228,008				174,431			
Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement	-		-				81,764			
HLD	386,816		471,075				778,916			
STD	6,182		7,781				13,157			
Over/Under Expenditure:										
Restriction	(7,561)		(8,340)							
Year-End Transfer			(3,585)							
Reversion			-							
<b>Total Appellate Program Reconciliation</b>	<b>10,034,586</b>	<b>126.5</b>	<b>11,014,232</b>	<b>129.9</b>	<b>n/a</b>		<b>13,047,520</b>	<b>138.7</b>	<b>11,958,419</b>	<b>146.0</b>

**Judicial Branch  
Appellate Court Program  
Schedule 3**

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2007		ACTUAL FY 2008		APPROP. FY 2009		ESTIMATE FY 2009		REQUEST FY2010	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
<b>CAPITAL OUTLAY</b>										
<b>Total Capital Outlay</b>	<b>241,937</b>		<b>0</b>		<b>229,662</b>		<b>229,662</b>		<b>0</b>	
General Fund	241,937		-		-		-		-	
Cash Funds	-		-		229,662		229,662		-	
<b>CAPITAL OUTLAY RECONCILIATION</b>										
Previous Year Long Bill Appropriation	-		241,937				-			
Prior Year Annualization			(241,937)							
July 1st Long Bill Appropriation	-		-				-			
Special Bills:										
HB06-1028 - Increasing Judges	241,937									
HB07-1054 - Increasing the Number of Judges (Year 2)							229,662			
<b>Total Capital Outlay Reconciliation</b>	<b>241,937</b>		<b>0</b>		<b>n/a</b>		<b>229,662</b>		<b>n/a</b>	

<b>COMMITTEES &amp; LIBRARY *</b>										
Attorney Regulation Committees (CF)	6,326,619	40.5	6,083,891	40.5	4,700,000	40.5	4,700,000	40.5	4,700,000	40.5
Continuing Legal and Judicial Education (CF)	350,689	4.0	369,682	4.0	325,000	4.0	325,000	4.0	325,000	4.0
Board of Law Examiners (CF)	801,207	8.2	895,662	8.2	850,000	8.2	850,000	8.2	850,000	8.2
Law Library (CF)	426,260	0.0	440,131	0.0	500,000	0.0	500,000	0.0	500,000	0.0
<b>Total Committees &amp; Library</b>	<b>7,904,774</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>7,789,366</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>6,375,000</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>6,375,000</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>6,375,000</b>	<b>52.7</b>

<b>TOTAL APPELLATE COURT</b>	<b>18,181,297</b>	<b>179.2</b>	<b>18,803,598</b>	<b>182.6</b>	<b>17,822,400</b>	<b>198.7</b>	<b>19,652,182</b>	<b>191.4</b>	<b>18,333,419</b>	<b>198.7</b>
General Fund	10,216,083	126.5	10,954,572	129.9	10,150,431	132.5	12,148,795	125.2	10,862,129	132.5
Cash Funds	7,965,213	52.7	7,849,026	52.7	7,671,969	66.2	7,503,388	66.2	7,471,290	66.2

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

**Judicial Branch  
Appellate Courts  
Schedule 4 - Source of Funding**

<b>REVENUE SOURCE</b>	<b>Fund Number</b>	<b>Actual FY06-07</b>	<b>Actual FY07-08</b>	<b>Approp. FY08-09</b>	<b>Request FY09-10</b>
<b>Schedule 3 Total</b>		<b>18,181,297</b>	<b>18,803,598</b>	<b>17,822,400</b>	<b>18,333,419</b>
<b>General Fund</b>	100	10,216,083	10,954,572	10,150,431	10,862,129
<b>Cash Funds</b>		<u>7,965,213</u>	<u>7,849,026</u>	<u>7,671,969</u>	<u>7,471,290</u>
Various Fees/Cost Recoveries	100	60,439	59,660	68,000	68,000
Attorney Regulation Fund	716	6,326,619	6,083,891	4,700,000	4,700,000
Continuing Legal Education	717	350,689	369,682	325,000	325,000
Law Examiner Board Fund	718	801,207	895,662	850,000	850,000
Supreme Court Library Fund	700	426,260	440,131	500,000	500,000
Judicial Stabilization Fund	16D	0	0	1,228,969	1,028,290
<b>Reappropriated Funds</b>		0	0	0	0
<b>Federal Funds</b>		0	0	0	0



**Judicial Branch  
Administration  
Schedule 5 - Line Item to Statute**

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**

	<b>Line Item Description</b>	<b>Programs Supported by Line Item</b>	<b>Statutory Cite</b>
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	13-3-101 C.R.S
Operating	Funding supports the central administrative operating functions.	All Judicial Programs	13-3-101 C.R.S
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	13-3-101 C.R.S
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	13-3-101 C.R.S
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	13-3-113 C.R.S
Judicial Performance Program	This line funds the Judicial Performance program in order to provide the public with fair, responsible, and constructive information about judicial performance; and to provide justices and judges with useful information concerning their own performance.	Trial Court Programs	13-5.5-101 C.R.S
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	13-3-101 C.R.S
Courthouse Security	This line funds the grant program that is managed within the SCA's office and provides Colorado counties with grants in order to help fund ongoing security needs in courthouses across the state.	All Judicial Programs	13-1-204 C.R.S
Family Violence Grants	This line funds grants to organizations which provide legal services to indigent victims of domestic violence.	Trial Court Programs	14-4-107 C.R.S
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	Colorado Fiscal Rule #8-3
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	Colorado Fiscal Rule #8-3

**Judicial Branch  
Administration  
Assumptions Calculations**

	<i>FTE</i>	<b>Total</b>	<b>GF</b>	<b>CF</b>	<b>CFE</b>	<b>FF</b>
<b>PERSONAL SERVICES</b>						
FY09 Personal Services Appropriation <i>FTE</i>	<i>64.1</i>	5,217,789	4,102,540		1,115,249	
Prior Year Salary Survey		257,698	257,698			
Prior Year Anniversary (Annualized)		50,186	50,186			
JBC Base Adjustment		(11,053)	(11,053)			
12th month funding for decision item		10,005	10,005			
Statewide Indirect Cost Adjustment		-	(210,663)		210,663	
<b>Total Personal Services Base</b>	<i>64.1</i>	<b>5,525,225</b>	<b>4,199,313</b>	-	<b>1,325,912</b>	-
		-				
		-				
<b>Total Decision Items</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>5,525,225</b>	<b>4,199,313</b>	-	<b>1,325,912</b>	-
<b>OPERATING EXPENSE</b>						
FY09 Long Bill		371,106	370,106	1,000		
Operating & Travel Base		371,106	370,106	1,000	-	-
<b>TOTAL OPERATING/TRAVEL</b>	-	<b>371,106</b>	<b>370,106</b>	<b>1,000</b>	-	-
<b>Capital Outlay</b>						
FY09 Long Bill		6,220	6,220	-		
Capital Outlay Annualization		(6,220)	(6,220)			
Capital Outlay Base		-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL OUTLAY</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>JUDICIAL HERITAGE PROGRAM</b>						
<b>Personal Services</b>						
FY09 Appropriation	<i>3.0</i>	504,006	426,887		77,119	
Prior Year Salary Survey		1,701	1,701			

**Judicial Branch  
Administration  
Assumptions Calculations**

Prior Year Anniversary (Annualized)		706	706			
FY10 Fund-Mix Adjustment - Museum Joint Op Agmnt		-	(4,050)		4,050	
<b>Sub -Total Personal Services Base</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>506,413</b>	<b>425,244</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>81,169</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Operating</b>						
FY09 Appropriation		242,763	78,016		164,747	
Operating & Travel Base		242,763	78,016	-	164,747	-
<b>TOTAL JUDICIAL HERITAGE PROGRAM</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>749,176</b>	<b>503,260</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>245,916</b>	<b>-</b>

# Judicial Branch Administration Assumptions Calculations

## FAMILY FRIENDLY COURTS

FY09 Appropriation	0.5	375,000	-	375,000	-	-
Total Family Friendly Base	0.5	375,000	-	375,000	-	-

<b>TOTAL FAMILY FRIENDLY COURTS</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>375,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>375,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
-------------------------------------	------------	----------------	----------	----------------	----------	----------

## JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE PROGRAM

FY09 Appropriation	1.0	102,722		102,722		
Prior Year Salary Survey		4,220		4,220		
Prior Year Anniversary (Annualized)		753		753		
SB08-054 - Judicial Performance	1.0	63,865		63,865		
<b>Sub -Total Personal Services Base</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>171,560</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>171,560</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

### Operating

FY09 Appropriation		478,445		478,445		
SB08-054 - Judicial Performance		274,405		274,405		
SB08-054 Capital Outlay Annualization		(3,455)		(3,455)		
Operating & Travel Base		749,395	-	749,395	-	-

<b>TOTAL JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>920,955</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>920,955</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
-----------------------------------	------------	----------------	----------	----------------	----------	----------

## COURTHOUSE CAPITAL/INFRASTRUCTURE MAINT.

FY09 Appropriation		1,000,000	1,000,000			
Subtotal		1,000,000	1,000,000	-	-	-

### Decision Items/Budget Amendments

#1 - Courthouse Capital		3,100,000	3,100,000			
Total Decision Items	-	3,100,000	3,100,000	-	-	-

<b>TOTAL COUNTY COURTHOUSE FURNISHINGS</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,100,000</b>	<b>4,100,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
--	----------	------------------	------------------	----------	----------	----------

## COURTHOUSE SECURITY (SB07-118)

FY09 Appropriation	1.0	2,194,622	-	2,194,622		
Subtotal		2,194,622	-	2,194,622	-	-

### Decision Items/Budget Amendments

#4b - Courthouse Security Spending Authority Increase		1,000,000		1,000,000		
Total Decision Items	-	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	-	-

<b>TOTAL COURTHOUSE SECURITY</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>3,194,622</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,194,622</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
----------------------------------	------------	------------------	----------	------------------	----------	----------

**Judicial Branch  
Administration  
Assumptions Calculations**

**FAMILY VIOLENCE (HB99-1115)**

FY09 Appropriation		750,000	750,000			
Family Violence Base		750,000	750,000	-	-	-

<b>TOTAL FAMILY VIOLENCE (HB99-1115)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>750,000</b>	<b>750,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
--	----------	----------------	----------------	----------	----------	----------

**STATEWIDE INDIRECT COST ASSESSMNT**

FY09 Appropriation	128,946	-	124,593	-	4,353
FY 10 Common Policy Adjustment	(45,693)		(49,229)	2,469	1,067
Indirect Cost Assessment Base	83,253	-	75,364	2,469	5,420

<b>TOTAL STATEWIDE INDIRECT COST ASSESSMNT</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>83,253</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>75,364</b>	<b>2,469</b>	<b>5,420</b>
--	----------	---------------	----------	---------------	--------------	--------------

**DEPARTMENTAL INDIRECT COST ASSESSMNT**

FY09 Appropriation	986,303	-	986,303		-
FY 10 Common Policy Adjustment	256,356		256,356		
Indirect Cost Assessment Base	1,242,659	-	1,242,659	-	-

<b>TOTAL DEPARTMENTAL INDIRECT COST ASSESSMNT</b>	<b>1,242,659</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,242,659</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
---	------------------	----------	------------------	----------	----------

<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>70.6</b>	<b>17,311,996</b>	<b>9,922,679</b>	<b>5,809,600</b>	<b>1,574,297</b>	<b>5,420</b>
--------------------	-------------	-------------------	------------------	------------------	------------------	--------------

**Judicial Branch  
Administration  
Schedule 3**

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2007		ACTUAL FY 2008		APPROP. FY 2009		ESTIMATE FY 2009		REQUEST FY 2010	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
<b>PERSONAL SERVICES</b>										
<b>Position Detail:</b>										
State Court Administrator	120,808	1.0	126,924	1.0			137,196	1.0	137,196	1.0
Account Control Clerk II	100,584	2.0	103,392	1.7			107,544	2.0	107,544	2.0
Accountant I	55,524	1.0	57,084	0.9			59,376	1.0	59,376	1.0
Accountant II	66,996	1.0	71,304	1.0			80,844	1.0	80,844	1.0
Assistant to the State Court Administrator	66,912	1.0	69,384	1.0			72,216	1.0	72,216	1.0
Audit Supervisor	85,764	1.0	90,456	1.0			94,092	1.0	94,092	1.0
Budget and Strategic Management Officer	105,255	1.0	116,580	1.0			126,012	1.0	126,012	1.0
Budget Analyst II	208,394	2.6	224,295	2.6			256,964	2.8	256,964	2.8
Controller	95,676	1.0	98,352	1.0			102,300	1.0	102,300	1.0
Coordinator, Probate Audit	0	0.0	0	0.0			64,314	1.0	64,314	1.0
Coordinator, Telecommunications	-	-	66,252	1.0			69,565	1.0	69,565	1.0
Chief Legal Counsel	113,994	1.0	118,968	1.0			128,592	1.0	128,592	1.0
Associate Legal Counsel	249,552	2.8	268,373	2.9			272,062	2.8	272,062	2.8
Legal Assistant	45,328	1.0	44,604	0.7			46,428	1.0	46,428	1.0
Director of Discipline Commission	113,232	1.0	118,968	1.0			128,592	1.0	128,592	1.0
Director of Financial Services	113,232	1.0	118,968	1.0			128,592	1.0	128,592	1.0
Director of Human Resources	113,232	1.0	118,968	1.0			128,592	1.0	128,592	1.0
Director of Planning & Analysis/Legislative Liaison	113,232	1.0	118,968	1.0			128,592	1.0	128,592	1.0
Director of Probation Services	113,232	1.0	118,968	1.0			128,592	1.0	128,592	1.0
Facilities Planning Manager	81,660	1.0	89,220	1.0			91,212	1.0	91,212	1.0
Financial Programs Manager	103,020	1.0	105,900	1.0			110,160	1.0	110,160	1.0
Financial Analyst II	68,272	0.8	87,360	1.0			90,876	1.0	90,876	1.0
Financial Technician	87,084	2.0	93,183	2.0			100,008	2.0	100,008	2.0
Human Resources Specialist I	43,280	0.8	92,287	1.5			62,136	1.0	62,136	1.0
Human Resources Specialist II	292,310	4.7	418,265	5.9			443,388	6.0	443,388	6.0
Internal Auditor	216,829	3.8	215,848	3.6			248,172	4.0	248,172	4.0
Management Analyst I	27,952	0.6	53,052	1.0			55,224	1.0	55,224	1.0
Management Analyst II	394,545	6.3	448,710	6.7			472,614	6.5	472,614	6.5
Management Analyst III	226,938	2.8	136,205	1.7			270,540	3.0	270,540	3.0
Management Analyst IV	180,378	1.9	157,504	1.6			204,072	2.0	204,072	2.0
Payroll Analyst	137,071	3.0	144,437	2.9			165,252	3.0	165,252	3.0
Payroll Supervisor	74,700	1.0	85,863	1.0			90,168	1.0	90,168	1.0
PBX Operator	28,878	1.0	24,595	0.8			28,536	1.0	28,536	1.0
Public Information Officer	78,474	1.0	84,948	1.0			88,428	1.0	88,428	1.0
Purchasing Manager	67,692	1.0	71,256	1.0			74,124	1.0	74,124	1.0

**Judicial Branch  
Administration  
Schedule 3**

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2007		ACTUAL FY 2008		APPROP. FY 2009		ESTIMATE FY 2009		REQUEST FY 2010	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
Senior Human Resources Manager	-	-	88,225	0.8			92,636	1.0	92,636	1.0
Staff Assistant I	84,425	1.8	79,032	1.4			49,366	1.0	49,366	1.0
Total Compensation Manager	69,885	1.0	35,406	0.5			79,272	1.0	79,272	1.0
Total Compensation Specialist	53,413	1.0	59,733	1.0			62,136	1.0	62,136	1.0
Web Administrator	44,613	1.0	52,752	0.9			62,448	1.0	62,448	1.0
<b>Continuation Salary Subtotal</b>	<b>4,242,366</b>	<b>59.0</b>	<b>4,674,589</b>	<b>60.1</b>			<b>5,201,233</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>5,201,233</b>	<b>64.1</b>
PERA on Continuation Subtotal	413,317		443,696				527,925		527,925	
Medicare on Continuation Subtotal	53,749		61,036				75,418		75,418	
Amortization Equalization Disbursement	29,505		53,306				83,220		-	
Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement	-		10,188				39,009		-	
<b>Other Personal Services:</b>										
Contractual Services	4,084		21,011				25,000		25,000	
Retirement / Termination Payouts	7,903	0.2	46,522	0.6			30,000		30,000	
Unemployment Insurance										
<b>Personal Services Subtotal (all above)</b>	<b>4,750,924</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>5,310,348</b>	<b>60.7</b>			<b>5,981,805</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>5,859,576</b>	<b>64.1</b>
General Fund	3,714,028	59.2	4,198,332	60.7			4,866,556	64.1	4,744,327	64.1
Cash Funds Exempt	1,036,896		1,112,016				1,115,249		1,115,249	
<b>POTS Expenditures/Allocations</b>										
Salary Survey (non-add)							257,698			
Anniversary (non-add)							63,482			
Amortization Equalization Disbursement (non-add)							80,983			
Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement (non-add)							37,961			
Health/Life/Dental	286,697		318,198				347,521			
Short-Term Disability	4,823		6,001				6,162			
Indirect Cost Assessment Adjustment (GF)									(210,663)	
Indirect Cost Assessment Adjustment (CFE)									210,663	
<b>Base Personal Services Total</b>	<b>5,042,444</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>5,634,547</b>	<b>60.7</b>			<b>6,335,488</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>5,859,576</b>	<b>64.1</b>
General Fund	4,005,548	59.2	4,522,531	60.7			5,220,239	64.1	4,533,664	64.1
Reappropriated Funds	1,036,896		1,112,016				1,115,249		1,325,912	
<b>Difference: (Request Year FTE are non-add)</b>							<b>(323,892)</b>	<b>(3.7)</b>	<b>(334,351)</b>	<b>(3.9)</b>
<b>Total Personal Services</b>	<b>5,042,444</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>5,634,547</b>	<b>60.7</b>	<b>5,217,789</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>6,011,597</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>5,525,225</b>	<b>64.1</b>
General Fund	4,005,548	59.2	4,522,531	60.7	4,102,540	64.1	4,896,348	60.4	4,199,313	64.1
Reappropriated Funds	1,036,896		1,112,016		1,115,249		1,115,249		1,325,912	

**Judicial Branch  
Administration  
Schedule 3**

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2007		ACTUAL FY 2008		APPROP. FY 2009		ESTIMATE FY 2009		REQUEST FY 2010	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
<b>PERSONAL SERVICES RECONCILIATION</b>										
<b>Personal Services Appropriation:</b>										
Previous Year Long Bill Appropriation	4,029,916	55.0	4,453,608	61.0			4,940,822	62.3	5,217,789	64.1
Unfunded FTE		(1.8)		(1.6)				(3.7)		(3.9)
Funded Decision Items	234,624	3.0								
Prior Year Decision Item Annualization			11,082							
FY2008 Decision Items:										
#102 - Trial Court Staff			14,096	0.3			1,281			
#104 - Probation Officers and Staff			56,384	1.0			5,125			
FY2009 Decision Items:										
#1 - Trial Court Staff							17,541	0.3	1,595	
#2 - Additional Probation Officers							29,236	0.5	2,563	
#8 - Probate Audit Response							64,314	1.0	5,847	
Prior Year Salary Survey	59,198		410,895				158,812		257,698	
Prior Year Anniversary (Annualized)			13,913				40,976		50,786	
JBC Base Reduction	(8,178)		(19,156)				(40,318)		(11,053)	
July 1st Long Bill Appropriation/Request	4,315,560	56.2	4,940,822	60.7			5,217,789	60.4	5,525,225	64.1
Supplemental Funding:										
FY 2007 (07-166) - Payroll FTE Transfer	138,048	3.0								
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION/REQUEST</b>	<b>4,453,608</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>4,940,822</b>	<b>60.7</b>			<b>5,217,789</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>5,525,225</b>	<b>64.1</b>
POTS Appropriation Allocation:	599,171		699,277				793,808			
Over/Under Expenditure										
Restriction	(10,335)		(5,553)							
<b>Total Personal Services Reconciliation</b>	<b>5,042,444</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>5,634,546</b>	<b>60.7</b>	<b>n/a</b>		<b>6,011,597</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>5,525,225</b>	<b>64.1</b>



**Judicial Branch  
Administration  
Schedule 3**

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2007		ACTUAL FY 2008		APPROP. FY 2009		ESTIMATE FY 2009		REQUEST FY 2010	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
<b>OPERATING EXPENDITURES</b>										
2230 Equipment Maintenance & Repair	27,372		19,011				15,000		15,000	
2232 Software Maintenance	748		4,570				3,500		3,500	
2250 Misc Rentals	212		852				1,500		1,500	
2251 Motor Pool Vehicle Rental	4,308		7,930				8,200		8,200	
2253 Other Rentals	8,830		9,809				10,000		10,000	
2255 Office & Room Rentals	2,955		1,040				3,500		3,500	
2510 General Travel - In State	14,455		15,228				20,000		20,000	
2511 Common Carrier - In State	2,151		1,065				2,000		2,000	
2512 Subsistence - In State	5,719		7,478				8,500		8,500	
2513 Mileage - In State	26,999		25,553				32,000		32,000	
2520 General Travel- All Other In State Non-Employee	658		1,323				1,500		1,500	
2530 General Travel - Out of State	5,770		7,433				7,500		7,500	
2531 Common Carrier - Out of State	6,140		6,625				6,500		6,500	
2532 Mileage, Subsistence - Out of State	738		945				800		800	
2610 Advertising / Notices	1,796		374				500		500	
2630 Communication - State Telecom	9,247		1,026				1,500		1,500	
2631 Communication - Outside Sources	47,793		24,540				30,000		30,000	
2680 Printing	3,882		3,913				4,000		4,000	
2820 Microfilming/CD Rom or Other Purchased Services	21,555		10,544				10,000		10,000	
3110 Other Supplies	2,627		5,660				5,500		5,500	
3113 Clothing and Uniform Allowance	1,068		3,480				3,406		3,406	
3114 Custodial Supplies	296		302				300		300	
3115 Data Processing Supplies	257		325				300		300	
3116 Software	574		147				150		150	
3117 Educational Supplies	10,695		2,403				2,550		2,550	
3118 Food	20,767		15,816				15,500		15,500	
3120 Books / Subscriptions	577		1,860				2,000		2,000	
3121 Other Office Supplies	8,761		9,737				10,700		10,700	
3123 Postage	45,495		50,579				50,500		50,500	
3124 Copier Charges & Supplies	12,113		15,215				16,000		16,000	

**Judicial Branch  
Administration  
Schedule 3**

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2007		ACTUAL FY 2008		APPROP. FY 2009		ESTIMATE FY 2009		REQUEST FY 2010	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
3128 Noncapitalized Equipment/Non IT	2,577		3,318				5,500		5,500	
3132 Noncapitalized Office Furniture/Fixture	19,505		44,599				25,000		25,000	
3140 Noncapitalized IT Equipment - PCs as Single Unit	-		2,016				5,000		5,000	
3141 Noncapitalized IT Equipment - Servers	-		35,286				35,000		35,000	
3143 Noncapitalized IT Equipment - Other IT Components	1,558		-				2,500		2,500	
4100 Other Operating Expenditures	39,155		16,757				12,000		12,000	
4140 Dues & Memberships	4,660		3,263				4,700		4,700	
4170 Miscellaneous Fees	894		111				2,000		2,000	
4220 Registration Fees	3,895		8,004				6,000		6,000	
<b>Total Operating Expenditures (GF)</b>	<b>366,799</b>		<b>368,135</b>		<b>371,106</b>		<b>371,106</b>		<b>371,106</b>	
General Fund	366,152		367,984		370,106		370,106		370,106	
Cash Funds	647		151		1,000		1,000		1,000	
<b>OPERATING RECONCILIATION</b>										
Prior Year Long Bill Appropriation	366,121		367,121				368,996			
Funded Decision Items	1,000									
FY2008 Decision Items:										
#102 - Trial Court Staff			375							
#104 - Probation Officers and Staff			1,500							
FY2009 Decision Items:										
#1 - Trial Court Staff							435			
#2 - Additional Probation Officers							725			
#8 - Probate Audit Response							950			
July 1st Long Bill Appropriation	367,121		368,996				371,106			
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION/REQUEST</b>	<b>367,121</b>		<b>368,996</b>				<b>371,106</b>			
Over/Under Expenditure:										
Restricted	(353)		(849)							
Year End Transfer	35									
Reversion	(4)		(12)							
<b>Total Operating Reconciliation</b>	<b>366,799</b>		<b>368,135</b>		<b>n/a</b>		<b>371,106</b>		<b>n/a</b>	

**Judicial Branch  
Administration  
Schedule 3**

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2007		ACTUAL FY 2008		APPROP. FY 2009		ESTIMATE FY 2009		REQUEST FY 2010	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
<b>CAPITAL OUTLAY</b>										
Capital Outlay	6,010		7,042				6,220		-	
<b>Total Capital Outlay</b>	<b>6,010</b>		<b>7,042</b>		<b>6,220</b>		<b>6,220</b>		<b>0</b>	
General Fund	6,010		7,042		6,220		6,220		-	
<b>CAPITAL OUTLAY RECONCILIATION</b>										
Long Bill Appropriation	29,639		6,010				7,042			
Prior Year Annualization	(29,639)		(6,010)				(7,042)			
Funded Decision Items	6,010		7,042				6,220			
July 1st Long Bill Appropriation	6,010		7,042				6,220			
<b>Total Capital Outlay Reconciliation</b>	<b>6,010</b>		<b>7,042</b>		<b>n/a</b>		<b>6,220</b>		<b>n/a</b>	

<b>JUDICIAL HERITAGE PROGRAM</b>										
<b>JUDICIAL HERITAGE PERSONAL SERVICES</b>										
<b>Position Detail:</b>										
Plant Mechanic Supervisor	61,932	1.0	65,964	1.0			67,488	1.0	67,488	1.0
Plant Mechanic	99,055	2.0	102,503	2.0			104,820	2.0	104,820	2.0
<b>Continuation Salary Subtotal</b>	<b>160,987</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>168,467</b>	<b>3.0</b>			<b>172,308</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>172,308</b>	<b>3.0</b>
PERA on Continuation Subtotal	15,639		16,410				17,489		17,489	
Medicare on Continuation Subtotal	2,234		2,345				2,498		2,498	
Amortization Equalization Disbursement	1,115		1,912				2,757		-	
Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement	-		369				1,292		-	
<b>Other Personal Services:</b>										
Public Safety (CSP) Security Costs	174,381		180,667				330,000		330,000	
Other Contract Services	164,738									
<b>Personal Services Subtotal (all above)</b>	<b>519,095</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>370,170</b>	<b>3.0</b>			<b>526,345</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>522,296</b>	<b>3.0</b>
<b>Pots Expenditures/Allocations:</b>										
Salary Survey (non-add)							1,701			
Anniversary (non-add)							883			
Amortization Equalization Disbursement (non-add)							1,097			

**Judicial Branch  
Administration  
Schedule 3**

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2007		ACTUAL FY 2008		APPROP. FY 2009		ESTIMATE FY 2009		REQUEST FY 2010	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement (non-add)							514			
Health/Life Dental	10,216		11,171				16,265			
Short-Term Disability	186		218				86			
<b>Difference: (Request Year FTE are non-add)</b>							(18,145)	(0.3)	(15,883)	(0.3)
Museum Joint-Operating Agreement Fund-Mix Adjustment (GF)									(4,050)	
Museum Joint-Operating Agreement Fund-Mix Adjustment (CF)									4,050	
<b>Total Personal Services</b>	<b>529,497</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>381,559</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>504,006</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>524,551</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>506,413</b>	<b>3.0</b>
General Fund	449,733	3.0	275,717	3.0	426,887	3.0	447,432	2.7	425,244	3.0
Reappropriated Funds	79,764		105,842		77,119		77,119		81,169	
<b>JUDICIAL HERITAGE OPERATING EXPENSES</b>										
2150 Other Cleaning Services	2,884		3,365				5,000		5,000	
2160 Custodial Services	97,972		89,904				97,200		97,200	
2170 Waste Disposal	9,807		9,248				12,000		12,000	
2180 Grounds Maintenance	7,900		8,294				10,000		10,000	
2190 Snow Plow Services	805		803				1,000		1,000	
2220 Building Maintenance & Repair	15,290		16,665				21,063		21,063	
2230 Equipment Maintenance & Repair	19,966		36,361				41,500		41,500	
2232 Software Maintenance	3,947		2,233				3,500		3,500	
2513 Mileage - In State	941		1,876				-		-	
2820 Other Purchased Services	1,391		1,537				3,500		3,500	
3110 Other Supplies	350		565				500		500	
3114 Custodial Supplies	7,077		7,655				11,500		11,500	
3116 Non-Capitalized Purchased Software	6,793		-				-		-	
3121 Other Office Supplies	294		411				1,000		1,000	
3124 Printing/Copy Supplies	296		277				500		500	
3126 Repair & Maintenance Supplies	10,830		19,915				22,500		22,500	
3128 Noncapitalized Equipment	4,253		7,772				12,000		12,000	
6280 Other Equipment	8,921		-				-		-	
<b>Total Operating Expenditures</b>	<b>199,717</b>		<b>206,881</b>		<b>242,763</b>		<b>242,763</b>		<b>242,763</b>	
General Funds	34,971		42,134		78,016		78,016		78,016	
Reappropriated Funds	164,746		164,747		164,747		164,747		164,747	
<b>Total Judicial Heritage Program</b>	<b>729,214</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>588,440</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>746,769</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>767,314</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>749,176</b>	<b>3.0</b>
General Fund	484,704	3.0	317,852	3.0	504,903	3.0	525,448	2.7	503,260	3.0
Reappropriated Funds	244,510		270,589		241,866		241,866		245,916	

**Judicial Branch  
Administration  
Schedule 3**

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2007		ACTUAL FY 2008		APPROP. FY 2009		ESTIMATE FY 2009		REQUEST FY 2010	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
<b>JUDICIAL HERITAGE RECONCILIATION</b>										
<b>Program Appropriation:</b>										
Prior Year Long Bill Appropriation	676,599	3.0	591,565	3.0			593,700	3.0	746,769	3.0
Underutilized/Unfunded FTE				0.0			(0.3)		(0.3)	
FY 2009 Budget Amendment - Appellate Security (CSP Contract)							146,954			
Prior Year Salary Survey	5,116		2,135				4,551		1,701	
Prior Year Anniversary (Annualized)							1,564		706	
July 1st Long Bill Appropriation	681,715	3.0	593,700	3.0			746,769	2.7	749,176	3.0
Supplemental Funding:										
FY 2006 Emergency Supplemental - CSP Security	(90,150)									
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION/REQUEST</b>	<b>591,565</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>593,700</b>	<b>3.0</b>			<b>746,769</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>749,176</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Rollforward	164,738									
Pots Expenditures/Allocations:	13,025						20,545			
Over/Under Expenditure:										
Restricted	(31,337)									
Reversion	(8,776)		(5,260)							
<b>Total Judicial Heritage Reconciliation</b>	<b>729,214</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>588,440</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>n/a</b>		<b>767,314</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>749,176</b>	<b>2.7</b>

<b>FAMILY FRIENDLY COURTS</b>										
<b>Total Family Friendly Courts</b>	<b>324,582</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>366,217</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>375,000</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>375,000</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>375,000</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Cash Funds	323,561	0.5	339,668	0.5	375,000	0.5	375,000	0.5	375,000	0.5
Reappropriated Funds	1,021		26,549		-		-		-	
<b>FAMILY FRIENDLY COURTS RECONCILIATION</b>										
July 1st Long Bill Appropriation	312,200	0.5	375,000	0.5			375,000	0.5		
FY 2006 Supplemental/Budget Amend.- Spending Authority Increase	62,800									
Over/Under Expenditure:										
Reversion	(50,418)		(8,783)							
<b>Total Family Friendly Reconciliation</b>	<b>324,582</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>366,217</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>n/a</b>		<b>375,000</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>n/a</b>	

**Judicial Branch  
Administration  
Schedule 3**

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2007		ACTUAL FY 2008		APPROP. FY 2009		ESTIMATE FY 2009		REQUEST FY 2010	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
<b>JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE PROGRAM</b>										
<b>JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE PERSONAL SERVICES</b>										
Program Administrator	79,872	1.0	113,046	1.0			128,478	1.0	128,478	1.0
Administrative Assistant	-	-	-	-			38,865	1.0	38,865	1.0
<b>Continuation Salary Subtotal</b>	<b>79,872</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>113,046</b>	<b>1.0</b>			<b>167,343</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>167,343</b>	<b>2.0</b>
PERA on Continuation Subtotal	8,077		11,110				16,985		16,985	
Medicare on Continuation Subtotal	1,154		1,587				2,426		2,426	
Amortization Equalization Disbursement	597		1,342				2,677		-	
Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement	-		309				1,255		-	
<b>Personal Services Subtotal (all above)</b>	<b>89,700</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>127,394</b>	<b>1.0</b>			<b>190,687</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>186,755</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Other Professional Services			639				25,000		55,000	
<b>Pots Expenditures/Allocations:</b>										
Salary Survey (non-add)							4,220			
Anniversary (non-add)							941			
Amortization Equalization Disbursement (non-add)							1,375			
Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement (non-add)							644			
Health/Life Dental	3,252		2,103				4,486			
Short-Term Disability	90		163				105			
<b>Total Continuation Personal Services</b>							<b>220,278</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>241,755</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Difference							(2,525)	(0.0)	(800)	(0.0)
<b>Total Personal Services</b>	<b>93,042</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>130,299</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>102,722</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>217,753</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>240,955</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Cash Funds	93,042	1.0	130,299	1.0	102,722	1.0	217,753	2.0	240,955	2.0

**Judicial Branch  
Administration  
Schedule 3**

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2007		ACTUAL FY 2008		APPROP. FY 2009		ESTIMATE FY 2009		REQUEST FY 2010	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
<b>JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE OPERATING EXPENSES</b>										
2255 Rental of Meeting Rooms	45		-				-		-	
2513 Mileage Reimbursement, In-State	3,167		1,167				3,500		3,500	
2520 General Travel, non-employee	-		1,033				1,500		1,500	
2523 Mileage reimbursement, non-employee	-		14,082				15,000		15,000	
2631 Communication - Outside Sources	234		-				-		-	
2680 Printing	-		12,338				10,000		10,000	
2820 Other Purchased Services	50,000		646,125				648,000		648,000	
3110 Other Supplies and Materials	200		-				-		-	
3115 Data Processing Supplies	129		774				500		500	
3118 Food	1,168		3,169				1,000		1,000	
3121 Office Supplies	105		335				500		500	
3123 Postage	26		144				-		-	
3124 Printing/Copy Supplies	156		-				-		-	
3132 Noncapitalized Office Furniture/Fixtures	-		-				3,455		-	
3140 Noncapitalized IT Equipment	229		2,686				-		-	
<b>Total Operating Expenditures</b>	<b>55,460</b>		<b>681,853</b>		<b>478,445</b>		<b>683,455</b>		<b>680,000</b>	
Cash Funds	55,460		681,853		478,445		683,455		680,000	
<b>Total Judicial Performance Program</b>	<b>148,502</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>812,151</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>581,167</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>901,208</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>920,955</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Cash Funds	148,502	1.0	812,151	1.0	581,167	1.0	901,208	2.0	920,955	2.0
<b>JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE OPERATING RECONCILIATION</b>										
Prior Year Long Bill Appropriation	563,520	1.0	565,997	1.0			843,294	1.0	889,437	2.0
Prior Year Salary Survey	2,477		2,297				12,085		4,220	
Prior Year Anniversary (Annualized)							788		753	
July 1st Long Bill Appropriation	565,997	1.0	568,294	1.0			856,167	1.0	894,410	2.0
Special Legislation:										
SB08-054 - Judicial Performance							308,270	1.0	26,545	
Supplemental Funding:										
FY 2008 spending authority increase (HB08-1288)			275,000				(275,000)			
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION/REQUEST</b>	<b>565,997</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>843,294</b>	<b>1.0</b>			<b>889,437</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>920,955</b>	<b>2.0</b>

**Judicial Branch  
Administration  
Schedule 3**

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2007		ACTUAL FY 2008		APPROP. FY 2009		ESTIMATE FY 2009		REQUEST FY 2010	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
Salary Pots/Health Benefits Allocation	5,490		-				11,772			
Over/Under Expenditure:										
Year-End Transfer										
Reversion	(422,985)		(31,143)							
<b>Total Judicial Performance Reconciliation</b>	<b>148,502</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>812,151</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>n/a</b>		<b>901,208</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>920,955</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>COURTHOUSE CAPITAL/INFRASTRUCTURE MAINT.</b>										
Courthouse Capital	722,800		809,405				900,000		1,000,000	
Infrastructure Maintenance	380,559		190,595				100,000			
<b>FY 2010 Decision Items:</b>										
#1 - Courthouse Capital (GF)									3,100,000	
<b>Total Courthouse Capital/Infrastructure Maint.</b>	<b>1,103,359</b>		<b>948,680</b>		<b>1,000,000</b>		<b>1,000,000</b>		<b>4,100,000</b>	
General Fund	1,103,359		948,680		1,000,000		1,000,000		4,100,000	
<b>COURTHOUSE CAPITAL/INFRASTRUCTURE MAINT. RECONC.</b>										
July 1st Long Bill Appropriation	1,000,000		1,000,000				1,000,000			
Rollforward	84,312									
Over/Under Expenditure:										
Year-End Transfer	19,047		(687)							
Reversion			(50,633)							
<b>Total Courthouse Capital/Infrastructure Maint. Reconc.</b>	<b>1,103,359</b>		<b>948,680</b>		<b>n/a</b>		<b>1,000,000</b>		<b>n/a</b>	
<b>COURTHOUSE SECURITY</b>										
Courthouse Security			344,307	1.0		1.0	2,194,622	1.0	2,194,622	1.0
<b>FY2010 Decision Item:</b>										
#4b - Courthouse Security Spending Authority Increase									1,000,000	
<b>Total Courthouse Security</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>344,307</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2,194,622</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2,194,622</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>3,194,622</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Cash Funds	-		344,307	1.0	2,194,622	1.0	2,194,622	1.0	3,194,622	1.0



**Judicial Branch  
Administration  
Schedule 3**

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2007		ACTUAL FY 2008		APPROP. FY 2009		ESTIMATE FY 2009		REQUEST FY 2010	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
<b>COURTHOUSE SECURITY RECONCILIATION</b>										
July 1st Long Bill Appropriation			-				2,194,622	1.0		
Special Legislation:										
SB08-118 Courthouse Security			2,194,622	1.0						
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION/REQUEST</b>			2,194,622	1.0			2,194,622	1.0		
Over/Under Expenditure:										
Reversion			(1,850,315)							
<b>Total Courthouse Security Reconciliation</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>344,307</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>n/a</b>		<b>2,194,622</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>n/a</b>	

<b>FAMILY VIOLENCE GRANTS</b>										
<b>Family Violence - GF</b>	<b>475,008</b>		<b>495,000</b>		<b>750,000</b>		<b>750,000</b>		<b>750,000</b>	
<b>FAMILY VIOLENCE RECONCILIATION</b>										
Prior Year Long Bill Appropriation	500,000		500,000				500,000			
FY2009 Decision Item #7 - Family Violence Increase							250,000			
July 1st Long Bill Appropriation	500,000		500,000				750,000			
Over/Under Expenditure:										
Year-End Transfer	(24,992)		(5,000)							
<b>Total Family Violence Reconciliation</b>	<b>475,008</b>		<b>495,000</b>		<b>n/a</b>		<b>750,000</b>		<b>n/a</b>	

**Judicial Branch  
Administration  
Schedule 3**

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2007		ACTUAL FY 2008		APPROP. FY 2009		ESTIMATE FY 2009		REQUEST FY 2010	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
<b>STATEWIDE INDIRECT COST ASSESSMENT</b>										
<b>Statewide Indirect Cost Assessment</b>	<b>111,668</b>		<b>104,846</b>		<b>128,946</b>		<b>128,946</b>		<b>83,253</b>	
Cash Funds	105,244		99,438		124,593		124,593		75,364	
Reappropriated Funds	6,424		5,408		-		-		2,469	
Federal Funds	-		-		4,353		4,353		5,420	
<b>STATEWIDE INDIRECT COST ASSESSMENT RECONCILIATION</b>										
Long Bill Appropriation	59,347		122,003				110,400			
Common Policy Adjustment	62,656		(11,603)				18,546			
Over/Under Expenditure:										
Restriction	(10,335)		(5,554)							
<b>Statewide Indirect Cost Assessment</b>	<b>111,668</b>		<b>104,846</b>		<b>n/a</b>		<b>128,946</b>		<b>n/a</b>	
<b>DEPARTMENTAL INDIRECT COST ASSESSMENT</b>										
<b>Departmental Indirect Cost Assessment</b>	<b>925,228</b>		<b>1,007,170</b>		<b>986,303</b>		<b>986,303</b>		<b>1,242,659</b>	
Cash Funds	925,228		1,007,170		986,303		986,303		1,242,659	
<b>DEPARTMENTAL INDIRECT COST ASSESSMENT RECONCILIATION</b>										
Long Bill Appropriation	841,316		925,228				1,007,170			
Common Policy Adjustments	(39,766)		81,942				(20,867)			
Funded Decision Items	123,678									
<b>Departmental Indirect Cost Assmnt. Reconciliation</b>	<b>925,228</b>		<b>1,007,170</b>		<b>n/a</b>		<b>986,303</b>		<b>n/a</b>	
<b>TOTAL ADMINISTRATION</b>										
	<b>9,232,815</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>10,676,535</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>12,357,922</b>	<b>69.6</b>	<b>13,492,316</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>17,311,996</b>	<b>70.6</b>
General Fund	6,440,780	62.2	6,659,088	63.7	6,733,769	67.1	6,798,121	63.1	9,922,679	67.1
Cash Funds	1,503,183	1.5	2,602,885	2.5	4,262,685	2.5	5,332,726	3.5	5,809,600	3.5
Reappropriated Funds	1,288,851	0.0	1,414,562		1,357,115		1,357,115		1,574,297	
Federal Funds	-		-		4,353		4,353		5,420	

**Judicial Branch  
Administration  
Schedule 4 - Source of Funding**

<b>REVENUE SOURCE</b>	<b>Fund Number</b>	<b>Actual FY06-07</b>	<b>Actual FY07-08</b>	<b>Approp. FY08-09</b>	<b>Request FY09-10</b>
<b>Schedule 3 Total</b>		<b>9,232,815</b>	<b>10,676,535</b>	<b>12,357,922</b>	<b>17,311,996</b>
<b>General Fund</b>	100	6,440,780	6,659,088	6,733,769	9,922,679
<b>Cash Funds</b>		<u>1,503,183</u>	<u>2,602,885</u>	<u>4,262,685</u>	<u>5,809,600</u>
Various Fees/Cost Recoveries	100	647	151	1,000	1,000
Family Friendly Cash Fund	15H	323,561	339,668	375,000	375,000
Judicial Performance Cash Fund	13C	148,502	812,151	581,167	920,955
Court Security Cash Fund	20W	-	344,307	2,194,622	3,194,622
Indirect Cost Recoveries		1,030,472	1,106,608	1,110,896	1,318,023
<b>Reappropriated Funds</b>		<u>1,288,851</u>	<u>1,414,562</u>	<u>1,357,115</u>	<u>1,574,297</u>
Various Fees/Cost Recoveries	100	1,036,896	1,112,016	1,115,249	1,325,912
Family Friendly Cash Fund	15H	1,021	26,549	-	-
Limited Gaming Funds	100	244,510	270,589	241,866	245,916
Indirect cost recoveries	100	6,424	5,408	0	2,469
<b>Federal Funds</b>		0	0	4,353	5,420

**Judicial Branch**  
**Administrative Special Purpose**  
**Schedule 5 - Line Item to Statute**

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.

<b>Long Bill Group Line Item Description</b>			
	<b>Line Item Description</b>	<b>Programs Supported by Line Item</b>	<b>Statutory Cite</b>
Health/Life/Dental	A centrally-appropriated line that funds all health/life/dental costs for Judicial employees.	All Judicial Programs	13-3-106, 18-1.3-202 and 24-50-605
Short-term disability	A centrally-appropriated line that funds all short-term disability costs for Judicial employees.	All Judicial Programs	13-3-106, 18-1.3-202 and 24-51-701 C.R.S.
Salary Survey	A centrally-appropriated line that funds salary survey pay increases for Judicial employees.	All Judicial Programs	13-3-106, 18-1.3-202 and 24-50-104 C.R.S.
Anniversary/Performance-Based Pay	A centrally-appropriated line that funds anniversary increases and performance-based pay awards for Judicial employees	All Judicial Programs	13-3-106, 18-1.3-202 and 24-50-104 C.R.S.
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	13-3-106, 18-1.3-202 and 24-51-401 C.R.S.
Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement	A centrally-appropriated line that supplements Judicial's disbursement towards amortizing the unfunded liability in the PERA trust fund	All Judicial Programs	13-3-106, 18-1.3-202 and 24-51-411 C.R.S.
Workers' Compensation	A centrally-appropriated line that covers costs related to Judicial employee workers' compensation claims.	All Judicial Programs	13-3-106, 18-1.3-202 and 24-30-1510.7 C.R.S.
Legal Services	This line allows for payments to the Attorney General's office for legal representation.	All Judicial Programs	13-3-106, 18-1.3-202 and 24-31-101 C.R.S.
Risk Management	A centrally-appropriated line that covers costs related to Judicial risk management claims.	All Judicial Programs	13-3-106, 18-1.3-202 and 24-30-1510 C.R.S.
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	13-3-106, 18-1.3-202 and 24-30-1117 C.R.S.
Leased Space	Money in this line pays for all leased space obligations of the Judicial Branch.	All Judicial Programs	13-3-101, 18-1.3-202 and 13-3-106 C.R.S.
Lease Purchase	This line allows pays for lease-purchase obligations for new/upgraded telephone system equipment.	All Judicial Programs	13-3-106, 18-1.3-202 and 24-82-101 C.R.S.
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	13-3-101 and 13-3-103 C.R.S.
Senior Judge	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	13-3-111 C.R.S.
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	13-2-124, 13-2-135 and 13-2-126 C.R.S.
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	13-5-140 C.R.S.
Collections Investigators	This line funds FTE who are responsible for collecting court/probation fees, surcharges and fines from offenders.	All Judicial Programs	Section 16-11-101.6, 16-18.5-104, 18-1.3-401(1)(a)(III)(C), 18-1.3-602(1), C.R.S.

**Judicial Branch  
Administrative Special Purpose  
Assumptions and Calculations**

**Colorado Judicial Branch**  
FY2009-2010 Figuresetting

**COURTS ADMINISTRATION  
Administrative Special Purpose**

	<i>FTE</i>	<b>Total</b>	<b>GF</b>	<b>CF</b>	<b>CFE</b>	<b>FF</b>
<b>HEALTH, LIFE, AND DENTAL</b>						
FY09 Long Bill		17,806,295	15,605,933	2,200,362	-	
FY09 Supplemental		-				
FY10 Common Policy Adjustments		709,638	696,657	12,981		
FY10 JBC Adjustment		-				
FY2010 Base	-	18,515,933	16,302,590	2,213,343	-	-
<b>TOTAL HEALTH, LIFE, AND DENTAL</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18,515,933</b>	<b>16,302,590</b>	<b>2,213,343</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>SHORT-TERM DISABILITY</b>						
FY09 Long Bill		249,386	215,112	34,274		
FY09 Supplemental		-				
FY10 Common Policy Adjustments		13,804	17,346	(3,542)	-	
JBC Funding Adjustment						
FY2010 Base	-	263,190	232,458	30,732	-	-
<b>TOTAL SHORT-TERM DISABILITY</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>263,190</b>	<b>232,458</b>	<b>30,732</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>SALARY SURVEY</b>						
FY09 Salary Survey Appropriation		9,326,584	8,262,825	1,063,759		
FY2008 Decision Item Annualization		1,308,470	1,203,792	104,678		
FY10 Common Policy Adjustments		(3,835,191)	(3,404,917)	(430,274)		
FY2010 Base		6,799,863	6,061,700	738,163	-	-
<b>TOTAL SALARY SURVEY</b>		<b>6,799,863</b>	<b>6,061,700</b>	<b>738,163</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>ANNIVERSARY &amp; PERFORMANCE-BASED PAY</b>						
FY09 Anniversary Appropriation		2,052,664	1,828,268	224,396		
FY10 Common Policy Adjustments		(2,052,664)	(1,828,268)	(224,396)		
FY2010 Base		-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL ANNIVERSARY &amp; PERFORMANCE-BASED PAY</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**Judicial Branch  
Administrative Special Purpose  
Assumptions and Calculations**

**AMORTIZATION EQUALIZATION DISBURSEMENT**

FY09 Long Bill	3,014,203	2,592,370	421,833		
FY10 Common Policy Adjustments	1,172,750	1,105,140	67,610		
FY2010 Base	4,186,953	3,697,510	489,443	-	-

<b>TOTAL AMORTIZATION EQUALIZATION DISBURSEMENT</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,186,953</b>	<b>3,697,510</b>	<b>489,443</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
---	----------	------------------	------------------	----------------	----------	----------

**SUPPLEMENTAL AMORTIZATION EQUALIZATION DISBURSEMENT (SB04-257)**

FY09 Long Bill	1,369,816	1,172,082	197,734		
FY10 Common Policy Adjustments	1,247,030	1,138,862	108,168		
FY2010 Base	2,616,846	2,310,944	305,902	-	-

<b>TOTAL SUPPLEMENTAL AMORTIZATION EQUALIZATION DISBURSEMENT</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,616,846</b>	<b>2,310,944</b>	<b>305,902</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
--	----------	------------------	------------------	----------------	----------	----------

**WORKERS COMPENSATION**

FY09 Long Bill	2,071,929	2,071,929			
FY10 Common Policy Adjustments	3,145	3,145			
FY2010 Base	2,075,074	2,075,074	-	-	-

<b>TOTAL WORKERS COMPENSATION</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,075,074</b>	<b>2,075,074</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
-----------------------------------	----------	------------------	------------------	----------	----------	----------

**LEGAL SERVICES**

FY09 Long Bill (@\$64.45/hour)	317,448	317,448			
Hours	4,227	4,227			
FY10 Legal Services Base (@\$64.45/hour)	-	317,448	317,448	-	-

<b>TOTAL LEGAL SERVICES</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>317,448</b>	<b>317,448</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
-----------------------------	----------	----------------	----------------	----------	----------	----------

**PAYMENTS TO RISK MGMT AND PROPERTY FUNDS**

FY09 Long Bill	341,001	341,001			
FY2010 Base	-	341,001	341,001	-	-

<b>TOTAL RISK MGMT</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>341,001</b>	<b>341,001</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
------------------------	----------	----------------	----------------	----------	----------	----------

**VEHICLE LEASE PAYMENTS**

FY09 Long Bill	44,932	44,932			
FY10 Common Policy Adjustments	12,560	12,560			
FY2010 Base	-	57,492	57,492	-	-

<b>TOTAL VEHICLE LEASE PAYMENTS</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>57,492</b>	<b>57,492</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
-------------------------------------	----------	---------------	---------------	----------	----------	----------

**Judicial Branch  
Administrative Special Purpose  
Assumptions and Calculations**

**LEASED SPACE**

FY09 Long Bill		828,175	788,935	39,240		
FY2010 Base	-	828,175	788,935	39,240	-	-
<b>TOTAL LEASED SPACE</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>828,175</b>	<b>788,935</b>	<b>39,240</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**LEASE PURCHASE**

FY09 Long Bill		119,878	119,878			
FY2010 Base	-	119,878	119,878	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL LEASE PURCHASE</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>119,878</b>	<b>119,878</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES**

FY09 Long Bill		195,554	130,554	65,000		
FY2010 Base	-	195,554	130,554	65,000	-	-
<b>TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>195,554</b>	<b>130,554</b>	<b>65,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**RETIRED JUDGES**

FY09 Long Bill		1,384,006	1,384,006			
FY2010 Base	-	1,384,006	1,384,006	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL RETIRED JUDGES</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,384,006</b>	<b>1,384,006</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**APPELLATE REPORT PUBLICATIONS**

FY09 Long Bill		37,100	37,100			
FY2010 Base	-	37,100	37,100	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL APPELLATE REPORT PUBLICATIONS</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>37,100</b>	<b>37,100</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT**

FY09 Long Bill	1.0	90,900	30,904		59,996	
FY2010 Base	1.0	90,900	30,904	-	59,996	-
<b>TOTAL CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>90,900</b>	<b>30,904</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>59,996</b>	<b>-</b>

## Judicial Branch Administrative Special Purpose Assumptions and Calculations

### COLLECTION INVESTIGATORS

<b>Personal Services</b>						
FY09 Personal Services Appropriation	83.2	3,794,791		3,801,483	(6,692)	
Prior Year Salary Survey		172,785		172,785		
Prior Year Anniversary (Annualized)		40,557		40,557		
JBC Base Adjustment		(8,030)		(8,030)		
<b>Total Personal Services Base</b>	<b>83.2</b>	<b>4,000,103</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,006,795</b>	<b>(6,692)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Operating/VALE Grants</b>						
FY09 Long Bill		216,985		216,985		
Operating & Travel Base	-	216,985	-	216,985	-	-
FY09 VALE Grants		669,233			669,233	
VALE Grant Base	-	669,233	-	-	669,233	-
Total Collections Base	83.2	4,886,321	-	4,223,780	662,541	-
<b>TOTAL COLLECTION INVESTIGATORS</b>	<b>83.2</b>	<b>4,886,321</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,223,780</b>	<b>662,541</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>84.2</b>	<b>42,715,735</b>	<b>33,887,595</b>	<b>8,105,603</b>	<b>722,537</b>	<b>-</b>



**Judicial Branch  
Administrative Special Purpose  
Schedule 3**

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2007		ACTUAL FY 2008		APPROP. FY 2009		ESTIMATE FY 2009		REQUEST FY2010	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
<b>HEALTH, LIFE, &amp; DENTAL</b>										
Supreme Court (GF)	111,472		143,556				211,440		214,216	
Court of Appeals (GF)	275,344		327,519				506,915		513,569	
Court of Appeals (CF)	-		-				60,560		74,152	
Judicial Administration (GF)	281,519		312,983				347,521		352,083	
Judicial Administration (CF)	-		-				-		5,493	
Judicial Heritage Complex (GF)	-		-				16,265		16,478	
Child Support Enforcement (GF)	-		-				-		-	
IIS - Administration (GF)	145,053		165,277				270,535		274,086	
Trial Courts - Mandated Costs/Language Interpreters (GF)	102,476		124,946				135,539		137,318	
Trial Courts - Personal Services (GF)	5,848,233		6,843,063				8,826,826		9,434,503	
Trial Courts - Personal Services (CF)	-		200,000				1,071,695		820,392	
Probation - Personal Services (GF)	2,954,130		3,791,389				5,290,891		5,360,338	
Probation - Offender Services (CF)	-		150,000				276,156		422,664	
Probation - Drug Offender Assessment (CF)	-		-				55,231		84,533	
Probation - ADDS (CF)	-		-				359,002		338,131	
Probation (CF)	318,172		-				-		-	
Collections Investigators (CF)	200,000		340,786				373,232		456,994	
Judicial Performance (CF)	3,252		-				4,486		10,985	
<b>Net Health, Life, &amp; Dental</b>	<b>10,239,651</b>		<b>12,399,519</b>		<b>17,806,295</b>		<b>17,806,295</b>		<b>18,515,933</b>	
General Fund	9,718,227		11,708,733		15,605,933		15,605,933		16,302,590	
Cash Funds	521,424		690,786		2,200,362		2,200,362		2,213,343	
<b>HLD RECONCILIATION</b>										
Prior Year Long Bill Appropriation	7,673,858		10,810,954				12,936,704			
Common Policy Adjustment	2,782,451		2,125,750				4,124,445			
JBC Adjustment	(25,302)		(670,284)							
Funded Decision Items	379,947									
FY 2008 Decision Items:										
#102 - Trial Court Staff			155,880							
#104 - Probation Officers and Staff			514,404							
FY 2009 Decision Items:										
#1 - Trial Court Staff (CF)							187,152			
#2 - Probation Officers and Staff							324,174			
July 1st Long Bill Appropriation	10,810,954		12,936,704				17,572,475			
Special Legislation:										
HB07-1054 - Increasing the Number of Judges (year 1)							233,820			

**Judicial Branch  
Administrative Special Purpose  
Schedule 3**

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2007		ACTUAL FY 2008		APPROP. FY 2009		ESTIMATE FY 2009		REQUEST FY2010	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
Supplemental Funding:										
FY 2007 Supplemental (SB07-166)	(571,303)									
TOTAL APPROPRIATION/REQUEST	10,239,651		12,936,704							
Over/Under Expenditure:										
Reversion (CF)			(537,185)							
<b>Total HLD Reconciliation</b>	<b>10,239,651</b>		<b>12,399,519</b>		<b>n/a</b>		<b>17,806,295</b>		<b>n/a</b>	

**SHORT-TERM DISABILITY**

Supreme Court (GF)	1,779		2,328				3,408		3,651	
Court of Appeals (GF)	4,403		5,453				9,228		8,741	
Court of Appeals (CF)	-		-				520		1,715	
Judicial Administration (GF)	4,740		5,894				6,162		6,762	
Judicial Administration (CF)	-		-				-		104	
Judicial Heritage Complex (GF)	-		-				86		360	
Child Support Enforcement (GF)	-		-				-		-	
IIS - Administration (GF)	2,865		3,455				3,907		4,238	
Trial Courts - Mandated Costs/Language Interpreters (GF)	1,263		1,524				1,614		1,782	
Trial Courts - Personal Services (GF)	67,601		82,936				122,197		132,746	
Trial Courts - Personal Services (CF)	-		11,803				6,825		11,543	
Probation - Personal Services (GF)	49,865		84,469				68,510		74,178	
Probation - Offender Services (CF)	-		7,500				4,575		5,852	
Probation - Drug Offender Assessment (CF)	-		-				915		1,170	
Probation - ADDS (CF)	6,050		-				5,947		4,681	
Collections Investigators (CF)	3,092		4,037				15,387		5,435	
Judicial Performance (CF)	90		-				105		232	
<b>Net Short-Term Disability</b>	<b>141,748</b>		<b>209,399</b>		<b>249,386</b>		<b>249,386</b>		<b>263,190</b>	
General Fund	132,516		186,059		215,112		215,112		232,458	
Cash Funds	9,232		23,340		34,274		34,274		30,732	
<b>STD RECONCILIATION</b>										
Prior Year Long Bill Appropriation	166,388		171,378				209,399			
Common Policy Adjustment	1,412		38,021				37,942			
JBC Adjustment			(7,445)							
Funded Decision Items	3,578									

**Judicial Branch  
Administrative Special Purpose  
Schedule 3**

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2007		ACTUAL FY 2008		APPROP. FY 2009		ESTIMATE FY 2009		REQUEST FY2010	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
FY 2008 Decision Items:										
#102 - Trial Court Staff			1,221							
#104 - Probation Officers and Staff			6,224							
July 1st Long Bill Appropriation	171,378		209,399				247,341			
Special Legislation:										
HB07-1054 - Increasing the Number of Judges (year 1)							2,045			
Supplemental Funding:										
FY 2007 Supplemental (SB07-166)	(29,630)									
<b>Total STD Reconciliation</b>	<b>141,748</b>		<b>209,399</b>		<b>n/a</b>		<b>249,386</b>		<b>n/a</b>	

<b>SALARY SURVEY</b>										
Supreme Court (GF)	-		144,894				165,022		108,523	
Court of Appeals (GF)	10,777		391,746				501,432		246,563	
Court of Appeals (CF)	-		-				28,273		48,385	
Judicial Administration (GF)	89,457		158,812				257,698		164,063	
Judicial Administration (CF)	-		-				-		1,824	
Judicial Heritage Complex (GF)	13,025		-				1,701		8,537	
IIS - Administration (GF)	3,790		65,684				142,112		96,882	
Trial Courts - Mandated Costs/Language Interpreters (GF)	-		-				56,660		31,364	
Trial Courts - Personal Services (GF)	2,807,801		3,997,189				5,899,077		3,998,899	
Trial Courts - Personal Services (CF)	-		245,893				545,563		347,730	
Probation - Personal Services (GF)	1,522,549		4,240,167				2,442,916		1,406,868	
Probation - Offender Services (CF)	-		137,893				167,038		120,246	
Probation - Drug Offender Assessment (CF)	-		-				33,408		24,049	
Probation - ADDS (CF)	197,512		-				217,150		96,197	
Collections Investigators (CF)	7,741		148,125				172,785		95,644	
Judicial Performance (CF)							4,220		4,086	
<b>Salary Survey Subtotal</b>	<b>4,652,652</b>		<b>9,530,403</b>			<b>10,635,054</b>	<b>10,635,054</b>		<b>6,799,862</b>	
General Fund	4,447,399		8,998,492			9,466,617	9,466,617		6,061,700	
Cash Funds	205,253		531,911			1,168,437	1,168,438		738,163	

**Judicial Branch  
Administrative Special Purpose  
Schedule 3**

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2007		ACTUAL FY 2008		APPROP. FY 2009		ESTIMATE FY 2009		REQUEST FY2010	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
<b>SALARY SURVEY RECONCILIATION</b>										
Prior Year Long Bill Appropriation	4,698,780		4,170,093				9,900,227			
Common Policy Adjustment	(62,274)		6,252,275				(423,546)			
FY 2008 Budget Amendment			482,559							
FY 2008 Decision Item - Judicial Compensation							1,158,373			
JBC Adjustment	(466,413)		(1,004,700)							
July 1st Long Bill Appropriation	4,170,093		9,900,227				10,635,054			
Supplemental Funding:										
FY 2007 Supplemental (SB07-166)	482,559									
Over/Under Expenditure:										
Reversion (CF)			(369,824)							
<b>Total Salary Survey Reconciliation</b>	<b>4,652,652</b>		<b>9,530,403</b>			<b>n/a</b>	<b>10,635,054</b>			<b>n/a</b>

<b>ANNIVERSARY/PERFORMANCE BASED PAY</b>										
Supreme Court (GF)			25,517				22,958			-
Court of Appeals (GF)			55,853				60,422			-
Court of Appeals (CF)			-				3,407			-
Judicial Administration (GF)			64,025				63,482			-
Judicial Administration (CF)			-				-			-
Judicial Heritage Complex (GF)			-				883			-
IIS - Administration (GF)			-				40,246			-
Trial Courts - Mandated Costs/Language Interpreters (GF)			-				16,625			-
Trial Courts - Personal Services (GF)			912,505				920,309			-
Trial Courts - Personal Services (CF)			-				49,122			-
Probation - Personal Services (GF)			232,207				703,343			-
Probation - Offender Services (CF)			60,862				48,092			-
Probation - Drug Offender Assessment (CF)			-				9,618			-
Probation - ADDS (CF)			-				62,520			-
Collections Investigators (CF)			50,406				50,696			-
Judicial Performance (CF)			-				941			-
Non-basebuilding Performance Awards			556,894							
<b>Anniversary/Performance-Based Pay Subtotal</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>1,958,269</b>			<b>2,052,664</b>	<b>2,052,664</b>			<b>0</b>
General Fund	0		1,847,001			1,828,268	1,828,268			0
Cash Funds	0		111,268			224,396	224,396			0

**Judicial Branch  
Administrative Special Purpose  
Schedule 3**

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2007		ACTUAL FY 2008		APPROP. FY 2009		ESTIMATE FY 2009		REQUEST FY2010	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
<b>ANNIVERSARY/PERFORMANCE-BASED PAY RECONCILIATION</b>										
Prior Year Long Bill Appropriation			0				1,958,269			
Common Policy Adjustment			1,958,597				94,395			
JBC Adjustment			(328)							
July 1st Long Bill Appropriation			1,958,269				2,052,664			
Over/Under Expenditure:										
Reversion (GF)										
<b>Total Anniversary/Perf. Based Pay Reconciliation</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>1,958,269</b>		<b>n/a</b>		<b>2,052,664</b>		<b>n/a</b>	

<b>AMORTIZATION EQUALIZATION DISBURSEMENT (AED)</b>										
Supreme Court (GF)	140,440		111,218				44,951		58,337	
Court of Appeals (GF)	-		116,790				122,569		139,408	
Court of Appeals (CF)	-		-				6,911		27,357	
Judicial Administration (GF)	223,456		99,369				80,983		107,306	
Judicial Administration (CF)	-		-				-		3,507	
Judicial Heritage Complex (GF)	-		-				1,097		5,713	
IIS - Administration (GF)	62,745		617				51,000		67,138	
Trial Courts - Mandated Costs/Language Interpreters (GF)	-		-				-		28,046	
Trial Courts - Personal Services (GF)	567,336		1,090,278				1,398,225		2,122,221	
Trial Courts - Personal Services (CF)	-		46,659				207,861		184,541	
Probation - Personal Services (GF)	-		251,484				893,544		1,169,340	
Probation - Offender Services (CF)	-		97,679				59,744		92,430	
Probation - Drug Offender Assessment (CF)	-		-				11,949		18,486	
Probation - ADDS (CF)	59,126		-				77,667		73,944	
Collections Investigators (CF)	2,149		71,106				56,326		85,525	
Judicial Performance (CF)	-		-				1,375		3,654	
<b>Total Amortization Equalization Disbursement (AED)</b>	<b>1,055,252</b>		<b>1,885,200</b>		<b>3,014,203</b>		<b>3,014,203</b>		<b>4,186,953</b>	
General Fund	993,977		1,669,756		2,592,370		2,592,369		3,697,510	
Cash Funds	61,275		215,444		421,833		421,833		489,443	

<b>AMORTIZATION EQUAL. DISBURSEMENT RECONCILIATION</b>										
Prior Year Long Bill Appropriation	296,837		1,055,252		n/a		1,885,200		1,908,151	
Common Policy Adjustment	758,415		852,899				1,129,003		852,899	
JBC Adjustment			(22,951)						(22,951)	
<b>Total Amortization Equal. Disbursement Reconciliation</b>	<b>1,055,252</b>		<b>1,885,200</b>		<b>n/a</b>		<b>3,014,203</b>		<b>2,738,099</b>	

**Judicial Branch  
Administrative Special Purpose  
Schedule 3**

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2007		ACTUAL FY 2008		APPROP. FY 2009		ESTIMATE FY 2009		REQUEST FY2010	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
<b>SUPPLEMENTAL AMORTIZATION EQUALIZATION DISBURSEMENT (SAED)</b>										
Supreme Court (GF)			-				21,071		36,460	
Court of Appeals (GF)			-				57,454		87,130	
Court of Appeals (CF)			-				3,240		17,098	
Judicial Administration (GF)			58,194				37,961		67,066	
Judicial Administration (CF)			-				-		2,192	
Judicial Heritage Complex (GF)			-				514		3,571	
IIS - Administration (GF)			-				23,906		41,962	
Trial Courts - Mandated Costs/Language Interpreters (GF)			159,047				9,860		17,529	
Trial Courts - Personal Services (GF)			-				602,467		1,326,388	
Trial Courts - Personal Services (CF)			24,280				97,435		115,338	
Probation - Personal Services (GF)			80,929				418,849		730,838	
Probation - Offender Services (CF)			11,000				28,005		57,769	
Probation - Drug Offender Assessment (CF)			-				5,601		11,554	
Probation - ADDS (CF)			-				36,407		46,215	
Collections (CF)			9,605				26,403		53,453	
Judicial Performance (CF)			-				644		2,284	
<b>Total Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursen</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>343,055</b>			<b>1,369,816</b>	<b>1,369,816</b>		<b>2,616,846</b>	
General Fund	-		298,170			1,172,082	1,172,082		2,310,944	
Cash Funds	-		44,885			197,734	197,734		305,902	
<b>SUPPLEMENTAL AMORTIZATION EQUAL. DISBURSEMENT RECONCILIATION</b>										
Prior Year Long Bill Appropriation	0		-				343,055			
Common Policy Adjustment			343,055				1,026,761			
<b>Total Supplemental Amortization Equal. Disbursement R</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>343,055</b>			<b>n/a</b>	<b>1,369,816</b>		<b>n/a</b>	
<b>Total POTS (HLD, STD, Salary Survey, PBP, Anniv., AED,</b>	<b>16,089,303</b>		<b>26,325,845</b>			<b>35,127,418</b>	<b>35,127,418</b>		<b>32,382,786</b>	
General Fund	15,292,119		24,708,211			30,880,382	30,880,381		28,605,201	
Cash Funds	797,184		1,617,634			4,247,036	4,247,037		3,777,584	

**Judicial Branch  
Administrative Special Purpose  
Schedule 3**

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2007		ACTUAL FY 2008		APPROP. FY 2009		ESTIMATE FY 2009		REQUEST FY2010	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
<b>WORKERS' COMPENSATION</b>										
Workers' Compensation	1,348,485		1,624,563				2,071,929		2,071,929	
Common Policy Adjustment									3,145	
<b>Total Workers' Compensation (GF)</b>	<b>1,348,485</b>		<b>1,624,563</b>		<b>2,071,929</b>		<b>2,071,929</b>		<b>2,075,074</b>	
<b>WORKERS' COMPENSATION RECONCILIATION</b>										
Prior Year Long Bill Appropriation	1,110,655		1,348,485				1,765,889			
Common Policy Adjustment	97,049		44,315				306,040			
FY 2008 Budget Amendment			373,089							
July 1st Long Bill Appropriation	1,207,704		1,765,889				2,071,929			
Supplemental Funding:										
FY 2007 Supplemental (SB07-166)	140,781									
FY 2008 Supplemental (HB08-1288)			(141,326)							
<b>Total Workers' Compensation Reconciliation</b>	<b>1,348,485</b>		<b>1,624,563</b>		<b>n/a</b>		<b>2,071,929</b>		<b>n/a</b>	
<b>LEGAL SERVICES</b>										
<b>Total Legal Services (GF)</b>	<b>195,912</b>		<b>195,616</b>		<b>317,448</b>		<b>317,448</b>		<b>317,448</b>	
<b>LEGAL SERVICES RECONCILIATION</b>										
Prior Year Long Bill Appropriation	272,430		286,464				304,471			
Common Policy Adjustment	14,034		18,007				12,977			
July 1st Long Bill Appropriation	286,464		304,471							
Over/Under Expenditure:										
Transfer	(90,552)		(108,855)							
<b>Total Legal Services Reconciliation</b>	<b>195,912</b>		<b>195,616</b>		<b>n/a</b>		<b>317,448</b>		<b>n/a</b>	

**Judicial Branch  
Administrative Special Purpose  
Schedule 3**

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2007		ACTUAL FY 2008		APPROP. FY 2009		ESTIMATE FY 2009		REQUEST FY2010	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
<b>RISK MANAGEMENT</b>										
Risk Management	425,823		272,001				341,001		341,001	
<b>Total Risk Management (GF)</b>	<b>425,823</b>		<b>272,001</b>				<b>341,001</b>		<b>341,001</b>	
<b>RISK MANAGEMENT RECONCILIATION</b>										
Prior Year Long Bill Appropriation	164,445		425,823				375,447			
Common Policy Adjustments	237,197		118,987				(34,446)			
FY 2008 Budget Amendment			(169,363)							
July 1st Long Bill Appropriation	401,642		375,447							
Supplemental Funding:										
FY 2007 Supplemental (SB07-166)	24,181									
FY 2008 Supplemental (HB08-1288)			(103,446)							
<b>Total Risk Management Reconciliation</b>	<b>425,823</b>		<b>272,001</b>			<b>n/a</b>	<b>341,001</b>		<b>n/a</b>	
<b>VEHICLE LEASE PAYMENTS</b>										
Vehicle Lease Payments	32,743		33,363				44,932		44,932	
Common Policy Adjustment									12,560	
<b>Total Vehicle Lease Payments (GF)</b>	<b>32,743</b>		<b>33,363</b>			<b>44,932</b>	<b>44,932</b>		<b>57,492</b>	
<b>VEHICLE LEASE PAYMENTS RECONCILIATION</b>										
Prior Year Long Bill Appropriation	75,303		72,786				52,324			
Common Policy Adjustment	(2,517)		(20,462)				(11,532)			
FY 2008 Decision Item - Statewide Replacement							4,140			
July 1st Long Bill Appropriation	72,786		52,324				44,932			
Supplemental Funding:										
FY 2007 Supplemental (SB07-166)	(38,318)									
FY2008 Supplemental (HB08-1288)			(11,865)							
Over/Under Expenditure:										
Transfer	(1,725)		(7,096)							
<b>Total Vehicle Lease Payments Reconciliation</b>	<b>32,743</b>		<b>33,363</b>			<b>n/a</b>	<b>44,932</b>		<b>n/a</b>	



**Judicial Branch  
Administrative Special Purpose  
Schedule 3**

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2007		ACTUAL FY 2008		APPROP. FY 2009		ESTIMATE FY 2009		REQUEST FY2010	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
<b>LEASED SPACE</b>										
Leased Space	663,042		754,032				788,935		788,935	
Parking Recoveries	34,395		35,705				39,240		39,240	
<b>Total Leased Space</b>	<b>697,437</b>		<b>789,737</b>		<b>828,175</b>		<b>828,175</b>		<b>828,175</b>	
General Fund	663,042		754,032		788,935		788,935		788,935	
Cash Funds	34,395		35,705		39,240		39,240		39,240	
<b>LEASED SPACE RECONCILIATION</b>										
Prior Year Long Bill Appropriation	608,190		713,304				729,465			
Escalation Factor			16,161				18,660			
Funded Decision Items	10,800									
JBC Adjustment							(800)			
July 1st Long Bill Appropriation	618,990		729,465				747,325			
Special Bills:										
HB07-1054 - Increasing the Number of Judges (year 2)							80,850			
Supplemental Funding:										
FY 2006 Supplemental (HB06-1220) (GF)	(2,136)									
FY 2007 Supplemental (SB07-166)	96,450									
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION/REQUEST</b>	<b>713,304</b>		<b>729,465</b>				<b>828,175</b>			
Over/Under Expenditure:										
Year-End Transfer	(10,421)		64,200							
Restriction (CF)	(5,446)		(3,535)							
Reversion (GF)			(393)							
<b>Total Leased Space Reconciliation</b>	<b>697,437</b>		<b>789,737</b>		<b>n/a</b>		<b>828,175</b>		<b>n/a</b>	
<b>LEASE PURCHASE</b>										
<b>Total Lease Purchases (GF)</b>	<b>112,766</b>		<b>112,766</b>		<b>119,878</b>		<b>119,878</b>		<b>119,878</b>	
<b>LEASE PURCHASE RECONCILIATION</b>										
Prior Year Long Bill Appropriation	112,766		112,766				112,766			
FY 2008 Budget Amendment							7,112			
<b>Total Lease Purchases Reconciliation</b>	<b>112,766</b>		<b>112,766</b>		<b>n/a</b>		<b>119,878</b>		<b>n/a</b>	

**Judicial Branch  
Administrative Special Purpose  
Schedule 3**

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2007		ACTUAL FY 2008		APPROP. FY 2009		ESTIMATE FY 2009		REQUEST FY2010	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
<b>ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES</b>										
Nominating Commissions (GF)	-		34,591				35,000		30,000	
Nominating Commissions (CF)	13,133		-				-		-	
Jury Instruction Revision Committees (CF)	23,461		22,205				30,000		30,222	
National Center for State Courts (GF)	103,440		94,213				95,554		100,332	
National Center for State Courts (CF)	13,981		27,604				35,000		35,000	
<b>Total Administrative Purposes</b>	<b>154,015</b>		<b>178,613</b>			<b>195,554</b>	<b>195,554</b>		<b>195,554</b>	
General Fund	103,440		128,804			130,554	130,554		130,554	
Cash Funds	50,575		49,809			65,000	65,000		65,000	
<b>ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES RECONCILIATION</b>										
July 1st Long Bill Appropriation	195,554		195,554				195,554			
Restriction (CF)	(14,426)		(15,191)							
Transfer (GF)	(27,113)									
Reversion (GF)			(1,750)							
<b>Total Administrative Purposes Reconciliation</b>	<b>154,015</b>		<b>178,613</b>			<b>n/a</b>	<b>195,554</b>		<b>n/a</b>	
<b>SENIOR JUDGES</b>										
Operating	97,940		121,411				91,027		91,027	
Judicial Division Trust Fund (HB 98-1361)	1,432,441		1,574,544				1,292,979		1,292,979	
<b>Total Senior Judges (GF)</b>	<b>1,530,382</b>		<b>1,695,955</b>			<b>1,384,006</b>	<b>1,384,006</b>		<b>1,384,006</b>	
<b>SENIOR JUDGES RECONCILIATION</b>										
Prior Year Long Bill Appropriation	1,384,006		1,384,006				1,384,006			
FY 2007 Supplemental (SB07-166)	139,462									
FY 2008 Supplemental (HB08-1288)			281,565							
Year-End Transfer	6,914		30,384							
<b>Total Senior Judges Reconciliation</b>	<b>1,530,382</b>		<b>1,695,955</b>			<b>n/a</b>	<b>1,384,006</b>		<b>n/a</b>	

**Judicial Branch  
Administrative Special Purpose  
Schedule 3**

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2007		ACTUAL FY 2008		APPROP. FY 2009		ESTIMATE FY 2009		REQUEST FY2010	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
<b>APPELLATE REPORTS PUBLICATION</b>										
<b>Total Appellate Reports Publication (GF)</b>	<b>31,988</b>		<b>45,535</b>		<b>37,100</b>		<b>37,100</b>		<b>37,100</b>	
<b>APPELLATE REPORTS PUBL. RECONCILIATION</b>										
Prior Year Long Bill Appropriation	67,100		67,100		n/a		67,100			
JBC Staff Adjustment							(30,000)			
Year-End Transfer	(35,112)		(21,565)							
<b>Total Appellate Reports Publication Reconciliation</b>	<b>31,988</b>		<b>45,535</b>		<b>n/a</b>		<b>37,100</b>		<b>n/a</b>	
<b>CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT</b>										
Child Support Enforcement	59,085	1.0	71,609	1.0	90,900	1.0	90,900	1.0	90,900	1.0
<b>Total Child Support Enforcement</b>	<b>59,085</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>71,609</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>90,900</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>90,900</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>90,900</b>	<b>1.0</b>
General Fund	20,054		24,254		30,904		30,904		30,904	
Reappropriated Funds	39,032	1.0	47,356	1.0	59,996	1.0	59,996	1.0	59,996	1.0
<b>CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT RECONCILIATION</b>										
Prior Year Long Bill Appropriation	90,900	1.0	90,900	1.0			90,900	1.0		
Custodial Appropriation	47,517		48,586							
Restriction	(59,996)		(59,996)							
Over/Under Expenditure:										
Reversion (GF)	(10,850)		(6,650)							
Reversion (RF)	(8,486)		(1,230)							
<b>Total Child Support Enforcement Reconciliation</b>	<b>59,085</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>71,609</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>n/a</b>		<b>90,900</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>n/a</b>	

**Judicial Branch  
Administrative Special Purpose  
Schedule 3**

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2007		ACTUAL FY 2008		APPROP. FY 2009		ESTIMATE FY 2009		REQUEST FY2010	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
<b>COLLECTIONS INVESTIGATORS</b>										
<b>Continuation Salaries</b>	<b>2,777,628</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>3,168,866</b>	<b>74.7</b>			<b>3,824,285</b>	<b>83.2</b>	<b>3,824,285</b>	<b>83.2</b>
PERA on Continuation Salary	267,948		300,444				388,165		388,165	
Medicare on Continuation Salary	38,109		42,939				55,452		55,452	
Amortization Equalization Disbursement	20,346		36,136				61,189		-	
Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement	-		7,528				28,682		-	
<b>Other Personal Services:</b>										
Contractual Services	39,000		39,000				40,000		40,000	
Retirement / Termination Payouts	19,482		9,969				10,000		10,000	
Overtime Payments	36,421		2,140				7,500		7,500	
Unemployment Insurance	1,304		8,631				5,000		5,000	
<b>Personal Services Subtotal (all above)</b>	<b>3,200,238</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>3,615,653</b>	<b>74.7</b>			<b>4,420,273</b>	<b>83.2</b>	<b>4,330,403</b>	<b>83.2</b>
<b>POTS Appropriation Expenditures:</b>										
Salary Survey (non-add)							172,785			
Anniversary (non-add)							50,696			
Amortization Equalization Disbursement (non-add)							56,326			
Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement (non-add)							26,403			
Health/Life/Dental	280,804		341,060				373,232			
Short-Term Disability	3,104		4,040				15,387			
<b>Difference (Request Year FTE are non-add):</b>										
Vacancy Savings							(319,272)	(6.3)	(330,299)	(6.5)
<b>Total Collections Personal Services</b>	<b>3,484,146</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>3,960,753</b>	<b>74.7</b>			<b>4,489,620</b>	<b>76.9</b>	<b>4,000,104</b>	<b>83.2</b>
Cash Funds	3,484,146	69.0	3,960,753	74.7			4,489,620	76.9	4,000,104	83.2
<b>Total Collections Operating Expenditures</b>	<b>147,456</b>		<b>119,735</b>				<b>216,985</b>		<b>216,985</b>	
Cash Funds	147,456		119,735				216,985		216,985	
<b>Total Collection Program Grants (RF)</b>	<b>576,231</b>		<b>643,837</b>				<b>669,233</b>		<b>669,233</b>	
<b>Total Collections Investigators Program</b>	<b>4,207,833</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>4,724,325</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>4,681,009</b>	<b>83.2</b>	<b>5,375,838</b>	<b>76.9</b>	<b>4,886,322</b>	<b>83.2</b>
Cash Funds	3,631,602	69.0	4,080,488	74.7	4,018,468	83.2	4,713,297	76.9	4,223,781	83.2
Reappropriated Funds	576,231		643,837		662,541		662,541		662,541	

**Judicial Branch  
Administrative Special Purpose  
Schedule 3**

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2007		ACTUAL FY 2008		APPROP. FY 2009		ESTIMATE FY 2009		REQUEST FY2010	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
<b>COLLECTIONS INVESTIGATORS PROGRAM RECONCILIATION</b>										
Prior Year Long Bill Appropriation	3,278,426	69.2	3,997,005	83.2			4,168,210	83.2	4,681,010	83.2
Underutilized/Unfunded FTE		(14.2)		(8.5)				(6.3)		(6.5)
Funded Decision Items	578,511	14.0								
Pots Allocation	210,828		624,065				694,828			
Prior Year Salary Survey	85,068		78,205				494,866		172,785	
Prior Year Anniversary (annualized)							32,260		40,557	
JBC Base Reduction							(14,326)		(8,030)	
July 1st Long Bill Appropriation	4,152,833	69.0	4,699,275	74.7			5,375,838	76.9	4,886,322	83.2
Supplemental Funding:										
FY 2007 Supplemental (SB07-166)	55,000									
FY 2008 Supplemental (HB08-1288)			93,000							
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION/REQUEST</b>	<b>4,207,833</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>4,792,275</b>	<b>74.7</b>			<b>5,375,838</b>	<b>76.9</b>	<b>4,886,322</b>	<b>83.2</b>
Over/Under Expenditure:										
Reversion			(67,950)							
<b>Total Collections Investigators Reconciliation</b>	<b>4,207,833</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>4,724,325</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>n/a</b>		<b>5,375,838</b>	<b>76.9</b>	<b>4,886,322</b>	<b>83.2</b>
<b>TOTAL SPECIAL PURPOSE (Excluding SAM, STD, HDL)</b>	<b>8,796,469</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>9,744,083</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>10,111,932</b>	<b>84.2</b>	<b>10,806,761</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>10,332,949</b>	<b>84.2</b>
General Fund	4,464,635		4,886,888		5,266,687		5,266,687		5,282,392	
Cash Funds	3,716,572	69.0	4,166,002	74.7	4,122,708	83.2	4,817,537	76.9	4,328,021	83.2
Reappropriated Funds	615,262	1.0	691,193	1.0	722,537	1.0	722,537	1.0	722,537	1.0
Federal Funds	-		-		-		-		-	
<b>TOTAL SPECIAL PURPOSE (Including SAM, STD, HDL)</b>	<b>24,885,772</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>36,069,928</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>45,239,350</b>	<b>84.2</b>	<b>45,934,179</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>42,715,735</b>	<b>84.2</b>
General Fund	19,756,754		29,595,099		36,147,069		36,147,068		33,887,593	
Cash Funds	4,513,756	69.0	5,783,636	74.7	8,369,744	83.2	9,064,574	76.9	8,105,605	83.2
Reappropriated Funds	615,262	1.0	691,193	1.0	722,537	1.0	722,537	1.0	722,537	1.0
Federal Funds	-		-		-		-		-	

**Judicial Branch  
Administrative Special Purpose  
Schedule 4 - Source of Funding**

REVENUE SOURCE	Fund Number	Actual FY06-07	Actual FY07-08	Approp. FY08-09	Request FY09-10
<b>Schedule 3 Total</b>		<b>24,885,772</b>	<b>36,069,928</b>	<b>45,239,350</b>	<b>42,715,735</b>
<b>General Fund</b>	100	19,756,754	29,595,099	36,147,069	33,887,593
<b>Cash Funds</b>		<u>4,513,756</u>	<u>5,783,636</u>	<u>8,369,744</u>	<u>8,105,605</u>
All Cash Funds (pots)	Various	797,184	1,617,634	4,247,036	3,777,584
Employee Parking Fees	100	34,395	35,705	39,240	39,240
Sale of Jury Instructions	100	50,575	49,809	65,000	65,000
Collection Fines Enh. Fund	100	2,510,831	2,323,555	2,268,468	2,268,468
Fines Collection Cash Fund	100	1,120,771	1,756,933	1,750,000	1,955,313
<b>Cash Funds Exempt</b>		<u>615,262</u>	<u>691,193</u>	<u>722,537</u>	<u>722,537</u>
Transfers from other Depts.		39,032	47,356	59,996	59,996
VALE Funds		576,231	643,837	662,541	662,541
<b>Federal Funds</b>		0	0	0	0

**Judicial Branch  
Integrated Information Services Division  
Schedule 5 - Line Item to Statute**

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**

	<b>Line Item Description</b>	<b>Programs Supported by Line Item</b>	<b>Statutory Cite</b>
Personal Services	Funds FTE to provide network, hardware and software and programming support for all of Judicial's technical infrastructure.	All Judicial Programs	13-3-101 and 18-1.3-202 C.R.S
Operating	Funding supports the ongoing operating costs of the IIS division.	All Judicial Programs	13-3-101 and 18-1.3-202 C.R.S
JAVA Conversion	This line was funded through an FY2007 decision item and is for three years only, ending after FY2009. The FTE are temporary and will spend three years migrating the Judicial Branch case management system onto the JAVA programming platform.	All Judicial Programs	13-3-101 and 18-1.3-202 C.R.S
Capital Outlay	This line funds capital costs associated with new staff. Capital outlay appropriations are for one-year only and are used to purchase furniture and equipment for new staff.	All Judicial Programs	13-3-101 and 18-1.3-202 C.R.S
Purchase of Services from Computer Center (GGCC)	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	13-3-101 and 24-30-1603 C.R.S
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	13-3-101 and 24-30-1801 C.R.S.
Telecommunications Expense	This line supports all voice and data communication infrastructure costs for the entire Judicial Branch network.	All Judicial Programs	13-3-101 and 18-1.3-202 C.R.S
Communications Services Payments	Money is appropriated to the IIS Division in order to make payments that support the State's use of communications radios. Judicial's radios are located in the 19th's Probation office.	All Judicial Programs	13-3-101 and 24-30-1801 C.R.S.
Hardware Replacement	This line funds all hardware replacement costs for the Judicial Branch.	All Judicial Programs	13-3-101 and 18-1.3-202 C.R.S
Hardware/Software Maintenance	Funding in this line supports all ongoing hardware/software maintenance agreements and all software licensing costs.	All Judicial Programs	13-3-101 and 18-1.3-202 C.R.S

**Judicial Branch  
Integrated Information Services  
Assumptions and Calculations**

	<i>FTE</i>	<b>Total</b>	<b>GF</b>	<b>CF</b>	<b>CFE</b>	<b>FF</b>
<b>PERSONAL SERVICES</b>						
FY09 Personal Services Appropriation		3,371,123	3,153,413		217,710	
<i>FTE</i>	44.9		44.9			
Prior Year Salary Survey		142,112	142,112			
Prior Year Anniversary (Annualized)		32,197	32,197			
JBC Base Adjustment		(6,655)	(6,655)			
12th month funding for decision item		3,593	3,593			
Total Personal Services Base	44.9	3,542,370	3,324,660	-	217,710	-
<b>TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>3,542,370</b>	<b>3,324,660</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>217,710</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>OPERATING EXPENSE</b>						
FY09 Long Bill		227,604	177,604	50,000		
FY09 Supplemental		-	-	-		
Total Operating Base		227,604	177,604	50,000	-	-
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>		<b>227,604</b>	<b>177,604</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>JAVA CONVERSION</b>						
FY09 Long Bill	5.0	311,054	311,054			
End of Java Funding	(5.0)	(311,054)	(311,054)			
Total JAVA Conversion Base	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL JAVA CONVERSION</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>CAPITAL OUTLAY</b>						
FY09 Long Bill		2,765	2,765			
Annualization of capital		(2,765)	(2,765)			
Total Capital Outlay Base		-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL OUTLAY</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>GGCC</b>						
FY09 Long Bill		268,774	268,774			
Total GGCC Base		268,774	268,774	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL GGCC</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>268,774</b>	<b>268,774</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>



# Judicial Branch Integrated Information Services Assumptions and Calculations

## MULTIUSE NETWORK PAYMENTS

FY09 Long Bill	334,800	334,800			
Total MNT Base	334,800	334,800	-	-	-

<b>TOTAL MULTIUSE NETWORK PAYMENTS</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>334,800</b>	<b>334,800</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
--	----------	----------------	----------------	----------	----------	----------

## TELECOMMUNICATIONS

FY09 Long Bill	533,392	310,000	223,392		
Total Telecommunications Base	533,392	310,000	223,392	-	-

<b>TOTAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>533,392</b>	<b>310,000</b>	<b>223,392</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
---------------------------------	----------	----------------	----------------	----------------	----------	----------

## COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES PAYMENTS

FY09 Long Bill	10,938	10,938			
Total Communication Services Pmts Base	10,938	10,938	-	-	-

<b>TOTAL COMMUNICATION SERVICES</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,938</b>	<b>10,938</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
-------------------------------------	----------	---------------	---------------	----------	----------	----------

## HARDWARE/SOFTWARE MAINTENANCE

FY09 Long Bill	1,178,094	1,043,094	135,000		
Total Hardware/Software Maint. Base	1,178,094	1,043,094	135,000	-	-

<b>TOTAL HARDWARE/SOFTWARE MAINTENANCE</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,178,094</b>	<b>1,043,094</b>	<b>135,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
--	----------	------------------	------------------	----------------	----------	----------

## HARDWARE REPLACEMENT

FY09 Long Bill	2,250,000	-	2,250,000		
Total Hardware Replacement Base	2,250,000	-	2,250,000	-	-

<b>TOTAL HARDWARE REPLACEMENT</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,250,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,250,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
-----------------------------------	----------	------------------	----------	------------------	----------	----------

<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>8,345,972</b>	<b>5,469,870</b>	<b>2,658,392</b>	<b>217,710</b>	<b>-</b>
--------------------	-------------	------------------	------------------	------------------	----------------	----------

**Judicial Branch  
Integrated Information Services Division  
Schedule 3**

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2007		ACTUAL FY 2008		APPROP. FY2009		ESTIMATE FY 2009		REQUEST FY 2010	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
<b>PERSONAL SERVICES</b>										
<b>Position Detail:</b>										
ADP Trainer	276,156	4.0	343,710	4.8			311,820	4.0	311,820	4.0
Assistant Network Administrator	-	-	-	-			75,720	1.0	75,720	1.0
Assistant Server Administrator	173,567	2.8	130,754	2.0			144,756	2.0	144,756	2.0
Computer Technician I	178,446	3.7	202,793	4.0			214,764	3.9	214,764	3.9
Computer Technician II	344,113	6.3	364,964	6.0			460,776	7.0	460,776	7.0
Coordinator, Telecom	45,562	0.7	76,776	1.0			-	-	-	0.0
Director of IIS	113,232	1.0	118,968	1.0			128,592	1.0	128,592	1.0
Information Systems Specialist I	144,192	3.0	110,089	2.1			179,304	3.0	179,304	3.0
Information Systems Specialist Supervisor	94,536	1.0	98,028	1.0			102,036	1.0	102,036	1.0
Management Analyst	73,860	1.0	76,596	1.0			160,764	2.0	160,764	2.0
Network Administrator	85,932	1.0	76,321	0.8			93,540	1.0	93,540	1.0
PC Coordinator	115,523	2.0	129,957	1.9			149,460	2.0	149,460	2.0
Programmer I	148,163	2.8	150,682	2.9			158,868	3.0	158,868	3.0
Programmer II	282,165	4.3	227,818	3.3			300,072	4.0	300,072	4.0
Programmer III	145,602	1.8	160,609	2.0			242,460	3.0	242,460	3.0
Programming Supervisor	72,300	1.0	-	-			-	-	-	-
Security Officer	35,388	0.6	46,095	0.8			71,520	1.0	71,520	1.0
Senior JBITS Manager	-	-	102,504	1.0			112,800	1.0	112,800	1.0
Server Administrator	141,528	2.0	130,192	2.0			149,136	2.0	149,136	2.0
Staff Assistant	45,216	1.0	48,012	1.0			45,216	1.0	45,216	1.0
Technical Infrastructure/Inventory control	-	-	45,827	0.9			56,808	1.0	56,808	1.0
Technical Services Supervisor	86,659	0.9	86,386	0.8			101,628	1.0	101,628	1.0
<b>Continuation Salary Subtotal</b>	<b>2,602,140</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>2,727,081</b>	<b>40.3</b>			<b>3,260,040</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>3,260,040</b>	<b>44.9</b>
PERA on Continuation Subtotal	248,430		264,130				330,894		330,894	
Medicare on Continuation Subtotal	34,073		36,065				47,271		47,271	
Amortization Equalization Disbursement	17,828		30,854				52,161		-	
Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement	-		5,464				24,450		-	
<b>Other Personal Services:</b>										
Contractual Services	8,000		-				33,600		-	
Retirement / Termination Payouts	23,497		4,707				10,000		10,000	
Unemployment Insurance	8,979		9,093				7,000		7,000	

**Judicial Branch  
Integrated Information Services Division  
Schedule 3**

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2007		ACTUAL FY 2008		APPROP. FY2009		ESTIMATE FY 2009		REQUEST FY 2010	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
<b>Other:</b>										
Project Grant Funding	-		32,929				217,710		217,710	
CICJIS Grants	13,452									
Disposition Matching Grant	33,324									
<b>Personal Services Subtotal (all above)</b>	<b>2,989,724</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>3,110,324</b>	<b>40.3</b>			<b>3,983,126</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>3,872,915</b>	<b>44.9</b>
General Fund	2,942,948	40.8	3,077,395	40.3			3,765,416	44.9	3,655,205	44.9
Reappropriated Funds	46,776		32,929				217,710		217,710	
<b>POTS Expenditures/Allocations:</b>										
Salary Survey (non-add)							142,112			
Anniversary (non-add)							40,246			
Amortization Equalization Disbursement (non-add)							51,000			
Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement (non-add)							23,906			
Health/Life/Dental	145,052		165,276				270,535			
Short-Term Disability	2,866		3,456				3,907			
<b>Base Personal Services Total</b>	<b>3,137,642</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>3,279,056</b>	<b>40.3</b>			<b>4,257,568</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>3,872,915</b>	<b>44.9</b>
General Fund	3,090,866	40.8	3,246,126	40.3			4,039,858	44.9	3,655,205	44.9
Reappropriated Funds	46,776		32,929				217,710		217,710	
<b>Difference: (Request Year FTE are non-add)</b>							<b>(321,138)</b>	<b>(4.0)</b>	<b>(330,545)</b>	<b>(4.1)</b>
<b>Total Personal Services</b>	<b>3,137,642</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>3,279,056</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>3,371,123</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>3,936,430</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>3,542,370</b>	<b>44.9</b>
General Fund	3,090,866	40.8	3,246,126	40.3	3,153,413	44.9	3,718,720	40.9	3,324,660	44.9
Reappropriated Funds	46,776		32,929		217,710		217,710		217,710	
<b>PERSONAL SERVICES RECONCILIATION</b>										
<b>Personal Services Appropriation:</b>										
Previous Year Long Bill Appropriation	3,015,174	42.8	3,095,414	42.8			3,230,093	44.1	3,404,723	44.9
Unfunded FTE		(2.0)		(3.8)				(4.0)		
FY 2008 Decision Items										
#102 - Trial Court Staff			12,184	0.3			1,108			
#104 - Regular Probation Officers and Staff			48,736	1.0			4,430			
FY2009 Decision Items										
#1 - Trial Court Staff							15,162	0.3	1,378	
#2 - Additional PO's							25,270	0.5	2,215	
Prior Year Salary Survey	(5,764)		(14,911)				(32,734)		142,112	
Prior Year Anniversary (Annualized)	86,004		88,670				101,897		32,197	
JBC Base Reduction							25,897		(6,655)	
July 1st Long Bill Appropriation	3,095,414	42.8	3,230,093	40.3			3,371,123	40.9	3,575,970	44.9
Special Bill Funding:										

**Judicial Branch  
Integrated Information Services Division  
Schedule 3**

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2007		ACTUAL FY 2008		APPROP. FY2009		ESTIMATE FY 2009		REQUEST FY 2010	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
HB08-1010 - Fines for MV Violations (GF)							33,600		(33,600)	
TOTAL APPROPRIATION/REQUEST	3,095,414	42.8	3,230,093	40.3			3,404,723	40.9	3,542,370	44.9
POTS Appropriation Allocation:	214,453		235,033				531,707			
Other Funding Adjustments:										
Custodial Appropriation (Grants)	93,814		33,184							
Restriction	(219,000)		(219,000)							
Over/Under Expenditures:										
Reversion (CFE)	(47,039)		(255)							
<b>Total Personal Services Reconciliation</b>	<b>3,137,642</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>3,279,055</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>n/a</b>		<b>3,936,430</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>3,542,370</b>	<b>44.9</b>

<b>OPERATING EXPENDITURES</b>										
2220 Building Maintenance & Repair	8,181		1,843				5,000		5,000	
2230 Equipment Maintenance & Repair	66		959				1,000		1,000	
2232 Software Maintenance	740		597				1,000		1,000	
2251 Motor Pool Vehicle Rental	30,468		30,178				30,000		30,000	
2253 Rental of Non-IT Equipment	9,864		8,030				10,500		10,500	
2510 General Travel	17,675		24,010				23,000		23,000	
2511 Common Carrier - In State	1,748		-				-		-	
2512 Subsistance - In State	7,211		7,235				10,500		10,500	
2513 Mileage - In State	12,348		15,096				20,000		20,000	
2530 General Travel - Out of State	3,435		14,723				1,000		1,000	
2531 Common Carrier - Out of State	7,013		9,953				2,400		2,400	
2532 Mileage, Subsistance - Out of State	2,286		4,807				2,000		2,000	
2610 Advertising / Notices	4,920		2,105				2,500		2,500	
2631 Communications - Outside Sources	21,996		-				-		-	
2680 Printing	316		6,209				5,000		5,000	
2820 Other Purchased Services	12,270		3,456				7,500		7,500	
3110 Other Supplies	1,208		2,968				5,600		5,600	
3114 Custodial Supplies	1,508		2,085				3,104		3,104	
3115 Data Processing Supplies	535		881				5,500		5,500	
3116 Software	50		-				-		-	
3117 Educational Supplies	4,099		5,950				5,000		5,000	
3118 Food	10,543		11,767				15,000		15,000	
3120 Books / Subscriptions	1,209		6,096				5,000		5,000	
3121 Other Office Supplies	8,124		4,768				5,000		5,000	
3123 Postage	330		822				1,000		1,000	
3124 Copier Charges & Supplies	3,394		2,938				3,500		3,500	

**Judicial Branch  
Integrated Information Services Division  
Schedule 3**

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2007		ACTUAL FY 2008		APPROP. FY2009		ESTIMATE FY 2009		REQUEST FY 2010	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
3126 Repair & Maintenance Supplies	624		517				500		500	
3128 Noncapitalized Non-IT Equipment	25,751		17,208				24,000		24,000	
3132 Noncapitalized Office Furniture	12,270		1,503				10,000		10,000	
3143 Noncapitalized IT Equipment (Other IT Components)	6,639		20,983				17,000		17,000	
4140 Dues / Memberships	4,201		1,000				1,000		1,000	
4170 Miscellaneous Fees	31		20				-		-	
4220 Registration Fees	3,513		17,738				5,000		5,000	
<b>Total Operating Expenditures</b>	<b>224,569</b>		<b>226,444</b>		<b>227,604</b>		<b>227,604</b>		<b>227,604</b>	
General Fund	174,569		176,444		177,604		177,604		177,604	
Cash Funds	50,000		50,000		50,000		50,000		50,000	
<b>OPERATING RECONCILIATION</b>										
Long Bill Appropriation	224,569		224,569				226,444			
FY 2008 Decision Items										
#102 - Trial Court Staff			375							
#104 - Regular Probation Officers and Staff			1,500							
FY2009 Decision Items										
#1 - Trial Court Staff							435			
#2 - Additional PO's							725			
July 1st Long Bill Appropriation	224,569		226,444				227,604			
<b>Total Operating Reconciliation</b>	<b>224,569</b>		<b>226,444</b>		<b>n/a</b>		<b>227,604</b>		<b>n/a</b>	

**Judicial Branch  
Integrated Information Services Division  
Schedule 3**

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2007		ACTUAL FY 2008		APPROP. FY2009		ESTIMATE FY 2009		REQUEST FY 2010	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
<b>JAVA CONVERSION</b>										
Java Programmers	258,570	4.0	305,037	4.7			311,054	5.0	0	-
<b>Total JAVA Conversion (GF)</b>	<b>258,570</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>305,037</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>311,054</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>311,054</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>JAVA CONVERSION RECONCILIATION</b>										
Prior Year Long Bill Appropriation	0		311,054	5.0			311,054	5.0		
Unfunded/Underutilized FTE		(1.0)		(0.3)						
FY2007 Decision Items:										
#111 JAVA Programming Staff	211,253	3.0								
#115 Information System Spec	99,801	2.0								
JBC Adjustment - 11 months funding	(25,546)									
July 1st Long Bill Appropriation	285,508	4.0	311,054	4.7			311,054	5.0		
Over/Under Expenditures:										
Year-End Transfer	(26,938)									
Reversion			(6,017)							
<b>Total JAVA Conversion Reconciliation</b>	<b>258,570</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>305,037</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>n/a</b>		<b>311,054</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>n/a</b>	
<b>CAPITAL OUTLAY</b>										
<b>Total Capital Outlay (GF)</b>	<b>15,025</b>		<b>7,042</b>		<b>2,765</b>		<b>2,765</b>		<b>0</b>	
<b>CAPITAL OUTLAY RECONCILIATION</b>										
Long Bill Appropriation	0		15,025				7,042			
Prior Year Annualization			(15,025)				(7,042)			
Funded Decision Items	15,025		7,042				2,765			
<b>Total Capital Outlay Reconciliation</b>	<b>15,025</b>		<b>7,042</b>		<b>n/a</b>		<b>2,765</b>		<b>n/a</b>	

**Judicial Branch  
Integrated Information Services Division  
Schedule 3**

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2007		ACTUAL FY 2008		APPROP. FY2009		ESTIMATE FY 2009		REQUEST FY 2010	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
<b>GGCC SERVICES</b>										
<b>Total GGCC Services (GF)</b>	<b>130,103</b>		<b>102,454</b>		<b>268,774</b>		<b>268,774</b>		<b>268,774</b>	
<b>GGCC SERVICES RECONCILIATION</b>										
Prior Year Long Bill Appropriation	85,909		144,726				132,243			
Common Policy Adjustment	1,267		(12,483)				136,531			
July 1st Long Bill Appropriation	87,176		132,243				268,774			
Supplemental Funding:										
FY 2007 Supplemental - Common Policy True-Up	57,550									
FY 2008 Supplemental (HB08-1288) - Common Policy True-Up			(29,789)							
Over/Under Expenditures:										
Year-End Transfer	(14,623)									
Reversion										
<b>Total GGCC Services Reconciliation</b>	<b>130,103</b>		<b>102,454</b>		<b>n/a</b>		<b>268,774</b>		<b>n/a</b>	
<b>MULTIUSE NETWORK PAYMENTS</b>										
<b>Total Multiuse Network Payments (GF)</b>	<b>270,689</b>		<b>285,787</b>		<b>334,800</b>		<b>334,800</b>		<b>334,800</b>	
<b>MULTIUSE NETWORK PYMTS RECONCILIATION</b>										
Long Bill Appropriation	314,594		270,689				305,053			
Common Policy Adjustment	(2,666)		34,364				(10,134)			
Funded Decision Items							39,881			
July 1st Long Bill Appropriation	311,928		305,053				334,800			
Supplemental Funding:										
FY 2007 Supplemental - Common Policy True-Up	(41,239)									
FY 2008 Supplemental (HB08-1288) - Common Policy True-Up			(19,266)							
<b>Total MNT Reconciliation</b>	<b>270,689</b>		<b>285,787</b>		<b>n/a</b>		<b>334,800</b>		<b>n/a</b>	

**Judicial Branch  
Integrated Information Services Division  
Schedule 3**

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2007		ACTUAL FY 2008		APPROP. FY2009		ESTIMATE FY 2009		REQUEST FY 2010	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
<b>TELECOMMUNICATIONS EXPENDITURES</b>										
<b>Total Telecommunications Expenditures</b>	<b>383,169</b>		<b>479,627</b>		<b>533,392</b>		<b>533,392</b>		<b>533,392</b>	
General Fund	309,777		256,235		310,000		310,000		310,000	
Cash Funds	73,392		223,392		223,392		223,392		223,392	
<b>TELECOMMUNICATIONS RECONCILIATION</b>										
Long Bill Appropriation	310,000		383,392				533,392			
Funded Decision Items	73,392									
July 1st Long Bill Appropriation	383,392		383,392				533,392			
Supplemental Funding:										
FY 2008 Supplemental (HB08-1288) - CF Increase			150,000							
Over/Under Expenditures:										
Year-End Transfer	(223)									
Reversion			(53,765)							
<b>Total Telecommunications Reconciliation</b>	<b>383,169</b>		<b>479,627</b>		<b>n/a</b>		<b>533,392</b>		<b>n/a</b>	
<b>COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES PAYMENTS</b>										
<b>Total Communications Services (GF)</b>	<b>11,708</b>		<b>10,266</b>		<b>10,938</b>		<b>10,938</b>		<b>10,938</b>	
<b>COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES RECONCILIATION</b>										
Long Bill Appropriation	10,790		11,708				10,625			
Common Policy Adjustment	696		(1,083)				313			
July 1st Long Bill Appropriation	11,486		10,625				10,938			
Supplemental Funding:										
FY 2007 Supplemental - Common Policy True-Up	222									
FY 2008 Supplemental (HB08-1288) - Common Policy True-Up			(152)							
Over/Under Expenditures:										
Reversion			(207)							
<b>Total Communications Services Reconciliation</b>	<b>11,708</b>		<b>10,266</b>		<b>n/a</b>		<b>10,938</b>		<b>n/a</b>	



**Judicial Branch  
Integrated Information Services Division  
Schedule 3**

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2007		ACTUAL FY 2008		APPROP. FY2009		ESTIMATE FY 2009		REQUEST FY 2010	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
<b>HARDWARE REPLACEMENT</b>										
2231 Hardware Repair/Maintenance	11,711		17,307				15,000		15,000	
2630 Network Installation	321		-				-		-	
3115 Data Processing Supplies	4,912		13,181				10,000		10,000	
3116 Purchase of Software	218,417		19,158				150,000		150,000	
3128 Noncapitalized Non-IT Equipment	80,957		12,065				100,000		100,000	
3140 Noncapitalized IT Equipment (PC's)	780,305		1,723,953				1,000,000		1,000,000	
3141 Noncapitalized IT Equipment (Servers)	50,871		189,079				250,000		250,000	
3142 Noncapitalized IT Equipment (Network)	6,271		83,645				250,000		250,000	
3143 Noncapitalized IT Equipment (Other IT Components)	375,034		179,030				225,000		225,000	
6210 Capitalized Equipment	688,717		12,583				250,000		250,000	
<b>Total Hardware Replacement</b>	<b>2,217,517</b>		<b>2,250,000</b>				<b>2,250,000</b>		<b>2,250,000</b>	
General Fund	2,597		-				-		-	
Cash Funds	2,214,920		2,250,000				2,250,000		2,250,000	
<b>HARDWARE REPLACEMENT RECONCILIATION</b>										
Prior Year Long Bill Appropriation	1,650,000		2,214,920				2,250,000			
Funded Decision Items	114,920									
Decision Item Annualization			(114,920)							
July 1st Long Bill Appropriation	1,764,920		2,100,000				2,250,000			
Supplemental Funding:										
FY 2007 Supplemental (SB07-166) - Cash Fund Inceas	450,000		-							
FY 2008 Supplemental (HB08-1288) - CF Increase			150,000							
<b>Total Hardware Replacement Reconciliation</b>	<b>2,217,517</b>		<b>2,250,000</b>			<b>n/a</b>	<b>2,250,000</b>		<b>n/a</b>	
<b>HARDWARE / SOFTWARE MAINTENANCE</b>										
2230 Equipment Maintenance & Repair	15,599		3,629				10,000		10,000	
2231 ADP Equip. Maintenance & Repair	83,105		112,816				95,094		95,094	
2232 Software Maintenance	273,526		223,283				275,000		275,000	
2252 State Motor Pool/Fleet Mileage Charge	28,657		26,106				20,000		20,000	
2631 Communications - Outside Sources	3,520		3,081				3,500		3,500	
2820 Other Purchased Services	25,119		14,549				30,500		30,500	
3115 Data Processing Supplies	2,160		544				2,500		2,500	
3116 Purchase of Software	254,966		484,209				335,500		335,500	

**Judicial Branch  
Integrated Information Services Division  
Schedule 3**

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2007		ACTUAL FY 2008		APPROP. FY2009		ESTIMATE FY 2009		REQUEST FY 2010	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
3124 Printing/Copy Supplies	11,774		19,209				15,000		15,000	
3126 Repair & Maintenance Supplies	932		-				1,000		1,000	
3128 Noncapitalized Equipment	3,177		19,359				5,000		5,000	
3141 Noncapitalized IT Equipment (Servers)	74,122		195,638				60,000		60,000	
3142 Noncapitalized IT Equipments (Network)	123,771		17,201				125,000		125,000	
3143 Noncapitalized IT Equipment (Other IT Components)	51,461		54,799				75,000		75,000	
6220 Capitalized Equipment	111,146		-				125,000		125,000	
<b>Total Hardware / Software Maintenance</b>	<b>1,063,035</b>		<b>1,174,424</b>		<b>1,178,094</b>		<b>1,178,094</b>		<b>1,178,094</b>	
General Fund	1,028,035		1,039,424		1,043,094		1,043,094		1,043,094	
Cash Funds	35,000		135,000		135,000		135,000		135,000	
<b>H / S MAINTENANCE RECONCILIATION</b>										
July 1st Long Bill Appropriation	1,078,094		1,078,094				1,178,094			
Supplemental Funding:										
FY 2008 Supplemental (HB08-1288) - CF Increase			100,000							
Over/Under Expenditures:										
Year-End Transfer	(15,059)									
Reversion (GF)			(3,670)							
<b>Total H / S Maintenance Reconciliation</b>	<b>1,063,035</b>		<b>1,174,424</b>		<b>n/a</b>		<b>1,178,094</b>		<b>n/a</b>	
<b>TOTAL INTEGRATED INFORMATION SERVICES</b>	<b>7,712,026</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>8,120,137</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>8,488,544</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>9,053,851</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>8,345,972</b>	<b>44.9</b>
General Fund	5,291,938	44.8	5,428,815	44.9	5,612,442	49.9	6,177,749	45.9	5,469,870	44.9
Cash Funds	2,373,312		2,658,392		2,658,392		2,658,392		2,658,392	
Reappropriated Funds	46,776		32,929		217,710		217,710		217,710	
Federal Funds	-		-		-		-		-	

**Judicial Branch  
Integrated Information Services Division  
Schedule 4 - Source of Funding**

<b>REVENUE SOURCE</b>	<b>Fund Number</b>	<b>Actual FY06-07</b>	<b>Actual FY07-08</b>	<b>Approp. FY08-09</b>	<b>Request FY09-10</b>
<b>Schedule 3 Total</b>		<b>7,712,026</b>	<b>8,120,137</b>	<b>8,488,544</b>	<b>8,345,972</b>
<b>General Fund</b>	100	5,291,938	5,428,815	5,612,442	5,469,870
<b>Cash Funds</b>		<u>2,373,312</u>	<u>2,658,392</u>	<u>2,658,392</u>	<u>2,658,392</u>
Various Fees/Cost Recoveries	100	2,373,312	2,658,392		
IT Technology Cash Fund	21X			2,658,392	2,658,392
<b>Reappropriated Funds</b>		<u>46,776</u>	<u>32,929</u>	<u>217,710</u>	<u>217,710</u>
Transfers from State Agencies	100	46,776	32,929	217,710	217,710
<b>Federal Funds</b>		0	0	0	0

**Judicial Branch  
Trial Courts  
Schedule 5 - Line Item to Statute**

**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**

	<b>Line Item Description</b>	<b>Programs Supported by Line Item</b>	<b>Statutory Cite</b>
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	Article VI, Colo. Const., C.R.S. § 13-5-101, et seq., and 13-6-101, et seq.
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	C.R.S. § 13-3-105 and 108
Mandated Costs	This line pays for all statutorily-mandated expenses such as court-appointed counsel, jury costs (mileage & daily stipend for jurors), and costs associated with convening a grand jury and other such necessary costs.	Trial Court Programs	C.R.S. Tittles 12,13,14,15,19,22,25 and 27
Interpreters	This line pays for language interpretation services in the state's trial courts.	Trial Court Programs	C.R.S. § 13-90-113 and 13-90-114
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	C.R.S. § 16-18-101
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	C.R.S. § 18-21-101 and 103
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	C.R.S. § 24-4.1-100.1, et seq.
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	C.R.S. § 24-4.2-100.1, et seq.
Federal Funds and Other Grants	This line supports various Trial Court grant programs.	Trial Court Programs	C.R.S. § 13-3-101, et seq.

**Judicial Branch  
Trial Court Programs  
Assumptions and Calculations**

	<i>FTE</i>	<b>Total</b>	<b>GF</b>	<b>CF</b>	<b>CFE</b>	<b>FF</b>
<b>PERSONAL SERVICES</b>						
FY09 Personal Services Appropriation		110,812,825	95,553,641	15,259,184		
<i>FTE</i>	1,867.0		1,628.1	238.9		
Prior Year Salary Survey		6,444,640	5,899,077	545,563		
Prior Year Anniversary (Annualized)		775,545	736,247	39,298		
JBC Base Adjustment		(246,822)	(204,916)	(41,906)		
Grant Funding		1,351,785				1,351,785
HB08-1082 - Sealing of Records	6.2	350,890		350,890		
HB08-1407 - Strengthening Penalties for Insurance Carriers	4.8	268,986	268,986			
Total Personal Services Base	1,878.0	119,757,849	102,253,035	16,153,029	-	1,351,785
<u>Special Legislation</u>						
HB07-1054 Increasing the Number of Judges (year 3)	72.0	4,758,203		4,758,203		
Total Special Legislation	72.0	4,758,203	-	4,758,203	-	-
<u>Decision Items/Budget Amendments</u>						
#2 - Drug Court Expansion	13.0	835,149	259,373	575,776		
#2 - Drug Court Expansion - Probation Transfer	4.2	258,131		258,131		
Total Decision Items	17.2	1,093,280	259,373	833,907	-	-
FY2009 Personal Services Base	1,967.2	125,609,332	102,512,408	21,745,139	-	1,351,785
<b>OPERATING EXPENSE</b>						
FY09 Long Bill		7,132,033	483,264	6,648,769		
HB08-1082 - Sealing of Records		9,895		9,895		
HB08-1407 - Strengthening Penalties for Insurance Carriers		8,550	8,550			
FY2010 Fleet Fuel Common Policy Increase		14,444	14,444			
FY2010 Postage/Mail Common Policy Increase		11,864	11,864			
Trial Court Operating Base		7,176,786	518,122	6,658,664	-	-
<u>Special Legislation</u>						
HB07-1054 Increasing the Number of Judges (year 3)		114,450		114,450		
Total Special Legislation		114,450	-	114,450	-	-
<u>Decision Items/Budget Amendments</u>						
#2 - Drug Court Expansion		50,593	26,255	24,338		
Total Decision Items		50,593	26,255	24,338	-	-
Operating & Travel Base		7,341,829	544,377	6,797,452	-	-

**Judicial Branch  
Trial Court Programs  
Assumptions and Calculations**

<b>TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES/OPERATING</b>	<b>1,967.2</b>	<b>132,951,161</b>	<b>103,056,785</b>	<b>28,542,591</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,351,785</b>
<b>CAPITAL OUTLAY</b>						
FY09 Long Bill		653,121		653,121		
HB08-1407 - Strengthening Penalties for Insurance Carriers		62,724	62,724			
Annualization of Capital Outlay		(653,121)	-	(653,121)		
Capital Outlay Base		62,724	62,724	-	-	-
<u>Special Legislation</u>						
HB07-1054 Increasing the Number of Judges (year 3)		1,198,065		1,198,065		
Total Special Legislation	-	1,198,065	-	1,198,065	-	-
<u>Decision Items/Budget Amendments</u>						
#2 - Drug Court Expansion		143,550	83,919	59,631		
Total Decision Items		143,550	83,919	59,631	-	-
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL OUTLAY</b>		<b>1,404,339</b>	<b>146,643</b>	<b>1,257,696</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>COURT COSTS, JURY COSTS, &amp; CAC</b>						
FY09 Long Bill	-	14,234,352	13,749,352	485,000		
Mandated Cost Base	-	14,234,352	13,749,352	485,000	-	-
<b>TOTAL COURT COSTS, JURY COSTS, &amp; CAC</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14,234,352</b>	<b>13,749,352</b>	<b>485,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>INTERPRETERS</b>						
<b>Personal Services</b>						
FY09 Personal Services Appropriation	25	2,787,427	2,787,427			
Prior Year Salary Survey		56,660	56,660			
Prior Year Anniversary (Annualized)		13,300	13,300			
JBC Base Adjustment		(5,825)	(5,825)			
Total Personal Services Base	25.0	2,851,562	2,851,562	-	-	-
Operating/VALE Grants		105,000	55,000	50,000		
Operating & Travel Base	-	105,000	55,000	50,000	-	-
<b>TOTAL INTERPRETERS</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>2,956,562</b>	<b>2,906,562</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>DISTRICT ATTORNEY MANDATED COSTS</b>						
FY09 Long Bill		1,926,052	1,801,052	125,000		
DA Request Year Adjustment		200,991	200,991			
DA Mandated Base		2,127,043	2,002,043	125,000	-	-
<b>TOTAL DISTRICT ATTORNEY MANDATED COSTS</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,127,043</b>	<b>2,002,043</b>	<b>125,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**Judicial Branch  
Trial Court Programs  
Assumptions and Calculations**

**SEX OFFENDER SURCHARGE**

FY09 Long Bill		23,559	23,559			
Request Year Adjustment		(1,924)	(1,924)			
Sex Offender Surcharge Base		21,635	21,635	-	-	-

<b>TOTAL SEX OFFENDER SURCHARGE</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21,635</b>	<b>21,635</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
-------------------------------------	----------	---------------	---------------	----------	----------	----------

**VICTIM COMPENSATION**

FY09 Long Bill		12,120,121	12,120,121			
Victim Compensation Base		12,120,121	-	12,120,121	-	-

<b>TOTAL VICTIM COMPENSATION</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12,120,121</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12,120,121</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
----------------------------------	----------	-------------------	----------	-------------------	----------	----------

**VICTIM ASSISTANCE**

FY09 Long Bill		15,095,039	15,095,039			
Victim Assistance Base		15,095,039	-	15,095,039	-	-

<b>TOTAL VICTIM ASSISTANCE</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,095,039</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,095,039</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
--------------------------------	----------	-------------------	----------	-------------------	----------	----------

**FEDERAL FUNDS AND OTHER GRANTS**

FY09 Long Bill		2,296,627	989,579	256,890	1,050,158	
Federal Funds/Grants Base	8.5	2,296,627	-	989,579	256,890	1,050,158

<b>TOTAL FEDERAL FUNDS AND OTHER GRANTS</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>2,296,627</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>989,579</b>	<b>256,890</b>	<b>1,050,158</b>
---	------------	------------------	----------	----------------	----------------	------------------

<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>2000.7</b>	<b>183,206,879</b>	<b>121,883,020</b>	<b>58,665,026</b>	<b>256,890</b>	<b>2,401,943</b>
--------------------	---------------	--------------------	--------------------	-------------------	----------------	------------------

**Judicial Branch  
Trial Courts  
Schedule 3**

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2007		ACTUAL FY 2008		APPROP. FY 2009		ESTIMATE FY 2009		REQUEST FY 2010	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
<b>PERSONAL SERVICES</b>										
<b>Position Detail:</b>										
District Judge	16,106,736	142.3	18,085,233	152.0			21,090,072	164.0	22,633,248	176.0
County Judge	8,981,736	83.2	9,377,776	82.2			10,952,963	89.0	11,322,164	92.0
<b>Judge Position Subtotal</b>	<b>25,088,472</b>	<b>225.5</b>	<b>27,463,009</b>	<b>234.3</b>			<b>32,043,035</b>	<b>253.0</b>	<b>33,955,412</b>	<b>268.0</b>
Magistrate	5,638,904	60.1	6,274,631	61.5			6,877,500	62.5	7,009,548	63.7
Water Referee	321,420	3.9	400,105	3.9			440,160	4.0	440,160	4.0
Family Court Facilitator	1,194,348	22.0	1,381,301	23.7			1,588,915	26.0	1,588,915	26.0
ADR Coordinators	208,661	4.0								
Account Clerk	689,791	17.0	853,174	19.4			853,197	19.3	853,197	19.3
Account Clerk II	35,436	0.9	40,210	0.8			42,221	0.8	42,221	0.8
Account Clerk III	31,339	0.6								
Account Clerk IV	50,814	1.0								
Accountant I	55,524	1.0	57,084	1.0			59,376	1.0	59,376	1.0
Accountant II	62,892	1.0	66,084	1.0			74,928	1.0	74,928	1.0
Administrative Assistant	167,316	2.0	233,594	4.9			82,846	3.0	82,846	3.0
Administrative Specialist I			438,239	9.5			480,345	10.0	480,345	10.0
Administrative Specialist II			369,904	7.4			430,536	8.0	430,536	8.0
Administrative Specialist III			190,172	3.1			189,252	3.0	189,252	3.0
Assistant Division Clerk	209,998	6.3								
Auxiliary Services	126,075	5.4	94,715	3.7			52,663	2.0	52,663	2.0
Bailiff	34,071	1.2	28,717	1.0			60,306	2.0	60,306	2.0
Business Manager	60,708	1.0	64,464	1.0			65,753	1.0	65,753	1.0
Clerk of Court I	407,403	9.8	427,734	9.8			440,359	9.7	440,359	9.7
Clerk of Court II	675,612	13.9	704,536	13.9			736,032	17.0	736,032	17.0
Clerk of Court III	989,420	18.9	942,375	17.5			1,313,148	23.4	1,313,148	23.4
Clerk of Court IV	290,033	5.0	361,418	5.8			322,236	5.0	322,236	5.0
Clerk of Court VI	170,733	2.4	102,674	1.2			165,360	3.0	165,360	3.0
Clerk of Court VII	403,339	5.1	381,120	4.6			408,012	5.0	408,012	5.0
Clerk of Court VIII	316,005	3.8	357,180	4.0			371,784	4.0	371,784	4.0
Communication/Public Education Coordin.	52,488	0.8	63,708	1.0			66,893	1.0	66,893	1.0
Computer Technician I	136,678	2.9	158,525	3.0			219,960	4.0	219,960	4.0
Computer Technician II	337,968	6.0	359,592	6.0			323,484	5.0	323,484	5.0
Computer Technician III	67,128	1.0	71,280	1.0			75,240	1.0	75,240	1.0
Court Clerk I	201,020	7.6								
Court Clerk II	853,336	25.6								
Court Clerk III	526,592	12.3								
Court Clerk IV	181,616	4.0								
Court Judicial Assistant	27,246,878	775.5	32,360,750	883.8			32,404,275	885.0	33,744,384	921.6



**Judicial Branch  
Trial Courts  
Schedule 3**

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2007		ACTUAL FY 2008		APPROP. FY 2009		ESTIMATE FY 2009		REQUEST FY 2010	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
Court Reporter I	472,803	12.4	481,196	12.0			715,357	17.0	715,357	17.0
Court Reporter I (Real-Time)	256,975	4.1	319,865	5.1			386,417	6.0	386,417	6.0
Court Reporter II	3,240,731	58.2	3,399,986	59.0			6,602,199	111.2	7,314,666	123.2
Court Reporter II (Real-Time)	821,988	13.2	946,797	15.1			1,062,723	16.3	1,062,723	16.3
Data Specialist	19,698	0.5	25,965	0.6			43,621	1.0	43,621	1.0
Director - Office of Dispute Resolution	101,808	1.0	105,576	1.0			80,000	1.0	80,000	1.0
District Administrator I	64,680	0.8								
District Administrator II	403,308	4.8	209,494	2.4			287,268	3.0	287,268	3.0
District Administrator III	490,973	5.9	919,128	9.5			829,044	8.0	829,044	8.0
District Administrator IV	596,778	5.8	534,379	4.9			807,180	7.0	807,180	7.0
District Administrator V	432,336	4.0	461,724	4.0			383,448	3.0	383,448	3.0
Division Clerk	792,418	18.5								
Division Specialist	76,730	2.1								
Education Specialist							137,184	2.0	137,184	2.0
Electronic Recording Operator	35,157	1.2	35,860	1.0			37,653	1.0	37,653	1.0
Facilities Planner/Designer	28,238	0.4	30,017	0.5			31,518	0.5	31,518	0.5
Jury Commissioner I	594,143	11.8	606,026	11.9			671,483	12.5	671,483	12.5
Law Clerk	1,975,783	53.3	2,527,368	62.0			5,624,456	152.0	6,068,492	164.0
Legal Research Attorney	274,783	5.7	535,659	9.1			744,131	12.0	744,131	12.0
Management Analyst II	104,860	1.5	210,699	2.7			327,755	4.0	327,755	4.0
Management Analyst III	23,774	0.3	151,574	1.5			102,036	1.0	102,036	1.0
Managing Court Reporter	433,455	7.2	339,097	5.2			483,624	7.0	483,624	7.0
Managing Court Reporter (Real Time)			154,487	2.2			183,690	2.5	183,690	2.5
Program Assistant	45,672	1.0	72,732	1.3			152,738	2.5	152,738	2.5
Programmer II	57,960	1.0	226,140	4.3			120,504	2.0	120,504	2.0
Programmer III	51,032	0.6	9,402	0.1			75,984	1.0	75,984	1.0
Projects Manager	60,780	1.0	64,536	1.0			67,763	1.0	67,763	1.0
Regional Trainers	447,163	8.0	415,710	7.5			512,148	8.0	512,148	8.0
Scheduler	83,608	2.7	91,310	2.8			85,604	2.5	85,604	2.5
Secretary II	4,861	0.1								
Secretary III	3,725	0.1								
Specialist	1,098,767	23.9	1,728,515	36.9			1,894,282	41.0	1,894,282	41.0
Staff Development Administrator	166,006	1.8	190,164	2.0			197,771	2.0	197,771	2.0
Staff Assistant I	682,816	15.1	108,218	2.2			128,142	2.5	128,142	2.5
Staff Assistant II	356,516	6.8								
Support Services	109,388	2.9	123,492	3.1			350,449	8.5	350,449	8.5
Supervisor I	1,885,522	36.5	2,157,601	39.5			2,345,415	45.5	2,345,415	45.5
Supervisor II	619,556	10.0	700,648	10.6			791,040	12.0	791,040	12.0
Unit Supervisor I	100,591	2.2								
Unit Supervisor II	51,125	0.8								

**Judicial Branch  
Trial Courts  
Schedule 3**

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2007		ACTUAL FY 2008		APPROP. FY 2009		ESTIMATE FY 2009		REQUEST FY 2010	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
Unit Supervisor III	135,188	2.1								
Employee Contracts (previously shown in FTE detail)										
Visiting Judges	30,167	0.5	43,829	0.3			73,140	1.0	73,140	1.0
Rural Bailiffs	215,283	7.8	167,026	4.9			170,000	5.0	170,000	5.0
Grant Match	426,249	8.5	472,098	9.4			520,375	10.0	520,375	10.0
Court Reporters - Sr Judges			48,520	1.0			50,485	1.0	50,485	1.0
<b>Non-Judge Position Subtotal</b>	<b>59,616,940</b>	<b>1,367.8</b>	<b>65,398,124</b>	<b>1,430.1</b>			<b>75,221,406</b>	<b>1,620.2</b>	<b>77,850,067</b>	<b>1,682.0</b>
<b>Continuation Salary Subtotal</b>	<b>84,705,412</b>	<b>1,593.3</b>	<b>92,861,133</b>	<b>1,664.4</b>	<b>92,861,133</b>	<b>1,664.4</b>	<b>107,264,441</b>	<b>1,873.2</b>	<b>111,805,479</b>	<b>1,950.0</b>
PERA on Continuation Subtotal	9,270,567		9,811,848				12,012,051		12,540,091	
Medicare on Continuation Subtotal	1,053,681		1,176,092				1,555,334		1,621,179	
Amortization Equalization Disbursement	594,337		1,057,758				1,716,231		-	
Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement	-		194,340				804,483		-	
<b>Other Personal Services:</b>										
Broomfield County Staff	207,670		211,803				231,744		231,744	
Other/General	658,603		85,000				417,553		417,553	
Overtime Wages	86,575		22,577				50,000		50,000	
Retirement / Termination Payouts	657,099	15.2	820,046	18.1			600,000		600,000	
Consulting Services	415,291		474,234				100,000		100,000	
Unemployment Insurance	64,422		34,067				25,000		25,000	
Federal Grants	1,198,100		1,351,785				1,351,785		1,351,785	
<b>Personal Services Subtotal (all above)</b>	<b>98,911,758</b>	<b>1,608.5</b>	<b>108,100,683</b>	<b>1,682.5</b>			<b>126,128,624</b>	<b>1,873.2</b>	<b>128,742,831</b>	<b>1,950.0</b>
General Fund	91,852,728	1,521.6	96,455,389	1,550.6			109,151,777	1,628.1	106,479,814	1,632.9
Cash Funds	5,860,931	86.9	10,293,509	131.9			15,625,062	245.1	20,911,232	317.1
Federal Fund	1,198,100		1,351,785				1,351,785		1,351,785	
<b>Pots Expenditures/Allocations:</b>										
Salary Survey - GF (non-add)							5,899,077			
Salary Survey - CF (non-add)							545,563			
Anniversary - GF (non-add)							920,309			
Anniversary - CF (non-add)							49,122			
Amortization Equalization Disbursement - GF (non-add)							1,398,225			
Amortization Equalization Disbursement - CF (non-add)							207,861			
Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement - GF (non-add)							602,467			
Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement - CF (non-add)							97,435			

**Judicial Branch  
Trial Courts  
Schedule 3**

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2007		ACTUAL FY 2008		APPROP. FY 2009		ESTIMATE FY 2009		REQUEST FY 2010	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
Health/Life/Dental (GF)	5,908,959		7,066,233				8,826,826			
Health/Life/Dental (CF)			200,000				1,071,695			
Short-Term Disability (GF)	68,346		71,979				122,197			
Short-Term Disability (CF)			11,803				6,825			
<b>Base Personal Services Total</b>	<b>104,889,064</b>	<b>1,608.5</b>	<b>115,238,895</b>	<b>1,682.5</b>			<b>136,156,167</b>	<b>1,873.2</b>	<b>128,742,831</b>	<b>1,950.0</b>
General Fund	97,830,033	1,521.6	103,593,601	1,550.6			118,100,800	1,628.1	106,479,814	1,632.9
Cash Funds	5,860,931	86.9	10,293,509	131.9			16,703,583	245.1	20,911,232	317.1
Cash Funds Exempt							0	0.0	0	0.0
Federal Funds	1,198,100		1,351,785				1,351,785		1,351,785	
<b>Difference: (Request Year FTE are non-add)</b>							<b>(3,878,078)</b>	<b>(81.6)</b>	<b>(4,226,779)</b>	<b>(89.0)</b>
<b>FY 2010 Decision Items:</b>										
#2 - Drug Court Expansion (GF)									259,373	4.8
#2 - Drug Court Expansion (CF)									575,776	8.3
#2 - Drug Court Expansion - Transfer of FTE (CF)									258,131	4.2
<b>Total Decision Items</b>									<b>1,093,280</b>	<b>17.2</b>
General Fund									259,373	12.5
Cash Funds									833,907	4.8
<b>Total Personal Services</b>	<b>104,889,064</b>	<b>1,608.5</b>	<b>115,238,895</b>	<b>1,682.5</b>	<b>110,812,825</b>	<b>1,867.0</b>	<b>132,278,089</b>	<b>1,791.6</b>	<b>125,609,332</b>	<b>1,967.2</b>
General Fund	97,830,033	1,521.6	103,593,601	1,550.6	95,553,641	1,628.1	114,222,721	1,546.5	102,512,408	1,637.6
Cash Funds	5,860,931	86.9	10,293,509	131.9	15,259,184	238.9	16,703,583	245.1	21,745,139	329.6
Federal Funds	1,198,100		1,351,785		-		1,351,785		1,351,785	
<b>OPERATING EXPENDITURES</b>										
2150 Other Cleaning Services	10,700		5,412				10,000		10,000	
2160 Custodial Services	17		-				-		-	
2170 Waste Disposal	2,072		-				-		-	
2210 Other Maintenance & Repair Services	3,834		16,484				20,000		20,000	
2220 Building Maintenance & Repair	19,340		-				-		-	
2230 Equipment Maintenance & Repair	243,592		215,076				235,000		235,000	
2231 ADP Equipment Maintenance & Repair	20,213		6,399				7,500		7,500	
2232 Software Maintenance	14,519		9,508				10,000		10,000	
2250 Misc Rentals	19,768		34,454				37,500		37,500	
2251 Motor Pool Vehicle Rental	525		1,050				5,000		5,000	
2252 State Motor Pool/Fleet Mileage Charge	24,470		24,308				30,000		30,000	
2253 Other Rentals	626,331		597,828				605,000		605,000	

**Judicial Branch  
Trial Courts  
Schedule 3**

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2007		ACTUAL FY 2008		APPROP. FY 2009		ESTIMATE FY 2009		REQUEST FY 2010	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
2255 Office & Room Rentals	6,765		20,819				25,000		25,000	
2510 General Travel - In State	138,218		239,646				260,000		270,000	
2511 Employee Common Carrier - In State	20,072		23,879				25,000		25,000	
2512 Employee Subsistence - In State	59,495		74,845				80,000		80,000	
2513 Employee Mileage - In State	268,544		361,232				425,000		449,444	
2520 General Travel - Witness, In State	2,885		4,834				10,000		10,000	
2521 Witness Common Carrier - In State	302		3,652				5,000		5,000	
2522 Witness Subsistence - In State	910		1,107				1,200		1,200	
2523 Witness Mileage - In State	5,239		7,821				20,000		20,000	
2530 General Travel - Out of State	22,469		23,614				25,000		25,000	
2531 Empl. Common Carrier - Out of State	16,138		16,603				17,000		17,000	
2532 Employee Subsistence - Out of State	5,981		5,956				6,500		6,500	
2533 Employee Mileage - Out of State	1,143		272				500		500	
2541 Witness Common Carrier - Out of State	5,057		5,040				5,000		5,000	
2543 Witness Mileage - Out of State	117		-				-		-	
2610 Advertising / Notices	29,044		34,020				37,000		37,000	
2630 Phone	12,997		6,533				10,000		10,000	
2631 Communication - Outside Sources	630,177		673,600				690,000		690,000	
2680 Printing	45,670		45,788				45,500		45,500	
2681 Photocopy Reimbursement	187		841				1,000		1,000	
2710 Medical Services	333		190				500		500	
2810 Freight	8,741		4,677				5,500		5,500	
2820 Process Service	213,551		274,478				280,000		280,000	
2830 Storage & Moving	10,124		8,845				10,000		10,000	
2831 Storage Services	77,708		77,941				80,000		80,000	
3110 Other Supplies	120,922		103,687				105,000		105,000	
3113 Judicial Robes & Cleaning	23,935		18,888				20,000		20,000	
3114 Custodial Supplies	1,156		2,710				2,500		2,500	
3115 Data Processing Supplies	38,714		38,519				50,000		50,000	
3116 Software	65,219		69,463				79,000		79,000	
3117 Educational Supplies	14,503		58,640				25,000		25,000	
3118 Food	173,976		247,295				175,000		175,000	
3119 Medical Supplies	1,356		1,846				2,000		2,000	
3120 Books / Subscriptions	265,766		272,195				275,028		280,028	
3121 Other Office Supplies	1,008,067		918,449				950,000		998,000	
3122 Photographic Supplies	589		1,093				1,700		1,700	
3123 Postage	334,449		333,311				335,000		346,864	
3124 Copier Charges & Supplies	533,769		511,394				550,000		550,000	
3126 Repair & Maintenance Supplies	3,386		16,015				15,000		15,000	
3128 Noncapitalized Non-IT Equipment	424,193		418,499				425,000		425,000	

**Judicial Branch  
Trial Courts  
Schedule 3**

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2007		ACTUAL FY 2008		APPROP. FY 2009		ESTIMATE FY 2009		REQUEST FY 2010	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
3132 Noncapitalized Office Furniture and Fixtures	906,767		341,694				600,000		635,000	
3140 Noncapitalized IT Equipment (PC's)	488,284		69,069				100,000		115,000	
3141 Noncapitalized IT Equipment (Servers)	7,882		5,737				5,500		5,500	
3142 Noncapitalized IT Equipment (Network)	9,849		9,224				10,000		10,000	
3143 Noncapitalized IT Equipment (Other IT Comp)	317,138		188,296				220,000		220,000	
3146 Noncapitalized Software	6,562		-				-		-	
4100 Other Operating Expenditures	20,684		21,836				25,000		25,000	
4140 Dues / Memberships	7,493		2,871				3,000		3,000	
4151 Interest - Late Payments	978		981				1,000		1,000	
4170 Fees	15,274		27,127				15,000		15,000	
4190 Client Care Expense	520		-				-		-	
4220 Registration Fees	41,686		71,924				50,000		50,000	
4240 Employee Moving Expense	108		-				-		-	
4260 Non-Employee Reimbursements	3,772		14,261				10,000		10,000	
6214 Other IT Purchases	7,729		7,290				7,500		7,500	
6215 IT Network	53,282		-				-		-	
6280 Capitalized Other Equipment	79,972		47,181				60,000		60,000	
<b>Operating Expenditures Subtotal</b>	<b>7,545,228</b>		<b>6,646,246</b>				<b>7,141,928</b>		<b>7,291,236</b>	
<b>FY 2010 Decision Items:</b>										
#2 - Drug Court Expansion (GF)									26,255	
#2 - Drug Court Expansion (CF)									24,338	
<b>Total Operating Expenditures</b>	<b>7,545,228</b>		<b>6,646,246</b>		<b>7,132,033</b>		<b>7,141,928</b>		<b>7,341,829</b>	
General Fund	223,951		150,877		483,264		483,264		544,377	
Cash Funds	7,321,277		6,495,369		6,648,769		6,658,664		6,797,452	
<b>TOTAL TRIAL COURT PROGRAM LINE</b>	<b>112,434,292</b>	<b>1608.5</b>	<b>121,885,141</b>	<b>1682.5</b>	<b>117,944,858</b>	<b>1867.0</b>	<b>139,420,017</b>	<b>1791.6</b>	<b>132,951,161</b>	<b>1967.2</b>
General Fund	98,053,984	1521.6	103,744,478	1550.6	96,036,905	1628.1	114,705,985	1546.5	103,056,785	1637.6
Cash Funds	13,182,208	86.9	16,788,878	131.9	21,907,953	238.9	23,362,247	245.1	28,542,591	329.6
Federal Funds	1,198,100		1,351,785		-		1,351,785		1,351,785	

**Judicial Branch  
Trial Courts  
Schedule 3**

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2007		ACTUAL FY 2008		APPROP. FY 2009		ESTIMATE FY 2009		REQUEST FY 2010	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
<b>TRIAL COURT PROGRAM RECONCILIATION</b>										
Previous Year Long Bill Appropriation	94,706,588	1,597.0	102,341,776	1,686.0			108,281,306	1,760.0	118,320,631	1,873.2
Unappropriated FTE										
Unfunded FTE/Vacancy Savings		(77.5)		(77.5)				(81.6)		(89.0)
Funded Decision Items	3,270,434	75.0								
FY 2007 Decision Item Annualization - 12th month			289,714							
FY 2008 Decision Items:										
#102 - Trial Court Staff			883,632	28.0			79,057			
#103- Magistrates and Staff			51,090	1.0			4,489			
FY 2009 Decision Items:										
#1 - Trial Court Staff							1,003,413	28.0		
#6 - Judicial Education							156,997	2.0		
#8 - Probate Audit Response							119,749	2.0		
Budget Amendment #3 - Postage Transfer from Mandated							215,000			
Prior Year Salary Survey	3,681,315		2,175,866				3,956,425		6,444,640	
Anniversary Annualized							609,680		775,545	
JBC Base Reduction	(183,754)		(489,473)				(867,164)		(246,822)	
July 1st Long Bill Appropriation	101,474,583	1,594.5	105,252,605	1,637.5			113,558,952	1,710.4	125,293,994	1,873.2
Special Legislation:										
Special Bill HB04-1021 (Alcohol Consumption)										
Special Bill HB04-1256 (Water Supply Agreements)										
SB06-61 - Hearing Interpretation for Hearing Impaired	(27,817)									
HB06-1028 - Increasing the number of Judges	931,878	16.0								
HB07-1054 - Increasing the number of Judges (year 1) - CF			3,028,701	45.0			(235,865)			
HB07-1054 - Increasing the number of Judges (year 2) - CF							4,621,771	75.0		
HB07-1054 - Increasing the number of Judges (year 3) - CF									4,872,653	72.0
HB08-1082 - Sealing of Criminal Justice Records- CF							375,773	6.2	(14,988)	
HB08-1407 - Strengthening Penalties for Insurance Carriers - GF									277,536	4.8
Supplemental Funding:										
FY 2007 Supplemental Payroll FTE Transfer	(92,032)	(2.0)								
FY 2007 Supplemental Mileage Reimbursement (	55,164									
Request Year Decision Items									1,143,873	
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION/REQUEST</b>	<b>102,341,776</b>	<b>1,608.5</b>	<b>108,281,306</b>	<b>1,682.5</b>			<b>118,320,631</b>	<b>1,791.6</b>	<b>131,573,068</b>	<b>1,950.0</b>

**Judicial Branch  
Trial Courts  
Schedule 3**

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2007		ACTUAL FY 2008		APPROP. FY 2009		ESTIMATE FY 2009		REQUEST FY 2010	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
RollForward (CF)	150,005									
POTS Appropriation Allocation:	9,290,971		13,454,606				19,747,601			
Other Funding Adjustments:										
FY2010 Mail/Postage Common Policy Increase									11,864	
FY2010 Fleet Fuel Common Policy Increase									14,444	
Custodial Appropriation (Grants)	817,950		916,432				1,351,785		1,351,785	
Restriction (CF)	(75,728)									
Over/Under Expenditures:										
Year-End Transfer - DA Mandated	(42,381)		(170,469)							
Year-End Transfer - Mandated/Interpreters			(470,401)							
Year-End Transfer - Other			(89,586)							
Reversion (FF)	(48,301)		(36,747)							
Reversion (GF)										
<b>Total Trial Court Program Reconciliation</b>	<b>112,434,292</b>	<b>1,608.5</b>	<b>121,885,141</b>	<b>1,682.5</b>	<b>n/a</b>		<b>139,420,017</b>	<b>1,791.6</b>	<b>132,951,161</b>	<b>1,950.0</b>
<b>CAPITAL OUTLAY</b>										
Capital Outlay	1,029,387		866,829				723,129		1,260,789	
FY 2010 Decision Items:										
#2 - Drug Court Expansion (GF)									83,919	
#2 - Drug Court Expansion (CF)									59,631	
<b>Total Capital Outlay (GF)</b>	<b>1,029,387</b>		<b>866,829</b>		<b>653,121</b>		<b>723,129</b>		<b>1,404,339</b>	
General Fund	-		141,023		-		-		146,643	
Cash Funds	1,029,387		725,806		653,121		723,129		1,257,696	

**Judicial Branch  
Trial Courts  
Schedule 3**

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2007		ACTUAL FY 2008		APPROP. FY 2009		ESTIMATE FY 2009		REQUEST FY 2010	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
<b>CAPITAL OUTLAY RECONCILIATION</b>										
Prior Year Appropriation	481,230		1,029,387				868,700		723,129	
Prior Year Annualization	(481,230)		(724,643)				(141,023)		(111,700)	
Funded Decision Items	724,643		141,023				0			
FY 2009 Decision Items:										
#1 - Trial Court Staff							96,740			
#6 - Judicial Education							8,050			
#8 - Probate Audit Response							6,910			
July 1st Long Bill Appropriation	724,643		445,767				839,377		611,429	
Requested Decision Items									143,550	
Special Legislation:										
HB06-1028 - Increasing the number of Judges	304,744		(304,744)							
HB07-1054 - Increasing the number of Judges (year 1) - CF			727,677				(727,677)			
HB07-1054 - Increasing the number of Judges (year 2) - CF							541,421		(541,421)	
HB07-1054 - Increasing the number of Judges (year 3) - CF									1,198,065	
HB08-1082 - Sealing of Criminal Justice Records- CF							70,008		(70,008)	
HB08-1407 - Strengthening Penalties for Insurance Carriers - GF									62,724	
Over/Under Expenditure:										
Restriction			(1,871)							
<b>Total Capital Outlay Reconciliation</b>	<b>1,029,387</b>		<b>866,829</b>		<b>n/a</b>		<b>723,129</b>		<b>1,404,339</b>	

<b>COURT COSTS, JURY COSTS, and COURT-APPOINTED COUNSEL</b>										
Court Appointed Counsel	9,053,237		10,295,842				10,915,639		10,915,639	
Jury Costs	1,288,489		1,820,924				1,930,533		1,930,533	
Court Costs	1,763,032		1,309,337				1,388,180		1,388,180	
<b>Total Court Costs, Jury Costs, and Court-</b>	<b>12,104,758</b>		<b>13,426,103</b>		<b>14,234,352</b>		<b>14,234,352</b>		<b>14,234,352</b>	
General Fund	11,940,646		13,249,563		13,749,352		13,749,352		13,749,352	
Cash Funds	164,112		176,540		485,000		485,000		485,000	



**Judicial Branch  
Trial Courts  
Schedule 3**

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2007		ACTUAL FY 2008		APPROP. FY 2009		ESTIMATE FY 2009		REQUEST FY 2010	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
<b>COURT COSTS, JURY COSTS, and COURT-APPOINTED COUNSEL RECONCILIATION</b>										
Prior Year Long Bill Appropriation	13,267,992	25.0	13,097,417		n/a		13,600,287			
Funded Decision Items	(903,442)	(25.0)								
FY 2008 - CAC Rate Increase			520,000							
FY 2009 Decision Items:										
#4 CAC Rate Increase							849,065			
BA#3 - Postage Transfer from Mandated							(215,000)			
July 1st Long Bill Appropriation	12,364,550		13,617,417				14,234,352			
Special Legislation:										
SB06-061 - Interpretation for Hearing Impaired	(4,201)		(17,130)							
Supplemental Funding:										
Mileage Reimbursement (SB06-173)	36,545									
Mandated cost adjustment	700,523									
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION/REQUEST</b>	<b>13,097,417</b>		<b>13,600,287</b>							
Other Funding Adjustments:										
Restriction	(320,889)		(299,585)							
Over/Under Expenditure:										
Year-End Transfer	(32,445)		125,401							
Reversion	(639,325)									
<b>Total Mandated Costs Reconciliation</b>	<b>12,104,758</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>13,426,103</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>n/a</b>		<b>14,234,352</b>		<b>n/a</b>	

<b>LANGUAGE INTERPRETERS</b>										
<b>LANGUAGE INTERPRETER PERSONAL SERVICES</b>										
Position Detail:										
Court Interpreter I							416,345	9.0	416,345	9.0
Court Interpreter II							391,223	7.0	391,223	7.0
Managing Court Interpreter							505,214	8.0	505,214	8.0
Management Analyst II							79,728	1.0	79,728	1.0
<b>Continuation Salary Subtotal</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>				<b>1,392,510</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>1,392,510</b>	<b>25.0</b>
PERA on Continuation Subtotal							141,340		141,340	
Medicare on Continuation Subtotal							20,191		20,191	
Amortization Equalization Disbursement							22,280		-	
Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement							10,444		-	

**Judicial Branch  
Trial Courts  
Schedule 3**

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2007		ACTUAL FY 2008		APPROP. FY 2009		ESTIMATE FY 2009		REQUEST FY 2010	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
<b>Other Personal Services:</b>										
Contract Interpreter Services							1,600,000		1,600,000	
Retirement/Termination Payouts										
<b>Personal Services Subtotal (all above)</b>	0		0				3,186,765	25.0	3,154,041	25.0
<b>Pots Expenditures/Allocations:</b>										
Salary Survey (non-add)							56,660			
Anniversary (non-add)							16,625			
Amortization Equalization Disbursement (non-add)							-			
Supplemental Amort. Equal. Disburs (non-add)							9,860			
Health/Life Dental							135,539			
Short-Term Disability							1,614			
<b>Total Base Personal Services</b>							3,323,917	25.0	3,154,041	25.0
<b>Difference: (Request Year FTE are non-add)</b>							(316,192)	(5.7)	(302,479)	(5.4)
<b>Total Personal Services</b>							<b>3,007,725</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>2,851,562</b>	<b>25.0</b>
General Fund							3,007,725	19.3	2,851,562	25.0
<b>LANGUAGE INTERPRETER OPERATING EXPENSES</b>										
<b>Total Operating Expenditures</b>							<b>105,000</b>		<b>105,000</b>	
General Fund							55,000		55,000	
Cash Funds							50,000		50,000	
<b>Total Interpreters</b>	<b>3,181,249</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>3,520,983</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>2,892,427</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>3,112,725</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>2,956,562</b>	<b>25.0</b>
General Fund	3,138,162	25.0	3,511,231	25.0	2,842,427	25.0	3,062,725	19.3	2,906,562	25.0
Cash Funds	43,087		9,752		50,000		50,000		50,000	

**Judicial Branch  
Trial Courts  
Schedule 3**

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2007		ACTUAL FY 2008		APPROP. FY 2009		ESTIMATE FY 2009		REQUEST FY 2010	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
<b>INTERPRETERS RECONCILIATION</b>										
Prior Year Long Bill Appropriation	0		2,883,666	25.0			2,892,427	25.0	2,892,427	25.0
Unfunded FTE							(5.7)		(5.4)	
FY 2007 Funded Decision Items:										
#113 - Language Interpreter Program	2,705,561	25.0								
Annualized Salary Survey									56,660	
Annualized Anniversary									13,300	
0.2% JBC Reduction									(5,825)	
July 1st Long Bill Appropriation	2,705,561	25.0	2,883,666	25.0			2,892,427	19.3	2,956,562	25.0
Supplemental Funding:										
FY 2007 Mileage Reimbursement (SB06-173)	8,105									
FY 2007 Language Interpreter Cost Increase	170,000									
FY 2008 Supplemental - Mileage Reimbursement			8,761							
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION/REQUEST</b>	<b>2,883,666</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>2,892,427</b>	<b>25.0</b>			<b>2,892,427</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>2,956,562</b>	<b>25.0</b>
Other Funding Adjustments:										
Pot Allocations	103,739		285,517				220,298			
Restriction	(6,913)		(1,961)							
Over/Under Expenditures										
Year-End Transfer	200,768		345,000							
Reversion	(11)									
<b>Total Interpreters Reconciliation</b>	<b>3,181,249</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>3,520,983</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>n/a</b>		<b>3,112,725</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>2,956,562</b>	<b>25.0</b>

**Judicial Branch  
Trial Courts  
Schedule 3**

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2007		ACTUAL FY 2008		APPROP. FY 2009		ESTIMATE FY 2009		REQUEST FY 2010	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
<b>DISTRICT ATTORNEY MANDATED COSTS</b>										
<b>Total DA Mandated</b>	<b>2,027,885</b>		<b>2,223,648</b>		<b>1,926,052</b>		<b>1,926,052</b>		<b>2,127,043</b>	
General Fund	1,928,795		2,092,974		1,801,052		1,801,052		2,002,043	
Cash Fund	99,090		130,674		125,000		125,000		125,000	
<b>DA MANDATED RECONCILIATION</b>										
Prior Year Long Bill Appropriation	1,966,899		1,962,733				1,915,667			
DA Requested Adjustment			(47,066)				10,385			
JBC Staff Adjustment	(4,166)									
July 1st Long Bill Appropriation	1,962,733		1,915,667							
Over/Under Expenditure:										
Year-End Transfer	91,066		307,983							
Reversion	(25,914)		(2)							
<b>Total DA Mandated Reconciliation</b>	<b>2,027,886</b>		<b>2,223,648</b>		<b>n/a</b>		<b>1,926,052</b>		<b>n/a</b>	
<b>SEX OFFENDER SURCHARGE</b>										
<b>Total Sex Offender Surcharge (GF)</b>	<b>21,021</b>		<b>24,988</b>		<b>23,559</b>		<b>23,559</b>		<b>21,635</b>	
<b>SEX OFF. SURCHARGE RECONCILIATION</b>										
Long Bill Appropriation	15,535		21,021				24,988			
Sex Offender Surcharge Adj (18-21-103 (2)(a)) - 5%	5,486		3,967				(1,429)			
Reversion										
<b>Total Sex Off. Surcharge Reconciliation</b>	<b>21,021</b>		<b>24,988</b>		<b>n/a</b>		<b>23,559</b>		<b>n/a</b>	
<b>VICTIM COMPENSATION *</b>										
<b>Total Victim Compensation</b>	<b>9,316,013</b>		<b>10,314,242</b>		<b>12,120,121</b>		<b>12,120,121</b>		<b>12,120,121</b>	
Cash Funds	9,316,013		10,314,242		12,120,121		12,120,121		12,120,121	
<b>VICTIM COMPENSATION RECONCILIATION</b>										
Long Bill Appropriation	9,654,000		9,654,000				12,555,319			
Adjustment (Continuously Approp.- Info only)							(435,198)			
Special Bill - SB07-055 - Surcharge for Crime Victims			2,901,319							
Reversion	(337,987)		(2,241,077)							
<b>Total Victim Comp. Reconciliation</b>	<b>9,316,013</b>		<b>10,314,242</b>		<b>n/a</b>		<b>12,120,121</b>		<b>n/a</b>	

**Judicial Branch  
Trial Courts  
Schedule 3**

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2007		ACTUAL FY 2008		APPROP. FY 2009		ESTIMATE FY 2009		REQUEST FY 2010	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
<b>VICTIM ASSISTANCE *</b>										
<b>Total Victim Assistance</b>	<b>13,032,626</b>		<b>14,314,518</b>		<b>15,095,039</b>		<b>15,095,039</b>		<b>15,095,039</b>	
Cash Funds	13,032,626		14,314,518		15,095,039		15,095,039		15,095,039	
<b>VICTIM ASSISTANCE RECONCILIATION</b>										
Long Bill Appropriation	12,003,000		12,003,000				13,287,752			
Special Bill - SB07-055 - Surcharge for Crime Victims			1,284,752							
Adjustment (Continuously Approp.- Info only)	1,600,000		1,100,000				1,807,287			
Reversion	(570,374)		(73,234)							
<b>Total Victim Assistance Reconciliation</b>	<b>13,032,626</b>		<b>14,314,518</b>		<b>n/a</b>		<b>15,095,039</b>		<b>n/a</b>	
<b>FEDERAL FUNDS AND OTHER GRANTS</b>										
Federal Funds and Other Grants (CF)	797,282		419,650		989,579		989,579		989,579	
Federal Funds and Other Grants (RF)	37,379	6.0	85,095	6.0	256,890	6.0	256,890	6.0	256,890	6.0
Federal Funds and Other Grants (FF)	457,350	2.5	580,656	2.5	1,050,158	2.5	1,050,158	2.5	1,050,158	2.5
<b>Total Federal Funds and Other Grants</b>	<b>1,292,011</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>1,085,401</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>2,296,627</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>2,296,627</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>2,296,627</b>	<b>8.5</b>
<b>FF AND GRANTS RECONCILIATION</b>										
Long Bill Appropriation	1,041,627	8.5	2,146,627	8.5	n/a		2,296,627	8.5		
FY2007 Supplemental/FY2008 Budget Amendment	1,005,000		150,000							
ODR Grants (FF)	100,000									
Custodial Appropriation (CF)	85,780		79,990							
Custodial Appropriation (CFE/RF)	399,214									
Custodial Appropriation (FF)	734,261		770,627							
Restriction (CF)	(829,572)		(649,773)							
Reversion (CF)	(117,872)		(287,655)							
Reversion (CFE/RF)	(362,078)		(271,254)							
Reversion (FF)	(764,580)		(857,427)							
Transfer	231		4,266							
<b>Total FF and Other Grants Reconciliation</b>	<b>1,292,011</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>1,085,401</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,296,627</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>TOTAL TRIAL COURTS</b>										
	<b>154,439,242</b>	<b>1642.0</b>	<b>167,661,853</b>	<b>1716.0</b>	<b>167,186,156</b>	<b>1900.5</b>	<b>188,951,621</b>	<b>1819.4</b>	<b>183,206,879</b>	<b>2000.7</b>
General Fund	115,082,609	1,546.6	122,764,257	1,575.6	114,453,295	1,653.1	133,342,673	1,565.8	121,883,020	1,662.6
Cash Funds	37,663,804	86.9	42,880,060	131.9	51,425,813	238.9	52,950,115	245.1	58,665,026	329.6
Reappropriated Funds	37,379	6.0	85,095	6.0	256,890	6.0	256,890	6.0	256,890	6.0
Federal Funds	1,655,450	2.5	1,932,441	2.5	1,050,158	2.5	2,401,943	2.5	2,401,943	2.5
* Victim Comp and Victim Assist. moneys are included for informational purposes as they are continuously appropriated by a permanent statute or constitutional provision.										

**Judicial Branch  
Trial Courts  
Schedule 4 - Source of Funding**

<b>REVENUE SOURCE</b>	<b>Fund Number</b>	<b>Actual FY06-07</b>	<b>Actual FY07-08</b>	<b>Approp. FY08-09</b>	<b>Request FY09-10</b>
<b>Schedule 3 Total</b>		<b>154,439,242</b>	<b>167,661,853</b>	<b>167,186,156</b>	<b>183,206,879</b>
<b>General Fund</b>	100	115,082,609	122,764,257	114,453,295	121,883,020
<b>Cash Funds</b>		<u>37,663,804</u>	<u>42,880,060</u>	<u>51,425,813</u>	<u>58,665,026</u>
Various Fees/Cost Recoveries	100	2,847,359	2,916,966	3,260,000	3,260,000
Judicial Stabilization Fund	16D	11,670,524	14,904,684	19,951,074	27,190,287
Water Adjudication Cash Fund	100	0	10,000	10,000	10,000
Crime Victim Compensation Fund	713	9,316,013	10,314,242	12,120,121	12,120,121
Victim & Witness Asst. Fund	714	13,032,626	14,314,518	15,095,039	15,095,039
Federal Funds and Other Grants	100	797,282	419,650	989,579	989,579
<b>Reappropriated Funds</b>		<u>37,379</u>	<u>85,095</u>	<u>256,890</u>	<u>256,890</u>
Federal Funds and Other Grants	100	37,379	85,095	256,890	256,890
<b>Federal Funds</b>		<b>1,655,450</b>	<b>1,932,441</b>	<b>1,050,158</b>	<b>2,401,943</b>

**Judicial Branch  
 Probation  
 Schedule 5 - Line Item to Statute**

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 funded 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	Statutory Cite
Personal Services	This line funds probation FTE, which includes probation officers, probation supervisors and administrative staff.	All Probation Programs	18-1.3-202 C.R.S.
Operating Expenses	This line funds operating costs necessary to support the probation function of the Branch.	All Probation Programs	18-1.3-202 C.R.S.
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 Probation Programs	13-3-101 C.R.S.
Offender Treatment and Services	This line funds the following treatment and services for Adult and Juvenile offenders throughout the state: EMH, drug testing, polygraph, UA's, pre-sentence sex offender evaluations, substance abuse treatment, education and vocational training and mental health services.	All Probation Programs	16-11-214 (1) (a), C.R.S.
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	24-4.2-105 (2.5) (a) (II), C.R.S.
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	19-2-310, C.R.S.
SB03-318	This line provides funding to the drug offender treatment fund, to be distributed to local treatment boards, comprised of the district attorney or designee, chief public defender or designee and a probation officer for the treatment of substance abuse for drug and alcohol dependent offenders.	Senate Bill 03-318	18-18-404, C.R.S./18-18-405 C.R.S.
Federal Funds and Other Grants	This line supports various probation grant programs.	All Probation Programs	18-1.3-202, C.R.S.

**Notes:**

Sex Offender Intensive Supervision Program, Offender Services Program, Electronic Home Monitoring, Drug Offender Assessment Program, Substance Abuse Treatment and Sex Offender Assessment were all consolidated into the Offender Treatment and Services line beginning in FY2007. The ADDS program line was consolidated into Probation personal services and operating beginning in FY2008.

Genetic Testing was moved into the Operating line beginning in FY2007.

**Colorado Judicial Branch  
Probation Division  
Assumptions and Calculations**

	<i>FTE</i>	<b>Total</b>	<b>GF</b>	<b>CF</b>	<b>CFE</b>	<b>FF</b>
<b>PERSONAL SERVICES</b>						
FY09 Personal Services Appropriation		68,868,726	59,565,464	9,303,262		
<i>FTE</i>	<i>1,129.8</i>		<i>975.9</i>	<i>153.9</i>		
Prior Year Salary Survey		2,860,512	2,442,916	417,596		
Prior Year Anniversary (Annualized)		658,859	562,674	96,185		
JBC Base Adjustment		(144,776)	(125,142)	(19,634)		
12th month of decision item funding		227,444	227,444			
Total Personal Services Base	<i>1,129.8</i>	72,470,765	62,673,356	9,797,409	-	-
<u>Decision Items/Budget Amendments</u>						
#2 - Drug Court Funding	<i>(4.2)</i>	(258,131)		(258,131)		
#3 - Probation Officers and Staff	<i>14.0</i>	726,046	726,046			
#4a - Drug Offender Surcharge Spending Authority Increase		225,000		225,000		
Total Decision Items	<i>9.8</i>	692,915	726,046	(33,131)	-	-
<b>TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES</b>	<b>1,139.6</b>	<b>73,163,680</b>	<b>63,399,402</b>	<b>9,764,278</b>	-	-
<b>OPERATING</b>						
	-	2,738,962	2,331,863	407,099		
FY2010 Fleet Fuel Common Policy Increase		14,444	14,444			
Operating & Travel Base		2,753,406	2,346,307	407,099	-	-
<u>Decision Items/Budget Amendments</u>						
#3 - Probation Officers and Staff		41,300	41,300			
#4c - Offender Services Spending Authority Increase		300,000		300,000		
#4d - Offender Identification Spending Authority Increase		42,005	(69,745)	111,750		
Total Decision Items		383,305	(28,445)	411,750	-	-
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>		<b>3,136,711</b>	<b>2,317,862</b>	<b>818,849</b>	-	-
<b>CAPITAL OUTLAY</b>						
	-	168,604	168,604			
Annualization		(168,604)	(168,604)	-		
FY10 Base		-	-	-	-	-
<u>Decision Items/Budget Amendments</u>						
#3 - Probation Officers and Staff		101,192	101,192			
Total Decision Items	-	101,192	101,192	-	-	-



**Colorado Judicial Branch  
Probation Division  
Assumptions and Calculations**

<b>TOTAL CAPITAL OUTLAY</b>		<b>101,192</b>	<b>101,192</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>OFFENDER SERVICES &amp; TREATMENT</b>						
	-	8,607,023	487,193	7,807,097	312,733	
FY10 Base	-	8,607,023	487,193	7,807,097	312,733	-
Decision Items/Budget Amendments						
#4a - Drug Offender Surcharge Spending Authority Increase		75,000		75,000		
#4c - Offender Services Spending Authority Increase		3,025,000		3,025,000		
Total Decision Items		3,100,000	-	3,100,000	-	-
<b>TOTAL OFFENDER SERVICES &amp; TREATMENT</b>		<b>11,707,023</b>	<b>487,193</b>	<b>10,907,097</b>	<b>312,733</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>VICTIMS GRANTS</b>						
	-	400,000			400,000	
<i>FTE</i>		17.3			17.3	
FY10 Base		17.3	400,000	-	-	400,000
<b>TOTAL VICTIMS GRANTS</b>		<b>17.3</b>	<b>400,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>400,000</b>
<b>SB91-94</b>						
	-	1,906,837			1,906,837	
<i>FTE</i>		25.0			25.0	
FY10 Base		25.0	1,906,837	-	-	1,906,837
<b>TOTAL SB91-94</b>		<b>25.0</b>	<b>1,906,837</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,906,837</b>
<b>SB03-318 - TREATMENT FUNDING</b>						
	-	2,200,000	2,200,000		-	
FY10 Base	-	2,200,000	2,200,000	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL SB03-318 - TREATMENT FUNDING</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>2,200,000</b>	<b>2,200,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>FEDERAL FUNDS &amp; OTHER GRANTS</b>						
	-	4,663,739		2,605,422	822,563	1,235,754
<i>FTE</i>		32.3	-	2.0	17.8	12.5
FY10 Base		32.3	4,663,739	-	2,605,422	822,563
<b>TOTAL FEDERAL FUNDS &amp; OTHER GRANTS</b>		<b>32.3</b>	<b>4,663,739</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,605,422</b>	<b>822,563</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>1,214.2</b>	<b>97,279,182</b>	<b>68,505,649</b>	<b>24,095,646</b>	<b>3,442,133</b>
						<b>1,235,754</b>

**Judicial Branch  
Probation  
Schedule 3**

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2007		ACTUAL FY 2008		APPROP. FY 2009		ESTIMATE FY 2009		REQUEST FY 2010	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
<b>PROBATION PERSONAL SERVICES</b>										
<b>Position Detail:</b>										
Administrative Specialist I	-	-	368,748	8.1			471,699	10.0	471,699	10.0
Administrative Specialist II	-	-	629,606	11.6			672,359	12.0	672,359	12.0
Administrative Specialist III	-	-	283,602	5.0			292,860	5.0	292,860	5.0
Administrative Supervisor I	123,268	2.7	183,056	3.6			305,094	6.0	305,094	6.0
Administrative Supervisor II	96,245	2.0	87,015	1.9			184,924	2.0	184,924	2.0
Chief Probation Officer I	148,020	2.0	120,732	1.6			157,152	2.0	157,152	2.0
Chief Probation Officer II	503,854	6.0	548,020	6.0			587,316	6.0	587,316	6.0
Chief Probation Officer III	371,616	4.0	463,881	4.8			403,540	4.0	403,540	4.0
Chief Probation Officer IV	920,784	9.1	516,492	4.8			700,692	6.0	700,692	6.0
Chief Probation Officer V	113,232	1.0	544,184	4.7			497,904	4.0	497,904	4.0
Community Resource Coordinator	77,966	1.8	-	-			-	-	-	-
Computer Technician I	84,281	1.8	91,283	1.9			100,808	2.0	100,808	2.0
Computer Technician II	179,808	3.0	190,092	3.0			148,064	2.0	148,064	2.0
Deputy Chief Probation Officer	257,268	3.0	274,196	3.0			295,824	3.0	295,824	3.0
Drug Court Case Managers	52,025	1.4	32,381	0.7			-	-	-	-
Drug Court Division Clerk	97,736	2.8	92,381	3.0			94,853	2.9	94,853	2.9
Drug Court Coordinator	107,135	1.9	9,375	0.2			-	-	-	-
Drug Court Magistrate	99,075	2.7	91,627	0.9			143,052	1.3	143,052	1.3
Education Specialist	199,478	3.0	259,349	3.8			265,200	4.0	265,200	4.0
Facilities Planner/Designer	28,238	0.4	40,056	0.5			42,059	0.5	42,059	0.5
Human Resources Specialist	40,042	0.7	-	-			-	-	-	-
Interstate Compact Coordinator	55,116	1.0	58,524	1.0			61,450	1.0	61,450	1.0
Management Analyst	666,370	8.8	773,861	9.9			884,633	10.8	884,633	10.8
PBX Operator	34,215	1.0	-	-			-	-	-	-
Probation Officer	32,226,531	592.1	40,115,150	725.6			45,902,900	796.0	45,902,900	796.0
Probation Supervisor	4,509,471	58.9	6,776,868	84.4			8,354,233	101.0	8,354,233	101.0
Support Services	3,127,506	93.7	4,452,129	128.9			5,131,611	142.9	5,131,611	142.9
Staff Assistant I	465,530	9.9	-	-			31,962	1.0	31,962	1.0
Staff Assistant II	524,019	9.9	-	-			-	-	-	-
Staff Development Administrator	85,764	1.0	91,248	1.0			95,810	1.0	95,810	1.0
Programmer II	-	-	118,083	1.7			236,628	3.0	236,628	3.0
Employee Contracts (previously shown under FTE)										
Contract - Court Interpreter - Spanish	9,923	0.3	24,728	0.6			27,658	0.4	27,658	0.4
<b>Continuation Salary Subtotal</b>	<b>45,204,516</b>	<b>825.7</b>	<b>57,236,667</b>	<b>1,022.1</b>			<b>66,090,288</b>	<b>1,129.8</b>	<b>66,090,288</b>	<b>1,129.8</b>

**Judicial Branch  
Probation  
Schedule 3**

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2007		ACTUAL FY 2008		APPROP. FY 2009		ESTIMATE FY 2009		REQUEST FY 2010	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
PERA on Continuation Subtotal	4,429,414		5,535,987				6,708,164		6,708,164	
Medicare on Continuation Subtotal	558,456		735,173				958,309		958,309	
Amortization Equalization Disbursement	310,996		653,996				1,057,445		-	
Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement	-		122,059				495,677		-	
<b>Other Personal Services:</b>										
Contractual Services	359,311		532,630				125,000		125,000	
Transfer to ADAD (Dept. of Human Services)			440,993				440,993		440,993	
Overtime Wages	41,213		6,897				5,000		5,000	
Retirement / Termination Payouts	437,026	10.0	447,148	9.2			330,000		330,000	0.0
Unemployment Compensation	2,839		38,489				20,000		20,000	
<b>Personal Services Subtotal (all above)</b>	<b>51,343,771</b>	<b>835.7</b>	<b>65,750,040</b>	<b>1,031.3</b>			<b>76,230,876</b>	<b>1,129.8</b>	<b>74,677,754</b>	<b>1,129.8</b>
General Fund	47,515,763	768.0	56,553,631	877.4			66,927,614	975.9	64,880,345	975.9
Cash Funds	3,828,008	67.7	9,196,410	153.9			9,303,262	153.9	9,797,409	153.9
<b>POTS Expenditures/Allocations:</b>										
Salary Survey - GF (non-add)							2,442,916			
Salary Survey - CF (non-add)							417,596			
Anniversary/PBP - GF (non-add)							703,343			
Anniversary/PBP - CF (non-add)							120,231			
Amortization Equalization Disbursement GF (non-add)							893,544			
Amortization Equalization Disbursement CF (non-add)							149,360			
Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement GF (non-add)							418,849			
Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement CF (non-add)							70,013			
Health/Life/Dental (GF)	3,004,451		4,061,652				5,290,891			
Health/Life/Dental (CF)			150,000				690,389			
Short-Term Disability (GF)	50,866		65,416				68,510			
Short-Term Disability (CF)			7,500				11,437			
<b>Base Personal Services Total</b>	<b>54,399,088</b>	<b>835.7</b>	<b>70,034,608</b>	<b>1,031.3</b>			<b>82,292,103</b>	<b>1,129.8</b>	<b>74,677,754</b>	<b>1,129.8</b>
General Fund	50,571,080	768.0	60,680,698	877.4			72,287,015	975.9	64,880,345	975.9
Cash Funds	3,828,008	67.7	9,353,910	153.9			10,005,088	153.9	9,797,409	153.9

**Judicial Branch  
Probation  
Schedule 3**

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2007		ACTUAL FY 2008		APPROP. FY 2009		ESTIMATE FY 2009		REQUEST FY 2010	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
<b>Difference: (Request Year FTE are non-add)</b>							(2,146,298)	(31.7)	(2,206,989)	(34.1)
<b>FY 2010 Decision Items:</b>										
#2 - Drug Court Funding - Transfer of FTE (CF)									(258,131)	(4.2)
#3 - Probation Officers and Staff (GF)									726,046	14.0
#4a - Drug Offender Surcharge Spending Authority Increase (CF)									225,000	-
<b>Decision Item Total</b>									<b>692,915</b>	<b>9.8</b>
General Fund									726,046	14.0
Cash Funds									(33,131)	(4.2)
<b>Total Personal Services</b>	<b>54,399,088</b>	<b>835.7</b>	<b>70,034,608</b>	<b>1,031.3</b>	<b>68,868,726</b>	<b>1,129.8</b>	<b>80,145,805</b>	<b>1,098.1</b>	<b>73,163,680</b>	<b>1,139.6</b>
General Funds	50,571,080	768.0	60,680,698	877.4	59,565,464	975.9	70,140,717	944.2	63,399,402	989.9
Cash Funds	3,828,008	67.7	9,353,910	153.9	9,303,262	153.9	10,005,088	153.9	9,764,278	149.7
<b>PROBATION PERSONAL SERVICES RECONCILIATION</b>										
<b>Personal Services Appropriation:</b>										
Previous Year Long Bill Appropriation	46,216,939	824.3	49,504,928	881.4			60,889,030	1,081.0	68,868,726	1,129.8
Unfunded FTE/Vacancy Savings		(45.7)		(49.7)				(31.7)		(34.1)
<b>FY 2007 Decision items</b>										
#112 - Probation Officers and Staff	1,004,151	20.0	91,287							
#313a - Long Bill Clean up from Offender Svcs.	1,426,935	26.2								
#313a - Long Bill Clean up from Drug Offender	664,535	11.5								
<b>FY 2008 Decision Items</b>										
#104 - Regular Probation Officers and Staff			5,336,670	111.5			485,111			
FY 2008 Budget Amendment - ADDS Program Transfer			4,493,943	86.2						
FY 2009 Decision Item #2: PO's and Staff							2,501,857	48.8	227,444	
Prior Year Salary Survey	328,048		1,631,817				4,634,951		2,860,512	
Prior Year Anniversary (annualized)							490,050		658,859	
JBC Base Reduction	(93,090)		(255,685)				(132,273)		(144,776)	
July 1st Long Bill Appropriation	49,547,518	836.3	60,802,960	1,029.4			68,868,726	1,098.1	72,470,765	1,129.8
<b>Special Legislation:</b>										
SB06-061 - Interpretation for the Hearing Impaired	(16,256)									
SB06-150- DNA Testing for All Felons (GF)			86,070	1.9						
HB06-1011 Child Exploitation Offenses	19,682	0.4								
<b>Supplemental Funding:</b>										
FY 2007 Supplemental (SB07-166) - Payroll FTE Tr	(46,016)	(1.0)								

**Judicial Branch  
Probation  
Schedule 3**

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2007		ACTUAL FY 2008		APPROP. FY 2009		ESTIMATE FY 2009		REQUEST FY 2010	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
Request Year Decision Items									692,915	9.8
TOTAL APPROPRIATION/REQUEST	49,504,928	835.7	60,889,030	1,031.3			68,868,726	1,098.1	73,163,680	1,139.6
POTS Appropriation Allocation:	4,894,160		9,145,579				11,277,079			
Over/Under Expenditure:										
Year-End Transfer										
Reversion				(1)						
<b>Total Personal Services Reconciliation</b>	<b>54,399,088</b>	<b>835.7</b>	<b>70,034,608</b>	<b>1,031.3</b>	<b>n/a</b>		<b>80,145,805</b>	<b>1,098.1</b>	<b>73,163,680</b>	<b>1,139.6</b>

PROBATION OPERATING EXPENDITURES										
2170 Waste Disposal	216		-				-		-	
2210 Other Maintenance & Repair Services	88		-				-		-	
2230 Equipment Maintenance & Repair	24,674		37,242				30,000		30,000	
2231 ADP Equipment Maint. & Repair	2,028		877				1,000		1,000	
2232 Software Maintenance	2,465		1,631				2,000		2,000	
2250 Misc Rentals	1,454		1,715				2,500		2,500	
2251 Motor Pool Vehicle Rental	13,499		20,031				25,000		25,000	
2252 Motor Pool Mileage Charge	26,590		25,850				30,000		30,000	
2253 Other Rentals	197,329		237,446				235,000		235,000	
2255 Office & Room Rentals	4,673		5,128				7,500		7,500	
2510 General Travel - In State Employees	93,321		124,687				135,000		135,000	
2511 Common Carrier - In State	15,860		17,475				15,000		15,000	
2512 Subsistence, Parking - In State	47,405		53,275				55,000		55,000	
2513 Mileage - In State	346,338		472,283				505,500		519,944	
2520 General Travel - In State Non-Employees	1,184		1,880				2,500		2,500	
2521 Other Non-Employee Common Carrier	34		794				1,000		1,000	
2522 Non-Employee Subsistence	214		292				500		500	
2523 Non-Employee Mileage	866		2,028				2,500		2,500	
2530 General Travel - Out of State Employees	5,503		10,107				10,000		10,000	
2531 Common Carrier - Out of State	3,196		8,957				5,500		5,500	
2532 Subsistence - Out of State	708		1,144				1,500		1,500	
2533 Mileage - Out of State	213		20				200		200	
2541 Common Carrier - Out of State - Non Employees	825		1,347				1,500		1,500	
2610 Advertising / Legal Notices	8,773		8,642				8,700		8,700	
2630 Communications - State Telecommunications	6,677		3,856				5,062		5,062	
2631 Communication - Outside Sources	409,292		434,881				450,000		450,000	
2680 Printing	17,890		19,195				20,000		20,000	

**Judicial Branch  
Probation  
Schedule 3**

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2007		ACTUAL FY 2008		APPROP. FY 2009		ESTIMATE FY 2009		REQUEST FY 2010	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
2710 Medical Services	9,080		19,899				20,000		20,000	
2810 Freight	730		646				1,000		1,000	
2820 Other Purchased Services	62,712		57,751				65,000		65,000	
2830 Office Moving Services	90		1,582				2,000		2,000	
2831 Storage Services	337		1,125				2,000		2,000	
3110 Other Supplies	78,475		89,352				95,000		95,000	
3112 Automotive Supplies	322		555				500		500	
3113 Clothing and Uniform Allowance	589		1,210				1,500		1,500	
3114 Custodial Supplies	976		1,824				2,000		2,000	
3115 Data Processing Supplies	4,565		5,302				5,500		5,500	
3116 Software	8,704		6,692				8,500		8,500	
3117 Educational Supplies	16,180		8,145				17,500		17,500	
3118 Food	43,817		55,239				50,000		50,000	
3119 Medical Supplies	11,933		57,959				60,000		60,000	
3120 Books / Subscriptions	11,930		13,723				15,000		15,000	
3121 Other Office Supplies	186,565		221,102				235,000		235,000	
3122 Photographic Supplies	1,213		1,508				1,500		1,500	
3123 Postage	80,246		96,666				100,000		100,000	
3124 Copier Charges & Supplies	169,446		221,541				223,000		223,000	
3126 Repair & Maintenance Supplies	380		552				1,000		1,000	
3128 Noncapitalized Non-IT Equipment	14,625		33,729				35,000		35,000	
3132 Noncapitalized Office Furniture & Fixtures	61,950		95,596				105,000		105,000	
3140 Noncapitalized IT Equipment - PC's	21,274		25,381				30,000		30,000	
3141 Noncapitalized IT Equipment - Servers	1,086		-				1,200		1,200	
3143 Noncapitalized IT Equipment - Other Componen	18,706		22,960				22,000		22,000	
4100 Other Operating Expenditures	4,233		3,447				5,000		5,000	
4140 Dues / Memberships	1,215		2,136				2,300		2,300	
4151 Interest - Late Payments	1,288		714				1,400		1,400	
4170 Fees	2,122		12,387				1,500		1,500	
4190 Patient and Client Care	1,911		761				2,100		2,100	
4220 Registration Fees	33,387		44,005				75,000		75,000	
<b>Operating Expenditures Subtotal</b>	<b>2,081,402</b>		<b>2,594,272</b>				<b>2,738,962</b>		<b>2,753,406</b>	

**Judicial Branch  
Probation  
Schedule 3**

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2007		ACTUAL FY 2008		APPROP. FY 2009		ESTIMATE FY 2009		REQUEST FY 2010	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
<b>FY 2010 Decision Items:</b>										
#3 - Probation Officers and Staff (GF)									41,300	
#4c - Offender Services Spending Authority Increase (CF)									300,000	
#4d - Offender Identification Spending Authority Increase (GF)									(69,745)	
#4d - Offender Identification Spending Authority Increase (CF)									111,750	
<b>Total Probation Operating Expenditures</b>	<b>2,081,402</b>		<b>2,594,272</b>		<b>2,738,962</b>		<b>2,738,962</b>		<b>3,136,711</b>	
General Fund	1,963,799		2,244,603		2,331,863		2,331,863		2,317,862	
Cash Fund	117,603		349,669		407,099		407,099		818,849	
<b>PROBATION OPERATING RECONCILIATION</b>										
Prior Year Long Bill Appropriation	2,011,113		2,137,389				2,651,702		2,738,962	
FY 2007 Decision Items										
#112 - Probation Officers and Staff	24,545									
#313a - Long Bill Clean-Up from Genetic Testing	14,500									
FY 2008 Decision Items										
#104 - Regular Probation Officers and Staff			149,243							
FY 2008 Budget Amendment - ADDS Program Transfer			224,349							
FY 2009 Decision Item #2: PO's and Staff							87,260			
July 1st Long Bill Appropriation	2,050,158		2,510,981				2,738,962		2,738,962	
Special Bills:										
SB06-150 DNA Testing (GF)			69,745							
SB06-150 DNA Testing (CF)			8,250							
Supplemental Funding:										
FY 2007 Supplemental - Mileage Reimb. Rate	87,231									
FY 2008 Supplemental - Mileage Reimb. Rate			62,726							
Request Year Decision Items									383,305	
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION/REQUEST</b>	<b>2,137,389</b>		<b>2,651,702</b>				<b>2,738,962</b>		<b>3,122,267</b>	

**Judicial Branch  
Probation  
Schedule 3**

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2007		ACTUAL FY 2008		APPROP. FY 2009		ESTIMATE FY 2009		REQUEST FY 2010	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
Other Funding Adjustments:										
Restricted	(56,897)		(57,428)							
FY2010 Fleet Fuel Common Policy Increase									14,444	
Over/Under Expenditure:										
Year-End Transfer	910									
Reversion										
<b>Total Probation Operating Reconciliation</b>	<b>2,081,402</b>		<b>2,594,274</b>		<b>n/a</b>		<b>2,738,962</b>		<b>3,136,711</b>	

<b>CAPITAL OUTLAY</b>										
Capital Outlay	123,872		381,564				168,604		0	
<b>FY 2010 Decision Items:</b>										
#3 - Probation Officers and Staff (GF)									101,192	
<b>Total Capital Outlay</b>	<b>123,872</b>		<b>381,564</b>		<b>168,604</b>		<b>168,604</b>		<b>101,192</b>	
General Fund	123,872		381,564		168,604		168,604		101,192	

<b>CAPITAL OUTLAY RECONCILIATION</b>										
Prior Year Long Bill Appropriation	341,484		123,872				381,564		168,604	
Prior Year Annualization	(341,484)		(87,291)				(381,564)		(168,604)	
Funded Decision Items	87,291		381,564							
FY 2009 Decision Item #2: PO's and Staff							168,604			
July 1st Long Bill Appropriation	87,291		418,145				168,604		0	
Request Year Decision Items									101,192	
Rollforward	36,581		(36,581)							
<b>Total Capital Outlay Reconciliation (GF)</b>	<b>123,872</b>		<b>381,564</b>		<b>n/a</b>		<b>168,604</b>		<b>101,192</b>	



**Judicial Branch  
Probation  
Schedule 3**

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2007		ACTUAL FY 2008		APPROP. FY 2009		ESTIMATE FY 2009		REQUEST FY 2010	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
<b>OFFENDER TREATMENT AND SERVICES</b>										
Electric Home Monitoring	204,323		209,633				225,000		225,000	
Drug Testing	569,794		758,644				850,000		850,000	
Substance Abuse Treatment	1,781,918		1,585,632				2,700,000		2,700,000	
Adult Polygraphs	191,897		194,709				310,000		310,000	
Adult Sex Offender Treatment	434,416		576,477				900,000		900,000	
GPS	91,892		101,292				150,000		150,000	
Adult Sex Offender Assessment	685,478		888,393				1,400,000		1,400,000	
Mental Health Services	341,645		387,604				648,023		648,023	
Education/Vocation	93,730		97,075				125,000		125,000	
General Medical Assistance	35,424		31,237				42,000		42,000	
Emergency Housing	66,479		110,452				225,000		225,000	
Transporation Assistance	81,672		107,745				135,000		135,000	
Juvenile SO Treatment/Assessment	107,252		130,818				110,000		110,000	
Juvenile SO Polygraphs	81,206		70,774				95,000		95,000	
Domestic Violence Treatment	243,966		320,360				500,000		500,000	
Interpreter Services	51,402		102,346				55,000		55,000	
Incentives			19,347				27,000		27,000	
Restorative Justice			76,567				110,000		110,000	
Federal Funds										
<b>FY 2010 Decision Items:</b>										
#4a - Drug Offender Surcharge Spending Authority Increase (CF)									75,000	
#4c - Offender Services Spending Authority Increase (CF)									3,025,000	
<b>Total Offender Treatment and Services</b>	<b>5,062,494</b>		<b>5,769,105</b>		<b>8,607,023</b>		<b>8,607,023</b>		<b>11,707,023</b>	
General Fund	487,193		487,193		487,193		487,193		487,193	
Cash Fund	3,663,767		3,656,855		7,807,097		7,807,097		10,907,097	
Reappropriated Funds	911,534		1,625,057		312,733		312,733		312,733	

**Judicial Branch  
Probation  
Schedule 3**

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2007		ACTUAL FY 2008		APPROP. FY 2009		ESTIMATE FY 2009		REQUEST FY 2010	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
<b>OFFENDER TREATMENT AND SERVICES RECONCILIATION</b>										
Prior Year Long Bill Appropriation	0		5,962,077				6,294,290			
FY 2007 Decision Item - #313a Long Bill Clean-Up										
From SOISP	558,497									
From Offender Services	3,313,143				5,281,912					
From EHM	647,193									
From Drug Offender	147,615									
From Substance Abuse Treatment	993,600									
From Sex Offender Assessment	275,029									
FY 2008 Decision Item:										
#105 - Drug Offender Surcharge Spending Auth. Inc.			332,213							
FY 2009 Decision Items:										
#5 - Offender Services Spending Auth Inc. (CF)							2,000,000			
BA#2 - HB06-1171 Spending Auth Inc. (RF)							312,733			
July 1st Long Bill Appropriation	5,935,077		6,294,290				8,607,023			
Special Bills:										
FY2007 SB06-22 - Sexually Violent Predators	27,000									
TOTAL APPROPRIATION/REQUEST	5,962,077		6,294,290				8,607,023			
Restriction	(292,503)		(525,176)							
Over/Under Expenditure:										
Year-End Transfer										
Reversion	(607,080)		(9)							
<b>Total Offender Treatment and Services Reconciliat</b>	<b>5,062,494</b>		<b>5,769,105</b>		<b>n/a</b>		<b>8,607,023</b>		<b>n/a</b>	

<b>ALCOHOL &amp; DRUG DRIVING SAFETY (ADDS)</b>										
<b>Total ADDS Program Line</b>	<b>4,825,499</b>	<b>70.7</b>								
Cash Funds	4,825,499	70.7								

**Judicial Branch  
Probation  
Schedule 3**

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2007		ACTUAL FY 2008		APPROP. FY 2009		ESTIMATE FY 2009		REQUEST FY 2010	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
<b>ADDS PROGRAM RECONCILIATION</b>										
Long Bill Appropriation	4,708,968	91.8								
Underfunded FTE		(15.5)								
Annualized Salary Survey	101,934									
FY 2006 Supplemental (HB06-1220) - Reduce CFE	(197,683)	(5.6)								
Pots Appropriation	213,243									
Reversion	(963)									
<b>Total ADDS Program Reconciliation</b>	<b>4,825,499</b>	<b>70.7</b>								

Merged with Probation Personal Services and Operating budgets

<b>VICTIMS GRANTS</b>										
Victims Grants (RF)	315,591	17.3	333,988	17.3	400,000	17.3	400,000	17.3	400,000	17.3
<b>Total Victims Grants</b>	<b>315,591</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>333,988</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>400,000</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>400,000</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>400,000</b>	<b>17.3</b>

<b>VICTIMS GRANTS RECONCILIATION</b>										
Long Bill Appropriation	882,821	17.3	882,821	17.3	n/a		882,821	17.3		
JBC Program Adjustment							(482,821)			
Custodial Appropriation (RF)	270,841		284,312							
Restriction (RF)	(279,575)		(126,018)							
Reversion (RF)	(558,495)		(707,127)							
<b>Total Victims Grants Reconciliation</b>	<b>315,592</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>333,988</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>n/a</b>		<b>400,000</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>n/a</b>	

<b>SENATE BILL 91 - 94</b>										
Senate Bill 91 - 94	1,438,814	25.0	1,663,595	25.0	1,906,837	25.0	1,906,837	25.0	1,906,837	25.0
<b>Total Senate Bill 91 - 94 (RF)</b>	<b>1,438,814</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>1,663,595</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>1,906,837</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>1,906,837</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>1,906,837</b>	<b>25.0</b>

<b>SENATE BILL 91 - 94 RECONCILIATION</b>										
Long Bill Appropriation	1,906,837	25.0	1,906,837	25.0			1,906,837	25.0	1,906,837	25.0
FY 2007 Supplemental (SB07-166)	(431,561)									
FY 2008 Supplemental (HB08-1288) Contract True-Up			(200,916)							
Restrictions	(7,405)									
Reversion	(29,057)		(42,326)							
<b>Total SB 91 - 94 Reconciliation</b>	<b>1,438,814</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>1,663,595</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>n/a</b>		<b>1,906,837</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>1,906,837</b>	<b>25.0</b>

**Judicial Branch  
Probation  
Schedule 3**

ITEMS	ACTUAL FY 2007		ACTUAL FY 2008		APPROP. FY 2009		ESTIMATE FY 2009		REQUEST FY 2010	
	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE	Total Funds	FTE
<b>SENATE BILL 03 - 318</b>										
Senate Bill 03-318			2,200,000		2,200,000		2,200,000		2,200,000	
<b>Total Senate Bill 03-318 (GF)</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>2,200,000</b>		<b>2,200,000</b>		<b>2,200,000</b>		<b>2,200,000</b>	
<b>SENATE BILL 03-318 RECONCILIATION</b>										
Long Bill Appropriation			0				2,200,000			
FY 2008 Decision Item #106 - SB03-318 Funding			2,200,000							
<b>Total SB 03-318 Reconciliation</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>2,200,000</b>		<b>n/a</b>		<b>2,200,000</b>		<b>n/a</b>	
<b>FEDERAL FUNDS AND OTHER GRANTS</b>										
Federal Funds and Other Grants (CF)	982,088	2.0	1,330,103	2.0	2,605,422	2.0	2,605,422	2.0	2,605,422	2.0
Federal Funds and Other Grants (CFE/RF)	471,968	17.8	532,778	17.8	822,563	17.8	822,563	17.8	822,563	17.8
Federal Funds and Other Grants (FF)	794,661	12.5	1,032,198	12.5	1,235,754	12.5	1,235,754	12.5	1,235,754	12.5
<b>Total Federal Funds and Other Grants</b>	<b>2,248,717</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>2,895,079</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>4,663,739</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>4,663,739</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>4,663,739</b>	<b>32.3</b>
<b>FED. FUNDS &amp; GRANTS RECONCILIATION</b>										
Long Bill Appropriation	3,688,739	32.3	4,663,739	32.3			4,663,739	32.3		
FY 2007 Supplemental (SB07-166)	975,000									
Custodial Appropriation (CF)	78,719		362,813							
Custodial Appropriation (CFE/RF)	334,158		407,344							
Custodial Appropriation (FF)	698,354		723,936							
Restriction (CF)	(1,818,429)		(1,742,007)							
Restriction (CFE/RF)	(8,708)									
Restriction (FF)										
Reversion (CF)	(791,574)		(720,770)							
Reversion (CFE/RF)	(199,136)		(197,687)							
Reversion (FF)	(708,406)		(602,289)							
<b>Total Fed. Funds &amp; Grants Reconciliation</b>	<b>2,248,717</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>2,895,079</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>n/a</b>		<b>4,663,739</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>n/a</b>	
<b>TOTAL PROBATION</b>										
<b>General Fund</b>	<b>53,145,944</b>	<b>768.0</b>	<b>65,994,058</b>	<b>877.4</b>	<b>64,753,124</b>	<b>975.9</b>	<b>75,328,377</b>	<b>944.2</b>	<b>68,505,649</b>	<b>989.9</b>
<b>Cash Funds</b>	<b>13,416,966</b>	<b>140.4</b>	<b>14,690,537</b>	<b>155.9</b>	<b>20,122,880</b>	<b>155.9</b>	<b>20,824,706</b>	<b>155.9</b>	<b>24,095,646</b>	<b>151.7</b>
<b>Reappropriated Funds</b>	<b>3,137,907</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>4,155,417</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>3,442,133</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>3,442,133</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>3,442,133</b>	<b>60.1</b>
<b>Federal Funds</b>	<b>794,661</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>1,032,198</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>1,235,754</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>1,235,754</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>1,235,754</b>	<b>12.5</b>

**Judicial Branch  
 Probation  
 Schedule 4- Source of Funding**

REVENUE SOURCE	Fund Number	Actual FY06-07	Actual FY07-08	Approp. FY08-09	Request FY09-10
<b>Schedule 3 Total</b>		<b>70,495,477</b>	<b>85,872,211</b>	<b>89,553,891</b>	<b>97,279,182</b>
<b>General Fund</b>	100	53,145,944	65,994,058	64,753,124	68,505,649
<b>Cash Funds</b>		<u>13,416,966</u>	<u>14,690,537</u>	<u>20,122,880</u>	<u>24,095,646</u>
Various Fees/Cost Recoveries	100	118,316	131,862	290,000	290,000
Offender Services Fund	101	6,106,901	7,029,354	10,380,135	13,902,794
ADDS Fund	118	4,825,499	4,822,837	5,038,265	5,295,221
Drug Offender Surcharge	255	1,127,750	1,133,423	1,498,779	1,838,311
Sex Offender Surcharge	283	256,411	234,709	302,029	302,029
Offender Identification Fund	12Y		8,250	8,250	120,000
Federal Grants	100	982,088	1,330,103	2,605,422	2,605,422
<b>Cash Funds Exempt</b>		<u>3,137,907</u>	<u>4,155,417</u>	<u>3,442,133</u>	<u>3,442,133</u>
Offender Services Fund	101	911,534	1,292,844		0
Drug Offender Surcharge	255		332,213		0
VALE Funds		315,591	333,988	400,000	400,000
Transfers from other Depts.		1,438,814	1,663,595	2,219,570	2,219,570
Federal Grants		471,968	532,778	822,563	822,563
<b>Federal Funds</b>		794,661	1,032,198	1,235,754	1,235,754

## **CASH FUND REPORTS AND SUMMARY TABLES**

Schedule 8 - Summary Tables .....	V- 1
Schedule 9 - Cash Fund Reports .....	V- 31
Year-End Transfer/Reversion Summary .....	V- 47
Indirect Cost Allocations.....	V-49
Salary Adjustments and Benefits Request.....	V-51
FY2007-08 Cash Collection Detail .....	V-61
FY2010 Option 8 Calculations .....	V-63
Legislative Summary .....	V-65

**SCHEDULE 8**  
**Summary Tables**

Health/Dental/Life	Total Funds	GF	CF	CFE	FF
<b>Actual FY 06-07</b>					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$111,472	\$111,472			
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$275,344	\$275,344			
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration	\$281,519	\$281,519			
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$200,000	\$0	\$200,000		
(C) Judicial Performance	\$3,252		\$3,252		
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$145,053	\$145,053			
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$5,950,709	\$5,950,709			
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$3,272,302	\$2,954,130	\$318,172		
<b>Department Total FY06-07</b>	<b>\$10,239,651</b>	<b>\$9,718,227</b>	<b>\$521,424</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

<b>Actual FY 07-08</b>					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$143,556	\$143,556			
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$327,519	\$327,519			
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration	\$312,983	\$312,983			
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$340,786	\$0	\$340,786		
(C) Judicial Performance	\$0		\$0		
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$165,277	\$165,277			
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$7,168,009	\$6,968,009	\$200,000		
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$3,941,389	\$3,791,389	\$150,000		
<b>Department Total FY07-08</b>	<b>\$12,399,519</b>	<b>\$11,708,733</b>	<b>\$690,786</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

**SCHEDULE 8**  
**Summary Tables**

Health/Dental/Life	Total Funds	GF	CF	CFE	FF
<b>Appropriation FY 08-09</b>					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$211,440	\$211,440			
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$567,475	\$506,915	\$60,560		
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration	\$363,786	\$363,786			
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$373,232	\$0	\$373,232		
(C) Judicial Performance	\$4,486		\$4,486		
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$270,535	\$270,535			
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$10,034,060	\$8,962,365	1,071,695		
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$5,981,280	\$5,290,891	\$690,389		
<b>Department Total FY08-09</b>	<b>\$17,806,295</b>	<b>\$15,605,933</b>	<b>\$2,200,362</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

<b>Request FY 09-10</b>					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$214,216	\$214,216			
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$587,720	\$513,569	\$74,152		
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration	\$374,054	\$368,561	\$5,493		
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$456,994		\$456,994		
(C) Judicial Performance	\$10,985		\$10,985		
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$274,086	\$274,086			
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$10,392,212	\$9,571,821	820,392		
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$6,205,667	\$5,360,338	\$845,328		
<b>Department Total FY08-09</b>	<b>\$18,515,934</b>	<b>\$16,302,590</b>	<b>\$2,213,343</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>



**SCHEDULE 8**  
**Summary Tables**

Short-Term Disability	Total Funds	GF	CF	CFE	FF
<b>Actual FY 06-07</b>					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$1,779	\$1,779			
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$4,403	\$4,403			
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration	\$4,740	\$4,740			
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$3,092	\$0	\$3,092		
(C) Judicial Performance	\$90		\$90		
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$2,865	\$2,865			
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$68,864	\$68,864			
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$55,915	\$49,865	\$6,050		
<b>Department Total FY06-07</b>	<b>\$141,748</b>	<b>\$132,516</b>	<b>\$9,232</b>	<b>\$0</b>	
<b>Actual FY 07-08</b>					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$2,328	\$2,328			
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$5,453	\$5,453			
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration	\$5,894	\$5,894			
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$4,037		\$4,037		
(C) Judicial Performance	\$0		\$0		
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$3,455	\$3,455			
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$96,263	\$84,460	\$11,803		
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$91,969	\$84,469	\$7,500		
<b>Department Total FY07-08</b>	<b>\$209,399</b>	<b>\$186,059</b>	<b>\$23,340</b>	<b>\$0</b>	

**SCHEDULE 8**  
**Summary Tables**

<b>Short-Term Disability</b>	<b>Total Funds</b>	<b>GF</b>	<b>CF</b>	<b>CFE</b>	<b>FF</b>
<b>Appropriation FY 08-09</b>					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$3,408	\$3,408			
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$9,749	\$9,228	\$520		
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration	\$6,248	\$6,248			
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$15,387		\$15,387		
(C) Judicial Performance	\$105		\$105		
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$3,907	\$3,907			
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$130,636	\$123,811	\$6,825		
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$79,947	\$68,510	11,437		
<b>Department Total FY08-09</b>	<b>\$249,386</b>	<b>\$215,112</b>	<b>\$34,274</b>	<b>\$0</b>	

<b>Request FY 09-10</b>					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$3,651	\$3,651			
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$10,456	\$8,741	\$1,715		
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration	\$7,226	\$7,122	\$104		
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$5,435		\$5,435		
(C) Judicial Performance	\$232		\$232		
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$4,238	\$4,238			
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$146,071	\$134,528	\$11,543		
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$85,865	\$74,164	11,701		
<b>Department Total FY08-09</b>	<b>\$263,174</b>	<b>\$232,444</b>	<b>\$30,730</b>	<b>\$0</b>	

**SCHEDULE 8**  
**Summary Tables**

Salary Survey	Total Funds	GF	CF	CFE	FF
<b>Actual FY 06-07</b>					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$0	\$0			
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$10,777	\$10,777			
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration	\$102,482	\$102,482			
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$7,741		\$7,741		
(C) Judicial Performance	\$0		\$0		
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$3,790	\$3,790			
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$2,807,801	\$2,807,801			
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$1,720,061	\$1,522,549	\$197,512		
<b>Department Total FY06-07</b>	<b>\$4,652,652</b>	<b>\$4,447,399</b>	<b>\$205,253</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Actual FY 07-08</b>					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$144,894	\$144,894			
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$391,746	\$391,746			
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration	\$158,812	\$158,812			
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$148,125		\$148,125		
(C) Judicial Performance	\$0		\$0		
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$65,684	\$65,684			
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$4,243,082	\$3,997,189	\$245,893		
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$4,378,060	\$4,240,167	\$137,893		
<b>Department Total FY07-08</b>	<b>\$9,530,403</b>	<b>\$8,998,492</b>	<b>\$531,911</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

**SCHEDULE 8**  
**Summary Tables**

Salary Survey	Total Funds	GF	CF	CFE	FF
<b>Appropriation FY08-FY09</b>					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$165,022	\$165,022			
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$529,705	\$501,432	\$28,273		
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration	\$259,398	\$259,398			
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$172,785		\$172,785		
(C) Judicial Performance	\$4,220		\$4,220		
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$142,112	\$142,112			
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$6,501,300	\$5,955,737	\$545,563		
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$2,860,512	\$2,442,916	\$417,596		
<b>Department Total FY08-09</b>	<b>\$10,635,054</b>	<b>\$9,466,617</b>	<b>\$1,168,438</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Request FY09-FY10</b>					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$108,523	\$108,523			
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$294,948	\$246,563	\$48,385		
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration	\$174,424	\$172,600	\$1,824		
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$95,644		\$95,644		
(C) Judicial Performance	\$4,086		\$4,086		
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$96,882	\$96,882			
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$4,377,993	\$4,030,263	\$347,730		
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$1,641,708	\$1,402,041	\$239,667		
<b>Department Total FY09-10</b>	<b>\$6,794,210</b>	<b>\$6,056,872</b>	<b>\$737,338</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

**SCHEDULE 8**  
**Summary Tables**

Anniversary/Performance Based Pay	Total Funds	GF	CF	CFE	FF
<b>Actual FY 06-07</b>					
(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				
<b>Department Total FY06-07</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

<b>Actual FY 07-08</b>					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$25,517	\$25,517			
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$55,853	\$55,853			
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration	\$64,025	\$64,025			
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$607,300	\$556,894	\$50,406		
(C) Judicial Performance	\$0		\$0		
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$0	\$0			
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$912,505	\$912,505	\$0		
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$293,069	\$232,207	\$60,862		
<b>Department Total FY07-08</b>	<b>\$1,958,269</b>	<b>\$1,847,001</b>	<b>\$111,268</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

**SCHEDULE 8**  
**Summary Tables**

Anniversary/Performance Based Pay	Total Funds	GF	CF	CFE	FF
<b>Appropriation FY08-FY09</b>					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$22,958	\$22,958			
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$63,829	\$60,422	\$3,407		
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration	\$64,365	\$64,365			
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$50,696		\$50,696		
(C) Judicial Performance	\$941		\$941		
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$40,246	\$40,246			
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$986,056	\$936,934	\$49,122		
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$823,573	\$703,343	\$120,231		
<b>Department Total FY08-09</b>	<b>\$2,052,664</b>	<b>\$1,828,268</b>	<b>\$224,396</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

<b>Request FY09-FY10</b>					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$0	\$0			
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$0	\$0	\$0		
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration	\$0	\$0	\$0		
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$0		\$0		
(C) Judicial Performance	\$0		\$0		
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$0	\$0			
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$0	\$0	\$0		
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$0	\$0	\$0		
<b>Department Total FY09-10</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

**SCHEDULE 8**  
**Summary Tables**

Amortization Equalization Disbursement	Total Funds	GF	CF	CFE	FF
<b>Actual FY 06-07</b>					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$140,440	140,440			
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$0	-			
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration	\$223,456	223,456			
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$2,149		2,149		
(C) Judicial Performance	\$0			-	
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$62,745	62,745			
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$567,336	567,336			
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$59,126	-	59,126		
<b>Department Total FY06-07</b>	<b>\$1,055,252</b>	<b>\$993,977</b>	<b>\$61,275</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

<b>Actual FY 07-08</b>					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$111,218	\$111,218			
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$116,790	\$116,790			
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration	\$99,369	\$99,369			
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$71,106		\$71,106		
(C) Judicial Performance	\$0			\$0	
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$617	\$617			
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$1,136,937	\$1,090,278	\$46,659		
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$349,163	\$251,484	\$97,679		
<b>Department Total FY07-08</b>	<b>\$1,885,200</b>	<b>\$1,669,756</b>	<b>\$215,444</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

**SCHEDULE 8**  
**Summary Tables**

Amortization Equalization Disbursement	Total Funds	GF	CF	CFE	FF
<b>Appropriation FY08-FY09</b>					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$44,951	\$44,951			
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$129,480	\$122,569	\$6,911		
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration	\$82,080	\$82,080			
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$56,326		\$56,326		
(C) Judicial Performance	\$1,375		\$1,375		
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$51,000	\$51,000			
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$1,606,086	\$1,398,225	\$207,861		
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$1,042,905	\$893,544	\$149,360		
<b>Department Total FY08-09</b>	<b>\$3,014,201</b>	<b>\$2,592,369</b>	<b>\$421,833</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

<b>Request FY09-FY10</b>					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$58,337	\$58,337			
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$166,765	\$139,408	\$27,357		
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration	\$116,527	\$113,019	\$3,507		
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$85,525		\$85,525		
(C) Judicial Performance	\$3,654		\$3,654		
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$67,138	\$67,138			
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$2,334,808	\$2,150,267	\$184,541		
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$1,353,841	\$1,169,032	\$184,809		
<b>Department Total FY09-10</b>	<b>\$4,186,596</b>	<b>\$3,697,201</b>	<b>\$489,394</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>



**SCHEDULE 8**  
**Summary Tables**

Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disl	Total Funds	GF	CF	CFE	FF
<b>Actual FY 06-07</b>					
(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				
<b>Department Total FY06-07</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

<b>Actual FY 07-08</b>					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$0	\$0			
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$0	\$0			
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration	\$58,194	\$58,194			
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$9,605		\$9,605		
(C) Judicial Performance	\$0		\$0		
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$0	\$0			
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$183,327	\$159,047	\$24,280		
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$91,929	\$80,929	\$11,000		
<b>Department Total FY07-08</b>	<b>\$343,055</b>	<b>\$298,170</b>	<b>\$44,885</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

**SCHEDULE 8**  
**Summary Tables**

Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disl	Total Funds	GF	CF	CFE	FF
<b>Appropriation FY08-FY09</b>					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$21,071	\$21,071			
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$60,694	\$57,454	\$3,240		
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration	\$38,475	\$38,475			
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$26,403		\$26,403		
(C) Judicial Performance	\$644		\$644		
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$23,906	\$23,906			
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$709,762	\$612,327	\$97,435		
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$488,862	\$418,849	\$70,013		
<b>Department Total FY08-09</b>	<b>\$1,369,816</b>	<b>\$1,172,082</b>	<b>\$197,734</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

<b>Request FY09-FY10</b>					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$36,460	\$36,460			
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$104,228	\$87,130	\$17,098		
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration	\$72,829	\$70,637	\$2,192		
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$53,453		\$53,453		
(C) Judicial Performance	\$2,284		\$2,284		
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$41,962	\$41,962			
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$1,459,255	\$1,343,917	\$115,338		
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$846,151	\$730,645	\$115,506		
<b>Department Total FY09-10</b>	<b>\$2,616,622</b>	<b>\$2,310,751</b>	<b>\$305,871</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

**SCHEDULE 8**  
**Summary Tables**

Worker's Compensation	Total Funds	GF	CF	CFE	FF
<b>Actual FY 06-07</b>					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$19,729	\$19,729			
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$47,298	\$47,298			
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration	\$32,375	\$32,375			
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$0				
(C) Judicial Performance	\$0				
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$24,180	\$24,180			
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$813,482	\$813,482			
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$411,420	\$411,420			
<b>Department Total FY06-07</b>	<b>\$1,348,485</b>	<b>\$1,348,485</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

<b>Actual FY 07-08</b>					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$22,782	\$22,782			
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$54,617	\$54,617			
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration	\$38,145	\$38,145			
(B) Administrative Special Purpose					
(C) Judicial Performance					
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$28,681	\$28,681			
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$938,778	\$938,778			
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$541,560	\$541,560			
<b>Department Total FY07-08</b>	<b>\$1,624,563</b>	<b>\$1,624,563</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

**SCHEDULE 8**  
**Summary Tables**

<b>Worker's Compensation</b>	<b>Total Funds</b>	<b>GF</b>	<b>CF</b>	<b>CFE</b>	<b>FF</b>
<b>Appropriation FY08-FY09</b>					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$28,072	\$28,072			
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$67,301	\$67,301			
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration	\$48,298	\$48,298			
(B) Administrative Special Purpose					
(C) Judicial Performance					
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$35,918	\$35,918			
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$1,189,893	\$1,189,893			
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$702,448	\$702,448			
<b>Department Total FY08-09</b>	<b>\$2,071,929</b>	<b>\$2,071,929</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

<b>Request FY09-FY10</b>					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$28,117	\$28,117			
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$67,408	\$67,408			
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration	\$48,375	\$48,375			
(B) Administrative Special Purpose					
(C) Judicial Performance					
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$32,370	\$32,370			
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$1,195,242	\$1,195,242			
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$703,563	\$703,563			
<b>Department Total FY09-10</b>	<b>\$2,075,074</b>	<b>\$2,075,074</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

**SCHEDULE 8**  
**Summary Tables**

Vehicle Lease Payments	Total Funds	GF	CF	CFE	FF
<b>Actual FY 06-07</b>					
(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	\$9,168	\$9,168			
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$11,787	\$11,787			
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$11,787	\$11,787			
<b>Department Total FY06-07</b>	<b>\$32,743</b>	<b>\$32,743</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

<b>Actual FY 07-08</b>					
(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	\$9,341	\$9,341			
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$12,011	\$12,011			
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$12,011	\$12,011			
<b>Department Total FY07-08</b>	<b>\$33,363</b>	<b>\$33,363</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

**SCHEDULE 8**  
**Summary Tables**

Vehicle Lease Payments	Total Funds	GF	CF	CFE	FF
<b>Appropriation FY08-FY09</b>					
(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	\$12,581	\$12,581			
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$16,176	\$16,176			
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$16,176	\$16,176			
<b>Department Total FY08-09</b>	<b>\$44,932</b>	<b>\$44,932</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

<b>Request FY09-FY10</b>					
(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	\$16,097	\$16,097			
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$20,697	\$20,697			
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$20,697	\$20,697			
<b>Department Total FY09-10</b>	<b>\$57,492</b>	<b>\$57,492</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

**SCHEDULE 8**  
**Summary Tables**

Leased Space	Total Funds	GF	CF	CFE	FF
<b>Actual FY 06-07</b>					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$0				
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$0				
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration	\$0				
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$697,437	\$663,042	\$34,395		
(C) Judicial Performance	\$0				
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$0				
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$0				
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$0				
<b>Department Total FY06-07</b>	<b>\$697,437</b>	<b>\$663,042</b>	<b>\$34,395</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

<b>Actual FY 07-08</b>					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$0				
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$0				
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration	\$0				
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$789,737	\$754,032	\$35,705		
(C) Judicial Performance	\$0				
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$0				
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$0				
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$0				
<b>Department Total FY07-08</b>	<b>\$789,737</b>	<b>\$754,032</b>	<b>\$35,705</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

**SCHEDULE 8**  
**Summary Tables**

Leased Space	Total Funds	GF	CF	CFE	FF
<b>Appropriation FY08-FY09</b>					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$0				
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$0				
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration	\$0				
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$828,175	\$788,935	\$39,240		
(C) Judicial Performance	\$0				
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$0				
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$0				
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$0				
<b>Department Total FY08-09</b>	<b>\$828,175</b>	<b>\$788,935</b>	<b>\$39,240</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

<b>Request FY09-FY10</b>					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$0				
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$0				
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration	\$0				
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$828,175	\$788,935	\$39,240		
(C) Judicial Performance	\$0				
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$0				
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$0				
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$0				
<b>Department Total FY09-10</b>	<b>\$828,175</b>	<b>\$788,935</b>	<b>\$39,240</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>



**SCHEDULE 8**  
**Summary Tables**

Legal Services	Total Funds	GF	CF	CFE	FF
<b>Actual FY 06-07</b>					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$0				
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$0				
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration	\$0				
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$195,912	\$195,912			
(C) Judicial Performance	\$0				
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$0				
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$0				
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$0				
<b>Department Total FY06-07</b>	<b>\$195,912</b>	<b>\$195,912</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

<b>Actual FY 07-08</b>					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$0				
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$0				
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration	\$0				
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$195,616	\$195,616			
(C) Judicial Performance	\$0				
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$0				
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$0				
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$0				
<b>Department Total FY07-08</b>	<b>\$195,616</b>	<b>\$195,616</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

**SCHEDULE 8**  
**Summary Tables**

Legal Services	Total Funds	GF	CF	CFE	FF
<b>Appropriation FY08-FY09</b>					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$0				
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$0				
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration	\$0				
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$317,448	\$317,448			
-	\$0				
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$0				
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$0				
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$0				
<b>Department Total FY08-09</b>	<b>\$317,448</b>	<b>\$317,448</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

<b>Request FY09-FY10</b>					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$0				
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$0				
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration	\$0				
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$317,448	\$317,448			
-	\$0				
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$0				
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$0				
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$0				
<b>Department Total FY09-10</b>	<b>\$317,448</b>	<b>\$317,448</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

**SCHEDULE 8**  
**Summary Tables**

Payments to Risk Management	Total Funds	GF	CF	CFE	FF
<b>Actual FY 06-07</b>					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$6,230	\$6,230			
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$14,936	\$14,936			
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration	\$10,223	\$10,223			
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$0				
(C) Judicial Performance	\$0				
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$7,636	\$7,636			
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$256,880	\$256,880			
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$129,918	\$129,918			
<b>Department Total FY06-07</b>	<b>\$425,823</b>	<b>\$425,823</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

<b>Actual FY 07-08</b>					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$3,814	\$3,814			
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$9,145	\$9,145			
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration	\$6,387	\$6,387			
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$0				
(C) Judicial Performance	\$0				
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$4,802	\$4,802			
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$157,180	\$157,180			
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$90,674	\$90,674			
<b>Department Total FY07-08</b>	<b>\$272,001</b>	<b>\$272,001</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

**SCHEDULE 8**  
**Summary Tables**

<b>Payments to Risk Management</b>	<b>Total Funds</b>	<b>GF</b>	<b>CF</b>	<b>CFE</b>	<b>FF</b>
<b>Appropriation FY08-FY09</b>					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$4,620	\$4,620			
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$11,076	\$11,076			
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration	\$7,949	\$7,949			
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$0				
(C) Judicial Performance	\$0				
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$5,911	\$5,911			
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$195,834	\$195,834			
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$115,610	\$115,610			
<b>Department Total FY08-09</b>	<b>\$341,001</b>	<b>\$341,001</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Request FY09-FY10</b>					
(1) SUPREME COURT	\$4,620	\$4,620			
(2) COURT OF APPEALS	\$11,077	\$11,077			
(3) COURTS ADMINISTRATION					
(A) Administration	\$7,950	\$7,950			
(B) Administrative Special Purpose	\$0				
(C) Judicial Performance	\$0				
(D) Integrated Information Services	\$5,319	\$5,319			
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$196,416	\$196,416			
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$115,618	\$115,618			
<b>Department Total FY09-10</b>	<b>\$341,001</b>	<b>\$341,001</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

**SCHEDULE 8**  
**Summary Tables**

<b>GGCC</b>	<b>Total Funds</b>	<b>GF</b>	<b>CF</b>	<b>CFE</b>	<b>FF</b>
<b>Actual FY 06-07</b>					
(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	\$130,103	\$130,103			
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$0				
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$0				
<b>Department Total FY06-07</b>	<b>\$130,103</b>	<b>\$130,103</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

<b>Actual FY 07-08</b>					
(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	\$102,454	\$102,454			
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$0				
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$0				
<b>Department Total FY07-08</b>	<b>\$102,454</b>	<b>\$102,454</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

**SCHEDULE 8**  
**Summary Tables**

<b>GGCC</b>	<b>Total Funds</b>	<b>GF</b>	<b>CF</b>	<b>CFE</b>	<b>FF</b>
<b>Appropriation FY08-FY09</b>					
(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	\$268,774	\$268,774			
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$0				
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$0				
<b>Department Total FY08-09</b>	<b>\$268,774</b>	<b>\$268,774</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

<b>Request FY09-FY10</b>					
(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	\$268,774	\$268,774			
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$0				
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$0				
<b>Department Total FY09-10</b>	<b>\$268,774</b>	<b>\$268,774</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

**SCHEDULE 8**  
**Summary Tables**

MNT	Total Funds	GF	CF	CFE	FF
<b>Actual FY 06-07</b>					
(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	\$270,689	\$270,689			
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$0				
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$0				
<b>Department Total FY06-07</b>	<b>\$270,689</b>	<b>\$270,689</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

<b>Actual FY 07-08</b>					
(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	\$285,787	\$285,787			
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$0				
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$0				
<b>Department Total FY07-08</b>	<b>\$285,787</b>	<b>\$285,787</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

**SCHEDULE 8**  
**Summary Tables**

<b>MNT</b>	<b>Total Funds</b>	<b>GF</b>	<b>CF</b>	<b>CFE</b>	<b>FF</b>
<b>Appropriation FY08-FY09</b>					
(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	\$334,800	\$334,800			
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$0				
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$0				
<b>Department Total FY08-09</b>	<b>\$334,800</b>	<b>\$334,800</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

<b>Request FY09-FY10</b>					
(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	\$334,800	\$334,800			
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$0				
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$0				
<b>Department Total FY09-10</b>	<b>\$334,800</b>	<b>\$334,800</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>



**SCHEDULE 8**  
**Summary Tables**

Communication Services Payments	Total Funds	GF	CF	CFE	FF
<b>Actual FY 06-07</b>					
(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	\$11,708	\$11,708			
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$0				
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$0				
<b>Department Total FY06-07</b>	<b>\$11,708</b>	<b>\$11,708</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

<b>Actual FY 07-08</b>					
(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	\$10,266	\$10,266			
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$0				
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$0				
<b>Department Total FY07-08</b>	<b>\$10,266</b>	<b>\$10,266</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

**SCHEDULE 8**  
**Summary Tables**

Communication Services Payments	Total Funds	GF	CF	CFE	FF
<b>Appropriation FY08-FY09</b>					
(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	\$10,938	\$10,938			
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$0				
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$0				
<b>Department Total FY08-09</b>	<b>\$10,938</b>	<b>\$10,938</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

<b>Request FY09-FY10</b>					
(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	\$10,938	\$10,938			
(4) TRIAL COURTS	\$0				
(5) PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES	\$0				
<b>Department Total FY09-10</b>	<b>\$10,938</b>	<b>\$10,938</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

**Schedule 9  
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) within the Department of Human Services 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

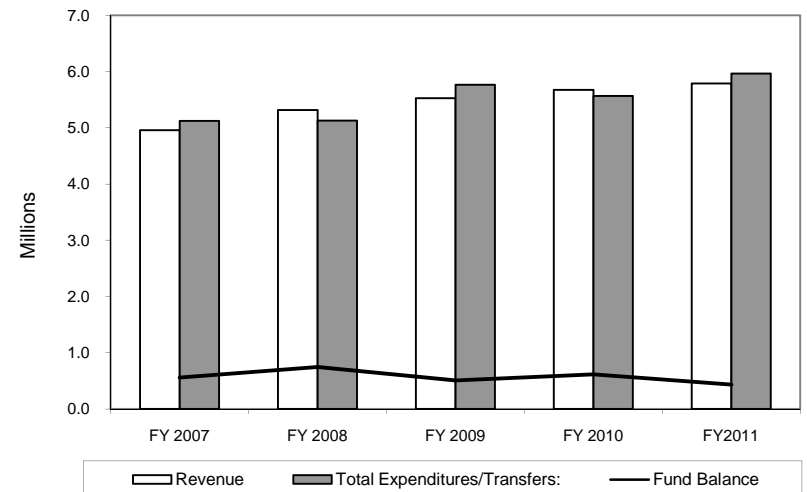
Revenue Sources:	All DWAI/DUI offenders are assessed an alcohol and drug evaluation fee. This fee is deposited into this fund.	Expenditures:	Personal services and operating expenses to evaluate and monitor offenders convicted of DWAI/DUI and sentenced to education and treatment programs. ADAD uses resources 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:	Probation Program: Personal Services and Operating

Fee Information:	<u>FY 2007</u>	<u>FY 2008</u>	<u>FY 2009</u>	<u>FY 2010</u>
<i>Evaluation Fee</i>	181.00	200.00	200.00	200.00

Revenue and Expenditure Trend Information

	Actual FY 2007	Actual FY 2008	Projected FY 2009	Projected FY 2010	Projected FY 2011
<b><u>Beginning Fund Balance</u></b>	<b><u>717,613</u></b>	<b><u>557,143</u></b>	<b><u>746,860</u></b>	<b><u>509,039</u></b>	<b><u>614,910</u></b>
Revenue	4,959,025	5,315,887	5,528,523	5,672,264	5,785,710
Expenditures:					
Program Costs	4,171,263	4,381,844	4,597,272	4,854,228	4,854,228
Program Reduction			(300,000)	(400,000)	
<b>Net Program Costs</b>	<b>4,171,263</b>	<b>4,381,844</b>	<b>4,297,272</b>	<b>4,454,228</b>	<b>4,854,228</b>
Indirect Costs	293,995	303,334	269,385	112,368	112,368
Central Pots	213,244	0	758,693	558,804	558,804
Transfer to ADAD	440,993	440,993	440,993	440,993	440,993
<b>Total Expenditures/Transfers:</b>	<b>5,119,495</b>	<b>5,126,171</b>	<b>5,766,343</b>	<b>5,566,393</b>	<b>5,966,393</b>
<b>Fund Balance</b>	<b>557,143</b>	<b>746,860</b>	<b>509,039</b>	<b>614,910</b>	<b>434,227</b>
Reserve increase/(decrease)	(160,470)	189,717	(237,820)	105,871	(180,684)

Fund Balance History



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 9  
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 adjudicated as juvenile delinquents for acts of cruelty to animals.

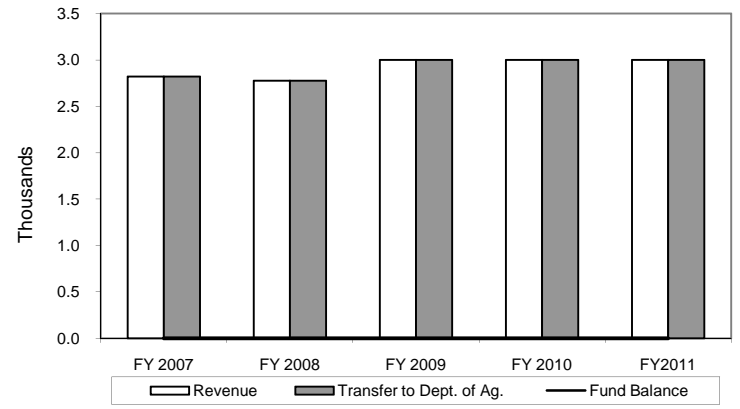
**Fund Information**

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**

	Actual FY 2007	Projected FY 2008	Projected FY 2009	Projected FY 2010	Projected FY 2011
<u>Beginning Fund Balance</u>	0	0	0	0	0
Revenue	2,820	2,776	3,000	3,000	3,000
Transfer to Dept. of Ag.	2,820	2,776	3,000	3,000	3,000
<b>Fund Balance</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Reserve increase/(decrease)	0	0	0	0	0

**Fund Balance History**



**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 9  
Cash Fund Report**

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

The Offices of Attorney Regulation Counsel and Presiding Disciplinary Judge exist to prosecute attorneys accused of committing ethical violations. The Attorney Regulation Counsel 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.

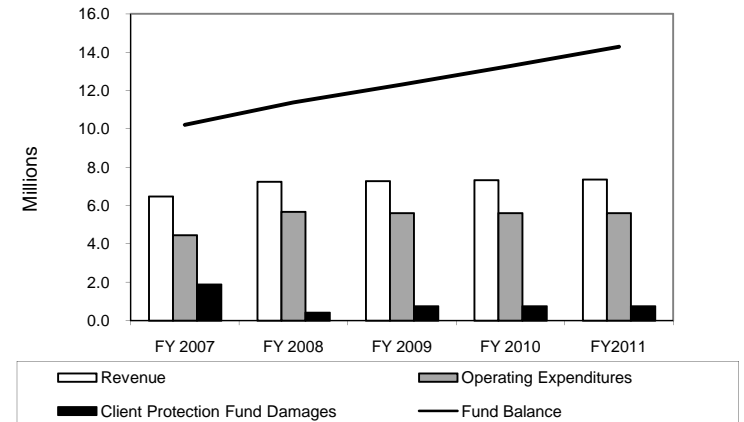
**Fund Information**

Revenue Sources:	Colorado Attorneys pay an annual registration fee that is deposited into this fund.	Expenditures:	This fund supports the attorney registration and attorney regulation programs, the prosecution of the unauthorized practice of law, and the Attorney's Fund for Client Protection which pays damages to clients due to the unauthorized or unethical practices of law by attorneys.	
Non-Fee Sources:	Fees from educational classes and interest earned.	Expenditure Drivers:	Personnel costs, amount and quality of regulation needed/provided.	
Revenue Drivers:	Number of attorneys paying registration fee, amount of registration fee, interest rates.	Programs:	Appellate Program: Attorney Regulation Program	
Fee Information:	<u>FY 2007</u>	<u>FY 2008</u>	<u>FY 2009</u>	<u>FY 2010</u>
Attorney Registration Fee	195.00	195.00	225.00	225.00
Single Client Fee (annual)	725.00	725.00	Transferred to Law Library	
Pro Hac Vice (per case)	250.00	250.00		

**Revenue and Expenditure Trend Information**

	Actual FY 2007	Actual FY 2008	Projected FY 2009	Projected FY 2010	Projected FY2011
<b><u>Beginning Fund Balance</u></b>	<b><u>10,074,989</u></b>	<b><u>10,214,693</u></b>	<b><u>11,376,876</u></b>	<b><u>12,309,180</u></b>	<b><u>13,277,896</u></b>
Revenue	6,466,323	7,246,074	7,282,304	7,318,716	7,355,309
Operating Expenditures	4,446,604	5,673,216	5,600,000	5,600,000	5,600,000
Client Protection Fund Damages	1,880,015	410,674	750,000	750,000	750,000
<b>Fund Balance</b>	<b>10,214,693</b>	<b>11,376,876</b>	<b>12,309,180</b>	<b>13,277,896</b>	<b>14,283,205</b>
Reserve increase/(decrease)	139,704	1,162,183	932,304	968,716	1,005,309

**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 9  
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 \$9 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: Interest

Expenditure Drivers: Personnel costs, costs of providing CLE seminars and classes.

Revenue Drivers: Number of registered attorneys and interest rates.

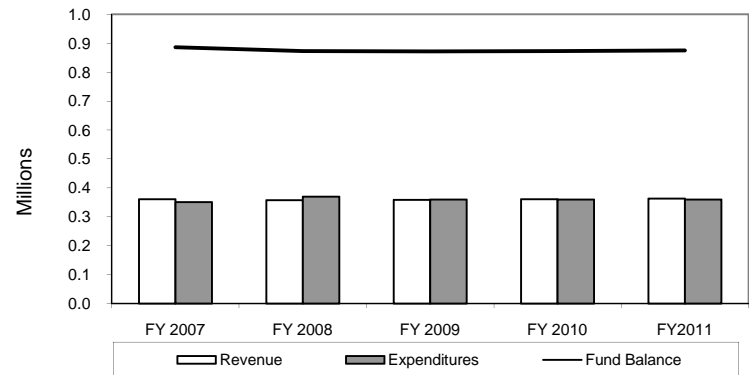
Programs: Appellate Program: Continuing Legal Education

Fee Information:	<u>FY 2007</u>	<u>FY 2008</u>	<u>FY 2009</u>	<u>FY 2010</u>
Registration Fee Portion	10.00	10.00	9.00	9.00

**Revenue and Expenditure Trend Information**

	Actual FY 2007	Actual FY 2008	Projected FY 2009	Projected FY 2010	Projected FY2011
<u>Beginning Fund Balance</u>	<u>876,082</u>	<u>886,028</u>	<u>873,355</u>	<u>872,149</u>	<u>872,736</u>
Revenue	360,635	357,009	358,794	360,588	362,391
Expenditures	350,689	369,682	360,000	360,000	360,000
<b>Fund Balance</b>	<b>886,028</b>	<b>873,355</b>	<b>872,149</b>	<b>872,736</b>	<b>875,127</b>
Reserve increase/(decrease)	9,946	(12,673)	(1,206)	588	2,391

**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 9  
Cash Fund Report**

**COURT SECURITY CASH FUND - #20W  
Section 13-1-204 C.R.S**

This cash fund is used to provide Colorado counties with grants in order to help fund ongoing security staffing needs, security equipment costs, training of security teams and emergency court security needs. The Court Security Cash Fund Commissions will administer the fund, review all the requests from the counties and determine which requests to fund.

**Fund Information**

Revenue Sources: A surcharge is assessed on various criminal and civil court filings.

Non-Fee Sources: Interest earned, Gifts, grants and donations

Revenue Drivers: Caseload and surcharge amount.

Fee Information: FY 2007 FY 2008 FY 2009 FY 2010  
 Surcharge 0.00 5.00 5.00 5.00

Expenditures: This fund supports 1.0 FTE and the cost of the grants given to Colorado counties to fund various courthouse security needs.

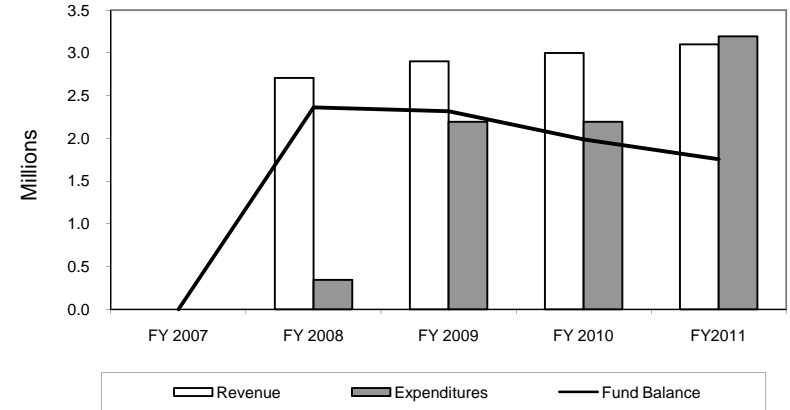
Expenditure Drivers: Number and amount of grant applications submitted; Costs of payroll and benefits for FTE

Programs: Administration Program: Courthouse Security

**Revenue and Expenditure Trend Information**

	Actual FY 2007	Actual FY 2008	Projected FY 2009	Projected FY 2010	Projected FY 2011
<u>Beginning Fund Balance</u>	0	0	2,363,329	2,318,707	1,987,054
Revenue	0	2,707,636	2,900,000	3,000,000	3,100,000
Expenditures		344,307	2,194,622	2,194,622	3,194,622
Indirect Costs	0	0	0	137,031	137,031
Decision Items/Supplementals			750,000	1,000,000	0
<b>Fund Balance</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,363,329</b>	<b>2,318,707</b>	<b>1,987,054</b>	<b>1,755,401</b>
Reserve increase/(decrease)	0	2,363,329	(44,622)	(331,653)	(231,653)

**Fund Balance History**



**Cash Fund Reserve Balance**

	Actual FY 2007	Actual FY 2008	Projected FY 2009	Projected FY 2010	Projected FY 2011
Target Fee Reserve Bal.	0	0	56,811	485,863	527,113
Actual Reserve	0	2,363,329	2,318,707	1,987,054	1,755,401

Action As program grows, fund balance will decrease

**Schedule 9  
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.

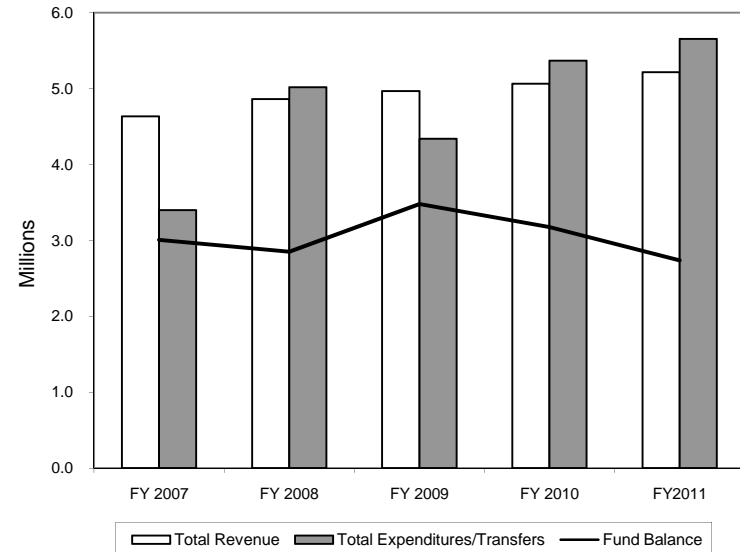
**Fund Information**

Revenue Sources:	Convicted drug offenders pay a surcharge based on the offense and that surcharge is deposited into this fund.	Expenditures:	Judicial's allocation pays the personal services and operating costs for 11.5 Drug Offender Assessment FTE, 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:	Probation Program: Personal Services, Operating and Offender Treatment and Services
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**

	Actual FY 2007	Actual FY 2008	Projected FY 2009	Projected FY 2010	Projected FY2011
<u><b>Beginning Fund Balance</b></u>	<u>1,768,861</u>	<u>3,005,884</u>	<u>2,851,059</u>	<u>3,478,962</u>	<u>3,174,908</u>
Revenue	4,515,517	4,715,062	4,809,363	4,905,551	5,052,717
Interest	120,044	147,348	156,304	159,430	164,213
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>4,635,561</b>	<b>4,862,410</b>	<b>4,965,668</b>	<b>5,064,981</b>	<b>5,216,930</b>
Expenditures:					
Program Costs	1,127,750	1,465,636	1,498,779	1,538,311	1,838,311
IAC Spending Restrictions			(203,947)	(284,300)	
<b>Net Program Costs</b>	<b>1,127,750</b>	<b>1,465,636</b>	<b>1,294,832</b>	<b>1,254,011</b>	<b>1,838,311</b>
Indirect Costs	117,310	119,322	51,475	51,767	51,767
Central Pots	0	0	99,172	139,701	139,701
Decision Items				300,000	
Transfers:					
Dept. of Corrections	636,867	995,127	995,127	1,245,127	1,245,127
Public Safety	763,995	827,534	894,542	1,107,813	1,107,813
Human Services	752,616	1,609,616	1,002,616	1,270,616	1,270,616
<b>Total Expenditures/Transfers</b>	<b>3,398,538</b>	<b>5,017,235</b>	<b>4,337,764</b>	<b>5,369,035</b>	<b>5,653,335</b>
<b>Fund Balance</b>	<b>3,005,884</b>	<b>2,851,059</b>	<b>3,478,962</b>	<b>3,174,908</b>	<b>2,738,504</b>
Reserve increase/(decrease)	1,237,023	(154,826)	627,904	(304,054)	(436,404)

**Fund Balance History**



**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 9  
Cash Fund Report**

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

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. The State Court Administrator's Office administers the grant program.

**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: Money is grant to support programs such as 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: Administration Program: Family Friendly Courts

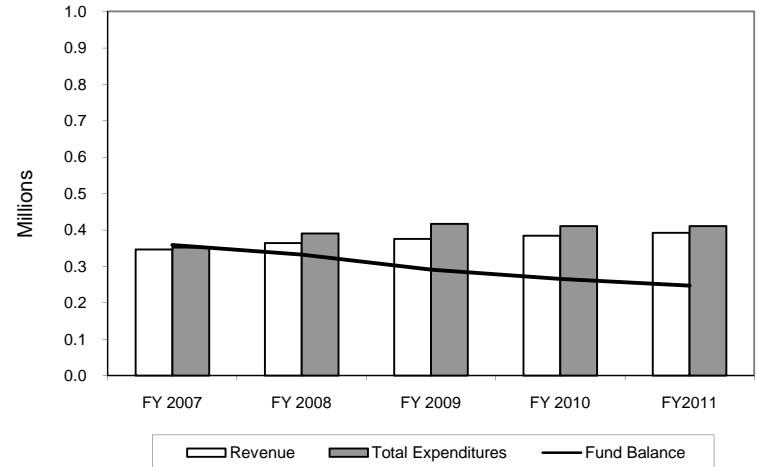
Fee Information:	<u>FY 2007</u>	<u>FY 2008</u>	<u>FY 2009</u>	<u>FY 2010</u>
Surcharge Amount	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

V-37

**Revenue and Expenditure Trend Information**

	Actual FY 2007	Actual FY 2008	Projected FY 2009	Projected FY 2010	Projected FY 2011
<u>Beginning Fund Balance</u>	<u>363,742</u>	<u>359,120</u>	<u>332,571</u>	<u>291,148</u>	<u>265,397</u>
Revenue	346,571	363,961	374,879	384,251	391,936
Expenditures:					
Net Program Costs	324,582	366,217	375,000	375,000	375,000
Indirect Costs	26,611	24,293	41,302	35,002	35,002
Total Expenditures	351,193	390,510	416,302	410,002	410,002
<b>Fund Balance</b>	<b>359,120</b>	<b>332,571</b>	<b>291,148</b>	<b>265,397</b>	<b>247,332</b>
Reserve increase/(decrease)	(4,622)	(26,549)	(41,423)	(25,751)	(18,066)

**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 9  
Cash Fund Report**

**INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY CASH FUND - #21X**

**Section 13-32-114 C.R.S.**

The purpose of this fund is to collect e-filing and public access fees in an effort to efficiently manage and maintain the Judicial Branch network and offset general fund costs associated with the replacement of expensive network hardware.

**Fund Information**

Revenue Sources: Fees and cost recoveries from electronic filings, network access and searches of court databases and electronic searches of court records.

Expenditures: The money in this fund is used to replace hardware and maintain the network on which the e-filing and public access programs operate. It allows for increased bandwidth, replacement of network hardware and covers annual maintenance of both hardware and software costs.

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

Expenditure Drivers: Amount of bandwidth required to operate the network, amount and type of hardware and software, annual maintenance costs.

Revenue Drivers: Number of electronic filings and searches.

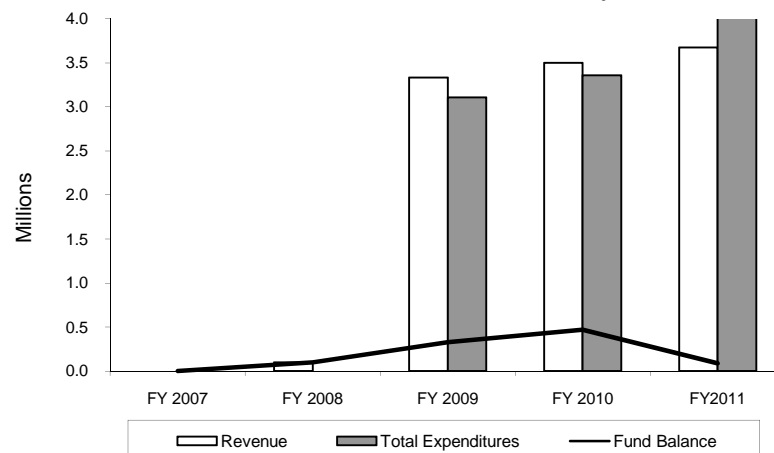
Long Bill Groups: Integrated Information Technology Program: Operating, Hardware/Software Maintenance, Telecommunications, Hardware Replacement

Fee Information:	<u>FY 2007</u>	<u>FY 2008</u>	<u>FY 2009</u>	<u>FY 2010</u>
Probation Access Fee (per active client)	2.50	2.50	2.50	250%
Public Access to court records (per search)	0.75	0.75	0.75	75%
District Court E-filing (per filing)	0.85	1.00	1.00	100%
County Court E-filing (per case filed)	0.85	0.85	0.85	85%
Court of Appeals E-filing (per filing)	n/a	1.00	1.00	100%
Agency access to case mgmt (one-time)	750.00	750.00	750.00	75000%

**Revenue and Expenditure Trend Information**

	Actual FY 2007	Actual FY 2008	Projected FY 2009	Projected FY 2010	Projected FY2011
<u>Beginning Fund Balance</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>98,340</u>	<u>324,948</u>	<u>468,306</u>
Revenue	0	98,340	3,335,000	3,501,750	3,676,838
Expenditures:					
Net Program Costs	0	0	2,658,392	3,108,392	3,358,392
Decision Items/Supplementals			450,000	250,000	700,000
Total Expenditures	0	0	3,108,392	3,358,392	4,058,392
<b>Fund Balance</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>98,340</b>	<b>324,948</b>	<b>468,306</b>	<b>86,752</b>
Reserve increase/(decrease)	0	98,340	226,608	143,358	(381,555)

**Fund Balance History**



**Cash Fund Reserve Balance**

	Actual FY 2007	Actual FY 2008	Projected FY 2009	Projected FY 2010	Projected FY2011
Target Fee Reserve Bal.		0	0	512,885	554,135
Actual Reserve		98,340	324,948	468,306	86,752

**Schedule 9  
Cash Fund Report**

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

This fund is used 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**

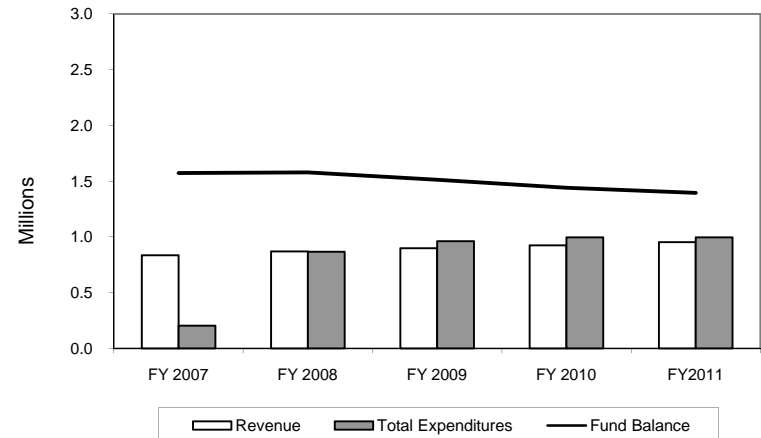
Revenue Sources:	In FY 2003, HB03-1378 was passed and increased criminal and traffic court docket fees. The fee increase is deposited into this fund.	Expenditures:	This fund supports 2.0 FTE to coordinate and administer the Judicial Performance evaluation process. Funds also pay for evaluation services 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:	Administration Program: Judicial Performance	
Docket Fee Information:				
	<u>FY 2007</u>	<u>FY 2008</u>	<u>FY 2009</u>	<u>FY 2010</u>
District Criminal Fee Increase	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
County Criminal Fee Increase	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Traffic Docket Fee Increase	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00

V-39

**Revenue and Expenditure Trend Information**

	Actual FY 2007	Actual FY 2008	Projected FY 2009	Projected FY 2010	Projected FY2011
<u><b>Beginning Fund Balance</b></u>	<u>942,865</u>	<u>1,574,507</u>	<u>1,578,838</u>	<u>1,512,927</u>	<u>1,440,533</u>
Revenue	835,350	871,003	897,133	924,047	951,768
Expenditures:					
Net Program Costs	143,011	812,151	581,167	920,955	920,955
SB08-054 (Jud Perf)	0		308,270		
Indirect Costs	55,206	54,520	62,776	54,245	54,245
Central Pots	5,491	0	10,830	21,241	21,241
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>203,708</b>	<b>866,671</b>	<b>963,044</b>	<b>996,441</b>	<b>996,441</b>
<b>Fund Balance</b>	<b>1,574,507</b>	<b>1,578,838</b>	<b>1,512,927</b>	<b>1,440,533</b>	<b>1,395,861</b>
Reserve increase/(decrease)	631,642	4,331	(65,911)	(72,394)	(44,673)

**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 9  
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. Subsequent legislation, HB06-1028 and HB07-1054 authorized new Appellate and Trial Court judgeships to be funded from this cash fund and HB08-1082 also funded court operations related to the sealing of criminal justice records from this fund.

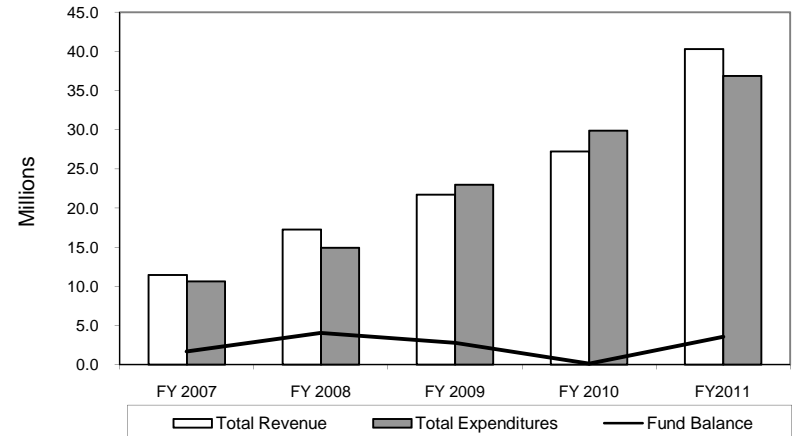
**Fund Information**

<p>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. HB07-1054 increased certain court-related fees for deposit into this fund. In addition, beginning July 1, 2008, phases the transfer of court filing fees from the general fund to this fund.</p> <p>Non-Fee Sources: Interest</p> <p>Revenue Drivers: Caseload, Court docket fee amount</p> <p>Docket Fee Increases:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Small Claims Cases: <i>Varies from 5 - \$15 depending on filing</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Divorce/Separation Cases: <i>Varies from \$25 - \$45 depending on filing</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">District Court Juvenile: <i>Varies from \$25 - \$5 depending on filing</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">County Court Civil: <i>Varies from \$10 - \$45 depending on filing</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">District Court Civil: <i>Varies from \$10 - \$90 depending on filing</i></p>	<p>Expenditures: This fund supports the personal services costs associated with over 300.0 trial court FTE and 13.5 Appellate FTE. Additionally, court operating and capital outlay expenses are supported through this cash fund.</p> <p>Expenditure Drivers: Personnel costs, operating costs, capital outlay needs</p> <p>Programs: Appellate and Trial Court Programs: Personal Services, Operating, Capital</p>
--	--

**Revenue and Expenditure Trend Information**

	Actual FY 2007	Actual FY 2008	Projected FY 2009	Projected FY 2010	Projected FY2011
<u><b>Beginning Fund Balance</b></u>	<u>908,080</u>	<u>1,692,681</u>	<u>4,045,184</u>	<u>2,796,862</u>	<u>150,318</u>
<b>Revenue</b>	10,573,939	16,340,975	20,869,000	26,359,284	39,388,155
Denver County	581,161	635,480	550,000	561,000	572,220
Interest	270,638	280,732	300,000	300,000	320,000
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>11,425,738</b>	<b>17,257,187</b>	<b>21,719,000</b>	<b>27,220,284</b>	<b>40,280,375</b>
<b>Expenditures:</b>					
Net Program Costs	10,641,137	14,376,049	21,180,043	27,300,701	29,866,828
Central Pots	0	528,635	1,787,279	1,648,251	1,648,251
Decision Items/Legislation				917,876	5,365,000
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>10,641,137</b>	<b>14,904,684</b>	<b>22,967,322</b>	<b>29,866,828</b>	<b>36,880,078</b>
<b>Fund Balance</b>	<b>1,692,681</b>	<b>4,045,184</b>	<b>2,796,862</b>	<b>150,318</b>	<b>3,550,615</b>
Reserve increase/(decrease)	784,601	2,352,503	(1,248,322)	(2,646,544)	3,400,297

**Fund Balance History**



**Cash Fund Reserve Balance**

	Actual FY 2007	Actual FY 2008	Projected FY 2009	Projected FY 2010	Projected FY2011
Target Fee Reserve Bal. (16.5%)	1,653,539	1,755,788	2,459,273	3,789,608	4,928,027
Actual Reserve	1,692,681	4,045,184	2,796,862	150,318	3,550,615
Action			In Compliance by FY2010		

**Schedule 9  
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.

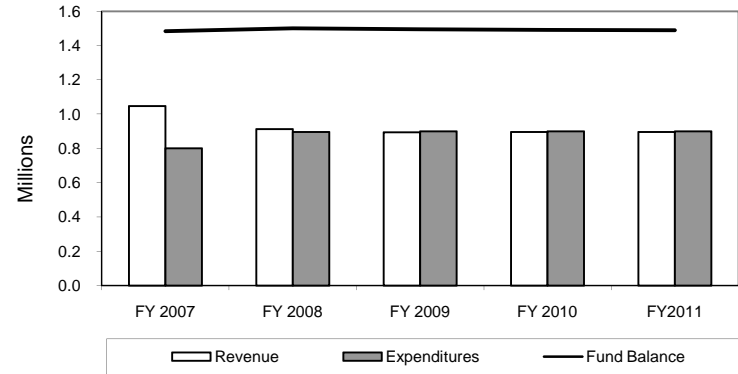
**Fund Information**

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:	Interest	Expenditure Drivers:	Personnel costs	
Revenue Drivers:	Number of people applying to take the law exam.	Programs:	Appellate Program: Board of Law Examiners	
Fee Information:	<u>FY 2007</u>	<u>FY 2008</u>	<u>FY 2009</u>	<u>FY 2010</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 2007	Actual FY 2008	Projected FY 2009	Projected FY 2010	Projected FY2011
<u>Beginning Fund Balance</u>	<u>1,237,913</u>	<u>1,483,565</u>	<u>1,501,209</u>	<u>1,496,249</u>	<u>1,492,184</u>
Revenue	1,046,859	913,306	895,040	895,935	896,831
Expenditures	801,207	895,662	900,000	900,000	900,000
<b>Fund Balance</b>	<b>1,483,565</b>	<b>1,501,209</b>	<b>1,496,249</b>	<b>1,492,184</b>	<b>1,489,015</b>
Reserve increase/(decrease)	245,652	17,644	(4,960)	(4,065)	(3,169)

**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 9  
Cash Fund Report**

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

This fund allows for the purchase of print and electronic subscriptions of law library books, the purchase and maintenance of library bookshelves, catalogues, furniture and fixtures, the purchase of computer software and hardware equipment, and the purchase other materials, memberships and services associated with continuing library operations.

**Fund Information**

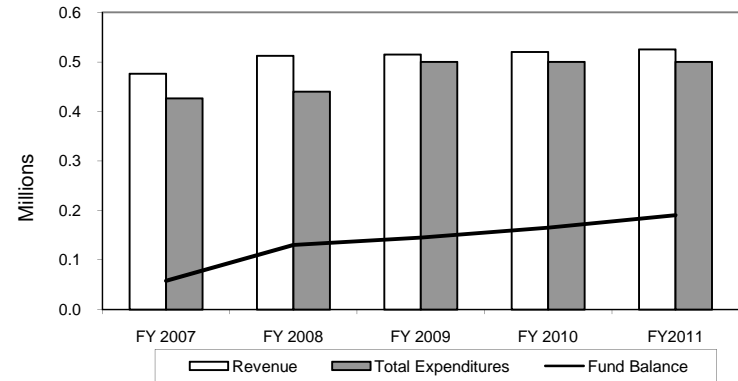
Revenue Sources:	Appellate court filing fees, Single Client fees, Pro Hac Vice fees and cost recoveries from copier charges are deposited into this fund.	Expenditures:	The money in this fund exclusively funds new/replacement books and magazine subscriptions for the Law Library.	
Non-Fee Sources:	None	Expenditure Drivers:	Cost of new and replacement books and subscriptions, maintenance costs, cost of other library operating expenses.	
Revenue Drivers:	Caseload, Single Client and Pro Hac Vice filings and amount of copier recoveries.	Programs:	Appellate Program: Law Library	
Fee Information:	<u>FY 2007</u> <u>FY 2008</u> <u>FY 2009</u> <u>FY 2010</u>			
<i>Supreme Court Petitioner</i>	225.00	225.00	225.00	225.00
<i>Supreme Court Respondent</i>	115.00	115.00	115.00	115.00
<i>SC and COA Appellant</i>	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00
<i>SC and COA Appellee</i>	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00
<i>Single Client Fee (annual)</i>		725.00	725.00	725.00
<i>Pro Hac Vice (per case)</i>		250.00	250.00	250.00
<i>Copier Recoveries (per page)</i>	.25-.75	.25-.75	.25-.75	.25-.76

V-42

**Revenue and Expenditure Trend Information**

	Actual FY 2007	Actual FY 2008	Projected FY 2009	Projected FY 2010	Projected FY 2011
<u><b>Beginning Fund Balance</b></u>	<u>7,704</u>	<u>57,708</u>	<u>129,973</u>	<u>144,931</u>	<u>165,038</u>
Revenue	476,264	512,396	514,958	520,107	525,308
Expenditures					
Program Costs	426,260	440,131	500,000	500,000	500,000
Total Expenditures	426,260	440,131	500,000	500,000	500,000
<b>Fund Balance</b>	<b>57,708</b>	<b>129,973</b>	<b>144,931</b>	<b>165,038</b>	<b>190,347</b>
Reserve increase/(decrease)	50,004	72,265	14,958	20,107	25,308

**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 9  
Cash Fund Report**

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

Money from this fund is allocated to the Judicial Branch, the Department of Public Safety and the Department of Corrections 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. SB06-150 and HB07-1343 set net law surrounding genetic testing and created new appropriations from this fund.

**Fund Information**

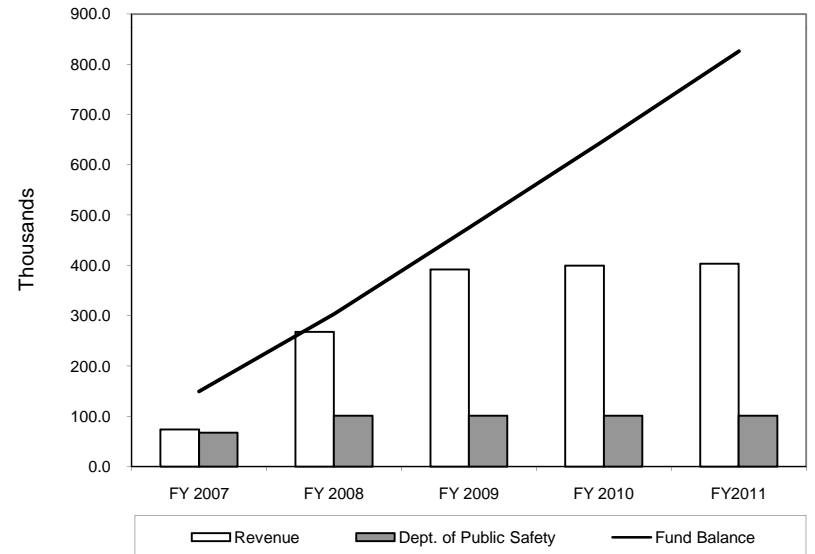
Revenue Sources:	Offenders are required to pay the fee associated with genetic testing. That fee is deposited into this fund.	Expenditures:	Judicial's allocation pays for the costs associated with DNA collection of probation offenders.
Non-Fee Sources:	None	Expenditure Drivers:	Cost of test kits, number of offenders requiring testing
Revenue Drivers:	Collection rates, number of offenders ordered for genetic testing	Long Bill Groups:	Probation Program: Operating
Fee Information:	<u>FY 2007</u> <u>FY 2008</u> <u>FY 2009</u> <u>FY 2010</u>		
	<i>Testing Fee</i> 128.00   128.00   128.00   128.00		

V-43

**Revenue and Expenditure Trend Information**

	Actual FY 2007	Actual FY 2008	Projected FY 2009	Projected FY 2010	Projected FY2011
<u><b>Beginning Fund Balance</b></u>	<u>143,000</u>	<u>149,670</u>	<u>303,454</u>	<u>475,185</u>	<u>648,430</u>
Revenue	73,893	268,119	392,000	399,840	403,838
Expenditures:					
Program Costs		8,250	8,250	8,250	120,000
Indirect Costs			604	510	510
Decision Items/Supplemental			105,330	111,750	
<b>Total Judicial Expenditures</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,250</b>	<b>114,184</b>	<b>120,510</b>	<b>120,510</b>
Transfers:					
Dept. of Corrections		4,960	4,960	4,960	4,960
Dept. of Public Safety	67,223	101,125	101,125	101,125	101,125
<b>Total Expenditure/Transfer</b>	<b>67,223</b>	<b>114,335</b>	<b>220,269</b>	<b>226,595</b>	<b>226,595</b>
<b>Fund Balance</b>	<b>149,670</b>	<b>303,454</b>	<b>475,185</b>	<b>648,430</b>	<b>825,673</b>
Reserve increase/(decrease)	6,670	153,784	171,731	173,245	177,243

**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 9  
Cash Fund Report**

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

This fund pays for the 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 fund also supports the continuation of the drug court program.

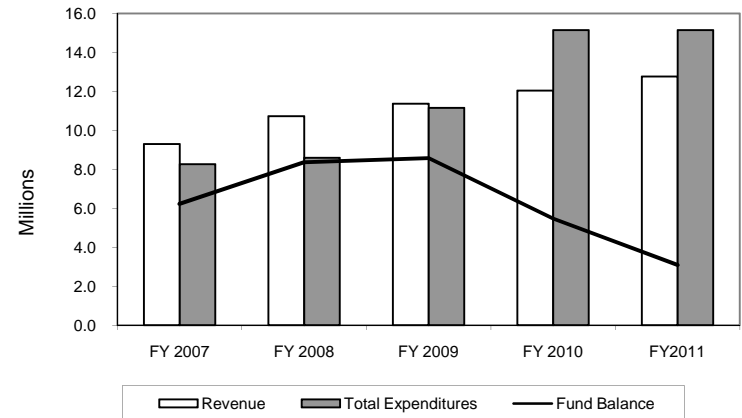
**Fund Information**

<p>Revenue Sources: Monthly Supervision Fee of \$50.00 per month per offender</p> <p>Non-Fee Sources: None</p> <p>Revenue Drivers: Number of offenders under State probation supervision, Collection rates, Adjustments for indigency, Terminations</p> <p>Fee Information: <u>FY 2007</u>   <u>FY 2008</u>   <u>FY 2009</u>   <u>FY 2010</u>  <i>Monthly Supervision Fee</i>   50.00   50.00   50.00   50.00</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Expenditure Drivers: Personnel costs, Number of offenders sentenced for supervision, Treatment/monitoring/assessment costs, Level and intensity of supervision, Mandates from State Boards.</p> <p>Long Bill Groups: Probation Program: Personal Services, Operating and Offender Treatment and Services</p>
---	--

**Revenue and Expenditure Trend Information**

	Actual FY 2007	Actual FY 2008	Projected FY 2009	Projected FY 2010	Projected FY2011
<u><b>Beginning Fund Balance</b></u>	<u>5,190,712</u>	<u>6,227,078</u>	<u>8,365,847</u>	<u>8,572,483</u>	<u>5,475,075</u>
Revenue	9,299,674	10,723,009	11,366,389	12,048,373	12,771,275
Expenditures:					
Program Costs	8,008,265	7,857,263	10,380,135	10,902,794	13,902,794
Indirect Costs	255,043	262,043	281,737	544,480	544,480
Central Pots	0	464,934	497,881	698,507	698,507
Decision Items				3,000,000	
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>8,263,308</b>	<b>8,584,240</b>	<b>11,159,753</b>	<b>15,145,781</b>	<b>15,145,781</b>
<b>Fund Balance</b>	<b>6,227,078</b>	<b>8,365,847</b>	<b>8,572,483</b>	<b>5,475,075</b>	<b>3,100,569</b>
Reserve increase/(decrease)	1,036,366	2,138,769	206,636	(3,097,408)	(2,374,506)

**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 9  
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.

Non-Fee Sources: None

Revenue Drivers: Numbers of convictions, Collection rates, Adjustments for indigency, Terminations

Surcharge Information: Surcharges vary from \$150 for a class 3 misdemeanor to \$3,000 for a class 2 felony conviction.

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.

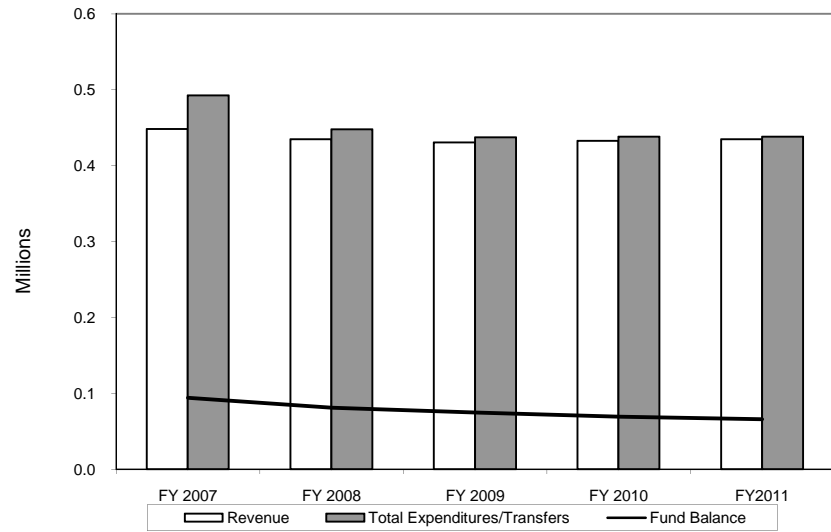
Expenditure Drivers: Personnel costs, Number of offenders requiring assessments, Mandates from State Boards.

Long Bill Groups: Probation Program: Offender Treatment and Services

**Revenue and Expenditure Trend Information**

	Actual FY 2007	Actual FY 2008	Appropriation FY 2009	Projected FY 2010	Projected FY2011
<b><u>Beginning Fund Balance</u></b>	<u>138,335</u>	<u>94,147</u>	<u>81,178</u>	<u>74,521</u>	<u>69,045</u>
Revenue	448,218	434,902	430,553	432,705	434,869
Expenditures:					
Program Costs	256,411	234,709	291,422	302,029	302,029
Indirect Costs	18,618	18,995	10,607	0	0
SOMB Spending Restrictions			(54,365)	(55,000)	(55,000)
Transfers:					
Dept. of Corrections	29,311	24,621	29,311	29,311	29,311
Public Safety	153,244	137,416	163,591	163,591	163,591
Human Services	34,822	32,130	38,250	38,250	38,250
SOMB Spending Restrictions			(41,607)	(40,000)	(40,000)
<b>Total Expenditures/Transfers</b>	<b>492,406</b>	<b>447,871</b>	<b>437,209</b>	<b>438,181</b>	<b>438,181</b>
<b>Fund Balance</b>	<b>94,147</b>	<b>81,178</b>	<b>74,521</b>	<b>69,045</b>	<b>65,733</b>
Reserve increase/(decrease)	(44,188)	(12,969)	(6,656)	(5,476)	(3,312)

**Fund Balance History**



**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 9  
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.

Non-Fee Sources: None

Revenue Drivers: Conviction rates, Collection rates, Amount of surcharge imposed.

Surcharge Information: The surcharge varies depending on the crime and the amount of fine imposed by the court.

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.

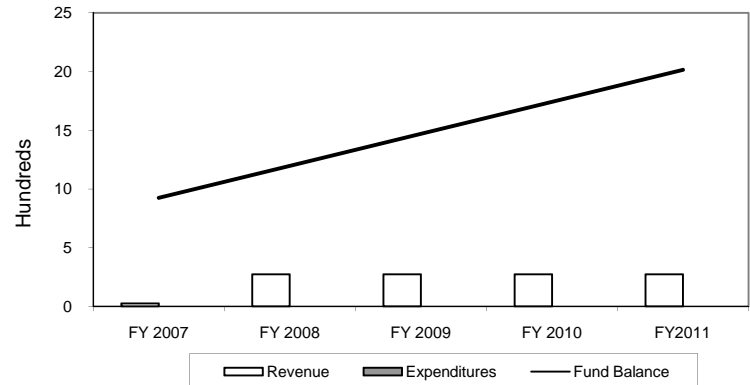
Expenditure Drivers: N/A

Long Bill Groups: None

**Revenue and Expenditure Trend Information**

	Actual FY 2007	Actual FY 2008	Projected FY 2009	Projected FY 2010	Projected FY2011
<b><u>Beginning Fund Balance</u></b>	<u>900</u>	<u>924</u>	<u>1,197</u>	<u>1,469</u>	<u>1,742</u>
Revenue	24	273	273	273	273
Expenditures	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Fund Balance</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>1,197</b>	<b>1,469</b>	<b>1,742</b>	<b>2,015</b>
Reserve increase/(decrease)	24	273	273	273	273

**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."

**FY2008 Summary of Over/Under Expenditures  
REVERSIONS**

Line Item	Amount			Reason
	Total	GF	CF	
<b>ADMINISTRATION:</b>				
Operating	(12)	(12)		Normal year-end balancing
Judicial Heritage	(5,260)	(5,260)		Normal year-end balancing
Family Friendly Cash Fund	(8,783)		(8,783)	Insufficient revenue to use all spending authority
Judicial Performance	(31,143)		(31,143)	Insufficient revenue to use all spending authority
Courthouse Capital	(50,633)	(50,633)		Unanticipated county project delays
Courthouse Security	(1,850,315)		(1,850,315)	New program and didn't use all spending authority
<b>SPECIAL PURPOSE</b>				
Health/Life/Dental	(537,185)		(537,185)	Technical error
Salary Survey	(369,824)		(369,824)	CF revenue insufficient to cover appropriation
Leased Space	(393)	(393)		Normal year-end balancing
Admin Special Purpose	(1,750)	(1,750)		Normal year-end balancing
Child Support Enforcement Collections	(7,880)	(6,650)	(1,230)	DHS contract didn't match spending authority
	(67,950)		(67,950)	VALE grant receipts didn't match spending authority
<b>INTEGRATED INFORMATION SERVICES</b>				
IIS JAVA Line	(6,017)	(6,017)		Normal vacancy savings
Telecommunications	(53,765)	(53,765)		Qwest delays in getting bandwidth installed
Communication Services	(207)	(207)		Central services billing didn't match appropriation
Hardware/Software Maint.	(3,670)	(3,670)		Normal year-end balancing
<b>TRIAL COURT</b>				
DA Mandated	(2)	(2)		Normal year-end balancing
Victim Compensation	(2,241,077)		(2,241,077)	Insufficient revenue
Victim Assistance	(73,234)		(73,234)	Insufficient revenue
Federal Funds	(287,655)		(287,655)	Grant receipts didn't match spending authority
<b>PROBATION AND RELATED SERVICES</b>				
Offender Treatment and Ser	(9)		(9)	Normal year-end balancing
Federal Funds	(720,770)		(720,770)	Grant receipts didn't match spending authority

**FY2008 Summary of Over/Under Expenditures**  
**YEAR-END TRANSFERS**

<b>Line Item</b>	<b>Amount (GF)</b>	<b>Reason</b>
<b>APPELLATE:</b>		
Program Line	(3,579)	Normal year-end balancing used to cover grant match
<b>ADMINISTRATION:</b>		
Courthouse Capital	(687)	Normal year-end balancing used to cover grant match
Family Violence	(4,999)	Normal year-end balancing used to cover senior judges
<b>SPECIAL PURPOSE</b>		
Legal Services	(108,854)	Less legal billings than expected. Used to cover Mandated.
Fixed Vehicle	(7,095)	Fleet billings didn't match appropriation. Excess used to cover DA Mandated
Leased Space	64,200	Decision item space for law clerk's acquired early to ensure availability in existing building.
Senior Judges	30,385	Mileage rate increase resulted in higher costs
Appellate Report Pub.	(21,565)	Excess used to cover DA Mandated. Appropriation reduced for FY2009.
<b>TRIAL COURT</b>		
Personal Services	(640,870)	Vacancies held to cover mandated/interpreter costs
Operating	(89,586)	Restrictions implemented to cover senior judge overage
Court, Jury and CAC Costs	125,401	Caseload Growth resulted in increased costs
Language Interpreters	345,000	Caseload Growth resulted in increased costs
DA Mandated	307,983	DA costs managed by the District Attorney's Council
Federal Grants	4,266	Grant match requirement



**Colorado Judicial Branch  
FY06 to FY10 Change in Indirect Costs**

	<b>FY06 Actual</b>	<b>FY07 Actual</b>	<b>FY08 Actual</b>	<b>FY09 Approp</b>	<b>FY10 Request</b>	<b>FY10 Increase</b>
Family Friendly Court Cash Fund	-	26,611	24,293	41,302	35,002	(6,300)
Judicial Performance Fund	52,638	55,206	54,520	62,776	54,245	(8,531)
Dispute Resolution Fund	55,536	-	137,031	-		0
Courthouse Security Cash Fund					137,031	137,031
Collection Enhancement Fund	147,473	186,136	221,549	258,338	257,081	(1,257)
Fines Collection Cash Fund	42,734	83,977	107,959	134,670	125,538	(9,132)
Alcohol and Drug Driving Safety Program Fund	256,516	293,995	303,337	269,385	112,368	(157,017)
Drug Offender Surcharge Fund	70,538	117,310	119,322	51,475	51,767	291
Offender Services Fund	250,784	255,043	262,043	281,737	544,480	262,743
Sex Offender Surcharge Fund	21,831	18,618	18,995	10,607	-	(10,607)
Offender Identification Fund				604	510	(94)
Various Federal Grants	2,614	10,335	5,552	4,353	7,889	3,536
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>900,663</b>	<b>1,047,231</b>	<b>1,254,601</b>	<b>1,115,249</b>	<b>1,325,912</b>	<b>210,663</b>
		16.27%	19.80%	-11.11%	18.89%	

**COLORADO JUDICIAL BRANCH  
FY2010 Salary Adjustments and Benefits Request**

PROGRAM	Base Salaries	FTE	Total Salary Survey	Total Anniversary	AED 2.00%	SUPP. AED 1.25%	STD 0.130%	HLD
SUPREME COURT	2,808,314	39.00	108,523	0	58,337	36,460	3,651	214,216
COURT OF APPEALS	6,723,828	80.00	246,563	0	139,408	87,130	8,741	513,569
ADMINISTRATION	5,201,233	64.10	164,063	0	107,306	67,066	6,762	352,083
JUDICIAL HERITAGE	277,128	5.00	8,537	0	5,713	3,571	360	16,478
INFORMATION SERVICES	3,260,040	44.90	96,882	0	67,138	41,962	4,238	274,086
LANGUAGE INTERPRETERS	1,370,933	25.00	31,364	0	28,046	17,529	1,782	137,318
TRIAL COURTS	102,112,160	1,615.90	3,998,899	0	2,122,221	1,326,388	132,746	9,434,503
PROBATION	57,060,151	975.46	1,406,868	0	1,169,340	730,838	74,178	5,360,338
<b>TOTAL GENERAL FUND</b>	<b>178,813,788</b>	<b>2,849.4</b>	<b>6,061,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,697,510</b>	<b>2,310,944</b>	<b>232,458</b>	<b>16,302,590</b>

JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE	178,598	2.00	4,086	0	3,654	2,284	232	10,985
COLLECTIONS INVESTIGATORS	4,180,602	83.20	95,644	0	85,525	53,453	5,435	456,994
Courthouse Security Cash Fund	79,728	1.00	1,824	0	3,507	2,192	104	5,493
APPELLATE CASH FUNDS	1,319,466	27.00	48,385	0	27,357	17,098	1,715	74,152
TRIAL COURT CASH FUNDS	8,879,318	317.10	347,730	0	184,541	115,338	11,543	820,392
PROBATION CASH FUNDS	9,002,478	153.9	240,492	0	184,859	115,537	11,703	845,328
<b>TOTAL CASH FUNDS</b>	<b>23,640,191</b>	<b>584.2</b>	<b>738,163</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>489,443</b>	<b>305,902</b>	<b>30,732</b>	<b>2,213,343</b>

<b>Probation Cash Funds</b>									
Alcohol/Drug Driving Safety Cash Fund	40.0%		96,197	0	73,944	46,215	4,681	338,131	
Drug Offender Surcharge Cash Fund	10.0%		24,049	0	18,486	11,554	1,170	84,533	
Offender Services Cash Fund	50.0%		120,246	0	92,430	57,769	5,852	422,664	
<b>Collections Cash Funds</b>									
Judicial Collection Enhancement Cash Fund	50.0%		47,822	0	42,762	26,727	2,718	228,497	
Fines Collection Cash Fund	50.0%		47,822	0	42,762	26,727	2,718	228,497	
<b>Trial Court/COA Cash Funds</b>									
Judicial Stabilization Cash Fund	100.0%		396,115	0	211,898	132,436	13,258	894,543	
<b>Other Cash Funds</b>									
Judicial Performance Cash Fund	100.0%		4,086	0	3,654	2,284	232	10,985	
Courthouse Security Cash Fund	100.0%		1,824	0	3,507	2,192	104	5,493	
Family Friendly Court Program Cash Fund									
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>202,453,979</b>	<b>3,433.6</b>	<b>6,799,862</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,186,953</b>	<b>2,616,846</b>	<b>263,190</b>	<b>18,515,934</b>

<b>JBC figure setting</b>	<b>17,321,123</b>	<b>10,635,054</b>	<b>2,052,664</b>	<b>3,014,203</b>	<b>1,369,816</b>	<b>249,386</b>	<b>17,806,295</b>
GF	15,274,449	9,466,617	1,828,268	2,592,370	1,172,082	215,112	15,605,933
CF	2,046,674	1,168,437	224,396	421,833	197,734	34,274	2,200,362
<b>Variance</b>	<b>3,454,272</b>	<b>3,835,192</b>	<b>2,052,664</b>	<b>(1,172,750)</b>	<b>(1,247,030)</b>	<b>(13,804)</b>	<b>(709,639)</b>
GF	2,971,838	3,404,917	1,828,268	(1,105,140)	(1,138,862)	(17,346)	(696,657)
CF	482,434	430,274	224,396	(67,610)	(108,168)	3,542	(12,981)

V-51

**COLORADO JUDICIAL BRANCH  
Fiscal Year 2007-08 Collections**

CATEGORY	AMOUNT
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>	
1% Asset Forfeiture	\$ 11,015
Copy Work, Certifications, etc.	\$ 855,513
Court Registry Interest, NSF Fees, and Other Miscellaneous Fees	\$ 273,534
Miscellaneous Civil/Probate Docket Fees and Related	\$ 18,060,517
Miscellaneous Criminal Docket Fees and Related	\$ 7,695,251
Public Defender Fees	\$ 154,292
Supreme Court Docket Fee Tax (Non-Appeal Filings)	\$ 400
Unclaimed Funds	\$ 424,637
Victims Assistance (General Fund Portion)	\$ 1,918,444
Water Case Filing & Mailing Fees	\$ 175,725
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 29,569,328</b>
<b>Percentage of Total</b>	<b>17.1%</b>
<b>HIGHWAY USER'S TRUST FUND</b>	
D.U.I. Fines	\$ 1,509,747
Traffic Fines & Forfeits	\$ 8,299,189
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 9,808,936</b>
<b>Percentage of Total</b>	<b>5.7%</b>
<b>VICTIM FUNDS</b>	
Restitution (Reimbursements to Victims of Crime for Losses Incurred)	\$ 27,904,554
Victims Assistance Surcharges (for Local and State Victims Assistance Grant Programs)	\$ 16,006,732
Victims Compensation Costs (for Local Victims Compensation Programs)	\$ 11,819,655
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 55,730,941</b>
<b>Percentage of Total</b>	<b>32.3%</b>
<b>OTHER SPECIAL PURPOSES AND FUNDS</b>	
Adolescent Substance Abuse Surcharges (for Div. of Alcohol & Drug Abuse)	\$ 65,275
Alcohol Evaluation/Supervision Fees	\$ 5,315,887
Animal Cruelty Surcharges (for Dept. of Agriculture)	\$ 2,776
Attorney Fee Reimbursements	\$ 153,821
Child Abuse Investigation Surcharge (for Div. of Criminal Justice)	\$ 25,974
Colorado Children's Trust Fund (for Dept. of Public Health and Environment)	\$ 328,373
Continuing Legal Education Fund	\$ 357,009
Court Security Fund	\$ 2,707,636
Data Access and E-file Fees	\$ 2,658,392
Displaced Homemaker Fee (for Dept. of Labor and Employment)	\$ 104,940
Drug Offender Surcharge Cash Fund (for Various Criminal Justice Agencies)	\$ 4,862,410
Drug Offender Surcharge Cost Recov. Portion	\$ 248,161
Family Friendly Courts Surcharge	\$ 360,149
Family Stabilization Fees (for Dept. of Human Services)	\$ 2,541,633
Felony, Misdemeanor Fines (Judicial Fines Collection Cash Fund)	\$ 1,864,892
Highway Constr. Workers Safety Fund (for Dept. of Transportation)	\$ 28,414
Illegal Alien - Bond Forfeitures	\$ 1,650
Judicial Performance Fund	\$ 870,983
Judicial Stabilization Fund	\$ 17,257,187
Law Enforcement Assistant Fees (for Dept. of Health and Environment, Transportation Safety, Human Services)	\$ 2,115,408
Law Examiner Board Fund	\$ 913,306
Municipalities & Counties Share of Fees & Fines Collected	\$ 8,787,449
Offender ID Fund (for Dept. of Public Safety and Judicial Dept.)	\$ 268,119
Office of Dispute Resolution Fund	\$ 3,306
Outstanding Judgment & Warrant Fees (Judicial Dept. portion)	\$ 1,379,207
Persistent Drunk Driver Surcharge (for Dept. of Transportation, Revenue, Human Services)	\$ 1,165,470
Probation Supervision Fees (for Judicial Offender Services Fund)	\$ 10,723,009
Sex Offender Surcharge Fund (for Various Criminal Justice Agencies)	\$ 434,902
Supreme Court Committee Fund (Attorney Regulation)	\$ 7,246,074
Supreme Court Law Library Fund	\$ 512,396
Tax- Vital Statistics (for Dept. of Public Health and Environment)	\$ 81,995
Time Payment/Late Fees (Judicial Collection Enhancement Fund)	\$ 2,866,830
Traumatic Brain Injury Surcharges (for Dept. of Human Services)	\$ 767,233
Victim Addr. Confidentiality Surcharges (for Secy of State)	\$ 78,965
Useful Public Service Fees Collected (Judicial Operated Programs)	\$ 373,009
Wildlife and Parks and Rec. Funds (for Dept. of Natural Resources)	\$ 88,998
Youthful Offender Surcharge	\$ 273
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 77,561,510</b>
<b>Percentage of Total</b>	<b>44.9%</b>
<b>TOTAL ALL CATEGORIES</b>	<b>\$ 172,670,715</b>



**Judicial Branch**  
**FY10 Personal Services Request**  
**Option 8 Calculation**

Division		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	FY10 Personal Services Request	
		FY09 Long Bill Personal Services \$	FTE	\$	Special Bills FTE	FY09 Long Bill + Spec Bills \$	FTE	FY09 Salary Survey	FY09 Anniv (PFP)	FY09 Anniv (Annualized) (H*0.80)	Base Adj. 0.200% Reduction	\$ (E+G+I+J)	FTE (B+D)
APPEALS	<b>Total</b>	<b>10,974,326</b>	<b>146.0</b>	-	-	<b>10,974,326</b>	<b>146.0</b>	<b>694,727</b>	<b>86,787</b>	<b>69,430</b>	<b>(23,477)</b>	<b>11,715,006</b>	<b>146.0</b>
	GF	9,997,369	132.5	-	-	9,997,369	132.5	666,454	83,380	66,704	(21,461)	10,709,066	132.5
	CF	976,957	13.5	-	-	976,957	13.5	28,273	3,407	2,726	(2,016)	1,005,940	13.5
Supreme Court	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,926,494</b>	<b>39.0</b>	-	-	<b>2,926,494</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>165,022</b>	<b>22,958</b>	<b>18,366</b>	<b>(6,220)</b>	<b>3,103,662</b>	<b>39.0</b>
	GF	2,926,494	39.0	-	-	2,926,494	39.0	165,022	22,958	18,366	(6,220)	3,103,662	39.0
	CF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Court of Appeals	<b>Total</b>	<b>8,047,832</b>	<b>107.0</b>	-	-	<b>8,047,832</b>	<b>107.0</b>	<b>529,705</b>	<b>63,829</b>	<b>51,064</b>	<b>(17,257)</b>	<b>8,611,344</b>	<b>107.0</b>
	GF	7,070,875	93.5	-	-	7,070,875	93.5	501,432	60,422	48,338	(15,241)	7,605,404	93.5
	CF	976,957	13.5	-	-	976,957	13.5	28,273	3,407	2,726	(2,016)	1,005,940	13.5
(2) COURTS ADMINISTRATION	<b>Total</b>	<b>13,146,860</b>	<b>202.7</b>	<b>38,865</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>13,185,725</b>	<b>204.7</b>	<b>578,516</b>	<b>156,248</b>	<b>124,999</b>	<b>(25,738)</b>	<b>13,863,502</b>	<b>204.7</b>
	GF	7,749,450	117.0	-	1.0	7,749,450	118.0	401,511	104,611	83,689	(17,708)	8,216,942	118.0
	CF	5,397,410	85.7	38,865	1.0	5,436,275	86.7	177,005	51,637	41,310	(8,030)	5,646,560	86.7
Administration	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,217,789</b>	<b>64.1</b>	-	-	<b>5,217,789</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>257,698</b>	<b>63,482</b>	<b>50,786</b>	<b>(11,053)</b>	<b>5,515,220</b>	<b>64.1</b>
	GF	4,102,540	64.1	-	-	4,102,540	64.1	257,698	63,482	50,786	(11,053)	4,399,971	64.1
	RAF	1,115,249	-	-	-	1,115,249	-	-	-	-	-	1,115,249	-
Judicial Heritage	<b>Total</b>	<b>182,443</b>	<b>3.0</b>	-	-	<b>182,443</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1,701</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>706</b>	-	<b>184,850</b>	<b>3.0</b>
	GF	182,443	3.0	-	-	182,443	3.0	1,701	883	706	-	184,850	3.0
	CF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Family Friendly Courts	<b>Total</b>	<b>41,978</b>	<b>0.5</b>	-	-	<b>41,978</b>	<b>0.5</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>41,978</b>	<b>0.5</b>
	GF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	CF	41,978	0.5	-	-	41,978	0.5	-	-	-	-	41,978	0.5
Judicial Performance Progr	<b>Total</b>	<b>134,629</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>38,865</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>173,494</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>4,220</b>	<b>941</b>	<b>753</b>	-	<b>178,467</b>	<b>2.0</b>
	GF	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	CF	134,629	1.0	38,865	3	173,494	2.0	4,220	941	753	-	178,467	2.0
Courthouse Security	<b>Total</b>	<b>86,361</b>	<b>1.0</b>	-	-	<b>86,361</b>	<b>1.0</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>86,361</b>	<b>1.0</b>
	GF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	CF	86,361	1.0	-	-	86,361	1.0	-	-	-	-	86,361	1.0
Collections Investigators	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,801,483</b>	<b>83.2</b>	-	-	<b>3,801,483</b>	<b>83.2</b>	<b>172,785</b>	<b>50,696</b>	<b>40,557</b>	<b>(8,030)</b>	<b>4,006,795</b>	<b>83.2</b>
	GF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	CF	3,801,483	83.2	-	-	3,801,483	83.2	172,785	50,696	40,557	(8,030)	4,006,795	83.2
Integrated Information Serv	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,371,123</b>	<b>44.9</b>	-	<b>1</b>	<b>3,371,123</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>142,112</b>	<b>40,246</b>	<b>32,197</b>	<b>(6,655)</b>	<b>3,538,777</b>	<b>45.9</b>
	GF	3,153,413	44.9	-	1	3,153,413	45.9	142,112	40,246	32,197	(6,655)	3,321,067	45.9
	RAF	217,710	-	-	1	217,710	-	-	-	-	-	217,710	-
JAVA Conversion	<b>Total</b>	<b>311,054</b>	<b>5.0</b>	-	-	<b>311,054</b>	<b>5.0</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>311,054</b>	<b>5.0</b>
	GF	311,054	5.0	-	-	311,054	5.0	-	-	-	-	311,054	5.0
	RAF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<b>(3) TRIAL COURTS</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>113,705,252</b>	<b>1,892.0</b>	<b>5,378,079</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>83.0</b>	<b>119,083,331</b>	<b>1,975.0</b>	<b>6,501,300</b>	<b>986,056</b>	<b>788,845</b>	<b>(252,647)</b>	<b>126,120,829</b>	<b>1,975.0</b>
	GF	98,396,068	1,653.1	268,986	2	4.8	98,665,054	1,657.9	5,955,737	936,934	749,547	(210,741)	105,159,597	1,657.9
	CF	15,309,184	238.9	5,109,093	4	78.2	20,418,277	317.1	545,563	49,122	39,298	(41,906)	20,961,232	317.1
<b>Trial Court Programs</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>110,812,825</b>	<b>1,867.0</b>	<b>5,378,079</b>		<b>83.0</b>	<b>116,190,904</b>	<b>1,950.0</b>	<b>6,444,640</b>	<b>969,431</b>	<b>775,545</b>	<b>(246,822)</b>	<b>123,164,267</b>	<b>1,950.0</b>
	GF	95,553,641	1,628.1	268,986	1	4.8	95,822,627	1,632.9	5,899,077	920,309	736,247	(204,916)	102,253,035	1,632.9
	CF	15,259,184	238.9	5,109,093	2	78.2	20,368,277	317.1	545,563	49,122	39,298	(41,906)	20,911,232	317.1
<b>Language Interpreters</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,892,427</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>-</b>			<b>2,892,427</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>56,660</b>	<b>16,625</b>	<b>13,300</b>	<b>(5,825)</b>	<b>2,956,562</b>	<b>25.0</b>
	GF	2,842,427	25.0	-	4		2,842,427	25.0	56,660	16,625	13,300	(5,825)	2,906,562	25.0
	CF	50,000	-	-			50,000	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	-
<b>(4) PROBATION</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>68,868,726</b>	<b>1,129.8</b>	<b>-</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>68,868,726</b>	<b>1,129.8</b>	<b>2,860,512</b>	<b>823,574</b>	<b>658,859</b>	<b>(144,776)</b>	<b>72,243,321</b>	<b>1,129.8</b>
	GF	59,565,464	975.9	-			59,565,464	975.9	2,442,916	703,343	562,674	(125,142)	62,445,912	975.9
	CF	9,303,262	153.9	-			9,303,262	153.9	417,596	120,231	96,185	(19,634)	9,797,409	153.9
<b>Branch Total:</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>206,695,164</b>	<b>3,370.5</b>	<b>5,416,944</b>		<b>85.0</b>	<b>211,672,715</b>	<b>3,449.0</b>	<b>10,635,055</b>	<b>2,052,665</b>	<b>1,642,133</b>	<b>(446,638)</b>	<b>223,503,265</b>	<b>3,449.0</b>
	GF	175,708,351					177,976,199		9,466,618	1,828,268	1,462,614	(375,052)	188,530,379	2,892.8
	CF	30,986,813					33,696,516		1,168,437	224,397	179,519	(71,586)	34,972,886	556.2

Special Bills:

- <sup>1</sup> HB08-1082 - Sealing of Criminal Justice Records
- <sup>2</sup> HB08-1407 - Strengthening Penalties for Insurance Carriers
- <sup>3</sup> SB08-054 - Judicial Performance
- <sup>4</sup> HB07-1054 - Increasing the Number of Judges (year 3)

**FY2008 Legislative Session Overview**  
**Enacted Legislation with an FY2009 and Beyond Impact**

**HB08-1010 – Motor Vehicle Fines**

**Representative McFadyen and Senator Takis**

This bill increases fines for class 1 and 2 traffic misdemeanors and adjusts the distribution of seat belt violation fine revenue from 100% to 50% to local jurisdictions when the violation occurs on state or federal highways. The remaining 50% is deposited into the HUTF. The Judicial Branch received a one-time appropriation of \$33,600 for contract programming to make necessary changes to the ICON system so that the seat belt fee distribution could be adjusted.

**HB08-1082 – Sealing of Criminal Justice Records**

**Representative Ferrandino and Senator Bacon**

This bill reduces the waiting time required for petitioning the court to seal records for an offense that was not charged or was dismissed due to a plea agreement in a separate case from 15 years to 10 years. The Branch received a cash-funded appropriation from the Judicial Stabilization Fund of \$445,781 and 6.2 FTE due to the fact that increased filings are expected related to the sealing of conviction records.

**HB08-1253 – Information Technology Cash Fund**

**Representative White and Senator Morse**

This bill creates the Judicial Department Information Technology Cash Fund and allows for fees and cost recoveries from electronic filings, network access and court database searches, electronic searches of court records and any other IT service to be deposited into the fund. The money in the fund is subject to annual appropriation and will be used to offset expenses related to the Judicial Branch's information technology needs.

**HB08-1264 – Statewide Electronic Read-Access to Court Records**

**Representative Roberts and Senator Shaffer**

This bill allows for electronic read-only access to information housed on the court's data system for county social services departments, the Public Defender, the Office of the Child's Representatives and its contract GALs, the Office of the Alternate Defense Counsel and its contract attorneys, respondent parent counsel and other state/local agencies that meet certain criteria. There was no fiscal impact to the Branch as a result of this bill.

**HB08-1407 – Strengthening Penalties for Insurance Carriers**

**Representative Romanoff and Senator Gordon**

This bill prohibits the unreasonable delay or denial of payment of a claim for benefits owed by an insurance company and provides remedies for claimants. There is no fiscal impact to the Branch in FY2009, but an impact of \$340,260 and 4.8 FTE is expected to be seen in FY2010. This is because the impact relates to trial times and it was not expected that any trials would be seen as a result of this legislation until FY2010.

**SB08-054 – Judicial Performance**

**Senator Shaffer and Representative T. Carroll**

This bill allows for the continuation of the Judicial Performance program, which is administered by the State Commission on Judicial Performance.

**SB08-206 – Center of Justice**

**Senators Shaffer and Penry and Representatives T. Carroll and Marostica**

This bill authorized the State to enter into lease-purchase agreements in order to facilitate the construction of a new Center of Justice facility which will house all court operations and related agencies. The Center of Justice is planned for the existing site which is shared by the Judicial Branch and the Colorado History Museum and the bill facilitates the movement of the History Museum to a new site and new facility as well. A complex financing strategy accompanied the bill with first year revenues for FY2009 coming in at \$11.8 million and expenditures from the State Museum cash fund totaling \$18 million.

## **DA MANDATED COSTS**

## **DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S MANDATED COSTS FISCAL YEAR 2009/2010**

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.

In addition, the district attorneys have been successful at containing costs, for example through the judicious use of expert witnesses and out-of-state witnesses, without sacrificing their obligation to seek justice in all of their cases. Indeed, from FY 2001 thru FY 2007, the district attorneys mandated costs have increased 14.83%, or 2% per year. By comparison, in that same time period, the Office of Alternative Defense Counsel's mandated costs increased 32.67%, the Public Defender's mandated costs increased 124.79%, and the Courts' mandated costs increased 44.79%.

The biggest increases for the district attorneys have come in the past two years (7.9% from 2005 to 2006, 9.8% from 2006 to 2007). During that time, in part due to skyrocketing energy costs, the mileage reimbursement rate has nearly doubled, from \$0.28 per mile in 2005 to \$0.53 per mile now. Indeed, travel-related mandated costs went up 40% from FY 2004 to FY 2007. Given that the energy crisis, and the resulting increase in travel costs, show no signs of abating, it is safe to assume that those costs will remain high in the coming year.

Historically, the district attorneys have set their mandated costs request based on a formula that averages the previous five fiscal years. This method recognized the year-to-year fluctuations in both the number and complexity of cases, and had traditionally resulted in the district attorneys being within a few percentage points of the appropriated amount in most years. However, the energy cost increase in recent years has resulted in a more significant increase in mandated costs needs than had been anticipated. For example, in FY 2007, the actual amount expended for district attorney mandated costs was \$2,226,200 – an increase of 16.2% over the \$1,915,667 requested by the district attorneys and appropriated in the 2007 Long Bill.

In light of these developments, the district attorneys believe that the best predictor of future expenses remains averaging, but suggest that only the two most recent completed fiscal years will provide an accurate base from which to make that prediction. Actual expenses over those two years were \$2,027,887 in FY 2006 and \$2,226,200 in FY 2007. (Since we have less than one quarter of expenditure history in FY 2008, we are unable to accurately project the actual expenditures through June, 2009. Consequently, there is no way to incorporate that number into the formula.) The average of these two years is **\$2,127,043**. This represents an increase of 10.4% over the appropriated amount from FY 2008, but a decrease of 4.5% over the amount actually spent in FY 2007.

**Fiscal Year 2009/2010 District Attorney's Mandated Costs funds requested:**

**\$2,127,043**

## **JBC REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION AND FOOTNOTE REPORTS**

Summary of JBC Requests and Footnote Report Compliance

JBC Request 1 – Public Access and E-filing

JBC Request 3 – Respondent Parent Counsel

JBC Request 5 – Pre-Release Recidivism Report

JBC Request 6 – Offender Services and Treatment Summary



## Colorado Judicial Branch

### Summary of FY 2010 JBC Requests for Information and Long Bill Footnote Reports (HB08-1375)

Request#	Description	Report Due	Comments
JBC Request 1	Integrated Information Services – Public Access/E-filing Feasibility for in-house development.	11/1/2009	Tab 19
JBC Request 2	Trial Court – Statewide Drug Court Strategy	12/31/2009	Tab 20
JBC Request 3	Trial Court – Respondent Parent Counsel Alternative Methods of Delivery	11/1/2009	Tab 21
JBC Request 5	Probation – Pre-Release Recidivism Report	11/1/2009	Tab 22
JBC Request 6	Probation – Offender Treatment and Services Spending Summary	11/1/2009	Tab 23

**JBC Request 1 – Public Access and E-filing**



# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

Colorado Judicial  
Department

---

## Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

Version: 1.4  
Date: October 31, 2008

---



# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

## Document Revision History

Revision No.	Revision Date	Author	Description
1.0	October 20, 2008	Bob Roper and Chad Cornelius	Draft 1 Completed
1.1	October 21, 2008	Bob Roper and Chad Cornelius	Changes to spreadsheets, text edits, including charts describing cost/revenue projections, table enhancements, and minor footnoting. Sent to NCSC for critique.
1.2	October 23, 2008	Bob Roper and Chad Cornelius	Incorporated Brian Medina's and Linda Bower's comments. Completed joint implementation spreadsheet and incorporated timeline for combined costs/benefits. Redid the reference tables and built in links. Redid Public Access Historical Timeline. Inserted new logo.
1.3	October 27, 2008	Bob Roper and Chad Cornelius	Spreadsheet changes, Incorporated NCSC Changes, Chris Ryan suggestions and Chart Updates. Put in recommendations on budget plan and revenue if kept fees the same per JBC analyst request.
1.4	October 31, 2008	Bob Roper and Chad Cornelius	Carol Haller's comments, Justice Martinez's comments, second review by Linda Bowers' comments, authors' final reviews. Shortened the Executive Summary and rewrote the conclusion. Incorporated spreadsheets into the appendices. Completed links to charts and tables.



# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

## Table of Contents

1.	List of Charts and Tables.....	4
2.	Executive Summary .....	5
3.	Introduction.....	9
4.	Basic Terminology.....	10
5.	Public Access System .....	13
5.1	Purpose.....	13
5.2	Historical Development.....	14
5.3	Current System Overview.....	20
5.4	Summary of Business Needs .....	22
5.5	Proposed Solutions/Alternatives.....	25
5.6	In-House Public Access Solution Description.....	25
5.7	In-House Public Access Projected Improvements.....	26
5.8	In-House Public Access Solution Impact.....	28
5.9	Cost-Benefit Analysis .....	31
5.10	Risk Factors for Two Major Public Access Alternatives .....	33
6.	E-Filing System .....	36
6.1	Purpose.....	36
6.2	Historical Development.....	36
6.3	Current System Overview.....	41
6.4	Summary of E-Filing Business Needs .....	44
6.5	Proposed Solutions/Alternatives.....	48
6.6	In-House E-Forms Business Solution Description.....	50
6.7	In-House E-Forms Technical Solution Description .....	50
6.8	In-House E-Forms Projected Improvements .....	51
6.9	In-House E-Forms Solution Impact .....	53
6.9	Cost-Benefit Analysis for E-Filing System .....	57
6.10	Risk Factors for E-Filing System.....	60
7.	Staffing Capabilities.....	63
8.	Final Recommendations and Rationale Public Access and E-Filing Systems.....	65
9.	External Reference Documents.....	71
10.	Appendix A: National Center for State Courts Review.....	72
11.	Appendix B: .....	73
12.	Appendix C:.....	74
13.	Appendix D:.....	75
14.	Appendix E: .....	76



# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

## 1. List of Charts and Tables

---

[Chart 1: Timeline of Major Events in Colorado's Public Access Experience](#)

[Chart 2: System Architecture for In-House Public Access System](#)

[Chart 3: Revenue/Expense Comparison Graph for In-House Public Access System](#)

[Chart 4: Timeline of Major Events in Colorado's E-Filing Experience](#)

[Chart 5: System Architecture for In-House E-Forms based E-Filing System](#)

[Chart 6: Revenue/Expense Comparison Graph for In-House E-Forms Based E-Filing](#)

[Chart 7: Cost \(Expenses\) Benefit \(Revenue\) Timeline for Public Access and E-Filing In-House](#)

[Chart 8: Net Revenues for the Public Access and E-Filing Components of a Joint Project](#)

---

[Chart 9: Current Annual Cost Recovery Revenues vs Net Annual Revenues from a Combined PAS and EFS, FY09-FY016 For Reduced Single User Fees](#)

[Chart 10: Current Annual Cost Recovery Revenues vs Net Annual Revenues from a Combined PAS and EFS, FY09-FY016 For the Continued User Costs \(Minus the Judicial Recovery Fee\)](#)

---

[Table 1: Current Overview of the LEXIS/CourtLink Public Access System](#)

[Table 2: High Level Task List for Public Access System In-House](#)

[Table 3: Alternatives Compared on Business Needs for Public Access In-House](#)

[Table 4: Risk Identification and Mitigation for Public Access In-House](#)

[Table 5: Cost Comparisons Among E-Filing Jurisdictions That Charge Users for E-Filing](#)

[Table 6: Current Overview of the LEXIS/File&Serve E-Filing System](#)

[Table 7: Jurisdictions with E-Filing](#)

[Table 8: High Level Task List for E-Filing System In-House](#)

[Table 9: Alternatives Compared on Objectives/Improvements](#)

[Table 10: Risk Factors for E-Forms Based E-Filing](#)



# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

## 2. Executive Summary

---

For the past decade, the Colorado Judicial Department has partnered with vendors to provide two different systems: (1) a web based public access system (i.e., PAS) to all “non-protected” court data that would normally appear on a court’s register of actions, and (2) a web based e-filing system (i.e., EFS) for attorneys in Colorado. The software development costs; database and application server costs; help desk costs; and training costs for over 20,000 attorneys in Colorado, the general public and other governmental entities were all totally absorbed by the vendor(s) during this time frame.

Although the Colorado Judicial Department has developed all of its other software applications in-house, it also recognized ten years ago, that it did not have the experience nor the resources to develop a web based public access system (i.e., PAS), nor an e-filing system (i.e., EFS) in-house. In addition, the Judicial Department was not certain about the revenue opportunities nor all of the business risks associated with these two software applications. Finally, the Judicial Department was uncertain about the complexities brought on by the amendment to the Colorado State Constitution called TABOR (i.e., taxpayer bill of rights) which had significant revenue and expense restrictions that could inhibit the ability of the Judicial Department to take in significant new revenue—much of which would be necessary to fund the development, deployment and maintenance of the two new systems.

The current systems are funded by a nominal fee charged to the users that is significantly less expensive than what it would cost the user either to access the information in the paper world at the courthouse, or to file those same documents manually. The systems continue to benefit attorneys, their litigants, the general public, governmental entities and court staff including judicial officers in a variety of ways. As a result of this vendor partnership, Colorado has the most successful Statewide e-filing system (i.e., EFS) in the country.

In the Spring of 2008, the Joint Budget Committee of the Colorado Legislature, requested that the Colorado Judicial Department conduct a feasibility study to migrate both of the current vendor supported systems in-house. Therefore, the primary purpose of this study is to conduct a cost benefit analysis of the various alternatives to determine the feasibility of developing an in-house web based public access system (i.e., PAS) and e-forms based e-filing system (i.e., EFS). This study was critiqued by the National Center for State Courts, and that critique is attached to this study as Appendix A.

After describing the historical development of these two applications (i.e., vendor based PAS and EFS), this study examines the tangible costs (i.e., development, deployment and maintenance, personnel, hardware, software and network costs) associated with developing these systems, and balances those tangible costs against the potential revenue to be generated by fees attached to PAS and EFS. In addition, the study assesses the potential intangible



# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

costs/benefits associated with each of the alternatives (e.g., more control over application development, more stable technical infrastructures, lower costs for the users, having direct responsibility for two sizeable applications in addition to the core functionality supported by the State Court Administrator's Office, etc).

The results of the study are quite striking (please see [Chart 7](#) for the details). The Judicial Department's experience in software development coupled with the two vendor supported PAS and EFS systems, helps guide these revenue and expense projections.

The simpler of the two applications to bring in-house is PAS. PAS could be accomplished for an initial cost of approximately \$740,000 during FY09. If this seed money could be obtained in FY09, then with some additional minimal cost during the first three months of FY10, revenue could start to accrue from the PAS by October 1, 2009. The new EFS would fully integrate with jPOD (the Judicial Department's new and developing case management system). After the initial FY09 investment in the PAS, there are sufficient net revenues from the PAS for each of the following three fiscal years (i.e., FY10, F11 and FY12) to cover the costs of the EFS development and deployment. At that point, their net revenues would grow annually to a point where four years after they are both completed, they would jointly net approximately \$10 million annually.

If public access were implemented by itself, it would see a return on investment during FY10, and a net revenue in excess of \$3 million annually in the out years starting in FY11 (this is dependent on obtaining the seed money and FTE for FY09, and have assurances that TABOR would not affect other Judicial budget items).

If "e-forms based e-filing" was implemented by itself, it would need approximately \$2.5 million in seed money for FY10, FY11, and FY12, but would collect net revenue of approximately \$3.5 million annually in out years. At that rate, it would take 6.75 years for its return on investment.

If, however, both projects were developed and deployed as a single project, and revenues from public access system are used to fund e-filing, then in FY13, when both projects are completed and self-funded, the Judicial Department would begin to see a combined net revenue of approximately \$7.5 million annually. These net revenues could be used to supplement the Judicial Department's JBITS Division, which would reduce its dependency on general funds. The excess revenue would be deposited in the Judicial Cost Recovery Fund (§13-32-114 C.R.S.). This joint development, with project self-funding, is the preferred alternative—assuming the seed money for FY09 is available, the FTE for staffing are available in FY09, and there are no TABOR implications for the remainder of the Judicial Department's budget.

The preferred method for obtaining the seed money would be to secure general funds. However, given the economic uncertainties, it is more feasible to borrow against the existing Judicial Technology Cost Recovery Fund. The JBC would have to approve spending authority





# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

for that money as soon as possible for development work to begin on January 1, 2009. Staffing up, preliminary planning and significant project scope and design work would be the top priorities and would need to start before January 2009. FTE positions would also need to be associated with those funds. JBC tentative approval would need to occur by mid November 2009.

Should these dates be too aggressive, the project could be delayed until FY10—the final outcome would be delayed by eight months. The seed money would be loaned to the project, by the project, within the same fiscal year. This assumes that revenues, from PAS, would start being realized by April 1, 2010, i.e., the revenue collected after April 1, 2010 would be used to fund the development which occurred earlier that fiscal year.

This delay, however, would begin to jeopardize the transparent completion of the EFS. The current contract with LNFS expires in August 2011. Even with the aggressive schedule starting on January 1, 2009, the project wouldn't be completed until December 2012—which would require a contract extension—starting the project six months later than January 1, 2009 would further complicate the issues. While these legal and purchasing issues are not insurmountable, they could be time consuming and could lead to a break in e-filing capabilities within Colorado. This could have serious consequences given the dependencies many jurisdictions now have on e-filing and a paper-on-demand work environment. For these reasons it is advised that work begin as close to January 1, 2009 as possible.

Another alternative would be to continue collecting the cost recovery fees from the vendors, continue to allow the vendor(s) to collect their nominal access fee, and add nothing to the workload of the Judicial Department's information technology division (i.e., JBITS). The Judicial Department currently collects approximately \$2.5 million annually that exclusively funds its hardware replacement budget line, and contributes heavily to its operating, software maintenance, and telecommunications budget lines (see CJD 08-02). If, however, the Judicial Department, continues down the road of partnering with a vendor, and continues to collect its same cost recovery fee, it will collect more than half of that \$7.5 million while exerting no additional effort—there is some intuitive appeal to this approach. To counterbalance the appeal to continue with the existing situation, is the fact that there are numerous intangible costs to maintaining the status quo (e.g., no control over application development efforts, the instability of the vendor's current technical infrastructure and capabilities). These intangible costs are powerful enough to cause the Judicial Department to reject the alternative of maintaining the status quo.

A major benefit of this proposed effort is the reduced cost to the single user of either system. All of the projections, thus far in this study, are based on an approximate 50% reduction in single user costs during this same time frame—this reduction in cost to the single user is a noble cause. However, in order to minimize the risks associated with generating sufficient revenues to cover costs of bringing these applications in-house, moving toward any reduction in cost may



# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

need to wait until revenue streams materialize and project costs are actually satisfied. The user pricing schema would be re-examined after the development and full deployment of the system to assess whether the new systems could shoulder the burden of significantly reduced user costs.

In summary, this feasibility study recommends the self-funding approach of a project that combines the development and deployment of both a PAS and a EFS—that would, in the long run, reduce the Judicial Department’s IT demands on general funds by providing another growth source of revenue, possibly cut the one time user costs by 50 percent, and provide innumerable non-tangible benefits. To minimize risks to this effort, the Judicial Department would need to begin this effort no later than January 2009 in terms of both funding and FTE availability, and would need assurances that if implemented, TABOR would not affect the remaining Judicial Department budget items.



# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

## 3. Introduction

---

On April 21, 2008, Representative Bernie Buescher, Chairman of the Joint Budget Committee (JBC) sent a letter to Chief Justice Mary Mullarkey of the Colorado Supreme Court requesting that we notify the JBC by May 1, 2008 of our intent to respond to the following request:

*“The Department is requested to contract with an outside party to study the feasibility of providing its public access and e-filing programs in-house and to report its findings to the Joint Budget Committee by November 1, 2008. It is the intent of the Committee that this effort be funded with existing appropriations.”*

The Judicial Department responded on May 1, 2008 with the following commitment, to which there was no response by the JBC:

*“This is a new request. The Branch has estimated that an outside contractor will cost \$250,000. This level of cost cannot be absorbed within existing budgets without having a material impact on current operations. However, Judicial proposes preparing a report in-house and contracting with an outside vendor to review and certify our study. We believe this can be done affordably and achieve the JBC’s intent.”*

In addition, the Chairman of the JBC, Bernie Buescher, had conversations with the State Court Administrator, Jerry Marroney regarding the feasibility of e-filing and public access becoming profit centers within the Judicial Department.

Based on the fact that there was no response from the JBC to the announcement of Judicial’s intent to do the study in-house, the Department has proceeded to conduct the feasibility study in-house, and has made arrangements for the study to be critiqued by the National Center for State Courts before submission to the JBC on November 1, 2008.



# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

## 4. Basic Terminology

---

**Axiom** = This is a third party reseller of information that is a customer of the Judicial Department's existing public access system. They did business as e-InfoData.com when the original contracts were signed. The website they created during their time under contract as the agent of the Judicial Department (2000-2005) was known as CoCourts.

**BIS** = Background Information Systems is a third party reseller of information from our public access system.

**CCJ** = Conference of Chief Justices. This is the formal group of all the Chief Justices from all of the State Supreme Courts (courts of last resort). They design and recommend national recommendations (and sometimes standards) for the state supreme courts to adopt. This has state level membership. Please see the following web site for additional information <http://ccj.ncsc.dni.us/>

**CITOC** = Court Information Technology Officers Consortium. This is the formal group of CIOs and CTOs from State Judicial Offices and major local courts around the country. This is a relatively new organization that reports directly to COSCA and NACM, and makes technology recommendations to both groups. Please see the following web site for additional information <http://www.citoc.org/>

**CMS** = Case Management System, an automated system which tracks and manages cases and their related events throughout their life cycle in the courts.

**Control Account** – In a project management list of tasks, the control account is at the top of the task pyramid and the highest level of planning. There may be several levels of tasks, underneath the control account, that are necessary to accomplish the control account.

**COSCA** = Conference of State Court Administrators. This is a group comprised of the State Court administrators from the states and territories. This group designs and recommends national guidelines (and sometimes standards) for consideration by the various courts around the country. This has state level membership. Please see the following web site for additional information <http://cosca.ncsc.dni.us/>

**E-Filing System (EFS)** = In this feasibility study, an e-filing system is an electronic method for providing litigants and/or attorneys web based access to file their documents in their case(s). This document may reference two types of e-filing systems: (1) A system based exclusively on scanned/imaged documents stored in a .pdf format, or (2) An e-forms based e-filing system which is based on forms that are completed on-line, where the data are stored in a version



# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

based file, and where the completed forms can be recompiled on demand by displaying the proper version of the form and completing it with the stored data.

**Fiscal Year (FY)** = The fiscal year in the Colorado Judicial Department is from July 1<sup>st</sup> through June 30<sup>th</sup> of the following calendar year, e.g., FY09 represents the period July 1, 2008 through June 30, 2009.

**ICON/Eclipse** = The Statewide CMS the courts have used in Colorado since 1997. This system was the first in the country that tracked all casetypes for all state funded courts. It has numerous modules including: trial court case tracking, appellate court case tracking, a financial system, a jury system, an ODR system, and a probation system. ICON/Eclipse also serves as the core Judicial Department system that fully integrates with CICJIS, SANCA, e-filing, public access and other state systems. ICON refers to the database, and Eclipse refers to the user interface screens.

**JBITS** = Judicial Business Integrated with Technology Services division of the State Court Administrator's Office. This division was created several years ago from the former IT division called IIS and the Court Services unit.

**jPOD** = Judicial Paper on Demand. This is the new CMS being developed in-house by the Judicial Department that will replace ICON/Eclipse by 2011. jPOD has already been deployed in the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals. It will be incrementally deployed Statewide by the end of 2011.

**LEXIS/NEXIS/Courtlink (i.e., LNCL)** = The vendor, under contract with the Judicial Department, which serves as the Department's agent in providing electronic, web based access to data in the courts' register of actions for the general public and other governmental entities. Please see the following web site for additional information: <https://www.cocourtdata.com/>

**LEXIS/NEXIS/File and Serve (i.e., LNFS)** = The vendor, under contract with the Judicial Department, which serves as the Department's agent in providing "e-filing" for attorneys in Colorado. Please see the following web site for additional information: <http://www.lexisnexis.com/fileandserve/courts/>

**MNT** = This is the State of Colorado's Multi-Use Network that was created by Executive Order B0201 in January 2001 to consolidate telecommunication data networks throughout the State in order to gain economies of scale and bring broadband, high speed Internet access to all parts of the State.

**NACM** = National Association for Court Management. This is the national organization of state and local court administrators which makes recommendations on guidelines and standards for



# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

state and local courts. Please see the following web site for additional information:

<http://www.nacmnet.org/>

**Name Search** = In LNCL, a name search is when a user tries to identify cases associated with one specific name that may yield numerous "hits." A user may then investigate the details of each hit for no additional charge. The user charge is based upon a name search, not the number of hits.

**Planning Package** – Secondary level of planning, just beneath a Control Account.

**Public Access System (PAS)** = This refers to an electronic system for providing the general public and or governmental entity access to data from a CMS that would normally appear in a court case's register of action. In this feasibility study, a PAS refers only to the data in the CMS—not the imaged documents that may also be part of the case.

**RFP** = Request for Proposals from the vendor community.

**SAN** – Storage Area Network (SAN) allows remote computer hardware such as tape libraries and disk arrays to be attached to servers, which then appear locally attached to the operating system.

**Transaction** = The term "transaction" is used throughout the e-filing section of this report. It refers to any group of e-filings that are bundled together in a single package not to exceed 1.5 MB in size and submitted to the court through the LNFS e-filing system. Filing fees for LNFS are based on transactions--not the number of documents filed, i.e., a filer can bundle several documents in a single transaction.

**WBS** – A Work Breakdown Structure is a graphical or outline representation of the hierarchy of project deliverables and tasks, and as such, identifies all necessary work to be performed.





# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

## 5. Public Access System

---

### 5.1 Purpose

---

The purpose of this public access feasibility study is to determine, using a comparative cost-benefit approach, whether developing an in-house public access system for data usually located on the court's register of actions, will be more cost effective, reduce prices to the public users, allow for more flexibility in fixing issues and designing new features, maintain a reliable technical infrastructure, or more easily expand the scope of the application than the current vendor outsourcing approach will be likely to accomplish.

More specifically, the purpose of such a migration would be to:

- Generate sufficient revenue to support the development and maintenance of an in-house system which supports public access to court data.
- Reduce the overall cost of access by the general public.
- Provide more control over the development and deployment of application enhancements and fixes.
- Provide more information on-line to reduce phone calls and paper requests for information of the court clerks and other court staff.
- Improve up-time of the system and its availability to the general public and other governmental users through a more stable technical infrastructure.
- Reduce the complexity of the system by eliminating a third party vendor which currently serves as an agent of the Judicial Department.
- Provide a true disaster recovery methodology in the event of the primary access system's failure.
- Keep personal identifying information more secure
- Finally, and perhaps more importantly, by taking both "access to data records" and "e-filing" in-house, the Colorado Judicial Department is setting itself up to combine these two services into a single application. This application would be a place where the general public can access documents by first reviewing the data on a register of actions, and then being directed to the relevant e-documents—rather than having to search two separate places—one for the related data and one related to the imaged documents.

In addition to the latter new needs, the system will have to satisfy existing needs:

- Maintain the existing functionality of the current vendor solution.
- Provide the same benefits for the general public in terms of increased accessibility to court's data and information.



# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

- Provide the same benefits and functionality for the governmental entities—including serving as a backup display only system in the event of a failure of the production level case management system.
- Maintain the same level of cost recovery revenue required to fund the current operating, software maintenance and hardware replacement line items for the budget of the JBITS Division.

Through this feasibility study, the Joint Budget Committee will be able to work with the Judicial Department in determining which of the possible alternatives best suits the needs of the State. The fundamental question is whether the Judicial Department should continue privatizing access to the data/information contained in the Department's case management system, or should it begin the process of migrating away from a vendor solution by bringing these applications in-house. The report will present the business needs for this project, the various project alternatives, an assessment of the skillsets to complete a migration to the Judicial Department's environment, and a cost-benefit analysis for each alternative.

This feasibility study will not fully examine all alternatives, but will simply focus on the request of the JBC to assess what it would take to bring the current vendor supported public access to data system in-house.

## 5.2 Historical Development

---

For the last thirty years, courts around the country have wrestled with the problem of providing the general public and other entities with access to their case management systems (CMS). This problem touches on the related questions of who gets access to what data at what time and using what method(s). It is a very complicated scenario that balances the courts' responsibilities to be accountable for their actions by making their decisions public, while at the same time protecting the privacy of individuals involved in litigation as required in some case types and situations by statute, caselaw and court rules (e.g., cases that have been sealed). Many of these same problems exist in the paper world but take on a whole new character in the electronic world given its ease of availability—especially through the Internet. Finally, courts, like the Colorado state funded courts, which are heading toward a paper on demand environment, need to find ways to provide electronic access for the public to this same information in the absence of paper.

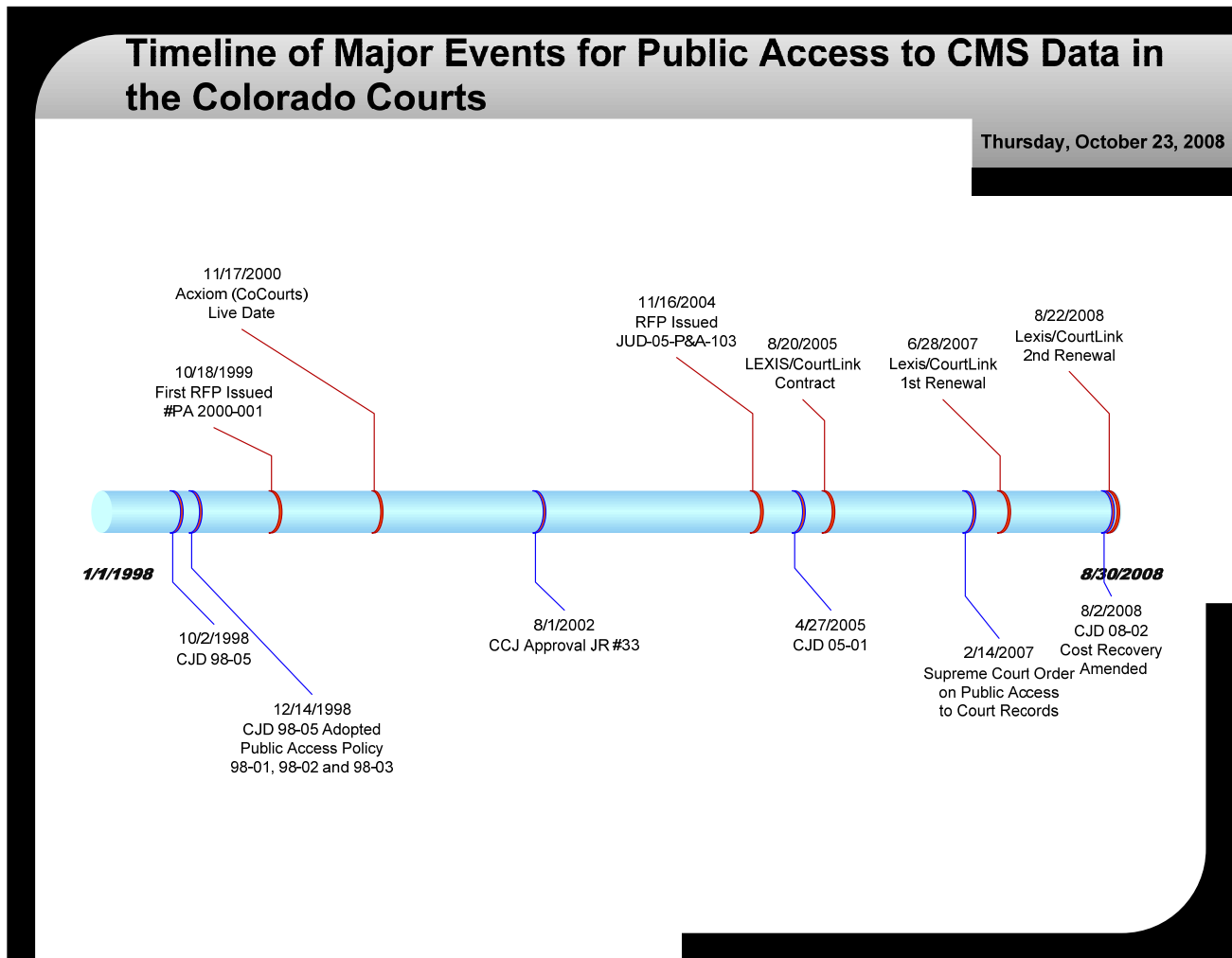
The State funded Colorado Courts have been addressing these issues systematically, for over a decade, in the electronic world. The timeline, in Chart 1, below identifies the major mile markers in this journey. The events displayed above the timeline represent RFPs, vendor contracts and deployment dates. The events displayed below the timeline represent significant and relevant Chief Justice Directives, state statutes, and national policies.





# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

**Chart 1: Timeline of Public Access Events in the Colorado Judicial Department**



This ten year journey was preceded by an extended effort to complete a unified Statewide court and probation case management system (i.e., CMS). That effort culminated in a system called ICON (i.e., Integrated Colorado On-Line Network) which was deployed Statewide, in all state funded county and district courts, by December 1997. Prior to that deployment, the State Court Administrator's Office handled requests for data on a case-by-case basis.

By 1998, it became clear that the State Courts needed some written policies in this area. The Chief Justice of the Colorado Supreme Court began this effort by issuing CJD 98-05 which provided some guidance and established a Public Access Committee (i.e., PAC) to develop



# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

more details and procedures to support the general policy. Shortly thereafter, Public Access Policies 98-01, 98-02 and 98-03 were issued by the PAC.

ICON was the first Statewide CMS in the country to fully integrate court case processing, probation case processing and a financial system, and as such became a magnet for requests by the public, other governmental entities, the media and numerous background search companies. Satisfying these requests was still a manual process that was soon overwhelming staff of the State Court Administrator's Office (i.e., SCAO) and staff in the local courts. JBITS, currently a division within the SCAO comprised of the former IT unit (formally known as IIS during the referenced time frame) and the Court Services unit (which has housed the public access function for the past nine years) was not staffed to handle these requests, nor were they in a position to obtain the experience necessary to prepare a web based system that would allow access to information/data in ICON that could be made public.

Given the need for a self-serve, web based system for real-time access to data/information in ICON, JBITS (formally IIS) working with the Planning and Analysis Division, prepared and distributed an RFP for a vendor based solution. This RFP was distributed in October 1999. The mandate was very simple—The Colorado Judicial Department has no funds to develop or maintain a real-time, electronic system for the public to access ICON's data, therefore, it is willing to partner with a vendor to provide such a solution and act as the Department's agent in maintaining the system. The vendor would have to charge the users a modest access fee to fund this effort. The following were the basic specifications of the RFP:

- A. The Judicial Department should not have to expend any resources on hardware.
- B. The Judicial Department should not have to expend any resources on networking or telecommunications.
- C. Networking must comply with State standards on telecommunications (contact the Information Management Commission for a copy of these standards).
- D. The Judicial Department should not have to expend any resources on software applications.
- E. Access to the Name Index and ROA must be 24 hours a day 7 days a week—except for routine maintenance. Court staff must have electronic access to the Name Index and ROA. Court access to these documents must not cost the local court or the Judicial Department anything. Court access must reside in the clerk of court's office and in each judge's chambers who would participate in the program
- F. The Public should not be able to access the AS/400 model 730 (production platform).
- G. The system(s) must be Windows 95 and Windows 98 compatible.
- H. The solution(s) must provide for Internet access to the information.
- I. All information must be stored in read-only format.
- J. Sealed and/or suppressed cases must be secure. Bidders must propose a method for ensuring this security. This must include a mechanism regarding the process for removing cases from the display and from the database when the court orders them sealed. It must



# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

also include methodology for notifying other vendors that receive aggregate information to remove sealed cases from their databases.

- K. Bidder must maintain a detailed transaction log by user ID.
- L. The bidder must provide the firewall between their system and ICON.
- M. Access to the system must be by user ID and must be password protected. User passwords must change every 30 days.
- N. Data will be provided by real time replication. Bidder must provide a platform for the replication.
- O. Bidder must provide information regarding how access is provided to users using either the Internet (preferred) or dial-up access.
- P. Register of Actions (ROA) information must be displayed on an individual case basis only. No user should have query capability, except for name searches.
- Q. The data is the property of the Colorado Judicial Department. No sale of bulk data will be allowed to either the bidder or any customer of the bidder.

The main components were: the Judicial Department only wanted to deal with a single vendor; the vendor would be the agent for the Judicial Department; there was to be no bulk data distributed to be consistent with a recent Colorado Supreme Court decision; the data had to be current and real-time; this could not cost the Judicial Department anything; and access to the system had to be free for all staff and Judicial Officers within the Judicial Department, as well as any other approved governmental entity within Colorado. Acxiom (which produced CoCourts) was awarded the bid, and they entered into a contract with the Judicial Department. The CoCourts system went live on November 17, 2000.

At the end of the Acxiom contract, the Judicial Department issued another RFP on November 16, 2004. The following specifications were identified in that RFP:

- A. Exclusive Agent for Public Access. The bidder shall act as exclusive agent for the Department to provide access to the approved court data to the public, to approved government agencies and to other vendors. This is an exclusive award to a single vendor, and the successful vendor is expected to act as exclusive agent for the Department for the purpose of providing access to the data to other vendors at a reasonable cost and in a timely manner.
- B. Costing. This system will be funded by fees that are charged the general public and private entities for case by case access to the data. In addition, the Department will also impose a cost recovery fee on a per transaction basis. The Department reserves the right to audit, at any reasonable time, the agent's financial records related to user fees and cost recovery fees charged for services provided under the Agreement.
- C. Level of Data to be Distributed. This data access system awarded under this RFP, must allow access to data only on a case by case basis, and only in real-time. The Department will provide real time copies of its ICON/Eclipse database to its exclusive agent. The exclusive agent is only allowed to provide access to the data provided by the Department to



# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

others only on a case by case basis. Other vendors may allow their customers to pass-through to the exclusive agent for case by case access. Pricing under those circumstances should be negotiated between the exclusive agent and the third party vendor.

- D. General Public Access to the Name Index and ROA. The system must provide access to the data in ICON/Eclipse which can be displayed for the general public and private sector.
- E. Free Access by Governmental Entities. The system must provide free access to the data in ICON/Eclipse to approved governmental entities. Different entities can access different case classes. Please see Attachment D for a copy of the matrix which outlines which entities can access what information.
- F. Free Access to the Entire System by Department Employees. The system must provide free access to the data in ICON/Eclipse to all employees of the Department.
- G. Specific Considerations.
  - 1. CRS 24-37.7-101 *et. seq.* requires that ultimately this public access to court data must comport with standards set by the Portal Authority. The Portal Authority has not adopted standards nor established compliance dates as of the writing of this RFP. Should the Portal Authority set standards, the bidder is on notice that their system will need to comply with those standards at no cost to the Department.
  - 2. The system must comport with all of the provisions of the Department's policies on access to ICON/Eclipse.
  - 3. The proposed system must have the capability to display a name search alphabetically, which shall include the name, DOB, case number, casetype, court location and case status.
  - 4. The proposed system must be able to search by at least name and case number (the standard 16 character docket number/and its variations). Users should be able to refine search by using court location, DOB, and case class.
  - 5. Users of the system must also have the capability to move between viewing the name index and viewing the Register of Actions ("ROA").
  - 6. The Department should not have to expend any resources on hardware or software applications.
  - 7. The Department should not have to expend any resources on networking or telecommunications.
  - 8. Networking must comply with State standards on telecommunications (contact the Information Management Commission for a copy of these standards)
  - 9. Access to the name index and ROA must be 24 hours a day 7 days a week—except for routine maintenance.
  - 10. The system must be Windows compatible.
  - 11. The system must provide a graphical user interface (GUI).
  - 12. The system must provide for Internet access to the information and must be browser neutral.
  - 13. All information must be stored in read-only format.
  - 14. The system should be able to print; screen printing is not an acceptable solution.



# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

15. The Agent must maintain a detailed transaction log by user ID. This log should include contact information on the user who accessed the system, the date/time stamp of the access, and the information accessed.
16. Access to the system must be by user ID and must be password protected. User passwords must change every 30 days.
17. Data will be provided by real time replication. Bidder must provide a platform for the replication. The type of replication is negotiable.
18. Register of Actions (ROA) information must be displayed on an individual case basis only. No user should have query capability, except for name searches. Some name search refinements (like DOB or court location) may be used.
19. The data is the property of the Colorado Judicial Department. No sale of bulk or composite data will be allowed by either the bidder or any customer of the bidder.
21. Sealed and/or suppressed cases must be secure. Bidders must propose a method for removing cases from the display and from the database when the court orders the cases sealed.
22. Special Connectivity and Data Transfer. Bidders must propose methods for transferring data without cost to the Department's electronic filing provider. If the proposed application uses XML tagging, it must be able to support the XML Standards as adopted by the COSCA/NACM Joint Technology Committee.
23. The bidder must provide a complete description of the security that will protect the system. This description should include hardware (firewalls), control over user IDs and passwords. The security system must also fully describe how the system will handle cases that are sealed or protected by Statute or Public Access Policy. The proposed security system must comply with existing Chief Justice Directives on security and software licensing. The bidder must agree that security will be subject to audits by the Department and/or its designees.
24. The server transaction time for searches must be less than three seconds.

LEXIS/CourtLink (LNCL) was awarded a five year contract on August 20, 2005, and was also bound by all of the practices and policies announced in CJD 05-01 which was issued between the RFP and the contract signing. CJD 05-01 used the CCJ/COSCA Public Access Guidelines. The LNCL contract was broken into four increments—the first was for two years, and then a series of one year renewals until the five year period had expired. The Colorado Judicial Department is currently in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Renewal contract which expires on June 30, 2009. At that point there is the possibility of one final one year renewal until June 30, 2010—at which point a new RFP would need to be issued. In addition to the contractual obligations mentioned above, LNCL also responded positively in producing a separate access program for governmental entities due to the fact that these governmental entities are given access to certain data fields and casetypes that the general public cannot access. In addition, this system has not only served the function as a public/governmental access system for data/information normally displayed in a court register of actions, but it has, on occasion, also served as a back-up display only system when the regular production system was unavailable.





# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

This entire public access system has been invaluable to the courts by: reducing the number of phone calls to the clerk’s office, reducing the front counter research requirements as people can gather that information through the public access system, reduced traffic within congested courthouses, and reducing paper costs in reproducing copies of the register of actions. At the same time it provides the general public, background research companies, governmental entities and the media quicker access to information about what has happened in particular court cases and proceedings.

The pricing schedule for public access is currently governed by CJD 08—02. The costs include a service fee for LNCL, as well as a cost recovery fee for the Judicial Department. This fee was attached in FY03, with the expectation of the Colorado Legislature that the funds for hardware replacement in FY04 and beyond would otherwise be acquired through such cost recovery user fees. Cost recovery fees are also applied in a variety of other situations (e.g., private probation access to ICON/Eclipse, and e-filing transaction fees).

## 5.3 Current System Overview

---

Table 1 provides a brief overview of the current LNCL public access system.

**Table 1: Current Overview of the LEXIS/CourtLink Public Access System**

System Name	CourtLink
Business Owner	LexisNexis
Description	<p>CourtLink is a web based system that allows the general public, private entities and governmental entities real-time access to data/information that resides in the Judicial Department’s CMS (i.e., ICON/Eclipse). There are fundamentally two modules in this system: (1) A basic system that is accessed by the general public, the media and private sector companies; and (2) A separate system that provides access for governmental entities. The primary distinguishing factors between these two modules are the extent to which the data needs to be protected/sealed or otherwise restricted, and the fees charged for the service.</p> <p>The basic system has more restrictions on who can access the data than the governmental system does due to statutes, court rules and caselaw restrictions (e.g., sealed cases), and the governmental system is free to all governmental users. The basic system costs the general users based on the third party vendor, volume of searches, and whether it is a one time, single user search (please see CJD 08-02).</p>



# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

	This is a display only system that allows users to search based on name and other personal identifiers (e.g., date of birth). The user can also search on case number and court location.
User System Costs	User costs are based on two fees: (1) A fee LNCL applies per name search; and (2) A small cost recovery fee that the Judicial Department applies. These fees are outlined in detail in CJD 08-02. Once a name search has been completed, the system returns a list of possible hits. The user can then search each of those hits to display the register of actions (i.e., ROA) until the user locates the specific individual at the root of the initial name search. There are no additional fees for displaying the ROAs for all possible hits resulting from a single name search.
Location of Data/Hardware	Currently, the Lexis data center which houses their networking infrastructure, application and database servers is located in Tacoma, Washington. There is a plan underway to move the datacenter to the LEXIS headquarters in Dayton, Ohio.
System Architecture	CourtLink is a web application built upon a Microsoft .net framework in a clustered environment with SQL server as the primary database. Using IBM's DataMirror product, Colorado State Judicial and LexisNexis are able to electronically and securely transmit real-time data asynchronously from both the case management system (ICON/ECLIPSE) and LNCL applications.
Systems Functions & Modules	The Lexis PAS provides the following functions and modules: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Search Functions <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Name plus other identifiers, date range, location and case class</li> <li>b. Location and case number</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Results List</li> <li>3. Name/Case Specific Register of Actions</li> <li>4. Print capability</li> <li>5. Payment engine based on credit card information and a user profile</li> <li>6. Application security that controls what user can access what types of information <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. A general public module</li> <li>b. A governmental module (Access can vary based on entity)</li> </ol> </li> <li>7. There is an XML pass-through access that was created for other vendors to access the system (real-time) and provide seamless access to the name searches and Register of Actions for their clients.</li> </ol>
Supported Case Types	All case types in District Court and County Court that are available to the general public in the paper world (e.g., excludes Juvenile, Mental



# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

	Health cases, sealed cases, etc) are available on LNCL. Additionally they provide access to limited access case types (e.g., Juvenile) and sealed cases to appropriate government entities.
Application Scope	All twenty two district courts in Colorado and all state funded county courts in Colorado (63 of the 64 counties) and Broomfield and Ft Morgan municipal courts. Denver County Court information is identified separately.
System Users	The general public, private sector entities, and the media can access the public access module, and any approved governmental entity in the State of Colorado can use the governmental module for no charge.
System Use	In FY08, there were over one million name searches of the Colorado data/information. CourtLink also maintains court data/information for numerous other national jurisdictions.
Security	They use SSL to encrypt data and images between the client and their server. Existing applications reside behind a firewall and there is user credential authentication.
Disaster Recovery Plan	LexisNexis does not currently have a disaster recovery site or plan. If a decision is made to bring e-filing in-house, the goal of JBITS would be to incorporate the PAS into our existing disaster recovery plan and build into our system architecture a disaster recovery site. We currently have a disaster recovery site located at e-Fort for our major applications (ICON/ECLIPSE, Microsoft Exchange Server, and multiple in-house applications) and included within the cost/benefit analysis are the hardware and software required to ensure readiness in the event of a disaster.
Networking Requirements	Any network that supports a web based application will work with this application.
Other Systems Affected	None
Status	Operational with many enhancements required.

## 5.4 Summary of Business Needs

---

The business needs for the ability of the public to access court data are well documented and do not need extensive evaluation. During the last decade, the Judicial Department has begun to realize the value of a paper-on-demand business environment for both the efficiency of the courts as well as the convenience of the courts, the private sector and other governmental customers. Public and governmental access to court data help to facilitate that general vision,





# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

and these benefits include:

- Improved data quality resulting from knowledge of public access
- Improved accountability to the public
- Improved public safety because of easily available information for background checks
- Reduced dependency on paper and associated costs by the courts
- Reduced court staff time spent retrieving and storing physical files
- Reduced court staff time spent responding to phone calls and written requests
- Improved accessibility in terms of hours and days of operation
- Improved response time to inquires by the public
- Improved Judicial Officer efficiencies by having remote access to court data

Although there are significant advantages to a web driven, electronic method of access to court data, this newly founded access must be balanced with respecting the privacy of the parties in the case. The fact that information which once was “practically obscure” when it resided in the bowels of the courthouse in paper form, are now easily accessible by anyone, at any time of the day through a simple name search on the Internet. This only highlights the need for more scrupulous data integrity efforts to ensure that protected data is in fact protected and secured.

The business needs of this feasibility study are fundamental to the funding of the project, reducing user costs, facilitating additional development, and supporting the stability of the technical infrastructure and disaster recovery requirements. Satisfying these needs is fundamental to the realization of the more routine business benefits mentioned earlier. The Judicial Department is identifying five major business needs that could be addressed by migrating this application in-house and merging its development with the ongoing development of the new CMS (i.e., jPOD). These five basic business needs are outlined below.

- 1. *Independent funding opportunity***
- 2. *Reducing costs to the users***
- 3. *Opportunity to gain improved control over application development***
- 4. *More control over the stability of the technical infrastructure environment***
- 5. *More control over the ability to deploy a disaster recovery system***

The following discussion provides a more in depth description of these problems/business needs and how they may or may not have an impact on: (1) the organizational structure; (2) organizational staff; (3) the manner in which business is conducted; (4) the extent to which new application development can take place; (5) the way in which the existing application interfaces with other software applications; and (6) the technical infrastructure including the network, the server environment and the desktop/laptop configurations.

**5.4.1 Need for more independent funding opportunities:** JBITS is currently understaffed, by any national standard, to continue its maintenance and development



# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

practices of the past. Although current staff make valiant efforts to continue development, deployment and maintenance, under no circumstances is JBITS currently staffed to take on the development of any major new applications. Additional resources would be needed, and the likely source of the revenue is general funds. The budget reality within the State of Colorado, however, presents a gloomy picture for the next couple of years, and therefore, in the absence of general funds no new development of the type discussed in this feasibility study is likely. Other sources of revenue would be required to continue to expand its application development. An in-house system will require a separate team within JBITS that will report directly to the CIO, which is not dependent upon existing resources to develop and maintain.

**5.4.2 Need to reduce costs to the users:** Although the current costs associated with name searches on a Web based application is inexpensive, the goal would be to lower that cost even more in order to increase access to these data by individuals and entities who might not have otherwise used this service.

**5.4.3 Need to gain improved control over the application's development:** Over the past several years it has been an extremely arduous and drawn out process to obtain application enhancements and fixes. The Judicial Department is at the mercy of the vendor's other customers and their needs/wants, the resources the vendor is willing to put into enhancements, and the overall priority the vendor associates with Colorado's needs/wants. Although there is no doubt that the LEXIS/CourtLink application is the most comprehensive in the world, there are some features that are incomplete and LEXIS has not been able to satisfy those needs over the past several years (e.g., integration with the e-filing system, etc).

**5.4.4 Need for more control over the stability of the technical infrastructure environment:** The Judicial Department has experienced significant down time of the LEXIS/CourtLink application over the past couple of years—some of this has been unexpected, and some of it has been routine maintenance. Controlling the technical infrastructure in terms of servers and the network will allow the Judicial Department more control and an ability to stabilize the environment and minimize down time. As the need for background checks in society continues to grow, downtime can, in some situations, jeopardize public safety.

**5.4.5 Need to deploy a disaster recovery system.** As the Judicial Department and other governmental entities continue to wean themselves from paper business environments, they become increasingly dependent on electronic data. In some business situations, users and staff are destroying paper, which makes it mandatory on the custodian of the data to provide electronic backups of the data's availability through a disaster recovery system. LNCL has not been able to provide such a system despite its contractual obligation to do so.



# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

## 5.5 Proposed Solutions/Alternatives

---

This report reviews two alternatives:

**PA - Alternative 1:** The current environment with the Judicial Department continuing to partner with LNCL in providing their current web based Public and Government Access to ICON/Eclipse data;

**PA - Alternative 2:** The Judicial Department pursuing the development and deployment of its own Public and Government Access to ICON/Eclipse data.

Since PA-Alternative 1 (i.e., the current partnership with LEXIS) was described earlier in this study, the following analysis and potential impact will focus on PA-Alternative 2 which will be referenced as the In-house Public Access solution.

## 5.6 In-House Public Access Solution Description

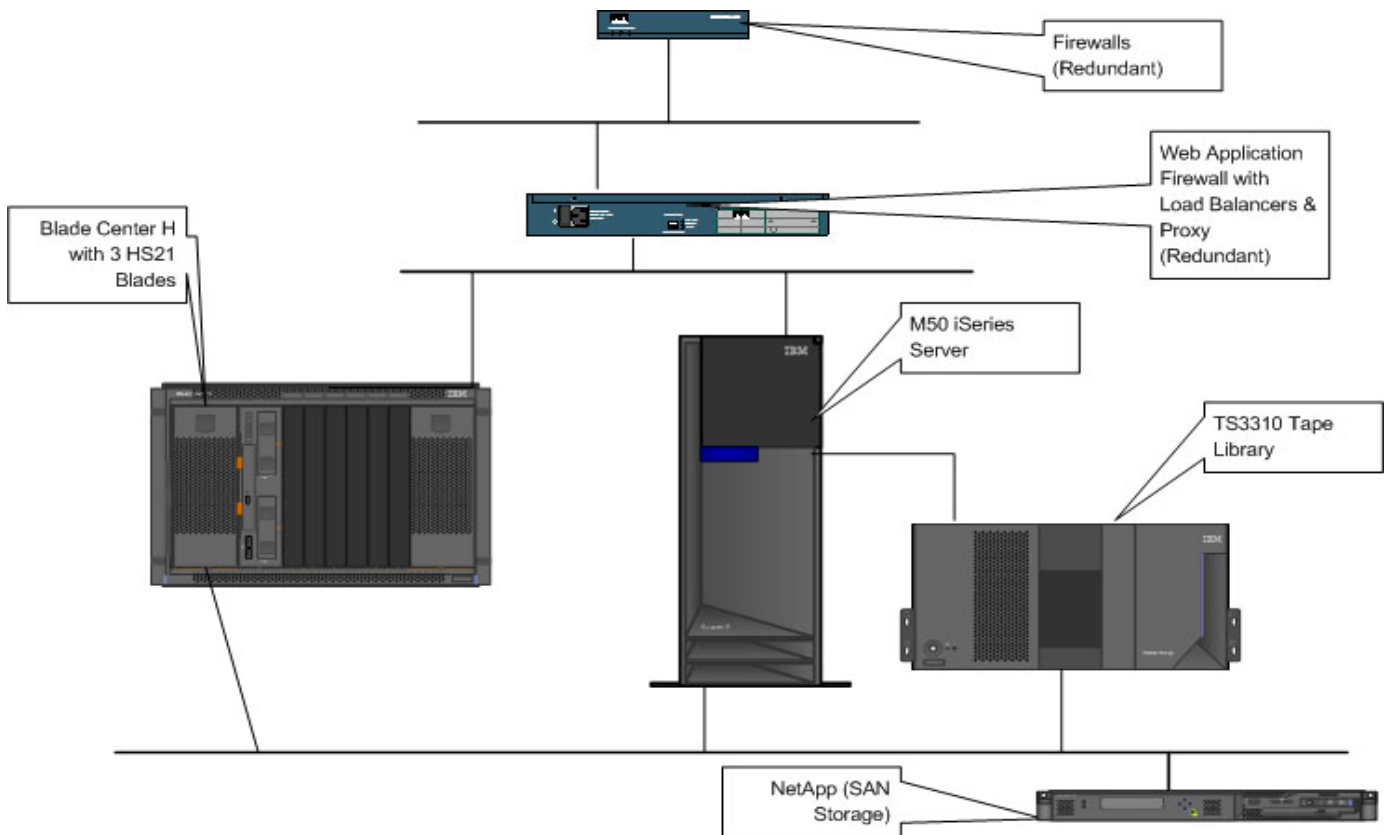
---

Chart 2 below provides a high level understanding of the hardware architecture/cluster necessary to implement a public access system. It begins with a Cisco firewall and all other appliances behind the firewall such as a web application firewall with load balancing and proxy capabilities, BladeCenter H with 3 or more HS21 blades, an M50 iSeries server, a storage library for the iSeries server, and a NetApp (SAN Storage) to store imaged documents that are unable to be transformed into electronic forms. The HS21 blade servers will function as the web application server and is where the public access application would reside. Data originally filed through e-forms would populate the M50 iSeries PAS server, and that information would be transferred real-time to the 550 iSeries production server using DataMirror. Similarly, data that is originally keyboard entered into the 550 iSeries production server by the court users, would be transferred real-time to the M50 iSeries PAS server for availability by the general public.



# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

**Chart 2: System Architecture for In-House Public Access System**



## 5.7 In-House Public Access Projected Improvements

Below is a high-level overview of the major tasks of a proposed project schedule with the necessary control accounts and some planning packages to complete PAS-Alternative 2. If a decision is made to implement PAS-Alternative 2, the Judicial Department understands that a thorough project management plan will need to be constructed with a much more in-depth project schedule to include additional planning packages, a work breakdown structure (WBS), staffing, precedent tasks, durations and milestone due dates.

**Table 2: High Level Task List for Public Access In-House**

- 1 Public Access
  - 1.1 Develop Project Charter
  - 1.2 Develop Project Scope Statement
  - 1.3 Procure & Acquire Hardware
  - 1.4 Install & Configure Software within Internal Network



# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

- 1.5 Planning & Design of Public Access Modules
  - 1.5.1 System Security
  - 1.5.2 Application Security Module
  - 1.5.3 Public Registration Page
  - 1.5.4 Contract with Financial Institution
    - 1.5.4.1 Transaction Integration Planning
    - 1.5.4.2 Security of Credit Card Information
  - 1.5.5 Litigant Search Home Page
    - 1.5.5.1 By Case Number
    - 1.5.5.2 By Case Person(s)
    - 1.5.5.3 By Business
    - 1.5.5.4 By Date Filed
    - 1.5.5.5 By Court Location
    - 1.5.5.6 By Case Type(s)
    - 1.5.5.7 Denver City & County Court
  - 1.5.6 Search Results Page
    - 1.5.6.1 Redaction Business Rules
    - 1.5.6.2 Pagination
    - 1.5.6.3 Column Sort Functionality
    - 1.5.6.4 Printer Friendly Functionality
    - 1.5.6.5 Results/Page Selection Option
    - 1.5.6.6 Drop Downs to Narrow Search Results
  - 1.5.7 Person Results Page
    - 1.5.7.1 Structure of Information to be Displayed
    - 1.5.7.2 Printer Friendly Functionality
    - 1.5.7.3 Drop Down Menu of Register of Action Items
  - 1.5.8 Government Access
  - 1.5.9 Design Database Structure
- 1.6 Execute Planning & Design
  - 1.6.1 Implement System Security
  - 1.6.2 Develop Application Security Module
  - 1.6.3 Implement Database Structure
  - 1.6.4 Develop Public Registration Page
  - 1.6.5 Develop Litigant Search Page
  - 1.6.6 Develop Search Results Page
  - 1.6.7 Develop & Implement Government Access
  - 1.6.8 Integrate Public Access & E-Filing Modules
- 1.7 Quality Control
  - 1.7.1 Analyst Quality Control Testing
  - 1.7.2 Control and Monitor Risks
- 1.8 Training
  - 1.8.1 Develop Training Materials
  - 1.8.2 Market/Promote Website & Training Materials
- 1.9 Install & Configure Hardware & Software at Data Center



# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

## 5.8 In-House Public Access Solution Impact

---

The following discussion provides a more in depth description of how the proposed solution will impact the five problems/business needs identified earlier in this report, and by inference the solution's impact on the following characteristics of the Judicial Department: (1) the organizational structure; (2) organizational staff; (3) the manner in which business is conducted; (4) the extent to which new application development can take place; (5) the way in which the existing application interfaces with other software applications; and (6) the technical infrastructure including the network, the server environment and the desktop/laptop configurations.

**5.8.1 Independent funding opportunity.** The first alternative provides no additional funding for the Judicial Department. The only money collected by the Judicial Department is the seventy five cents of cost recovery funds currently collected per name search. LNCL collects these funds for Judicial and sends the Judicial Department a check for these amounts monthly. This fee has not changed in years and is not expected to change in the near future. PAS-Alternative 2 would allow the Judicial Department to collect the full name search fee—some of which would be used to further enhance IT funding in lieu of general funds.

**5.8.2 Reducing costs to the users.** PAS-Alternative 1 provides no relief to the user in terms of user fees. The amount LNCL charges would remain the same, and the amount of the Judicial Department surcharge would go unaltered. PAS-Alternative 2 would allow the Judicial Department to cancel its seventy five cent surcharge while still cutting the price of the LN fee in half for one time users (the fee for frequent users would likely remain the same (at about \$2.50).

**5.8.3 Opportunity to gain improved control over application development.** PA-Alternative 1 would likely maintain the status quo on application enhancements and fixes—control over what gets developed outside of the contract and when it gets delivered will remain with LNCL with little ability of the Colorado Judicial Department to affect the outcome and delivery status. This will likely result in the same set of continued problems described above. PA-Alternative 2 would allow the Judicial Department to take control over what gets developed, and how fixes/enhancements get deployed. The Judicial Department has maintained such control over almost all of its other applications, and has considerable experience in development, deployment, and maintenance of major software applications. If properly self-funded, this would be sure to succeed as have its other software applications. This would allow improved and more timely change management operations in its public access application for both the private sector and other governmental entities.

**5.8.4 More control over the stability of the technical infrastructure environment.** Alternative 1 would continue to render the Judicial Department helpless on ensuring that the





# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

technical infrastructure of LNCL could support this application. There is growing evidence that this expertise within LNCL is waning for a variety of reasons. As indicated above, there have been various outages (both planned and unplanned) in this area. Although LNCL is currently migrating its data center in the Seattle area to Dayton, Ohio, Judicial staff is convinced that this is happening more as a cost cutting measure than as a measure to shore up its technical expertise. There has been significant bleeding of operational talent at LNCL over the last six months—with no relief for this problem in sight. PAS-Alternative 2 would migrate server and network responsibilities to a seasoned staff that have been able to keep existing CMS and other in-house software fully operational on a 24-7 basis. Although the Judicial Department would need to supplement this staff in order to not overwhelm existing staff, the current administrative talent at both the server and network levels would be invaluable assets in mentoring the new staff. If the application was brought in-house, the Judicial Department’s IT division (i.e., JBITS) would have total control over the Judicial Department’s servers and network—both of which have experienced minimal unanticipated down time in the last decade. In addition, JBITS would be better able to coordinate fix, enhance, and perform routine maintenance installs with those of its other applications to minimize application downtime on weekends (a problem which we continue to experience with LNCL).

**5.8.5 More control over the ability to deploy a disaster recovery system.** A disaster recovery methodology has always been required of the vendor, yet none is available under PAS-Alternative 1, and it is not promising that one would be available in the near future. PAS-Alternative 2 would enable the Judicial Department to adapt its current disaster recovery methodology to this problem. As the cost benefit analysis demonstrates, the Judicial Department would be able to self-fund its disaster recovery plan to include the public access application with the additional resources and cost recovery methodologies.

The impact on the five business problems/issues of the two alternatives can be summarized on Table 3 below.

**TABLE 3: Alternatives Compared on Business Needs for Public Access In-House**

Objectives/Improvements	Current LEXIS Partnering (PA-Alternative 1)	In-House Public Access Solution (PA-Alternative 2)
Independent Funding, i.e., enhanced revenue to the Judicial Department.	No	Yes



# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

Reduced Costs to the Users	No	Yes
More Functionality	Not Promising	Yes
More Stable Technical Infrastructure with Disaster Recovery	Not Promising	Yes
Deploy a Disaster Recovery System	Not Promising	Yes





# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

## 5.9 Cost-Benefit Analysis

---

**5.9.1 Basic Concepts.** The intent of the cost benefit analysis is to provide a guide in evaluating the feasibility and cost effective measures associated with developing a public access system in-house. It is an affective technique intended to improve the quality of decisions by developing a detailed list of tangible cost and benefits arising from a potential project. This particular cost benefit analysis (**CBA**) takes into account only the tangible costs and benefits necessary to implement public access system. Although intangible benefits are important, it is extremely difficult to quantitatively translate and measure the financial benefits that would be returned in developing an in-house public access system. It is worth repeating the numerous qualitative benefits associated with developing a PAS.

- a. The ability to take control of the technical infrastructure, which would improve the overall stability of the system.
- b. Reduced costs to the public.
- c. Improved court operations and fulfilment of projects as court staff are able to work more efficiently.
- d. Increased movement towards a greener technical support environment
- e. Greater flexibility to share data Statewide with the potential to grow regionally and nationally.
- f. Tighter integration with an e-filing solution.
- g. An improved ability to deploy a disaster recovery system for public access.
- h. The ability to ultimately link the public access system more directly with the e-filing system.

The public access CBA provides the payback period of how long it will take to break even if PAS is to be implemented in-house. It also calculates the year in which a PAS project's investment costs are recovered.

**5.9.2 Basic Spreadsheet Design.** The cost benefit analysis workbook consists of four spreadsheets. The first two spreadsheets represent two alternatives in implementing a public access system. Both sheets include revenue, project, and operational cash flow analysis with total and cumulative cost/benefits. Sheet one signifies a vendor based or outsourced approach that delineates the tangible costs and benefits associated with our current agent (LNCL) that represents PAS-Alternative 1. The second sheet represents PAS-Alternative 2, with projected revenue and costs necessary to implement an in-house PAS. The third sheet is summary of cost/benefits illustrating either a net savings or loss for each option, along with calculations to determine whether or not a payback period has been achieved and the fiscal year of the payback period. The final sheet is a complete list of the positions and their respective salaries necessary to develop, implement, and grow an in-house PAS. The salaries, which include fringe benefits, assume a 3% increase each fiscal



# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

year with the originating salary in FY09 being the average salary of the positions currently held in the Judicial Department.

**5.9.3 Making Revenue Projections.** The projected revenue for an outsourced PAS solution (PAS-Alternative 1) is based upon historical revenue collected from LexisNexis and assumes an 8% annual increase based upon the annual growth rate of name search transactions, which will be further explained below.

The revenue forecasted in PA-Alternative 2, which is the Judicial Department's proposed in-house solution, was calculated using historical data on the number of name searches invoiced from LNCL. There are currently three different sources of revenue, all of which are based upon a single name search and occur in three different public access systems. The Colorado State Court Access system (CourtLink) collects \$5.00 per single name search. In addition, Background Information Systems (BIS) and Acxiom pay LexisNexis approximately \$2.50 per name search from each of their individual systems.

In order to accurately project future name search transactions, the numbers of transactions were totalled, for each vendor, on a quarterly basis for FY07 and FY08. The percent increase was then calculated between each quarter and averaged, which resulted in a 9% increase for both BIS and LNCL transactions and a 6% increase for Acxiom transactions. Yearly growth rates, ranging from 10%-24%, were also considered. However, these high numbers seemed a bit aggressive and the Judicial Department opted to take the more conservative estimates with a 9% annual increase for both BIS and LNCL transactions, and a 6% increase for Acxiom single name search transactions. Annual revenue was then calculated by multiplying the projected increase in individual search transactions by a flat fee of \$2.50.

**5.9.4 Estimating Cost Figures.** The cost figures are based upon recently acquired software and hardware, travel costs from previous years, and current expenditures on telecommunications, maintenance, and property leases. Lease rates were estimated at 250 square feet per full time employee at \$22 per square foot. On October 6, 2008, JBITS staff also conducted a daylong meeting with a vendor to discuss the proper hardware and software infrastructure needs along with pricing to support an e-filing and public access system.

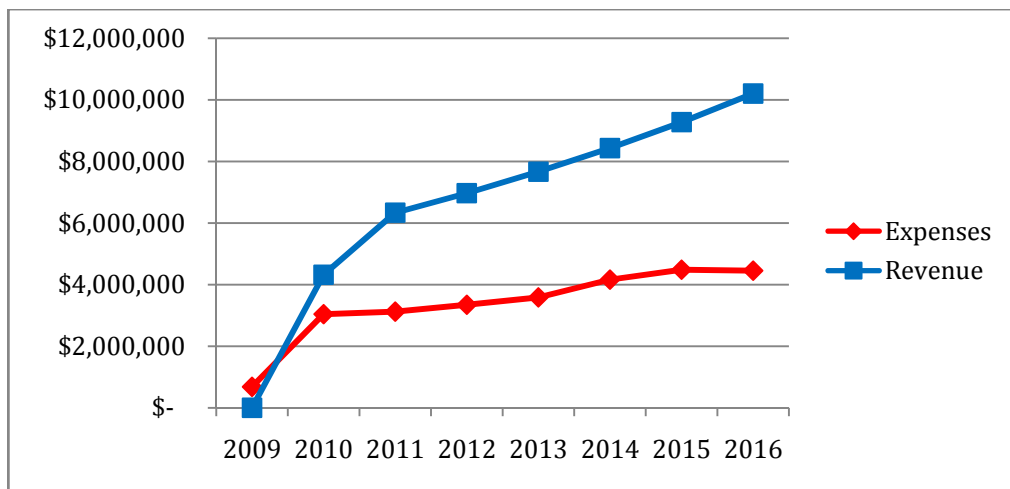
Credit card transaction fees of 3% were only assessed on LNCL's total revenue since it is the sole vendor that represents credit card charges. The revenue generated from BIS and Acxiom was not considered since both BIS and Acxiom collect their own revenue through other mechanisms. The projected LNCL revenue was calculated by determining a growth rate from FY07 to FY08, and then applying the increase through FY2016. Annual credit card fees reported on the expense part of the spreadsheet were then calculated by multiplying the annual increases in revenue by 3% for each of the out years.



# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

**5.9.5 Revenue-Expense Comparisons Over Time.** The basic summary of the revenue expense comparison between FY09 and FY16 is illustrated in Chart 3 below. After the first year of expenses, revenue far exceeds expenses in the out years—and these are based on the conservative projections made above, maintaining existing cost recovery expenses in the hardware replacement line and cutting the cost to the public in half.

**Chart 3: Projected Revenue/Expense Comparisons for an In-House Public Access System, FY09-FY16**



**Note:** This chart is based on data compiled in Public Access Cost/Benefit Analysis spreadsheet which can be found in Appendix B.

## 5.10 Risk Factors for Two Major Public Access Alternatives

Table 4 below identifies the major risks, their severity, their likelihood, their total risk score and a brief mitigation strategy.

**Table 4: Risk Identification and Mitigation**

Alternative/Risk	Risk Severity (RS) (1-5 with 1 low and 5 high)	Risk Likelihood (RL) (1-5 with 1 low and 5 high)	Risk Score RS * RL	Brief Mitigation Strategy
<b>Alternative 1:</b>				
1a. The continued	3	3	9.00	Be sure to have real time copies of all



# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

Alternative/Risk	Risk Severity (RS) (1-5 with 1 low and 5 high)	Risk Likelihood (RL) (1-5 with 1 low and 5 high)	Risk Score RS * RL	Brief Mitigation Strategy
viability of LN in this area				documents with an easy access method. Check with LN about possibility of acquiring their code and system in the event they stop supporting the application. By contract, LN must give 180 days notice of such an event.
1b. LN Organizational Changes	4	3	12.00	Be sure to have real time copies of all documents with an easy access method. Check with LN about possibility of acquiring their code and system in the event they stop supporting the application. By contract, LN must give 180 days notice of such an event.
1c. LN Organizational Priority Changes	4	4	16.00	Be sure to have real time copies of all documents with an easy access method. Check with LN about possibility of acquiring their code and system in the event they stop supporting the application. By contract, LN must give 180 days notice of such an event.
1d. Change in vendors after 3 <sup>rd</sup> renewal option expires in 2010 when Judicial is forced to do an RFP	4	3	12.00	Be sure that LN can extend the existing contract if a new vendor is selected until the new vendor is ready to execute. Be sure to have real time copies of all documents with an easy access method.
<b>Alternative 2:</b>				
2a. Budget uncertainties	4	5	20.00	Begin project in FY10 and reduce FY10 income by 80%.
2b. Lack of seed money for FY09	4	4	16.00	Begin project in FY10 and reduce FY10 income by 80%.
2c. No new FTE staff in FY09	4	4	16.00	Begin project in FY10 and reduce FY10 income by 80%.
2d. Cannot do with existing staff model	5	5	25.00	Begin project in FY10 and reduce FY10 income by 80%.
2e. LN would cancel contract as soon as plans were unveiled	5	2	10.00	Be sure to have real time copies of all documents with an easy access method. Check with LN about possibility of acquiring their code and system in the event they stop supporting the application. By contract, LN must give 180 days notice of such an event.
2f. Maintaining the system not a priority	3	3	9.00	Do not start the process.
2g. Transaction numbers are not accurate.	5	2	10.00	Although the revenue projections are conservative given those numbers, reduce the revenue projections by 20% to ensure



# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

Alternative/Risk	Risk Severity (RS) (1-5 with 1 low and 5 high)	Risk Likelihood (RL) (1-5 with 1 low and 5 high)	Risk Score RS * RL	Brief Mitigation Strategy
				minimum revenues.
2h. BIS and CoCourts cancel contracts	5	2	10.00	Plan an aggressive marketing campaign to get their customers to switch over to Judicial.
2i. LN fails to enter 3 <sup>rd</sup> party contract	4	2	8.00	Plan an aggressive marketing campaign to get their customers to switch over to Judicial.
2j. Programming XML data streams with 3 <sup>rd</sup> party vendors	3	3	9.00	Move start date to January 1, 2010 and reduce FY10 revenue proportionately.
2k. TABOR presents funding problems	3	4	12.00	Move to an Enterprise model or continue with Alternative 1.
2l. Concern about competing with the private sector	3	2	6.00	Private industry will still provide comprehensive background reports based on judicial data.
2m. JBC does not allow Judicial to retain additional revenue	4	2	8.00	Continue with Alternative #1.
2n. Inability of JBITS to produce enhancements	3	2	6.00	Obtain resources necessary to complete the project.
2o. Inability of JBITS to produce acceptable user response time.	3	2	6.00	Obtain resources necessary to complete the project.
2p. Inability of JBITS to maintain tech infrastructure	3	2	6.00	Obtain resources necessary to complete the project.
2q. Requirements for use of Statewide Portal	4	3	12.00	Continue with Alternative #1.
2r. Inability to get free costs to the users	3	3	9.00	Try and keep costs to a minimum.
2s. Account for Credit Card fees	3	2	6.00	Arrange for invoicing.



# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

## 6. E-Filing System

---

### 6.1 Purpose

---

The purpose of this e-filing feasibility study is to determine, using a comparative cost-benefit approach, whether developing an in-house e-filing system will be more cost effective, reduce costs to the public users, allow for more flexibility in fixing issues and designing new features, maintain a reliable technical infrastructure, or more easily expand the scope of the application than the current vendor would likely accomplish.

It is also worth the Judicial Department's time to demonstrate how the technological skill set within JBITS (i.e., Judicial Business Integrated with Technology Services formally known as IIS) division of the State Court Administrator's Office has grown since the inception of e-filing in 1999 to a unit where an unparalleled e-filing system can be produced within time and resource constraints. The intent of JBITS would be to reduce e-filing and service costs with an e-filing system that is responsive, provides a rich and secure user interface, while maintaining a self funded hardware line (and perhaps other components of the JBITS budget).

Additionally, by taking control of an e-filing system internally, the Colorado Judicial Department can easily enhance the user experience ad hoc, substantially reduce the time necessary to implement enhancements and fixes, and architect a system that utilizes pure data through e-forms rather than imaging exclusively.

Through this feasibility study, the Joint Budget Committee will be able to work with the Judicial Department to determine which of the possible alternatives best suits the needs of the State. The fundamental questions are whether the Judicial Department should continue privatizing its e-filing system, or should it begin the process of migrating away from a vendor solution by bringing these applications in-house. The report will present the business needs for this project, the various project alternatives, an assessment of the skillsets to complete a migration to the Judicial Department's environment, and a cost-benefit analysis for each alternative.

This feasibility study will not fully examine all alternatives, but will instead focus on the request of the JBC to assess what it would take to bring the current vendor supported e-filing in-house.

### 6.2 Historical Development

---

For over twenty years, courts around the nation have been cognizant of the problems and high costs associated with receiving, storing, and retrieving documents, along with the encumbered costs of distributing documents such as copy fees, courier costs, and postage costs. These problems are increasing exponentially due to a stagnate economy and reduced budgets that

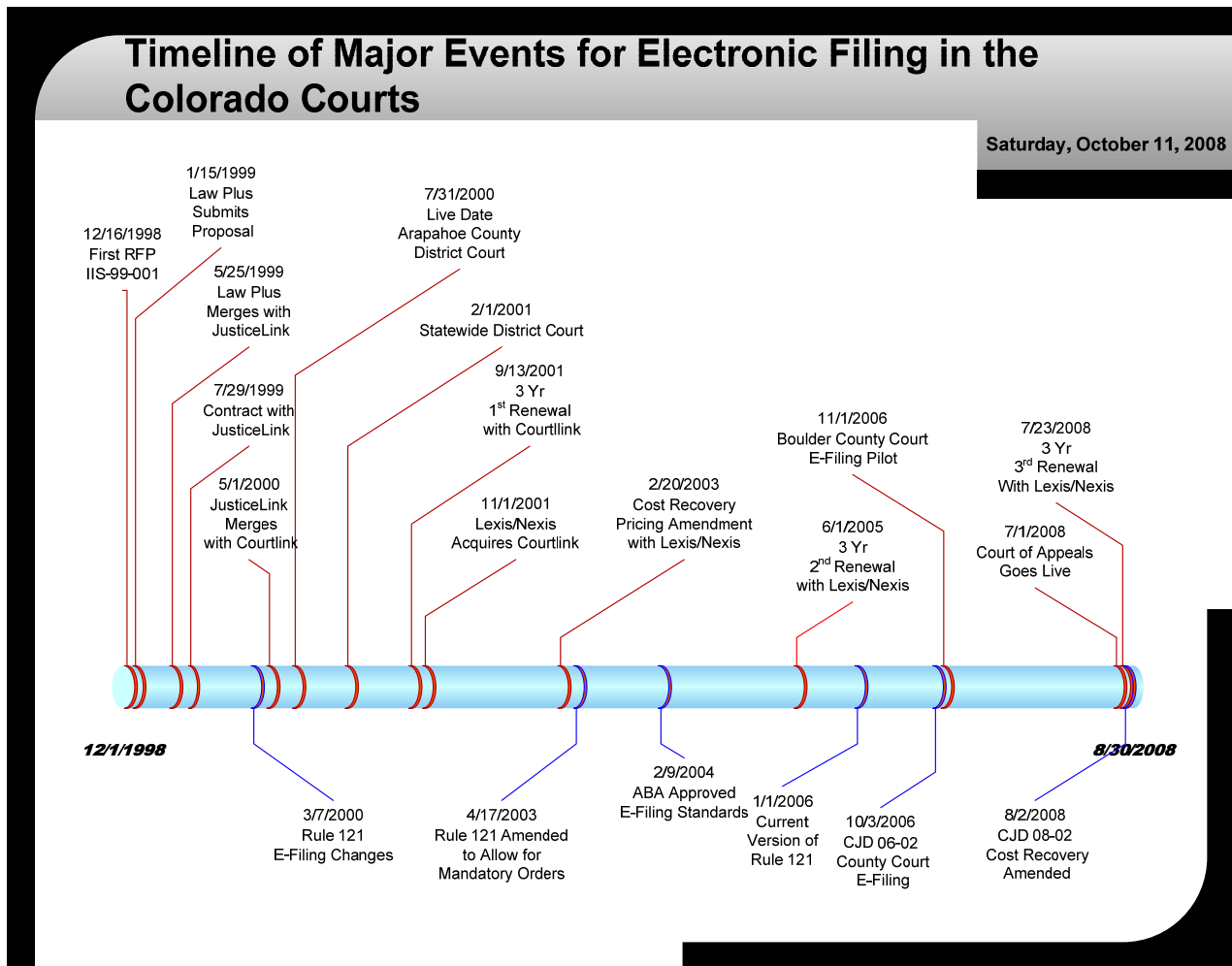




# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

limit the resources necessary to work efficiently in a non-automated environment. Chart 4 below is a timeline which displays the major events in the journey of Colorado's state funded courts down the e-filing path. The events above the timeline, in red, represent RFPs, vendor contracts, and deployment dates. Events below the timeline, in blue, represent Chief Justice Directives, rule changes, and national events related to e-filing.

**Chart 4: Timeline of Major Events in Colorado's E-Filing Efforts**



In 1998, the Colorado Judicial Department recognized many of the problems mentioned above and sought a statewide solution, despite limited State revenue. The solution was an electronic document management system that would allow attorneys to file their documents electronically, reduce traffic in the courthouse, electronically feed the court case management system with filing information/data, post filing fees to the court case management system, reduce the overall cost of filing a case, make filing easier for attorneys, reduce costs associated with managing



# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

paper, increase the reliability and speed of retrieving documents, reduce the number of lost documents, reduce the time to distribute court orders, and allow court staff to focus on projects and operational needs of the court.

The practical budget problem in Colorado, however, was that there were no State funds available to implement such a program. The Colorado Courts could only proceed if another entity had a vested interest to develop the system without appropriated State funds. An RFP was designed and issued in 1998 to address the funding problem, reduce the cost associated with managing paper documents, allow court staff to work more efficiently, and give attorneys an efficient method for filing documents with no major expenditure of State general funds.

The RFP included the following requirements:

- Funding for the development and maintenance of the project had to come from a non-State funded source such as filing fee surcharges.
- It had to be an Internet-based application.
- The e-filing system would first deal with general jurisdiction civil, domestic relations, probate and water court cases (other case types would be added at a later date).
- Data from the e-filing system had to electronically populate ICON (the Colorado court case management system).
- Regular filing fees would be collected by the vendor, automatically post to ICON, and be distributed to the courts by the vendor in a timely manner.
- There could be no charges incurred by the court to access the system.
- The system was to accommodate incoming filings as well as outgoing orders and service.
- The vendor must supply support to the bar and courts for training and maintenance.
- Court clerks must have an electronic workflow process to review documents and decide whether to accept or reject them.
- Filings must include the entire life of a case, including original filings and subsequent filings in all existing and new cases.
- The system must provide users with the ability to sort, query, view, print, and organize electronic files.
- Manage security viewing issues required by sealed cases and other statutorily required protections (e.g., victims, etc).
- The word processing functionality must be interoperable, i.e., it must work with any word processing program.
- The vendor must translate documents in PDF format.

It must work with any browser such as Internet Explorer and Netscape (The RFP was issued in 1998 when the Internet was still an infant. As time passed, it also needed to work with Firefox which was released in November 2004, and Safari which wasn't released by Apple until January 2003).





# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

After an evaluation of the proposals by the Colorado Bar Association, the project was awarded to Law Plus in mid 1999. Shortly thereafter, Law Plus merged with JusticeLink and a contract was finalized in July 1999 with JusticeLink. In May of 2000, JusticeLink merged with CourtLink. These corporate exchanges were incredibly disruptive to the development process-- nevertheless work continued at an aggressive pace. An important part of the deployment was the development and approval of Rule 121-1-26 of the Rules of Civil Procedure, which identified the processes for e-filing in the pilot courts. Later that year, in July of 2000, the Arapahoe County District Court went live with the new system as the pilot site in four major case classes (Civil, Domestic Relations, Probate and Water). Since 1999, the Colorado courts have dealt with four companies in this effort. The system was Statewide in all Colorado District Courts (i.e., courts of general jurisdiction) by February 2001. On September 13, 2001, the Judicial Department negotiated its first contract renewal which would be in effect for three years.

Shortly after the first renewal contract, Lexis/Nexis acquired Courtlink on November 1, 2001. LNCL continued to develop the product with an infusion of capital, which probably saved the product. The second 3-year renewal with LNCL was effective on June 1, 2005. Shortly after that contract was signed, the Chief Justice of the Colorado Supreme Court issued CJD 06-02 which identified the rules and procedures for the e-filing pilot in Colorado's County Courts (i.e., courts of limited jurisdiction). The Boulder County Court went live as the pilot on November 1, 2006. Several months later, the remaining State funded County Courts had e-filing available to them in limited casetypes (i.e., money and evictions).

E-filing migrated to the Colorado Court of Appeals on July 1, 2008 and should be available to the Supreme Court by the end of 2009. CJD 08-02 was also issued in August of 2008 which identifies the various cost recovery fees for e-filing in all courts (and for other aspects of cost recovery, e.g., public access fees).

It is important to note, and Chart 4 clearly indicates, that this has been a long process that has spanned a decade of innovation and challenges. This process did not occur overnight—it represents an incredible culture change that is still underway. The Supreme Court knew, in its wisdom, that it would be a mistake to force this new business process on the courts and the attorneys; therefore the Supreme Court would not make this new business method mandatory in the beginning. The Court's assumption was that if the product was good enough it would sell itself. Although the Supreme Court wanted to provide attorneys and the trial courts the opportunity to e-file, it was a local decision as to whether or not to make it mandatory for all parties (see Rule 121 amended on April 17, 2003). As e-filing became more popular, judges were faced with cases in which some of the parties e-filed their documents, while others continued to file them in a paper format. These dual systems became difficult to manage, which lead some judges and judicial districts to make it mandatory (with a few exceptions). A list of those jurisdictions that have made e-filing mandatory can be found on the Judicial Department's website [http://www.courts.state.co.us/userfiles/File/Administration/JBITS/Mandatory\\_E-File\\_Courts\\_102008.pdf](http://www.courts.state.co.us/userfiles/File/Administration/JBITS/Mandatory_E-File_Courts_102008.pdf)



# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

As of September 2008, over 95% of all civil filings in the Colorado District Courts, that could be e-filed, were e-filed. Colorado boasts the only successful, and most economical Statewide e-filing system in the country that is fully integrated with its court case management system—it serves as the national model with little cost to the taxpayers of Colorado and marginal costs to the users. Table 5 below illustrates how the Colorado System is among the least expensive of those jurisdictions that charge for this service (see CJD 08-02 for Colorado pricing). The current project’s success and large adoption rates by attorneys is due in large part to the low pricing and the functionality for that low pricing. As more attorneys bought into this new filing method, it became easier for local judges to make e-filing mandatory in order to rid themselves of the last vestiges of paper in what was becoming a completely automated process.

**Table 5: Cost Comparisons Among E-Filing Jurisdictions That Charge Users for their E-Filing Service**

Jurisdiction	LEXIS/NEXIS Pricing	E-Filing Pricing by Other Vendors in Other Jurisdictions
Maricopa County Superior Court (AZ); Pima County Superior Court (AZ); Contra Costa County Superior Court (CA); San Francisco County Superior Court (CA); Shasta County Superior Court (CA); Fulton County Business Court (GA); Fulton County Superior Court (GA); DuPage County Circuit Court (IL); Ramsey County Circuit Court (MN); Ottawa County Circuit Court (MI); Beaver County Court of Common Pleas (PA); Lancaster County Court of Common Pleas (PA); Montgomery County Court of Common Pleas (PA); Chelan County Superior Court (WA)	\$10.00 per e-filing transaction; \$12.00 per online service transaction	Texas Online (Bearing Point) <b>eFiling Portal:</b> \$6.00 per e-filing transaction; \$7.50 per online service transaction. <b>Case File Express:</b> \$16.00 per e-filing; \$7.50 per online service transaction. <b>Court File America:</b> \$11.00 per e-filing; \$9.50 per online service transaction. <b>Efile4Court, LLC:</b> \$10.00 per e-filing; \$7.50 per online service transaction. <b>eLaw Services:</b> \$10.00 per e-filing; \$13.50 per online service transaction. <b>My File Runner.com:</b> \$11.50 per e-filing; \$13.00 per online service transaction. <b>One Legal:</b> \$15.95 per e-filing; \$17.45 per online service transaction.
Delaware Chancery Court (DE); Delaware Superior Court (DE);	\$8.00 per e-filing transaction; \$10.00 per online service transaction	Superior Court of District Columbia (DC) - <b>Case File Express:</b> \$10.00 per e-filing; \$5.00 per online service transaction.
Pasco County Circuit Court (FL)	\$8.00 per e-filing transaction.	Clark County District Court (NV) <b>WizNet:</b> \$6.00 per e-filing; \$10.00 per online service
Jurisdiction	LEXIS/NEXIS Pricing	E-Filing Pricing by Other Vendors in Other Jurisdictions
Fulton County State Court (GA)	\$11.00 per e-filing transaction; \$13.00 per	Contra Costa and San Mateo County Superior Courts (CA) – <b>One Legal, LLC;</b>



# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

Jurisdiction	LEXIS/NEXIS Pricing	E-Filing Pricing by Other Vendors in Other Jurisdictions
	online service transaction	\$9.95 per e-filing; \$9.95 per online service transaction.
Marion County Superior Court (IN)	\$15.00 per e-filing/online service transaction.	DuPage County Circuit Court (IL) – <b>Wiznet:</b> \$5.00 per e-filing; \$8.00 per online service transaction.
Baltimore City Circuit Court (MD)	\$6.00 per e-filing transaction; \$10.00 per online service transaction	Maricopa County Superior Court (AZ) – <b>WizNet:</b> \$5.00 per e-filing; \$8.00 per online service transaction.
Butler and Lucas County Court of Common Pleas (OH); Cuyahoga County Court of Common Pleas (OH);	\$13.00 per e-filing transaction; \$8.00 per online service transaction	
Jefferson and Montgomery County District Courts (TX)	\$11.00 per e-filing transaction; \$13.00 per online service transaction	

## 6.3 Current System Overview

Table 6 provides a brief overview of the current LEXIS/File&Serve E-Filing System.

**Table 6: Current Overview of the LEXIS/File&Serve E-Filing System**

System Name	File & Serve
Business Owner	LexisNexis
Description	<p>File &amp; Serve is an electronic 24/7 filing service that enables courts and government agencies to improve litigation support and maximize their resources by gaining secure, real-time access to public court documents. Because the service is paid for with transaction fees, there is no charge to the courts or any other governmental entity.</p> <p>The process of e-filing contains three different components. The courts or attorneys have the option to e-file only, e-serve only, or e-file and e-serve. E-service is the process of serving documents to opposing parties online, as well as distributing court orders to all parties. The current e-filing service has been outsourced to LexisNexis for nearly ten years, which covers civil (District and State funded County Courts), domestic relations, probate, non-criminal juvenile, limited County Court civil cases, and water cases. Lexis’s electronic filing process streamlines the workflow process for the courts and attorneys by</p>



# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

	reducing paper via case management integration and saving attorneys from making trips to the courthouse.
User System Costs	User costs are based on two types of fees: (1) A fee LEXIS applies; and (2) A small cost recovery fee that the Judicial Department applies. The current cost for e-filing only in District Court is \$6.00 per e-filing transaction and \$7.50 to electronically serve an unlimited number of parties in a case. E-filing fees for County Court are \$6.85 per case and \$6.35 per case for unlimited service. There are no charges for viewing documents online, and there are no costs for the courts or other governmental entities. Please see CJD 08-02 for more details.
Location of Data/Hardware	Currently, the Lexis data center which houses their networking infrastructure, application and database servers is located in Tacoma, Washington. There is currently a plan underway to move the data center to Dayton, Ohio.
System Architecture	File & Serve is a web application built upon a Microsoft .net framework, in a clustered environment with SQL server as the primary database. Using IBM's DataMirror product, Colorado State Judicial and LexisNexis are able to electronically and securely transmit real-time data asynchronously from both the case management system (ICON/ECLIPSE) and File & Serve applications. This allows for real-time integration between the two systems and is what defines JBITS's strategic view of reducing paper management costs, increased staffing efficiencies, and the ability to provide 24/7 real-time access to attorneys and court staff. Additionally, this real-time integration is what sets Colorado apart from other States and is more than an electronic facsimile system.
Systems Functions & Modules	<p>The Lexis e-filing system provides the following functions and modules:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New Cases In-Bound from Attorneys</li> <li>Subsequent Filings in Existing Cases In-Bound from Attorneys</li> <li>Single Filing or Transaction Based</li> <li>Immediate or scheduled transactions</li> <li>Clerk Review</li> <li>Judge Review</li> <li>Outbound Court Orders</li> <li>Integration with ICON/Eclipse</li> </ul> <p>Service</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New Cases</li> <li>Subsequent Filings in Existing Cases</li> <li>Application Security</li> </ul> <p>Document Management System</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>View Documents</li> <li>Sort Documents by a variety of fields</li> </ul>



# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

	<p>Print Documents Alerts Redaction Searches (i.e., person, case, transaction) User In-box User Billing User and Organizational Profiles Application Security</p>
Supported Case Types	District Court civil, domestic relations, probate and water. County Court money and evictions.
Application Scope	File & Serve is a major application within the Colorado Courts with 63 counties participating in e-filing.
System Users	Attorneys, Governmental Entities, State Funded Court Staff and Judicial Officers in Colorado.
System Use	File & Serve is used by more than 70,000 court personnel and legal professionals nationwide, who file and serve an estimated 21 million documents annually into more than 1 million cases. During fiscal year 2008, Colorado had a combined total of 1,133,667 transactions filed and served for both District and County Court.
Security	LNFS uses SSL to encrypt data and images between the client and their server. Existing applications reside behind a firewall and there is user credential authentication.
Disaster Recovery Plan	LexisNexis does not currently have a disaster recovery site or plan. If a decision is made to bring e-filing in-house, the goal of JBITS would be to incorporate the e-filing system into our existing disaster recovery plan and build into our system architecture a disaster recovery site. We currently have a disaster recovery site located at e-Fort for our major applications (ICON/ECLIPSE, Microsoft Exchange Server, and multiple in-house applications) and included within the cost/benefit analysis are the hardware and software required to ensure readiness in the event of a disaster.
Networking Requirements	The existing File & Serve e-filing system at minimum requires a T1 circuit in order to function quickly and efficiently. We currently have several rural counties utilizing a DSL/Cable network, which causes significant latency problems due to the volume of large imaged documents. There are a few exceptions where a DSL/Cable lines are not an issue. This includes web pages that strictly render data to and from the application server and database to the presentation layer.
Electronic Forms	The File & Serve application does not currently offer electronic forms. As mentioned earlier, there are a few exceptions where some of the pages submit data to a database, but the majority of case information is





# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

	captured within imaged documents. Our strategic view is to produce electronic forms based upon XML technology that would allow us to move away from imaging into a pure data centric architecture.
Other Systems Affected	None
Status	Operational with many enhancements required.

## 6.4 Summary of E-Filing Business Needs

The business needs for e-filing and e-service are well documented and do not need extensive evaluation. During the last decade, the Judicial Department has begun to realize the value of a paper-on-demand business environment for both the efficiency of the courts as well as the convenience of the courts, the private sector and other governmental customers. These benefits include:

- Reduced dependency on paper and associated costs.
- Reduced court staff time spent retrieving and storing physical files.
- Reduced court staff time spent responding to phone calls and written requests.
- Reduced postage and associated mailing costs.
- Reduced staff time spent entering data into case management systems.
- Automatically posting filing fees to the court's financial CMS eliminating the need to handle cash/checks.
- Improved response time for inquires.
- Reduced time to service.
- Reduced time to get court orders to relevant parties.
- Reduced storage space and affiliated costs for the physical files.
- Improved Judicial Officer efficiencies by having remote access to court files.
- Reduced delays in court proceedings by avoiding lost files and/or documents.
- Improved ability of the attorneys to meet filing deadlines by allowing e-filing until 11:59pm
- Reduced costs to litigants by reducing travel time, travel costs, postage costs, overnight delivery costs, courier costs, phone calls, etc for both the litigants and their attorneys.
- Significantly reduced costs for electronic service and a more timely delivery of electronic service, i.e., one fee will serve all the parties of a case.
- Providing attorneys with an opportunity to take advantage of a full service document management system for a nominal fee.
- Providing attorneys with access to that DMS in the courtroom, thereby reducing the need to bring paper in the courtroom, and making document searching more readily available.

The business needs of this feasibility study are fundamental to the funding, additional development, integration with a CMS database and basic infrastructure needs of a file and



# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

serve system. Satisfying these needs is therefore paramount to the realization of the more routine business benefits mentioned earlier. The Judicial Department identifies eight major business needs that could be addressed by migrating the EFS in-house and merging its development with the ongoing development of the new CMS (i.e., jPOD). These eight business needs are outlined below.

1. ***Independent funding opportunity***
2. ***Reducing costs to the users***
3. ***Opportunity to Interface more directly with the Judicial Department's jPOD (i.e., CMS replacement for ICON/Eclipse)***
4. ***Avoid imaged based document management systems in e-filing***
5. ***Avoid network limitations***
6. ***Opportunity to gain improved control over application development***
7. ***Opportunity to gain more control over the stability of the technical infrastructure environment***
8. ***Opportunity to ensure disaster recovery for e-filing***

These eight business needs will be described in greater detail below. The most important thing to remember is that clerks, judicial officers and administrators all know that e-filing and e-service will see their biggest benefits only when the courts and probation can reduce significantly the production and maintenance of paper. Until that time, it can become a burden on the courts to maintain both electronic and paper systems. The persistence of the eight business needs mentioned above forestalls the day when Judicial Department staff and Judicial Officers can do away with and not fear the demise of paper.

The following discussion provides a more in-depth description of these problems/needs and how they may or may not have an impact on: (1) the organizational structure; (2) organizational staff; (3) the manner in which business is conducted; (4) the extent to which new application development can take place; (5) the way in which the existing application interfaces with other software applications; and (6) the technical infrastructure including the network, the server environment, and the desktop/laptop configurations.

**6.4.1 Need for more independent funding opportunities:** JBITS is currently understaffed, by any national standard, to continue its maintenance and development practices of the past. Although current staff make valiant efforts to continue development, deployment, and maintenance, under no circumstances is JBITS currently staffed to take on the development of any major new applications. Additional resources would be needed, and the likely source of the revenue is general funds. The budget reality within the State of Colorado, however, presents a gloomy picture for the next couple of years, and therefore, in the absence of general funds no new development of the type discussed in this feasibility study is likely. Other sources of revenue would be required to continue to expand its application development. An in-house system will



# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

require a separate team within JBITS that will report directly to the CIO, which is not dependent upon existing resources to develop and maintain.

**6.4.2 Need to reduce costs to the users:** Although the current costs associated with e-filing on a Web based application is inexpensive, the goal would be to lower that cost even more in order to increase access to these tools by individuals and entities that might not have otherwise used this service.

**6.4.3 Need to interface more directly with the Judicial Department's CMS (i.e., jPOD):** The Judicial Department is currently rewriting ICON/Eclipse in a system called jPOD (i.e., Judicial Paper on Demand). LNFS has yet to fully integrate with the appellate modules of jPOD and no plans to execute that part of the contract for at least another twelve months. This integration will become even more problematic as the trial court modules are produced. The plan has always been to significantly reduce the Department's dependency on paper by redirecting court filings to a data warehouse environment. This environment feeds jPOD, and therefore reduces data entry work by the clerks and improves user response time in accessing the data/information. Since this integration function already exists with the ICON/Eclipse CMS, failure to provide this same functionality in the new system would be devastating to the court user community. Failure to integrate would create more data entry for the clerks and an inability to access documents from the CMS.

**6.4.4 Need to avoid imaged based document management systems in e-filing.** Although the current LNFS system has some marginal data integration with ICON/Eclipse, for the most part it is an imaged based e-filing system that depends on scanned/converted documents. These documents are stored as .pdf documents with limited/to no searching capabilities other than by some selected indexed fields (e.g., transaction number). This imaged based system requires larger bandwidth in the network, larger servers for increased document storage and CPU capacity to process the images, and more staff to manage the infrastructure demands. Although existing imaged documents would need to be part of any new e-filing system, a system built around data (i.e., e-forms), rather than imaged documents, would significantly reduce the demands on the infrastructure.

**6.4.5 Need to avoid network limitations:** Eighty percent of Lexis's current e-filing architecture is comprised of imaged documents that are stored on servers and transferred through multiple domain networks. This type of system has major drawbacks—it is dependent on a robust network that will soon exceed the capacity that T1 circuits can offer as a minimum requirement to maintain productivity within the courts. As the number of cases filed electronically grows, and the application's popularity continues to increase, T1s will not be able to satisfy the need resulting in increasing telecom and related hardware costs. This problem is compounded by the fact that





# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

imaged documents also consume more and more storage space on the servers, and require larger and more powerful servers than would be required in a database (i.e., e-forms) solution. Although the Judicial Department has broached the subject with LEXIS on the need to move away from imaged based solutions to an e-forms solution, LEXIS has not demonstrated any capacity to move in that direction.

**6.4.6 Need to gain improved control over application development:** Although there is no doubt that the LNFS e-filing application is the most comprehensive in the world, there are many features that are incomplete and LEXIS has not been able to satisfy those needs over the past several years (e.g., pro se litigants). The most notable of these voids deal with the fact that: (a) pro se litigants cannot e-file (self represented litigants account for almost half of the litigants in domestic relations cases); (b) most county court cases are not included in the LEXIS System; and (c) the most conspicuous by their absence are the cases where there is little opportunity for revenue (i.e., district court criminal cases, juvenile cases, mental health cases etc.). In addition, LEXIS has been stalled on the development of a virtual docket which would eliminate the need for paper in the courtroom—a feature that could be developed with minimal effort that would reap significant savings. Additionally, development of a document searching feature has been requested for years.

**6.4.7 Need for more control over the stability of the technical infrastructure environment:** The Judicial Department has experienced significant down time of the LNFS application over the past couple of years. Controlling the technical infrastructure in terms of servers and the network will allow the Judicial Department more control and ability to stabilize the environment and minimize down time. As the Judicial Department becomes more dependent on e-filing, minimizes its dependency on paper, and moves more toward an e-court environment, it cannot tolerate the down times that it has experienced in the last couple of years. Significant downtime cripples the courts' abilities to process cases effectively and in some situations may jeopardize public safety. If the application were brought in-house, the Department's IT division would have total control over its servers, its network and an ability to ensure that an adequate disaster recovery site has been established.

**6.4.8 Need to ensure disaster recovery for e-filing:** As the Judicial Department and other governmental entities continue to wean themselves from paper business environments, they become increasingly dependent on electronic data. In some business situations, users and staff are destroying paper, which makes it mandatory on the custodian of the data to provide electronic backups of the data's availability through a disaster recovery system. LNFS has not been able to provide such a system despite its contractual obligation to do so.



# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

## 6.5 Proposed Solutions/Alternatives

---

This report reviews two alternatives:

**EFS-Alternative 1:** The current environment, with the Judicial Department continuing to partner with LNFS in the Department's e-filing efforts;

**EFS-Alternative 2:** The Judicial Department pursuing an e-forms database approach to e-filing for most filings and forms while simultaneously imaging only those documents/exhibits etc that need to be scanned.

Although the Judicial Department has considered a third alternative of trying to replicate the LN imaged based system, there is no doubt that any imaged based system comes with serious networking (bandwidth), server maintenance and growth issues, scanner, and desktop consequences that the Judicial Department could not support or fund. Therefore, that option will not be considered in this analysis.

A fourth and final alternative of the Judicial Department to engage as many vendors as possible, rather than a single vendor solution, was also summarily rejected on face value. Those jurisdictions that have tried this method have experienced the singular problems Colorado has experienced multiplied by the number of possible vendors. Rather than replicate to a single vendor, and having the attorneys only deal with a single user interface, the Judicial Department would have those singular problems compounded unnecessarily. A recent survey of jurisdictions around the country has demonstrated that most which opt for a vendor solution are implementing or designing systems with a single vendor. The Judicial Department did not view this exercise as one of deciding between a single vendor or multiple vendors, but was specifically charged by the JBC with examining whether or not it was feasible to migrate the existing system from a vendor based system to an in-house system.

Table 7 below identifies those jurisdictions with e-filing around the country, and which of them have in-house vs. vendor supported systems. It is important to understand that the nature of the e-filing system is important when comparing these jurisdictions, but often times the exact nature is not discernible. For example, some refer to an e-filing system as one where anyone can FAX a document to a court, while for others, an e-filing system is one where an on-line system is accessed, a document is attached and is sent to the court or its representative and the data fully integrates with the court's CMS—it should also consist of an e-service component and allow outbound as well as inbound filings. Other variations occur in: case types that are covered; whether it is limited to attorneys; how much they charge; and whether they are front-ended by a single portal (EFM) and have multiple e-filing service providers—or some variation thereof.



# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

**Table 7: Jurisdictions With E-Filing**  
(Responding to CITOC Survey Summer 2008)

Jurisdiction	In-House Solution	Single Vendor Solution	Multiple Vendor Solution	Courthouse News Finding on Jurisdiction
Arizona--State		Final Selection Process		
Arkansas—State (Nothing Yet)				
California—Local	San Bernadino County			
Idaho—State		Planning Stage		
Iowa--State			Preparing RFP	
Michigan--Local		Oakland Circuit and COA		
Minnesota—State		Limited		
Missouri—State		Planning		
Nebraska—State		Planning		
New Jersey—State	Implemented			
New Mexico--State		Preparing RFP		
New York—Local	Local Solutions			
Oregon—State		Supreme Court		
Pennsylvania	Piloting Statewide			
South Dakota—State (Nothing Yet)				
Texas—In 35 of 254 Counties			In 35 of 254 Counties	
Utah—Statewide			Moving Toward	
Vermont (Nothing Yet)				
Virginia	Planning a System			

Since the Judicial Department was already strategically considering the second alternative as an intricate part of the development of jPOD (its new CMS), and since EFS-Alternative 1 was described earlier in this study, the following analysis and potential impact will focus on EFS-Alternative 2, which will be referenced as the In-house E-Forms solution.



# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

## 6.6 In-House E-Forms Business Solution Description

---

The Colorado Judicial Department strongly believes that purely imaged based e-filing systems are an inefficient way to organize these types of projects. Purely imaged based systems consume: (1) unnecessary bandwidth on networks that are already stressed, (2) too much storage capacity which becomes difficult to manage, and (3) too much CPU capacity to manage those imaged documents. Although some documents, evidence etc will need to be imaged (i.e., scanned) due to the nature of the document or circumstances which produce the document (e.g., a prisoner in a State Correctional Facility filing pro se), the proposed EFS will be e-forms based.

EFS-Alternative 2 will focus on an e-forms based system that will allow the filer to complete as much of the document and or pleading as possible using standardized forms, or web based questions that will populate standardized forms. The resulting data will be date/time stamped, stored as data, populate the current CMS whenever possible, be associated with a versioned template so that the form can be created again on-demand, and transferred electronically to any governmental entity that wants to store that data. Data will likely be stored in a DB2 database and this project will be co-designed with the new jPOD CMS system currently underway. Whenever possible, data will be imported into the e-form from other sources (including but not limited to databases from major law firms that comport with national standards as approved by the COSCA/NACM Joint Technology Committee and the ABA).

The data and the virtual forms will need to be searchable, and users should be able to see the virtual forms from a traditional court register of actions. In addition, a payment engine will need to be designed (that will be modeled after the payment engine the Judicial Department has already implemented in its on-line payment system for fees and fines).

The exact nature of the e-form will need to be studied in greater detail should this project be approved for funding. There are a variety of possible methodologies. This proposed project was priced out as an Adobe LifeCycle approach. Other approaches will also be evaluated and a final decision will only be made after consultation and collaboration with the Colorado Bar Association who played a major role in the initial e-filing project over ten years ago.

## 6.7 In-House E-Forms Technical Solution Description

---

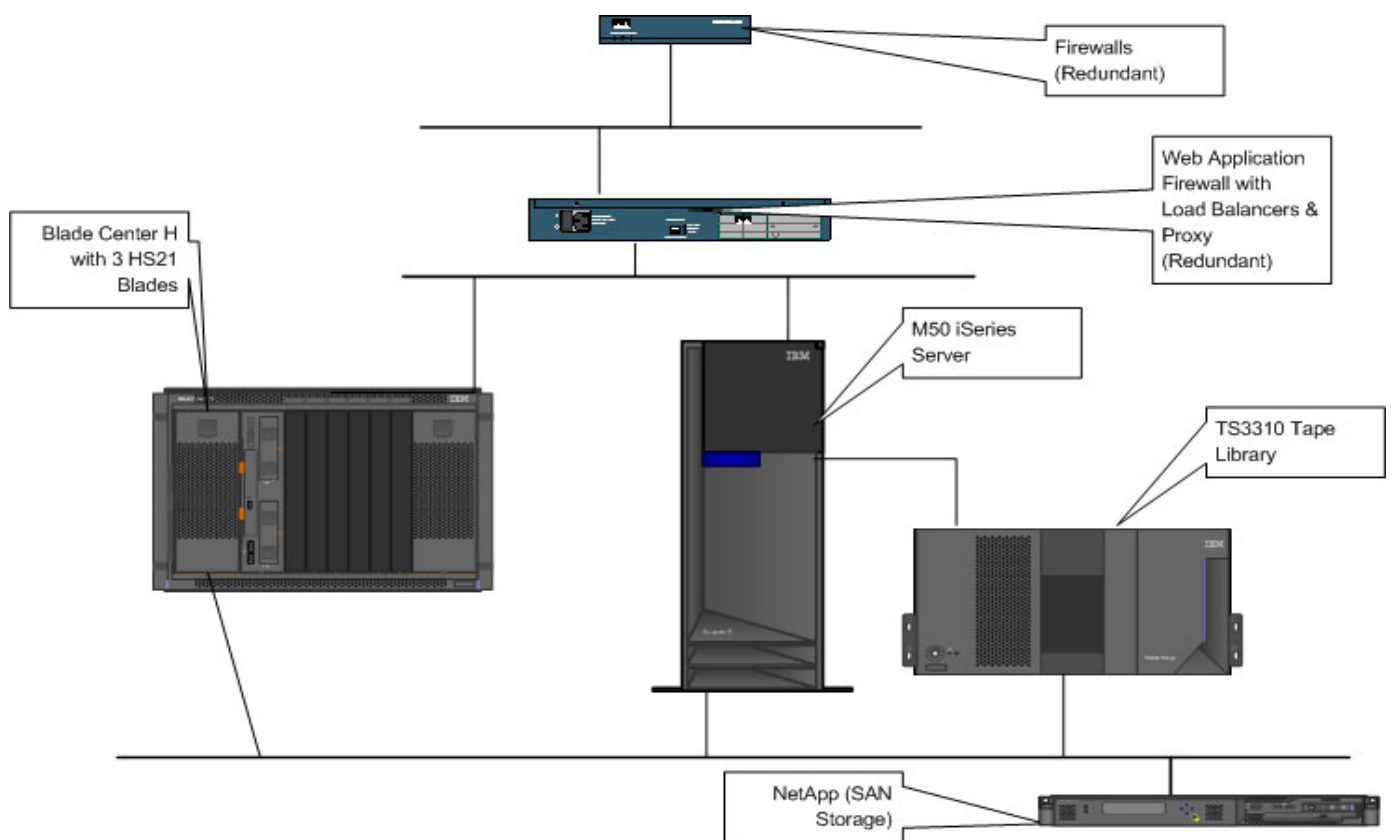
Chart 5 below provides a high level understanding of the hardware architecture/cluster necessary to implement an e-forms based e-filing system. It begins with a Cisco firewall and all other appliances behind the firewall such as a web application firewall with load balancing and proxy capabilities, BladeCenter H with 3 or more HS21 blades, an M50 iSeries server, a storage library for the iSeries server, and a NetApp (SAN Storage) to store imaged documents that are unable to be transformed into electronic forms. The HS21 blade servers will function as the web application server and is where the e-forms based e-filing application would reside. Data



# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

originally filed through e-forms would populate the M50 iSeries PAS server, and that information would be transferred real-time to the 550 iSeries production server using DataMirror. Similarly, data that is originally keyboard entered into the 550 iSeries production server by the court users, would be transferred real-time to the M50 iSeries PAS server for availability by the general public.

**Chart 5: System Architecture for In-House E-Forms based E-Filing System**



## 6.8 In-House E-Forms Projected Improvements

Below is a high-level overview of the major tasks of a proposed project schedule with the necessary control accounts and some planning packages to complete EFS-Alternative 2. If a decision is made to implement EFS-Alternative 2, the Judicial Department understands that a thorough project management plan will need to be constructed with a much more in-depth project schedule to include additional planning packages, a work breakdown structure (WBS), staffing, precedent tasks, durations, and milestone due dates.



# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

**Table 8: High Level Task List for E-Filing System In-House**

- 1 Electronic Filing
  - 1.1 Develop Project Charter
  - 1.2 Develop Project Scope Statement
  - 1.3 Procure & Acquire Hardware
  - 1.4 Install & Configure Software within Internal Network
  - 1.5 Planning & Design of E-File Modules
    - 1.5.1 System Security
    - 1.5.2 Application Security Module
    - 1.5.3 Research Adobe or IBM E-Forms Solution
    - 1.5.4 Registration Page for Non-Users/Attorneys
    - 1.5.5 Home Page
      - 1.5.5.1 Clerk Review Module
      - 1.5.5.2 Monitoring Tools Module
      - 1.5.5.3 Search Functions
      - 1.5.5.4 Case & Party Management
      - 1.5.5.5 ACH Payments Listing
      - 1.5.5.6 Custom E-Forms/Documents Listing
    - 1.5.6 File & Service Module
      - 1.5.6.1 Create Case Functionality
        - 1.5.6.1.1 File New Case
        - 1.5.6.1.2 File/Serve in Existing Case
        - 1.5.6.1.3 File/Serve in Multiple Cases
      - 1.5.6.2 E-Form Selection/Document Upload
      - 1.5.6.3 Electronic Signatures
      - 1.5.6.4 Add/Edit Case Party Information
      - 1.5.6.5 Judgments
      - 1.5.6.6 Review & Submission
      - 1.5.6.7 Approval Workflows
    - 1.5.7 E-Service Module
      - 1.5.7.1 Contract with Vendor
      - 1.5.7.2 Design E-Service Interface between Vendor & Judicial
    - 1.5.8 Saved Transaction Plugin
    - 1.5.9 Scheduled Transaction Plugin
    - 1.5.10 Alerts
    - 1.5.11 Design Database Structure
  - 1.6 Execute Planning & Design
    - 1.6.1 Implement System Security
    - 1.6.2 Develop Application Security Module
    - 1.6.3 Implement Database Structure
    - 1.6.4 Develop Registration Page for Attorneys





# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

- 1.6.5 Develop Home Page
  - 1.6.5.1 Clerk Review
  - 1.6.5.2 Monitoring Tools
  - 1.6.5.3 Search Functions
  - 1.6.5.4 Case & Party Management
  - 1.6.5.5 ACH Payments Listing
  - 1.6.5.6 Custom E-Forms/Documents Listing
- 1.6.6 Develop File & Service Module
  - 1.6.6.1 Create Case
  - 1.6.6.2 E-Form Selection/Document Upload
  - 1.6.6.3 Electronic Signatures
  - 1.6.6.4 Add/Edit Case Party Information
  - 1.6.6.5 Judgments
  - 1.6.6.6 Review & Submission
  - 1.6.6.7 Approval Workflows
- 1.6.7 E-Service Module
- 1.6.8 Develop Saved Transaction Plugin
- 1.6.9 Develop Schedule Transaction Plugin
- 1.6.10 Implement Redaction Solution/Module
- 1.6.11 Integrate E-Filing & Public Access Modules
- 1.7 Quality Control
  - 1.7.1 Analyst Quality Control Testing
  - 1.7.2 Control and Monitor Risks
- 1.8 Statewide Training
  - 1.8.1 Develop Training Materials
  - 1.8.2 Judges & Court Staff
  - 1.8.3 Attorneys
- 1.9 Install & Configure Hardware & Software at Data Center

## 6.9 In-House E-Forms Solution Impact

---

The following discussion provides a more in depth description of how the proposed solution will impact the eight problems/business needs identified earlier in this report, and by inference the solution's impact on the following characteristics of the Judicial Department: (1) the organizational structure; (2) organizational staff; (3) the manner in which business is conducted; (4) the extent to which new application development can take place; (5) the way in which the existing application interfaces with other software applications; and (6) the technical infrastructure including the network, the server environment, and the desktop/laptop configurations.



# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

**6.8.1 Independent funding opportunity.** Currently, the Judicial Department gets \$1 in cost recovery for each e-filing transaction and for each electronic service. This cost recovery goes to infrastructure enhancement necessary to maintain good user response time using an imaged based e-filing system. Most of the funds, however, have been used to replace the general funds in the hardware replacement line that were cut by the JBC several years ago and never restored.

LNFS receives approximately five times that amount of money which covers their costs and provides them a fair profit for their investment and risk. The Judicial Department's financial interests in bringing this in-house partially rests with an ability to cover its costs in providing the service and maintain the same cost recovery level it currently receives under EFS-Alternative-1. The extent to which this can be accomplished is detailed in the cost benefit analysis in section 5. It is anticipated that the experience accrued in this area over the last decade will enable the Judicial Department to provide the service, increase its revenue for hardware, software, network enhancement and other operational costs, while cutting the price in half for the attorneys and subsequently the litigants.

**6.8.2 Reduced cost to users:** EFS-Alternative 1 provides no relief to the user in terms of user fees. The amount LNFS charges would remain the same, and the amount of the Judicial Department surcharge would go unaltered. EFS-Alternative 2 would allow the Judicial Department to cancel its dollar surcharge while still cutting the price of the LNFS fee in half.

**6.8.3 Opportunity to Interface more directly with the Judicial Department's jPOD** (i.e., CMS replacement for ICON/Eclipse). EFS-Alternative 1 presents no new opportunity for integration with jPOD (in fact LNFS is already a year behind schedule in completing the integration with the appellate court modules of jPOD). EFS-Alternative 2, however, provides us the opportunity to fully integrate with jPOD as we develop the new software at our pace and along with our schedule. This new e-filing effort would be coupled with the Department's jPOD development efforts over the next several years.

**6.8.4 Need to migrate from an imaged based system to an e-forms e-filing system:** EFS-Alternative 1 presents no opportunity to move to an e-forms data solution—it would continue to be imaged based documents. EFS-Alternative 2, when coupled with the links to jPOD and the db2 database on the IBM iSeries would be an ideal way to further the links between a new e-forms data oriented e-filing system and jPOD.

**6.8.5 Need to avoid network limitations:** EFS-Alternative 1 is still hamstrung with a document based imaging system that will continue to drag on the Judicial Department's networking capacity. EFS-Alternative 2, however, brings with it an e-forms based e-filing system that will be data based and brings with it significantly less technical overhead on the network.





# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

**6.8.6 Opportunity to gain improved control over application development:** EFS-Alternative 1 would likely maintain the status quo on application enhancements and fixes—control over what gets developed outside of the contract and when it gets delivered will remain with LNFS with little ability of the Colorado Judicial Department to affect the outcome and delivery status. This will likely result in the same set of continued problems described above. EFS-Alternative 2 would allow the Judicial Department to take control over what gets developed and when fixes/enhancements get deployed. The Judicial Department has maintained such control over almost all of its other applications, and has considerable experience in development, deployment, and maintenance of major software applications. If properly self-funded, this application would be sure to succeed as have numerous other software applications with the Department. EFS-Alternative 2 would allow improved and more timely change management operations in its public access application for both the private sector and other governmental entities.

**6.8.7 More control over the stability of the technical infrastructure environment:** EFS-Alternative 1 would continue to render the Judicial Department helpless to ensure that the technical infrastructure of LNFS could support this application. There is growing evidence that the expertise within LNFS is waning for a variety of reasons. As indicated above, there have been various outages (both planned and unplanned) in this area. Although LNFS is currently migrating its data center in the Seattle area to Dayton, Ohio, Judicial staff are convinced that this is a cost cutting measure rather than a measure to shore up its technical expertise. There has been significant bleeding of operational talent at LNFS over the last six months—with no relief for this problem in sight. EFS-Alternative 2 would migrate server and network responsibilities to a seasoned staff who have been able to keep existing CMS and other in-house software fully operational on a 24-7 basis. Although the Judicial Department would need to supplement this staff in order to not overwhelm existing staff, the current administrative talent at both the server and network levels would be invaluable assets in mentoring the new staff. If the application was brought in-house, the Judicial Department's IT division (i.e., JBITS) would have total control over the Judicial Department's servers and network—both of which have experienced minimal unanticipated down time in the last decade. In addition, JBITS would be better able to coordinate fix, enhance, and perform routine maintenance installs with those of its other applications to minimize application downtime on weekends (a problem which we continue to experience with LNFS).

**6.8.8 Need to ensure disaster recovery for e-filing:** A disaster recovery methodology has always been required of the vendor, yet none is available under EFS-Alternative 1, and it is not promising that one would be available in the near future. EFS-Alternative 2 would enable the Judicial Department to adapt its current disaster recovery methodology to this problem. As the cost benefit analysis demonstrates, the Judicial Department would be able to self-fund its disaster recovery plan to include the public access application with the additional resources and cost recovery methodologies.



# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

The impact on the eight business needs of the two alternatives can be summarized on Table 9 below.

**TABLE 9: Alternatives Compared on Objectives/Improvements**

Objectives/Improvements	Current LEXIS Partnering (Alternative 1)	In-House E-Forms Solution (Alternative 2)
Independent Funding, i.e., enhanced revenue to the Judicial Department	No	Yes
Reduced Costs to the Users	No	Yes
Improved Interface with jPOD	No	Yes
Migrate from Imaged E-Filing to E-Forms E-filing	No	Yes
Reduced Network Bandwidth Needs	No	Yes
More Functionality	Not Promising	Yes
More stable technical Infrastructure with Disaster Recovery	Not Promising	Yes
Implement Disaster Recovery	Not Promising	Yes



# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

## 6.9 Cost-Benefit Analysis for E-Filing System

---

**6.9.1 Basic Concepts.** The intent of the cost benefit analysis (CBA) is to provide a guide in evaluating the feasibility and cost effective measures associated with developing an electronic filing system in-house. This particular CBA accounts for only the tangible costs and benefits (i.e., revenue) necessary to implement an electronic filing system. It is worth repeating the numerous intangible or qualitative benefits associated with developing an in-house e-filing such as:

- a. The ability to take control of the technical infrastructure, which would improve the overall stability of the system.
- b. Improved system performance through the use of electronic forms.
- c. Further application development in the areas of criminal, juvenile, mental health, and pro se modules, which would reduce court traffic and paper management.
- d. Reduced filing costs to the public and private attorneys.
- e. Improved court operations, enabling court staff to work more efficiently.
- f. Increased movement towards a greener technical support environment
- g. Tighter integration between an e-filing solution and a case management system.
- h. An improved ability to deploy a disaster recovery system for e-filing.
- i. The ability to ultimately link the e-filing system more directly with the public access system.

The e-filing CBA estimates how long it will take to break even if an electronic filing system is to be implemented in-house. It also calculates the year in which an e-filing project's investment costs are recovered.

**6.9.2 Basic Spreadsheet (Workbook) Design.** The CBA workbook consists of four spreadsheets. The first two spreadsheets represent the two alternatives in implementing an EFS. Both sheets include revenue, project, and operational cash flow analysis with total and cumulative cost/benefits. Sheet one represents a vendor based or outsourced approach that delineates the tangible costs and benefits associated with the current e-filing system (LNFS) that represents EFS-Alternative 1. The second sheet represents EFS-Alternative 2 with projected revenue and costs necessary to implement an "in-house e-forms based e-filing solution." The third sheet is the summary of cost/benefits illustrating either a net savings or loss for each option, along with calculations to determine whether or not a payback period has been achieved and the fiscal year of the payback period. The final sheet is a complete list of the positions and their respective salaries necessary to develop, implement, and grow an in-house e-forms based electronic filing system. The salaries, which include fringe benefits, assume a 3% increase each fiscal year from a base salary in FY09. The base salary is the average salary of an employment class (e.g., programmers, analysts, etc) currently held in the Judicial Department.



# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

**6.9.3 Making Revenue Projections.** The projected revenue for an outsourced e-filing solution (EFS-Alternative 1) is based upon historical revenue collected from LNFS and assumes an 8% annual increase. An 8% projected annual increase is a conservative figure given that Judicial received 32% increase from FY06-FY07, and a 20% increase in revenue/hardware recovery dollars from FY07-FY08. The revenue collected from our existing e-filing system is part of a cash fund which is allocated to the hardware recovery line of the Judicial Department's budget.

The revenue forecasted in EFS-Alternative 2, which is Judicial's proposed in-house solution, was calculated using historical transaction types of file only, serve only, and file and serve collected from LexisNexis. Projections were based on the e-filed transaction type data provided by LNFS dating back to FY05 for District Civil cases and part of FY07 for County Civil cases. The Court of Appeals did not adopt the current e-filing system until the beginning of the current FY09.

Growth rates for District civil projections were calculated using the percent increase of the sum of the transactions for each of the three transaction types (file only, serve only, and file and serve) from FY06 to FY07 and FY07 to FY08. The mean was then calculated using the growth rate figures from FY06 to FY07 and FY07 to FY08 for each of the three transaction types. Based upon these calculations, transactions within District Court are projected to increase by 18% for file only, 20% for serve only, and 10% for file and serve (F&S represents the bulk of the transactions). Revenue was then calculated using the projected transaction increases based upon the growth rates and then multiplied by a flat filing and service rate of \$3.50.

Making projections for County Court was more problematic since data was only available since FY07 and the growth was exponential and not representative of the traditional growth patterns due to caseload growth, marginal improvements in adoption rates, and introduction of new casetypes. Quarterly projections of around 50% were an anomaly given that within a year and half the adoption rate for money and forcible entry and detainer case types is approximately 95%. Since we were unable to accurately calculate percent increases based upon the total transactions for County Civil cases, a conservative decision was made to project a 2% increase for both file only and file and serve transactions. This allows for a 1% increase for growth in County Civil cases such as restraining orders and name changes. Additionally, Judicial has seen a 2% increase in County Civil case from FY06 to FY07 [http://www.courts.state.co.us/userfiles/File/Administration/Planning\\_and\\_Analysis/Annual\\_Statistical\\_Reports/2007/arfiles/fy07%20county%20court%20tables25.pdf](http://www.courts.state.co.us/userfiles/File/Administration/Planning_and_Analysis/Annual_Statistical_Reports/2007/arfiles/fy07%20county%20court%20tables25.pdf)

The Court of Appeals recently adopted e-filing in FY09, and based upon historical trial court transaction data from LexisNexis, there is roughly a 50% increase in transactions (file only and file and serve) within the first three years. Following the third year, Colorado Judicial



# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

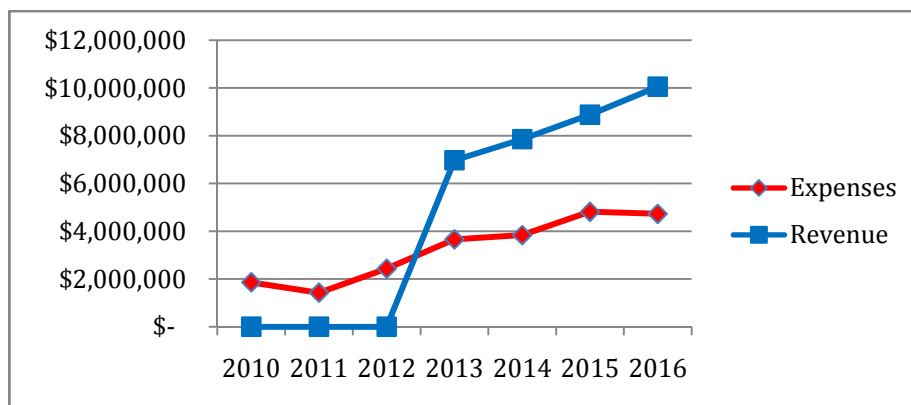
Department adopted a conservative approach of a 2% increase for file only and file & serve transaction types. It is evident by looking at the e-filing cost benefit analysis spreadsheets that the majority of revenue will materialize from District Court cases. County Court and Court of Appeals revenue was also projected using the 2% projected increase in annual transaction types by a flat filing and service rate of \$3.50.

The proposed project will essentially follow the same funding model as is used in the current system, i.e., private attorneys and their clients will fund this effort through a reduced transaction cost that still accrues numerous off setting benefits—especially in the e-service area. Governmental entities will still receive access to this e-filing system at no charge.

**6.9.4 Estimating Cost Figures.** The cost figures are based upon recently acquired software and hardware, travel costs from previous years, and current expenditures on telecommunications, maintenance, and property leases. Lease rates were estimated at 250 square feet per full time employee at \$22 per square foot. On October 6, 2008, JBITS staff also conducted a meeting with a vendor to discuss the proper hardware and software infrastructure needs, along with pricing, to support an e-filing and public access system.

**6.9.5 Revenue-Expense Comparisons Over Time.** The basic summary of the revenue expense comparison between FY10 and FY16 is illustrated in Chart 6 below. After the first three years of expenses (covered by excess revenue in the public access project), revenue far exceeds expenses in the out years—and these are based on the conservative projections made above, maintaining existing cost recovery expenses in the hardware replacement line and cutting the cost to the attorneys in half.

**Chart 6: Projected Revenue/Expense Comparisons for an In-House E-Forms Based E-Filing System, FY09-FY16**



**Note:** This chart is based on data compiled in E-Filing Cost/Benefit Analysis spreadsheet which can be found in Appendix C.



# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

## 6.10 Risk Factors for E-Filing System

Table 10 below identifies the major risks, their severity, their likelihood, their total risk score and a brief mitigation strategy.

**Table 10: Risk Identification and Mitigation**

Alternative/Risk	Risk Severity (RS) (1-5 with 1 low and 5 high)	Risk Likelihood (RL) (1-5 with 1 low and 5 high)	Risk Score RS * RL	Brief Mitigation Strategy
<b>Alternative 1:</b>				
1a. The continued viability of LN in this area	3	3	9.00	Be sure to have real time copies of all documents with an easy access method. Check with LN about possibility of acquiring their code and system in the event they stop supporting the application. By contract, LN must give 180 days notice of such an event.
1b. LN Organizational Changes	4	3	12.00	Be sure to have real time copies of all documents with an easy access method. Check with LN about possibility of acquiring their code and system in the event they stop supporting the application. By contract, LN must give 180 days notice of such an event.
1c. LN Organizational Priority Changes	4	4	16.00	Be sure to have real time copies of all documents with an easy access method. Check with LN about possibility of acquiring their code and system in the event they stop supporting the application. By contract, LN must give 180 days notice of such an event.
1d. Change in vendors after 3 <sup>rd</sup> renewal option expires in 2010 when Judicial is forced to do an RFP	4	3	12.00	Be sure that LN can extend the existing contract if a new vendor is selected until the new vendor is ready to execute. Be sure to have real time copies of all documents with an easy access method.
1e. Inability of LN to implement enhancements required by contract	4	4	16.00	Invoke penalty clause of the contract that requires the price increase to revert to Judicial if it is not done by the deadline.
<b>Alternative 2:</b>				
2a. Budget uncertainties	4	5	20.00	Begin project in FY10 and reduce FY10 income by 80%.
2b. Lack of seed	4	4	16.00	Begin project in FY10 and reduce FY10





# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

Alternative/Risk	Risk Severity (RS) (1-5 with 1 low and 5 high)	Risk Likelihood (RL) (1-5 with 1 low and 5 high)	Risk Score RS * RL	Brief Mitigation Strategy
money for FY09				income by 80%.
2c. No new FTE staff in FY09	4	4	16.00	Begin project in FY10 and reduce FY10 income by 80%.
2d. Cannot do with existing staff model	5	5	25.00	Begin project in FY10 and reduce FY10 income by 80%.
2e. LN would cancel contract as soon as plans were unveiled	5	2	10.00	Be sure to have real time copies of all documents with an easy access method. Check with LN about possibility of acquiring their code and system in the event they stop supporting the application. By contract, LN must give 180 days notice of such an event.
2f. Too ambitious for September 1, 2009 start date.	3	3	9.00	Move start date to January 1, 2010 and reduce FY10 revenue proportionately.
2g. Maintaining the system not a priority	3	3	9.00	Do not start the process.
2h. Transaction numbers are not accurate.	5	2	10.00	Although the revenue projections are conservative given those numbers, reduce the revenue projections by 20% to ensure minimum revenues.
2i. BIS and CoCourts cancel contracts	5	2	10.00	Plan an aggressive marketing campaign to get their customers to switch over to Judicial.
2j. LN fails to enter 3 <sup>rd</sup> party contract	4	2	8.00	Plan an aggressive marketing campaign to get their customers to switch over to Judicial.
2k. Programming XML data streams with 3 <sup>rd</sup> party vendors	3	3	9.00	Move start date to January 1, 2010 and reduce FY10 revenue proportionately.
2l. TABOR presents funding problems	3	4	12.00	Move to an Enterprise model or continue with Alternative 1.
2m. Problems with competing with private sector in this area	3	2	6.00	Court filing is not traditionally a private function, but rather controlled by court rule.
2n. JBC does not allow Judicial to retain additional revenue	4	2	8.00	Continue with Alternative #1.
2o. Inability of JBITS to produce enhancements	3	2	6.00	Obtain resources necessary to complete the project.
2p. Inability of JBITS to produce acceptable user response time.	3	2	6.00	Obtain resources necessary to complete the project.
2q. Inability of JBITS	3	2	6.00	Obtain resources necessary to complete the



# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

<b>Alternative/Risk</b>	<b>Risk Severity (RS) (1-5 with 1 low and 5 high)</b>	<b>Risk Likelihood (RL) (1-5 with 1 low and 5 high)</b>	<b>Risk Score RS * RL</b>	<b>Brief Mitigation Strategy</b>
to maintain tech infrastructure				project.
2r. Requirements for use of Statewide Portal	4	3	12.00	Continue with Alternative #1.
2s. Inability to get free costs to the users	3	3	9.00	Try and keep costs to a minimum.
2t. Account for Credit Card fees	3	2	6.00	Arrange for invoicing.





# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

## 7. Staffing Capabilities

---

JBITS staff are among the most qualified IT staff in the country. They have produced an incredible amount of deliverables in the last 15 years, and their experience continues to grow. Their software development team has developed the following:

1. Statewide BackOffice applications like a leave system (sick and annual with timesheets) called PTO was developed in-house and has a private market value of approximately \$3-\$5 million with an annual maintenance fee of approximately 18%
2. The only statewide CMS in the country that fully integrates all case types with all courts, and has a court case tracking, probation case tracking, and financial tracking modules. These types of systems retail for approximately \$25-\$50 million depending on the size of the jurisdiction. These systems traditionally have an 18% annual maintenance fee attached as well. This was done in-house.
3. A statewide staff performance evaluation system that is used to distribute pay for performance cash awards annually was developed in-house and has a private market value of approximately \$3-\$5 million dollars with an annual maintenance fee of approximately 18%.
4. A statewide system which allows court appointed counsel to submit their invoices online was developed in-house with a market value of approximately \$3-\$5 million and an annual maintenance fee of approximately 18%.
5. A statewide jury management system that is linked to its CMS. These systems range in price from approximately \$1-\$5 million dollars and have 18% annual maintenance fees attached. This was done in-house.
6. The first statewide integrated criminal justice system in the country that is fully integrated with its CMS. These types of systems traditionally sell for approximately \$20-\$50 million and have an annual maintenance fee of approximately 18%. This was essentially done in-house and is currently being upgraded in conjunction with the other four agencies and CICJIS.
7. The first statewide e-filing system that is fully integrated with its CMS. This was jointly developed with LNFS.
8. A statewide public access system that provides users with real-time access to data in a case that would normally appear in a paper court register of actions. This was jointly developed with LNCL.
9. An on-line system that allows users to make payments to the courts for any money owed the court from anywhere in the State. This was developed in-house.
10. The Judicial Department manages its own network at rates significantly less expensive than MNT rates.
11. The Judicial Department manages its own production and backup servers at GGCC, Denver West and e-Fort.



# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

12. The first and only statewide exchange of data with DHS in dependency and neglect cases in the country (i.e., SANCA). This was developed in-house with a market value of approximately \$3-\$5 million dollars and an 18% annual maintenance fee.
13. The first jPOD modules, designed with the programming and system architecture skills necessary to complete the existing projects, were fully deployed in the State Supreme Court and Court of Appeals in 2008. This is the same CMS that is being modified and expanded for deployment in the trial courts as well over the next couple of years. This has a fair market value of approximately \$5-\$10 million, with an annual maintenance fee of approximately 18%.

Existing staff has become use to supporting a virtual 24/7 user demand. CICJIS and other inter-agency data transfer programs, e-filing, electronic warrants, night courts, weekend courts, VPN and other remote telecom capacities require up time at all hours of the day. Management and technical staff are already equipped with Blackberries and other devices that allow remote connectivity to servers and the network. The cost/benefit analysis and accompanying spreadsheets identify the additional staff for each of these projects that will also need to be prepared for 24/7 virtual support.

Finally, three upper level management staff are PMI certified with PMP certificates. JBITS staff serve on many national development committees—especially as they are related to data exchanges with other entities, and standards development for CMS applications. The CIO is heavily involved in national IT work related to developing and implementing standards, and has served as the chairperson for the national judicial CIO organization called CITOC for the last three years. JBITS staff hosts visitors from around the country and the world who want to see what the Judicial Department has done and learn how they did it. There is no doubt that the Judicial Department's IT shop is capable of taking on these new projects and tasks as recommended in this feasibility study.

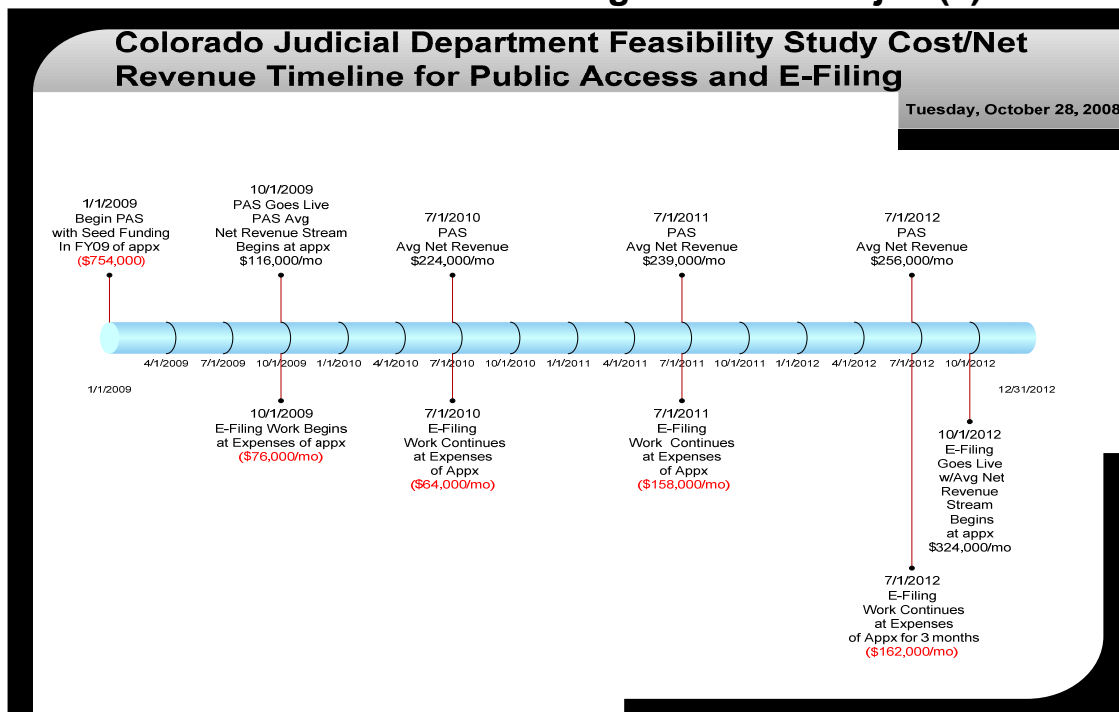


# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

## 8. Final Recommendations and Rationale Public Access and E-Filing Systems

The Judicial Department's experience in software development coupled with the two vendor supported PAS and EFS systems, helps guide these revenue and expense projections. The revenue/expense milestones on the top part of the timeline represent the proposed PAS. The revenue/expense milestones on the bottom half of the timeline represent the proposed EFS. This chart represents the cost efficiencies that accrue from a joint effort, i.e., planning on a PAS and EFS where there are efficiencies of scale in the use of staff and hardware/software between the two projects. The gross monthly revenue from the in-house PAS is likely to exceed \$450,000 per month in FY09, and within a few months the Judicial Department would realize a ROI and begin to generate additional revenue that could be directed at the more long term development of an in-house "e-forms based e-filing" system (i.e., EFS).

**Chart 7: Cost (Expenses) Benefit (Revenue) Timeline for Public Access and E-Filing In-House Project(s)**



**Note:** This chart is based on data compiled in the combined Public Access and E-Filing Cost/Benefit Analysis spreadsheet which can be found in Appendix D.

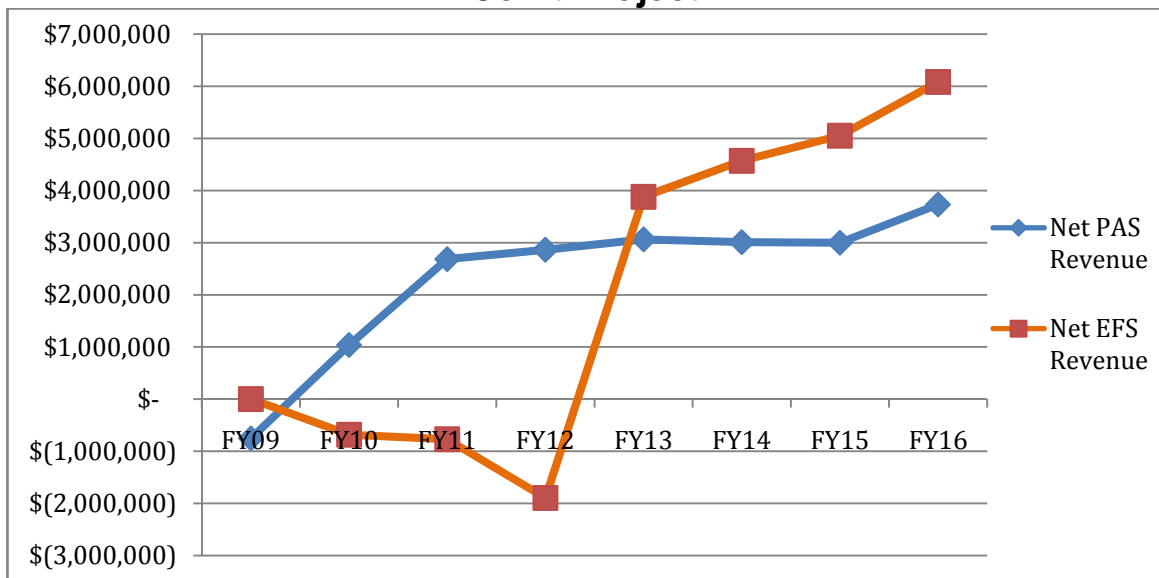


# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

The simpler of the two applications to bring in-house is PAS. Table 7 displays how the PAS could be accomplished for an initial cost of approximately \$740,000 during FY09. If this seed money could be obtained in FY09, then with some additional minimal cost during the first three months of FY10, revenue could start to accrue from the PAS by October 1, 2009. The new EFS would fully integrate with jPOD (the Judicial Department’s new and developing case management system). Chart 7 illustrates that after the initial FY09 investment in the PAS, there are sufficient net revenues from the PAS for each of the following three fiscal years (i.e., FY10, FY11 and FY12) to cover the costs of the EFS development and deployment.

Chart 8 below further illustrates how the PAS net revenues would be used to fund the EFS until FY13 when both projects are completed. At that point, their net revenues would grow annually to a point where four years after they are both completed, they would jointly net approximately \$10 million annually.

**Chart 8: Net Revenues for the Public Access and E-Filing Components of a Joint Project**



**Note:** This chart is based on data compiled in the combined Public Access and E-Filing Cost/Benefit Analysis spreadsheet which can be found in Appendix D.

Chart 8 also displays what happens if the projects are developed and deployed separately. If public access were implemented by itself, it would see a return on investment within FY10, and a net revenue in excess of \$3 million annually in the out years starting in FY11 (this is dependent on obtaining the seed money and FTE for FY09, and have assurances that TABOR would not affect other Judicial Department budget items).

If “e-forms based e-filing” was implemented by itself, it would need approximately \$2.5 million in seed money for each of FY10, FY11 and FY12, but would collect net revenue of approximately



# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

\$3.5 million annually in out years. At that rate, it would take 6.75 years for its return on investment.

If, however, both projects were developed and deployed as a single project, and revenues from public access system are used to fund e-filing, then in FY13, when both projects are completed and self-funded, the Judicial Department would begin to realize a combined net revenue of approximately \$7.5 million annually. These net revenues could be used to supplement the Judicial Department's JBITS Division, which would reduce its dependency on general funds. The excess revenue would be deposited in the Judicial Cost Recovery Fund (§13-32-114 C.R.S.). This joint development, with project self-funding, is the preferred alternative—assuming the seed money for FY09 is available, the FTE for staffing are available in FY09, and there are no TABOR implications for the remainder of the Judicial Department's budget.

The preferred method for obtaining the seed money would be to secure general funds. However, given the economic uncertainties, it is more feasible to borrow against the existing Judicial Technology Cost Recovery Fund. The JBC would have to approve spending authority for that money as soon as possible for development work to begin on January 1, 2009. Staffing up, preliminary planning and significant project scope and design work would be the top priorities prior to January 1, 2009. FTE positions would also need to be associated with those funds. JBC tentative approval would need to occur by mid November 2009.

Should these dates be too aggressive, the project could be delayed until FY10—the final outcome would be delayed by eight months. The seed money would be loaned to the project, by the project, within the same fiscal year. This assumes that revenues, from PAS, would start being realized by April 1, 2010, i.e., the revenue collected after April 1, 2010 would be used to fund the development which occurred earlier that fiscal year.

This delay, however, would begin to jeopardize the transparent completion of the EFS. The current contract with LNFS expires in August 2011. Even with the aggressive schedule starting on January 1, 2009, the project wouldn't be completed until December 2012—which would require a contract extension—starting the project six months later than January 1, 2009 would further complicate the issues. While these legal and purchasing issues are not insurmountable, they could be time consuming and could lead to a break in e-filing capabilities within Colorado. This could have serious consequences given the dependencies many jurisdictions now have on e-filing and a paper-on-demand work environment. For these reasons it is advised that work begin as close to January 1, 2009 as possible.

Another alternative would be to continue collecting the cost recovery fees from the vendors, continue to allow the vendor(s) to collect their nominal access fee, and add nothing to the workload of the Judicial Department's information technology division (i.e., JBITS). The Judicial Department currently collects approximately \$2.5 million annually that exclusively funds its

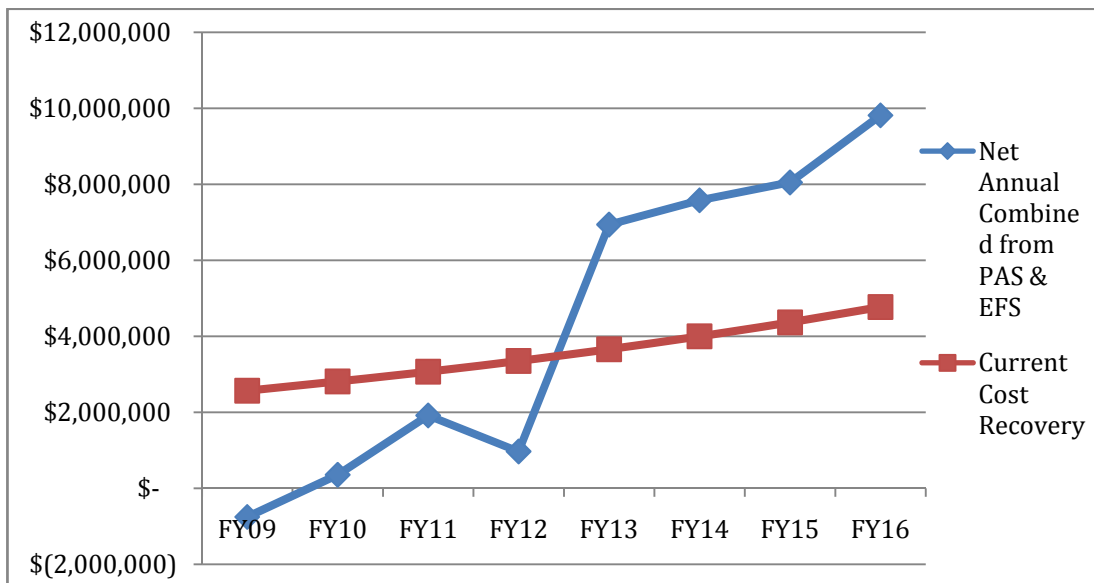


# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

hardware replacement budget line, and contributes heavily to its operating, software maintenance, and telecommunications budget lines (see CJD 08-02).

Chart 9 below compares the current annual cost recovery revenue dollars against the net annual revenue amounts from a combined PAS and EFS project. In FY13, when the combined PAS and EFS project is completed, the new program will generate approximately \$7.5 million in net revenues after a major effort and new assumed responsibilities for JBITS and the Judicial Department. If, however, the Judicial Department, continues down the road of partnering with a vendor, and continues to collect its same cost recovery fee, it will collect more than half of the \$7.5 million while exerting no additional effort—there is some intuitive appeal to this approach.

**Chart 9: Current Annual Cost Recovery Revenues vs Net Annual Revenues from a Combined PAS and EFS, FY09-FY016 For Reduced Single User Fees**



**Note:** This chart is based on data compiled in the combined Public Access and E-Filing Cost/Benefit Analysis spreadsheet which can be found in Appendix D.

To counterbalance the appeal to continue with the existing situation, is the fact that there are numerous intangible costs to maintaining the status quo (e.g., no control over application development efforts, the instability of the vendor’s current technical infrastructure and capabilities). These intangible costs are powerful enough to cause the Judicial Department to reject the alternative of maintaining the status quo.

A major benefit of this proposed effort is the reduced cost to the single user of either system. All of the projections thus far in this study, are based on an approximate 50% reduction in single



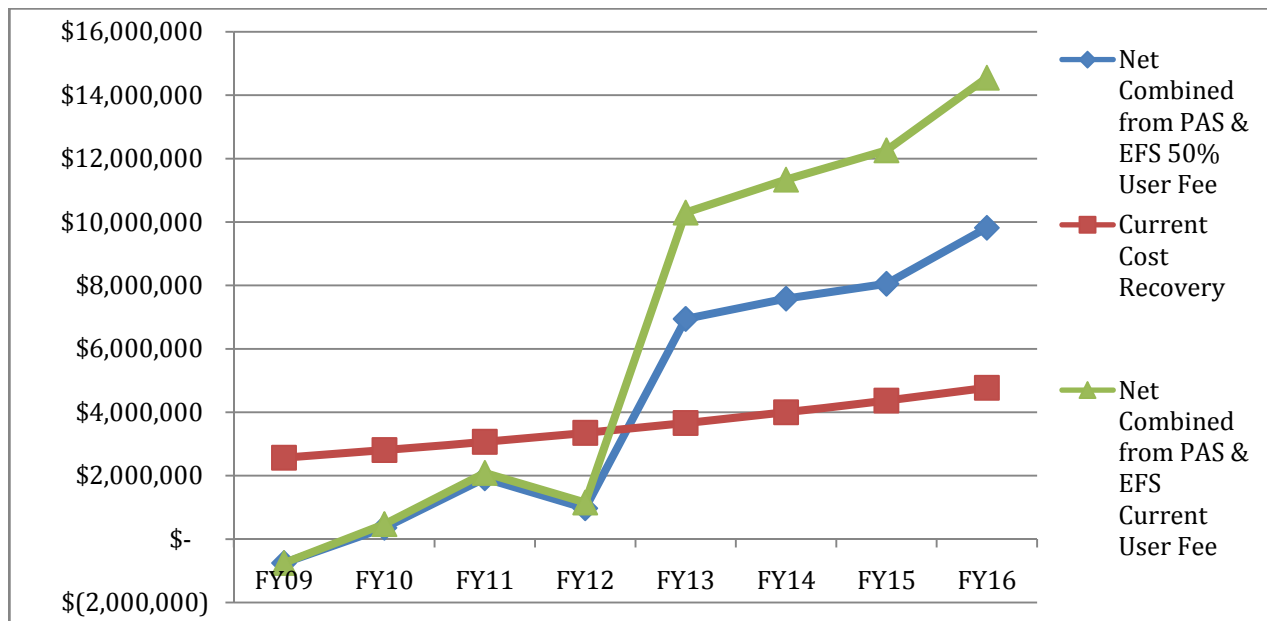


# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

user costs during this same time frame—this reduction in cost to the single user is a noble cause. However, in order to minimize the risks to bringing in sufficient revenues to cover costs associated with bringing these applications in-house, moving toward any reduction in cost may need to wait until revenue streams materialize and project costs are actually satisfied. The user pricing schema would be re-examined after the development and full deployment of the system to assess whether the new systems could shoulder the burden of significantly reduced user costs.

Chart 10 below, mimics Chart 9, with a new net-revenue line that represents the total combined net revenue if the user cost is maintained at the same level the vendor is currently charging. Users, however, would see some savings in not being charged the additional seventy five cents for a name search in the PAS, nor being charged the dollar for an e-filing or e-service transaction also currently being assessed by the Judicial Department.

**Chart 10: Current Annual Cost Recovery Revenues vs. Net Annual Revenues from a Combined PAS and EFS, FY09-FY016 For the Continued User Costs (Minus the Judicial Recovery Fee)**



**Note:** This chart is based on data compiled in the combined Public Access and E-Filing Cost/Benefit Analysis Full Vendor Priced spreadsheet which can be found in Appendices D and E.

Since most of the current revenue for PAS comes from significantly reduced rates for two major third party vendors due to their volume (approximately \$2.50 per name search, which is what the new proposed rate is for a single name search), keeping the current user fees does not produce significantly more revenue until EFS comes online in FY13.



# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

In summary, this feasibility study recommends the self-funding approach of a project that combines the development and deployment of both a PAS and a forms-based EFS—that would, in the long run, reduce the Judicial Department’s IT demands on general funds by providing another growth source of revenue, possibly cut the one time user costs by 50 percent, and provide innumerable non-tangible benefits. To minimize risks to this effort, the Judicial Department would need to begin this effort no later than January 2009 in terms of both funding and FTE availability, and would need assurances that if implemented, TABOR would not affect the remaining Judicial Department budget items.





# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

## 9. External Reference Documents

---

Externally Referenced Documents
CJD 08-02 on Pricing: <a href="http://www.courts.state.co.us/Courts/Supreme_Court/Directives/08-02.pdf">http://www.courts.state.co.us/Courts/Supreme_Court/Directives/08-02.pdf</a>
CJD 06-02 on County Court E-Filing: <a href="http://www.courts.state.co.us/Courts/Supreme_Court/Directives/06-02.pdf">http://www.courts.state.co.us/Courts/Supreme_Court/Directives/06-02.pdf</a>
CRCP Rule 121, January 1, 2006 <a href="http://www.courts.state.co.us/userfiles/File/Administration/JBITS/New_CRCP_121_1-26_January_2006.pdf">http://www.courts.state.co.us/userfiles/File/Administration/JBITS/New_CRCP_121_1-26_January_2006.pdf</a>
Justicelink Contract, July 29, 1999 (available upon request)
Courtlink Contract, Sept 13, 2001 (available upon request)
LEXIS/NEXIS Contract, June 1, 2005 (available upon request)
LEXIS/NEXIS Contract, July 23, 2008 (available upon request)
List of Courts that have issued Mandatory Orders. <a href="http://www.courts.state.co.us/userfiles/File/Administration/JBITS/Mandatory_E-File_Courts_102008.pdf">http://www.courts.state.co.us/userfiles/File/Administration/JBITS/Mandatory_E-File_Courts_102008.pdf</a>
County Court E-Filing Rule <a href="http://www.courts.state.co.us/userfiles/File/Administration/JBITS/County_Court_06-02(1).pdf">http://www.courts.state.co.us/userfiles/File/Administration/JBITS/County_Court_06-02(1).pdf</a>



# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

## 10. Appendix A: National Center for State Courts Review

|



# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

## 11. Appendix B:

---



# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

## 12. Appendix C:

---



# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

## 13. Appendix D:

---



# Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study

## 14. Appendix E:

---

Mary Campbell McQueen  
*President*

**Daniel J. Hall**  
*Vice President*  
Court Consulting Services  
Denver Office

## **Colorado Public Access and E-Filing JBC Feasibility Study Review**

The National Center for State Courts (NCSC) is pleased to respond to a request from the Colorado Judicial Department for a review of its feasibility study and cost-benefit analysis for bringing public access and electronic filing and service systems in-house. The NCSC, while agreeing with the conclusions of the study, disagreed with a few specific points of the analysis and lacked sufficient information to form a conclusion on a few others. These differences, if completely substantiated, would not have materially affected its opinion that the proposed alternative two (bringing the function in-house) is clearly and completely superior to alternative one (remaining with the current system). The Colorado Judicial Branch was able to clear up our misunderstanding on some points, and provide further explanation on others, so that no concerns with the feasibility study remain. The NCSC is prepared to provide additional detail, if desired by the Joint Budget Committee or the Colorado Judicial Department.

### **1. Management Feasibility**

The Colorado Judicial Department has a long history of, and a good reputation for, managing technology development, implementation, and operation. It is among the nation's leaders in this regard. It has successfully deployed court case management applications, integrated justice (in cooperation with other state agencies), and other systems to support its operations. The public access and electronic filing and service functions under discussion are inherently simpler than the case management and integrated justice functions with which the judicial branch has been so successful, so the NCSC has no doubts about the ability of the courts to develop, deploy, operate, and maintain these applications.

### **2. Operational Feasibility**

The business needs are sound and well articulated in the study. It is clear that changes must be made and that the current vendor is unable or unwilling to meet the needs of the State of Colorado. The state is in a position of risk with respect to its relationship with LexisNexis. The company's inability to develop applications and its lack of adequate safeguards for court documents must be addressed before a crisis occurs.

One minor point should be made. The Colorado Judicial Department will face a greater need to support users outside of normal business hours. This may not require 24 x 7 staffing, but might necessitate having staff on call around the clock. The staffing models

appear to address this issue adequately.

### 3. Financial Feasibility

The current fee structure for access to court data and for electronic filing and service provides potential revenue to fund this initiative. Long term forecasts for increases in system use do not seem sustainable, but revenue forecasts are much more conservative and appear to be reasonable. A usage cost reduction also may increase utilization and revenue beyond historical patterns.

Cost information appears to be reasonable. The NCSC believes that future infrastructure costs may be understated, but not significantly. As the courts come to rely upon electronic records more than paper case files, the speed and reliability of the system will become even more critical. While these projections appear adequate to account for a higher volume of storage, processing power, and network traffic, they may not adequately address the need to increase the speed and reliability of the environment beyond the current standard.<sup>1</sup> Still, financial projections provide a buffer that should not make this a significant issue.

The LexisNexis business model of having parties to cases support these functions financially will be internalized by the Colorado Judicial Branch. The same issues that face LexisNexis, i.e., the inability to require filing fees from government agencies and some pro se litigants, will still be issues in the future. Civil case litigants will be paying fees to support e-filing in criminal, juvenile, and other case types. This issue should not be problematic, since it already has been institutionalized in Colorado.

### 4. Technical Feasibility

The proposed (and recommended) alternative of bringing these functions in-house seems to be technically feasible, so long as the legal community and other users are on board as far as the business issues are concerned. Of grave concern are two issues with current LexisNexis operations: excessive unscheduled downtime and lack of disaster planning. These two issues alone justify a change in direction, if the vendor is not able to respond immediately. The risk analysis contained in the feasibility study should address these issues.

## Conclusions

The Colorado Judicial Department has been in a leadership position in adopting new technology to support the work of the courts. The current electronic filing process has provided motivation and inspiration to other states, which are now trying to do what Colorado has been doing for years. Ten years ago, Colorado selected the most feasible solution for providing e-filing services. Today, a new approach offers significant advantages. We support the recommendation of the Colorado Judicial Branch that it begin immediately to bring these functions in-house. It is not a difficult decision—the conclusion seems clear, obvious, and difficult to dispute.

---

<sup>1</sup> The cost benefit analysis provides comprehensive financial information and lists needed servers and other related hardware, but does not provide sufficient detail for analysis of networking cost figures.





**Template  
Cost-Benefit Analysis**

## Appendix B: Public Access Cost Benefit Analysis (Alternative 2)

Tangible Benefits	2009*	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Totals
<b>Public Access Projected Revenue</b>									
Judicial Public Access	\$0	\$169,147	\$242,669	\$261,112	\$280,957	\$302,309	\$325,285	\$350,006	\$1,931,485
BIS	\$0	\$1,795,728	\$2,597,820	\$2,818,634	\$3,058,218	\$3,318,167	\$3,600,211	\$3,906,229	\$21,095,008
CoCourts	\$0	\$2,126,783	\$3,000,181	\$3,174,192	\$3,358,295	\$3,553,076	\$3,759,154	\$3,977,185	\$22,948,866
CourtLink Cost Recovery	\$1,528,279	\$280,184	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,808,464
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$1,528,279</b>	<b>\$4,371,842</b>	<b>\$5,840,670</b>	<b>\$6,253,938</b>	<b>\$6,697,470</b>	<b>\$7,173,552</b>	<b>\$7,684,650</b>	<b>\$8,233,421</b>	<b>\$47,783,822</b>
<b>Costs</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>Totals</b>
Full-Time IT Staff (Salaries & Benefits)	\$216,780	\$446,567	\$761,932	\$784,790	\$808,334	\$832,584	\$857,561	\$883,288	\$5,591,835
# of Full-Time IT Staff Required	5.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	6.75
Other Full-Time Staff (Salaries & Benefits)		\$166,484	\$171,479	\$176,623	\$181,922	\$187,379	\$193,001	\$198,791	\$1,275,678
# of Other Full-Time Staff Required	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.75
Hardware Acquisition (input individual years)	\$349,560	\$612,577	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$349,560	\$612,577	\$0	\$1,924,275
Software Acquisition (input individual years)	\$55,956	\$153,984	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$209,940
<b>Project &amp; Operational Costs</b>									
Hardware Maintenance	\$0	\$32,367	\$73,306	\$75,819	\$78,331	\$0	\$32,367	\$73,306	\$365,496
Software Maintenance	\$0	\$9,705	\$32,060	\$39,860	\$39,860	\$32,060	\$39,860	\$39,860	\$233,265
Data Center	\$0	\$30,018	\$26,538	\$26,538	\$26,538	\$26,538	\$26,538	\$26,538	\$189,246
Telecommunication Services	\$0	\$30,000	\$30,300	\$30,603	\$30,909	\$31,218	\$31,530	\$31,846	\$216,406
Vendor/External Consultant Services	\$0	\$25,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$25,000
Furniture & Equipment	\$17,500	\$14,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$31,500
Travel & Training	\$60,000	\$66,000	\$72,600	\$79,860	\$87,846	\$96,631	\$106,294	\$116,923	\$686,153
Public Access Projected Cost Recovery	\$1,528,279	\$1,681,107	\$1,849,218	\$2,034,140	\$2,237,554	\$2,461,309	\$2,707,440	\$2,978,184	\$17,477,231
Lease/Rental Fee	\$38,500	\$38,500	\$38,500	\$38,500	\$38,500	\$38,500	\$38,500	\$38,500	\$308,000
Credit Card Fee for Non-BIS Transaction	\$0	\$6,236	\$6,442	\$6,654	\$6,874	\$7,101	\$7,335	\$7,577	\$48,219
Operating Line	\$0	\$75,000	\$77,250	\$79,568	\$81,955	\$84,413	\$86,946	\$89,554	\$574,685
Supplies	\$15,000	\$15,150	\$15,302	\$15,455	\$15,609	\$15,765	\$15,923	\$16,082	\$124,285
Annual System Maintenance Yrs 3-8**	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$2,281,576</b>	<b>\$3,402,695</b>	<b>\$3,154,926</b>	<b>\$3,388,408</b>	<b>\$3,634,230</b>	<b>\$4,163,058</b>	<b>\$4,755,871</b>	<b>\$4,500,448</b>	<b>\$26,999,638</b>
<b>Total Costs/Benefit</b>	<b>(\$753,296)</b>	<b>\$969,146</b>	<b>\$2,685,744</b>	<b>\$2,865,530</b>	<b>\$3,063,239</b>	<b>\$3,010,494</b>	<b>\$2,928,779</b>	<b>\$3,732,972</b>	<b>\$18,502,609</b>
<b>Cumulative Cost / Benefit</b>	<b>(\$753,296)</b>	<b>\$215,850</b>	<b>\$2,901,595</b>	<b>\$5,767,124</b>	<b>\$8,830,364</b>	<b>\$11,840,858</b>	<b>\$14,769,637</b>	<b>\$18,502,609</b>	<b>\$62,074,740</b>

**Template  
Cost-Benefit Analysis**

## Appendix C: E-Filing Cost Benefit Analysis (Alternative 2)

E-Filing (Alternative 1) Cost Benefit Summary and Performance Analysis								
	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	Total
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
(a) Net savings for implementing an outsourced solution (current sys	(\$31,496)	(\$31,968)	(\$32,448)	(\$32,935)	(\$33,429)	(\$33,930)	(\$34,439)	(\$230,645)
(b) Year to Year Staffing Change	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	7.00
(c) Payback Period (years)	<b>NO PAYBACK</b> How long it will take to break even on the project investment							
(d) Breakeven Fiscal Year	<b>NO PAYBACK</b> The year in which the project's investment costs are recovered							

E-Filing (Alternative 2) Cost Benefit Summary and Performance Analysis								
	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	Total
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
(a) Net savings for implementing an in-house solution	(\$2,625,038)	(\$2,620,527)	(\$4,599,933)	\$3,099,581	\$3,773,494	\$4,032,913	\$5,244,134	\$6,304,624
(b) Year to Year Staffing Change	7.00	11.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	25.00	25.00	134.00
(c) Payback Period (years)	<b>6 3/4</b> How long it will take to break even on the project investment							
(d) Breakeven Fiscal Year	<b>2015</b> The year in which the project's investment costs are recovered							

**Template  
Cost-Benefit Analysis**

**Appendix D: E-Filing Cost Benefit Analysis (Alternative 2)**

<b>Public Access Cost Benefit Summary and Performance Analysis</b>									
	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	Total
(a) Net savings for implementing this option	(\$753,296)	\$1,039,146	\$2,685,744	\$2,865,530	\$3,063,239	\$3,010,494	\$2,998,779	\$3,732,972	\$18,642,609
(b) Year to Year Staffing Change	5.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	
(c) Payback Period (years)	<b>1 5/7</b>	<b>How long it will take to break even on the project investment</b>							
(d) Breakeven Fiscal Year	<b>2010</b>	<b>The year in which the project's investment costs are recovered</b>							

<b>E-Filing Cost Benefit Summary and Performance Analysis</b>								
	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	Total
(a) Net savings for implementing this option	(\$683,472)	(\$768,243)	(\$1,894,725)	\$3,878,662	\$4,570,245	\$5,050,937	\$6,082,961	\$16,236,364
(b) Year to Year Staffing Change	5.50	9.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	22.00	22.00	
(c) Payback Period (years)	<b>3 6/7</b>	<b>How long it will take to break even on the project investment</b>						
(d) Breakeven Fiscal Year	<b>2013</b>	<b>The year in which the project's investment costs are recovered</b>						

<b>Public Access &amp; E-Filing Cost Benefit Summary and Performance Analysis</b>									
	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	Total
(a) Net savings for implementing this option	(\$753,296)	\$355,674	\$1,917,501	\$970,804	\$6,941,901	\$7,580,739	\$8,049,716	\$9,815,933	\$34,878,973
(b) Year to Year Staffing Change	5.00	14.50	18.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	31.00	31.00	
(c) Payback Period (years)	<b>2 1/5</b>	<b>How long it will take to break even on the project investment</b>							
(d) Breakeven Fiscal Year	<b>2011</b>	<b>The year in which the project's investment costs are recovered</b>							

**Template  
Cost-Benefit Analysis**

## Appendix E: E-Filing Cost Benefit Analysis (Alternative 2)

Public Access Cost Benefit Summary and Performance Analysis									
	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	Total
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
(a) Net savings for implementing this option	(\$753,296)	\$1,087,549	\$2,855,613	\$3,048,308	\$3,259,909	\$3,222,111	\$3,156,478	\$3,977,977	<b>\$19,854,649</b>
(b) Year to Year Staffing Change	5.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	
(c) Payback Period (years)	<b>1 2/3</b> <b>How long it will take to break even on the project investment</b>								
(d) Breakeven Fiscal Year	<b>2010</b> <b>The year in which the project's investment costs are recovered</b>								

E-Filing Cost Benefit Summary and Performance Analysis								
	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	Total
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
(a) Net savings for implementing this option	(\$683,472)	(\$768,243)	(\$1,894,725)	\$7,038,710	\$8,113,655	\$9,034,928	\$10,574,225	<b>\$31,415,077</b>
(b) Year to Year Staffing Change	5.50	9.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	22.00	22.00	
(c) Payback Period (years)	<b>3 1/2</b> <b>How long it will take to break even on the project investment</b>							
(d) Breakeven Fiscal Year	<b>2013</b> <b>The year in which the project's investment costs are recovered</b>							

Public Access & E-Filing Cost Benefit Summary and Performance Analysis									
	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	Total
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
(a) Net savings for implementing this option	(\$753,296)	\$404,077	\$2,087,370	\$1,153,583	\$10,298,619	\$11,335,766	\$12,191,406	\$14,552,201	<b>\$51,269,726</b>
(b) Year to Year Staffing Change	5.00	14.50	18.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	31.00	31.00	
(c) Payback Period (years)	<b>2 1/6</b> <b>How long it will take to break even on the project investment</b>								
(d) Breakeven Fiscal Year	<b>2011</b> <b>The year in which the project's investment costs are recovered</b>								

## **JBC Request 3 – Respondent Parent Counsel**

## Respondent Parents' Counsel

Respondent Parents' Counsel (RPC) are attorneys who represent parents in dependency and neglect (D&N) proceedings, including termination of parental rights proceedings. RPC play a critical role in D&N proceedings by protecting parents' fundamental constitutional rights, involving parents in appropriate treatment and services, instituting necessary checks on state involvement in families, and providing balanced information to courts that enables good decisions for families and children. As children who grow up in the foster care system often experience poor life outcomes, giving parents a voice in court and effective representation has been recognized by several national organizations and state committees as a necessary component of the protection of children's best interests.

In an effort to implement recommendations of the Colorado Respondent Parents' Counsel Task Force, a multidisciplinary committee convened by Chief Justice Mullarkey to study the delivery of RPC services in Colorado and to form recommendations to improve due process and "the well-being of Colorado's children and families who are involved in Colorado's dependency courts by assuring the proficient legal representation of parents in dependency and neglect proceedings," the Department has begun the process of exploring alternatives to the flat fee compensation structure currently used to compensate RPC in the majority of appointments. A primary recommendation of the Task Force was to abandon the flat fee structure of compensation in its entirety and convert to hourly/ fee-for-services compensation for RPC, similar to what is used by the Office of the Child's Representative and the Office of Alternate Defense Counsel.

Given budgetary limitations and difficulties projecting and controlling the cost of hourly compensation on a statewide basis, the Department has decided to proceed cautiously in implementing the Task Force's recommendation to abandon the flat fee billing system. This fiscal year, the Department has begun exploration of the following alternatives to the flat fee compensation system:

- Fee-for-Service (Hourly) Compensation: In a fee-for-service compensation system, attorneys are compensated for the time they spend on their cases instead of the number of cases on which they are appointed. This model promotes parity with other attorneys practicing in this area and in the state, and it is hypothesized to lead to more thorough representation and the presentation of better information to the court.

The Department has implemented an hourly/ fee-for-service pilot in the First Judicial District. Although hourly compensation is used for RPC in most of the rural districts throughout the state, the purpose of the pilot program is to shed light on some key system capacity measures for implementation of hourly compensation in a metro district, including the ability to recruit and retain skilled RPC over time, the administrative time necessary for successful implementation and oversight of hourly compensation, projected cost of hourly compensation in metro areas, and potential efficiencies and/or savings that can be attained. Attorney satisfaction and self-assessment, judicial assessment of attorney performance, and district processing measures will be used to evaluate this pilot.

The First Judicial District converted to hourly compensation in July 2008. Thus far, two meetings have been held with First Judicial District RPC, involved court staff, and Department staff. Issues with the timeliness of payments and approval of excess fees have been resolved, and with the Department's use of online billing, the implementation of hourly billing has consumed significantly little time of the involved court staff. Given the initial losses of converting to a fee-for-services compensation structure and the Department's desire for meaningful evaluative data, all efforts will be made to continue hourly compensation in the First Judicial District over a multi-year period.

Notably, the Nineteenth Judicial District also converted to fee-for-services compensation this fiscal year. While each of the districts has a choice to use flat fee contracts of fee-for-services compensation under Colorado Supreme Court Chief Justice Directive 04-05, the Department has historically encouraged the use of flat fee contracts where feasible. After several RPC in the Nineteenth Judicial District declined to provide RPC services this fiscal year, the district needed to resort to fee-for-services compensation in order to recruit attorneys appropriate to serve as RPC in the district. The Department intends to work with the district to provide similar evaluation of the use of hourly compensation in that district.

- Washington Model: The Washington Model is nationally regarded as producing significant improvement in attorney services in Washington State and responsible for improved system outcomes, including decreased length of time in care, increased relative placement, and decreased terminations of parental rights. Under this model, attorneys are compensated between \$102,000 and \$122,000 per year to take no more than eighty active RPC appointments at any point in time; attorneys are responsible for paying for their own overhead, including malpractice insurance and a full-time staff to answer telephone calls from clients. Attorneys dedicate either their full practice or a portion of their practice exclusively to the representation of respondent parents, and they are given a quarter-time social worker to assist them with the representation of their clients.

While conversion to the Washington Model would involve a restructuring of practice for most RPC, who usually diversify their practice in order to cover the costs of running a business, attorneys and court staff in the Fourth Judicial District were receptive to piloting the Washington Model in their district. Department staff did meet with several stakeholders in the Fourth Judicial district to discuss the potential implementation of this pilot. However, the Department's projected cost of implementing this model in the First Judicial District, even at a rate lower than what is used in Washington State, exceeded the current budget for RPC services in the Fourth Judicial District. The Department remains open to exploring the implementation of this pilot in the Fourth Judicial District. However, given the sacrifices that would need to be made by RPC to implement this payment structure, the Department would proceed cautiously in implementing this pilot, taking care to plan for a long-term conversion to the Washington Model instead of a short-term pilot.



- Staff Office Model: The staff office model is promising in its ability to provide cost-effective services at a stable and efficient rate. Examples of the use of the staff office model in Colorado include the Office of the Public Defender and the El Paso Office of the Guardian ad Litem. Other states have employed this model to provide RPC services.

The Department explored the costs of implementing this model in some of the Denver metro-area districts. However, the Department was unable to find any district in which the implementation of the model could be achieved within existing funds. While efficiencies should be attainable in a staff office model, an impediment to implementing this model is the existence of conflicts in appointments. As parents are entitled to their own attorney and dependency cases usually involve more than one parent entitled to a state-paid RPC, the percentage of RPC appointments that can actually be handled by a staff office is limited and the need to individually pay conflict attorneys persists. For this reason, the efficiencies that would appear to be attainable in a staff office model are difficult to realize in a staff office that covers only one jurisdiction. One possibility that could be explored by the Department is a staff office that covers multiple metro area districts; in such an office, the anticipated efficiencies may be realized.

Notably, in addition to the pilot programs mentioned above, RPC in the Fourth Judicial District received a federal grant to hire a social worker to assist them in their representation of clients. The funding for social workers is a small part of an overall grant awarded to Connect Care in the Fourth Judicial District; RPC in that district incorporated a 501(c)(3) foundation to accept the funding for the social worker position, and to hire and oversee the social worker. The American Humane Society has been working with Connect Care to provide reports on the grant to the Federal Government, and the Department has been in contact with the stakeholders involved in implementing this grant. As the use of social workers is a best practice that has demonstrated improved case outcomes in both California and Washington State, the Department will continue to work with stakeholders in the Fourth Judicial District to assess the use of the social worker by RPC in that district, and it will consider replicating this model in other judicial districts.

In summary, funding limitations prevented the Department from implementing any pilot other than the fee-for-services/hourly pilot in the First Judicial District this fiscal year. However, the Department remains committed to developing ways to support best practices in parent representation and will continue to explore methods to do so within existing funds or the possibility of a budget request.

## **JBC Request 5 – Pre-Release Recidivism Report**

# Pre-Release Termination and Post-Release Recidivism Rates of Colorado's Probationers: FY 2007 Releases

October 15, 2008

Prepared by

*Division of Probation Services,  
Evaluation Unit  
State Court Administrator's Office  
Colorado Judicial Branch*

**Pre-Release Termination and Post-Release  
Recidivism Rates of Colorado's Probationers:  
FY 2007 Releases**

*A report submitted to the General Assembly's  
Joint Budget Committee to satisfy the conditions  
of request #5, pursuant to provisions established in HB08-1321*

October 15, 2008

Prepared by

Dana Wilks  
Kris Nash  
Division of Probation Services

Colorado Judicial Branch

Gerald A. Marroney, State Court Administrator  
Thomas Quinn, Director, Division of Probation Services  
Eileen Kinney, Manager, Evaluation Unit

## **Request #5 for Information from the Judiciary, FY2008-09**

This report satisfies the conditions outlined in request #5, pursuant to provisions established in HB08-1321, which states:

*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 the following: 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 thirteenth consecutive year, the Judicial Branch's Division of Probation Services meets the conditions of the above request by submitting this report on recidivism; however, it should be noted the specialized drug offender program was eliminated in FY2003, so statistics are no longer provided on the program. This report stands as an independent document intended to fulfill the requirements contained in request #5.

## **Tables**

- Table 1:** Regular Probation: Juvenile and Adult Probation Terminations, FY2006 and FY2007 Comparison *Page 3*
- Table 2:** Regular Probation: Juvenile and Adult Successful Terminations and Proportion with a New Case Filed, FY2006 and FY2007 Comparison *Page 4*
- Table 3:** Regular Probation: Juvenile Probation Termination Type by Supervision Level – FY2007, Compared with Overall Termination Type - FY2006 *Page 5*
- Table 4:** Juvenile Intensive Supervision Probation: Termination Type, FY2006 and FY2007 Comparisons *Page 6*
- Table 5:** Regular Probation: Adult Probation Termination Type by Supervision Level – FY2007, Compared with Overall Termination Type – FY2006 *Page 7*
- Table 6:** Specialized Programs: Adult Specialized Termination Type by Program, FY2006 and FY2007 Comparison *Page 7*
- Table 7:** Regular Probation: Juvenile Post-Release Recidivism by Supervision Level – FY2007, Compared with Overall Post-Release Recidivism Findings - FY2006 *Page 8*
- Table 8:** Juvenile Intensive Supervision Probation: Post-Release Recidivism, FY2006 and FY2007 Comparison *Page 9*
- Table 9:** Regular Probation: Adult Post-Release Recidivism by Supervision Level – FY2007, Compared with Overall Post-Release Recidivism Findings - FY2006 *Page 9*
- Table 10:** Specialized Programs: Post-Release Recidivism by Program, FY2006 and FY2007 Comparison *Page 10*
- Table 11:** Regular Probation: Overall Juvenile Probation Failure and Success by Supervision Level – FY2007, Compared with Overall Failure and Success – FY2006 *Page 11*
- Table 12:** Juvenile Intensive Supervision Probation: Overall Program Failure and Success, FY2006 and FY2007 Comparisons *Page 11*
- Table 13:** Juvenile Regular Probation and JISP: Placement of Juvenile Probationers Who Terminated Probation for Technical Violations or a New Crime - FY2007 *Page 12*
- Table 14:** Juvenile Regular Probation and JISP: Placement of Juvenile Probationers Who Successfully Completed Probation and had a New Filing Post-Release - FY2007 *Page 13*

**Table 15:** Regular Probation: Overall Adult Probation Failure and Success by Supervision Level – FY2007, Compared with Overall Post-Release Failure and Success – FY2006 *Page 14*

**Table 16:** Specialized Programs: Overall Adult Specialized Failure and Success by Program, FY2006 and FY2007 Comparison *Page 15*

**Table 17:** Adult Probation Programs: Placement of Adult Probationers Who Terminated Probation for Technical Violations or a New Crime - FY2007 *Page 16*

**Table 18:** Adult Probation Programs: Placement of Adult Probationers Who Successfully Terminated Probation and had a New Filing Post-Release - FY2007 *Page 17*

***Pre-Release Termination and Post-Release  
Recidivism Rates of Colorado's Probationers:  
FY2007 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 rates for probationers terminated during FY2007.

This report uses two definitions of recidivism: one that pertains to pre-release recidivism/failure (while still on probation supervision) and the second pertaining to recidivism post-release (after terminating from probation supervision). 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, and
  - probationers in each of the specialized probation programs (adult and juvenile intensive supervision probation and the adult female offender program<sup>1</sup>)?

---

<sup>1</sup> Request #5 for Information from the Judiciary includes a request for data from the Specialized Drug Offender Program (SDOP); however, this program was eliminated in FY2003, no longer exists, and is not included in the present analysis.



4. What is the overall failure rate of juvenile and adult probationers? That is, when unsuccessful terminations (both technical violations and new crime) are combined with post-release recidivism, what is the overall failure rate for probationers who terminated in FY2007? Also, where were probationers placed upon failure?

## Findings

### 1. Probation Termination: Success and Failure (pre-release recidivism/failure)

- Successful termination rates have improved slightly. For FY2007, 71.7% of juveniles terminated successfully from regular supervision. This represents an increase of 2.1% from the FY2006 rate of 69.6%. The successful termination rate of 61.1% for adults in FY2007 is compared to 60.7% from the previous year. This is a slight increase of .4% in successful terminations. (Table 1)
- Juveniles on probation terminated for technical violations of probation in 21.5% of cases. This rate reflects a decrease from the previous year's rate of 23.8%. The adult technical violation rate of 31.8% in FY2007 is lower than the 33.0% rate in FY2006. (Table 1)
- Pre-release recidivism rates have remained relatively stable. Juveniles were terminated from probation for the commission of a new crime in 6.8% of the cases, which is slightly higher than the 6.6% rate from FY2006. The adult new crime rate of 7.1% reflects an increase from the 6.3% rate of the FY2006 releases. (Table 1).

### 2. Probation's Post-Release Recidivism Rate, One Year after Termination

- For juveniles who successfully completed regular probation supervision, 16.2% received a new filing in FY2007 compared to 15.4% in FY2006. (Table 2)
- Adults, who completed regular probation successfully, received a new filing at a rate of 8.5%, compared to the 8.2% rate of the previous year. (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 filed within one year post-termination from supervision).

- For both juveniles and adults, those supervised at the maximum supervision level and those classified as administrative<sup>2</sup> cases were the most likely to fail at the pre-release stage. The higher failure rate among maximum level probationers was 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. Similarly, the higher failure rate among administrative cases was expected, given the range of these offenders included a mixture of risk levels and supervision outside of probation like county jail work release programs. Juveniles and adults failed at an increasing frequency, as their assessed risk level (minimum, medium, maximum) increased, both pre- and

---

<sup>2</sup> Administrative is a classification category used to denote offenders who were under the jurisdiction of probation, but who may have been supervised by other agencies, including county jails, detention centers, or various residential placements, but may have been otherwise classified at any one of the designated risk levels (e.g. minimum, medium, maximum).

post-release. This is expected, as the assessed risk levels should be predicting increased failure with increased risk level. (Tables 3 and 5)

- Among the three specialized probation programs of Juvenile Intensive Supervision Probation (JISP), Adult Intensive Supervision Probation (AISP), and the Female Offender Program (FOP), pre-release failures were greater than on regular probation supervision, which is expected, given that the specialized programs are designed to supervise higher risk offenders. Pre-release failure rates were 52.2%, 44.0%, and 37.3% for JISP, AISP, and FOP, respectively. More probationers fail due to technical violations than new crime. (Tables 4 and 6)
  - Successful terminations from AISP have increased 2.1% (53.9% in FY2006 to 56.0% in FY2007), which is reflective of a 1.7% increase in technical violations but a 3.8% decrease in new crimes. (Table 6)
  - Successful terminations from FOP increased in FY2007 to 62.7%, a 6.0% increase from 56.7% in FY2006. (Table 6)
  - The percentage of juveniles who had a new case filed within one year of successfully terminating JISP decreased in FY2007 to 24.5% from 25.6% in FY2006. (Table 8)
  - The percentage who had a new case filed within one year of successfully terminating AISP decreased to 2.7% in FY2007 from 17.1% in FY2006. Fewer probationers were in the FY2007 cohort (37) compared to FY2006 (76), which impacts these percentages. Still, only one probationer, who terminated directly from AISP, recidivated within one year of termination. The percentage who had a new case filed within one year of successfully terminating FOP decreased to 8.3% in FY2007 from 12.5% in FY2006. (Table 10)
4. **Overall Success and Failure Rates among Colorado Probationers:** *How many offenders terminated supervision successfully and remained crime-free (measured by a new criminal filing) within one year of termination?*
- Almost two-thirds (60.1%) of successfully terminated juveniles remain successful one year after release from probation. This represents an increase of 1.2% from FY2006. (Table 11)
  - A small percentage (14.4%) of juveniles supervised in JISP, terminated directly and did not recidivate. However, when considering those juveniles who successfully terminated JISP and then transferred to regular probation supervision, the percentage triples to 43.2%. This is an increase of 3.2% from the overall success rate of 40.0% in FY2006. (Table 12)
  - The overall success rate (55.9%) for regular adult probation is slightly higher than the 55.7% rate from FY2006. (Table 15)
  - AISP produced an overall success rate of 55.9%, an increase of 3.0% from the previous year's rate of 52.9%. (Table 16)

- The post-release recidivism rate for AISP was noteworthy, as only one of those who successfully completed the program and terminated had a new filing one year post-release. (Table 16)
- FOP had an overall success rate of 61.6%, which is an increase of 6.7% from the rate of 54.9% in FY2006. (Table 16)
- The post-release recidivism rate for FOP, when compared to the overall successes and failures, was 1.1%, down from 1.8% in the FY2006 cohort. (Table 16)

#### **5. Disposition Of Pre-Release Failures And Post-Release Recidivists**

- Both juvenile and adult offenders supervised on regular probation were most frequently placed in a detention facility or sentenced to county jail for revocations based on technical violations. Adults and juveniles, who were revoked from probation for new crimes while under supervision, were incarcerated (Division of Youth Corrections or Department of Corrections, as well as detention or jail) about 90% of the time. (Tables 13 and 17)
- Juveniles and adults on specialized programs were most likely incarcerated at the Division of Youth Corrections or Department of Corrections when they violated their probation sentence. (Tables 13 and 17)
- Of those cases where information was available, post-release recidivists, who had previously completed regular juvenile probation or JISP, were most frequently sentenced to probation on the new offense. Adults, who completed regular probation, received a sentence to jail somewhat more frequently, than a sentence to probation, when they committed a new crime after having successfully completed probation. The single AISP recidivist was placed in DOC, and the two FOP recidivates were sentenced to jail. (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. Specifically, 71.7% of juvenile and 61.1% of adult regular probationers were successful on probation (Table 1). Both juveniles and adults, classified as high risk, were less likely to successfully terminate and less likely to remain crime-free after termination than their lower-risk counterparts.

In the intensive supervision programs, designed to divert juveniles and adults who would have otherwise been incarcerated, overall success rates (successful probation termination and no post-release recidivism and those transferred from specialized to regular supervision) ranged from 43.2% for the juvenile intensive supervision program and 55.9% for the adult intensive supervision program to 61.6% for the female offender program (See Tables 12 and 16). The most frequent type of failure among all specialized programs was in the area of technical violations. It should be noted specific strategies to reduce technical violations have been identified and will be implemented in

FY2009. Results from the strategies should begin to appear in the termination rates of the FY2011 termination cohort.

The following table is a synopsis of the findings of this report, noting that “Success” is a positive termination from probation and “Overall Success” is a positive termination and no post-release recidivism.

Recidivism Summary for  
FY2007 Termination Cohort

Supervision Level	Success	Pre-release		Post-release Recidivism	Overall Success
		Tech. Violation	New Crime		
<b>Juvenile</b>					
Regular	71.7%	21.5%	6.8%	16.2%	60.1%
JISP	47.8%	40.7%	11.5%	24.5%	43.2%
<b>Adult</b>					
Regular	61.1%	31.8%	7.1%	8.5%	55.9%
AISP	56.0%	33.1%	10.9%	2.7%	55.9%
FOP	62.7%	28.0%	9.3%	8.3%	61.6%

## INTRODUCTION

On June 30, 2007, there were 57,068 offenders on probation in Colorado, including 49,448 adult and 7,620 juvenile probationers in both regular and specialized programs.<sup>3</sup> Probation officers across the state work within a range of regular and specialized probation programs 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 and identify their ability to function in pro-social ways, as well as 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. Programs have been developed that are designed to match the intensity of supervision to the risk and need of each probationer. Programs include regular probation supervision and specialized intensive probation supervision. Budget cuts in FY2003 resulted in the elimination of the Specialized Drug Offender Program (SDOP) and the Female Offender Program (FOP). The FOP has since been restored and expanded. The SDOP has not been restored. The Adult and Juvenile Intensive Supervision programs (AISP and JISP) were also impacted by budget cuts in FY2003; however, both programs have 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 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; 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, such as mediation and community accountability boards.

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 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

In 1996 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. 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.

---

<sup>3</sup> An additional 29,157 DUI offenders were monitored or supervised by state or private probation that were not part of this study.

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 could 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 annual probation outcomes reported in fiscal years 1998 through the present FY2007. It should be noted that the category of technical violations includes those probationers who absconded from supervision, as well as those revoked for technical reasons.

## **METHODOLOGY**

The annual recidivism study is based upon the entire population of probationers terminated from probation during the previous fiscal year. This design allows for 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 2007 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, FY2007 cohort.

### ***Data***

For the FY2007 termination cohort, a query was written to extract a data file of all adult and juvenile probationers who terminated probation during FY2007. The data file was generated from the Judicial Branch's Management Information System, ICON/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 FY2007 and FY2008 to derive post-release recidivism rates for those probationers, who successfully completed probation. The recidivism period is limited to a uniform one-year time at risk. It should be noted this method can result in over estimates, especially when considering that a 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 and
  - probationers in each of the specialized probation programs (adult and juvenile intensive supervision probation, and the adult female 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 FY2007? Also, where are probationers placed upon failure?

To answer the research questions posed, the data were disaggregated 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 offender was ultimately placed and, for those successfully terminated from probation, the proportion who received a criminal filing for a new crime.

Data for FY2007 terminations identify 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 Terminations  
 FY2006 and FY2007 Comparison

<b>TERMINATION TYPE</b>	<b>JUVENILE FY 2006</b>	<b>JUVENILE FY 2007</b>	<b>ADULT FY2006</b>	<b>ADULT FY2007</b>
Successful	69.6% (3,553)	71.7% (3,315)	60.7% (11,882)	61.1% (12,053)
Failure: Technical	23.8% (1,217)	21.5% (995)	33.0% (6,452)	31.8% (6,269)
Failure: New Crime	6.6% (336)	6.8% (313)	6.3% (1,231)	7.1% (1,395)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100% (5,106)</b>	<b>100% (4,623)</b>	<b>100% (19,565)</b>	<b>100% (19,717)</b>

Table 1 compares the termination data for juveniles and adults released from regular probation supervision during FY2006 and FY2007. The juveniles who successfully completed probation (71.7%) rose this year by 2.1%, while technical violations decreased by 2.3% and new crimes increased slightly (.2%). For adults, the successful completions (61.1%) increased slightly (.4%) from FY2006. There was a 1.2% decrease in technical violations and a .8% increase in new crimes. Historically, termination rates have varied by one or two percentage points from year to year.

**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:**  
Juvenile and Adult Successful Terminations and Proportion with New Case Filed  
FY2006 and FY2007 Comparison

POST-RELEASE	JUVENILE FY2006	JUVENILE FY2007	ADULT FY2006	ADULT FY2007
New Case Filed	15.4% (548)	16.2% (537)	8.2% (980)	8.5% (1,028)
No New Case Filed	84.6% (3,005)	83.8% (2,778)	91.8% (10,902)	91.5% (11,025)
TOTAL	100% (3,553)	100% (3,315)	100% (11,882)	100% (12,053)

Table 2 reflects the post-release recidivism rates for juveniles and adults. More specifically, Table 2 compares, for regular probationers who successfully terminated probation during FY2006 and FY2007, the proportion of juveniles and adults that remained crime-free and the proportion that had a new delinquency petition or criminal case filed against them within one year of success termination from supervision. The rate at which juveniles had a new case filed after a successful termination increased slightly from FY2006 (15.4%) to FY2007 (16.2%). For adults, the new cases filed increased a fraction of a percentage, from 8.2% in FY2006 to 8.5% in FY2007.

**3. What are the differences in pre-release and post-release recidivism rates for the following groups:**

- **regular probationers in each supervision level, and**
- **probationers in each of the specialized probation programs (adult and juvenile intensive supervision probation, and the adult female 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 Service Inventory) to classify juvenile offenders. The LSI is a research-based, reliable and valid, risk instrument that predicts 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 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, for which these levels are overridden to reflect alternative placements. 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 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 score falls and the intensity of supervision is matched to that assessed level of risk. 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 sets the scores that correspond to each risk level. The policy determining risk categories is typically based on research that determines where cut-off points are most appropriately set, given actual failure rates among the study group and resulting in more predictive cut-off points.

**Table 3**  
**REGULAR PROBATION:**  
 Juvenile Probation Termination Type by Supervision Level – FY2007  
 Compared with Overall Termination Type - FY2006

<b>SUPERVISION LEVEL</b>	<b>Success</b>	<b>Fail: Technical</b>	<b>Fail: New Crime</b>	<b>Total</b>
FY2007				
Regular: Admin.	49.2% (467)	44.0% (418)	6.8% (64)	100% (949)
Regular: Unclassified	51.9% (14)	40.7% (11)	7.4% (2)	100% (27)
Regular: Minimum	92.3% (1445)	5.3% (83)	2.4% (37)	100% (1,565)
Regular: Medium	78.3% (1,037)	15.4% (204)	6.3% (83)	100% (1,324)
Regular: Maximum	46.4% (352)	36.8% (279)	16.8% (127)	100% (758)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>71.7% (3,315)</b>	<b>21.5% (995)</b>	<b>6.8% (313)</b>	<b>100% (4,623)</b>
FY2006				
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>69.6% (3,553)</b>	<b>23.8% (1,217)</b>	<b>6.6% (336)</b>	<b>100% (5,106)</b>

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 termination rates for FY2007 with those in FY2006. Termination rates in FY2007 were consistent with the rates in FY2006, with only slight variations. As represented in Table 3, the 71.7% successful termination rate of juvenile probationers on regular supervision for FY2007 was higher than the 69.6% success rate reported for juveniles in FY2006. Of juveniles that terminated probation in FY2007, 21.5% failed for violating the terms and conditions of probation (including absconding from supervision), and 6.8% failed by committing a new crime. These figures reflect a decrease in technical violations from FY2006 by 2.3% and a slight increase (.2%) from the FY2006 new crime failure rate of 6.6%.

As has been true historically, juveniles supervised at the maximum and administrative levels on regular probation had the lowest success rates (46.4% and 49.2%, respectively). Juveniles classified at the maximum level represented the highest proportion of offenders terminated for the commission of a new crime. The rate at which maximum supervision level juveniles terminated due to a new crime increased by 1.5% between FY2006 (15.3% not shown) and FY2007 (16.8%). It is expected that those classified at the higher risk levels would fail at a greater rate than the lower classification levels. Similarly, it is not surprising that juveniles classified as administrative cases failed at higher rates, given this caseload constituted a large number of cases that were higher risk but supervised by another entity in tandem with probation, such as detention or other placement facilities.

**Table 4**  
**JUVENILE INTENSIVE SUPERVISION PROBATION:**  
 Termination Type  
 FY2006 and FY2007 Comparison

PROGRAM YEAR	Successful on JISP		Fail: Technical	Fail: New Crime	Total
	Transfer to Regular Probation	Terminate Directly from JISP			
JSIP FY2007	28.8% (148)	19.0% (98)	40.7% (209)	11.5% (59)	100% (514)
JISP FY2006	26.6% (133)	18.0% (90)	43.8% (219)	11.6% (58)	100% (500)

Table 4 indicates that JISP clients succeeded 47.8% of the time<sup>4</sup> but failed for committing technical violations in 40.7% of the cases and failed due to a new crime in 11.5% of the cases. These findings reflect a 3.2% increase in successes from FY2006 termination results in which 44.6% of juveniles succeeded on JISP. Technical violations in FY2007 were 3.1% lower than in FY2006, which nearly accounts for the increased success rate, as failure due to new crimes fell a negligible .1%. This higher failure rate among JISP probationers, compared to regular supervision probationers is expected; these juveniles are considered the most high risk offenders on probation and often have the most significant levels of need. 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. While termination status is available, when they terminate or transfer out of a specialized program, it is not possible to report separately the final termination status of the offenders who transfer to regular probation supervision, due to limitations in the management information system. Instead, those offenders who transferred from specialized to regular supervision are integrated into all termination from regular supervision.

<sup>4</sup> JISP clients who successfully terminated included 28.8% who were successfully terminated from JISP and then moved to regular supervision and 19.0% who were successfully terminated directly from JISP and released from supervision.

**Table 5**  
**REGULAR PROBATION:**  
 Adult Probation Termination Type by Supervision Level – FY2007  
 Compared with Overall Termination Type – FY2006

<b>SUPERVISION LEVEL</b>	<b>Success</b>	<b>Fail: Technical</b>	<b>Fail: New Crime</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>FY2007</b>				
Regular: Admin.	36.2% (2,891)	57.0% (4,561)	6.8% (545)	100% (7,997)
Regular: Unclassified	74.7% (124)	22.3% (37)	3.0% (5)	100% (166)
Regular: Minimum	91.9% (5,932)	6.2% (403)	1.9% (122)	100% (6,457)
Regular: Medium	74.7% (2,507)	17.2% (579)	8.1% (273)	100% (3,359)
Regular: Maximum	34.5% (599)	39.6% (689)	25.9% (450)	100% (1,738)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>61.1% (12,053)</b>	<b>31.8% (6,269)</b>	<b>7.1% (1,395)</b>	<b>100% (19,717)</b>
<b>FY2006</b>				
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>60.7% (11,882)</b>	<b>33.0% (6,452)</b>	<b>6.3% (1,231)</b>	<b>100% (19,565)</b>

Table 5 reflects the termination status for regular adult offenders by supervision level. Similar to the juvenile probationers, adult probationers supervised at maximum and administrative levels<sup>5</sup> were the least likely to successfully terminate probation (34.5% and 36.2%, respectively). Those classified at the maximum supervision level are considered to be at the highest risk for re-offense. Similarly, the higher failure rate among administrative cases is not surprising, given the range of offenders in this classification category, which includes a mixture of risk levels and supervision outside of probation. Probationers, who were supervised at the maximum were more likely to terminate due to technical violations, as well as a new crime.

**Table 6**  
**SPECIALIZED PROGRAMS:**  
 Adult Specialized Termination Type by Program  
 FY2006 and FY2007 Comparison

<b>PROGRAM</b>	<b>Success</b>		<b>Fail: Technical</b>	<b>Fail: New Crime</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>Transfer to Regular Probation</b>	<b>Terminate Directly from Specialized Program</b>			
<b>FY2007 Specialized Programs Terminations</b>					
AISP	53.2% (717)	2.8% (37)	33.1% (446)	10.9% (147)	100% (1,347)
FOP	49.5% (90)	13.2% (24)	28.0% (51)	9.3% (17)	100% (182)
<b>FY2006 Specialized Programs Terminations</b>					
AISP	48.3% (655)	5.6% (76)	31.4% (426)	14.7% (199)	100% (1,356)
FOP	42.5% (48)	14.2% (16)	37.2% (42)	6.2% (7)	100% (113)

<sup>5</sup> 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 county jail work release programs.

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, ending supervision directly from the specialized program, as well as failure rates for those probationers during supervision in a specialized program.

The combined success rates (transferred to regular and terminated directly) for Adult Intensive Supervision Probation (AISP) increased between FY2006 (53.9%) and FY2007 (56.0%) by 2.1%. The increase, in large part, was the result of a decrease in new crimes from 14.7% in FY2006 to 10.9% in FY2007. However, there was a 1.7% increase in technical violations, with 33.1% failing for a technical violation in FY2007 as compared to 31.4% in FY2006.

The combined success rate for the Female Offender Program (FOP) was 62.7% in FY2007, a 6.0% increase from the rate of 56.7% in FY2006. There was a 9.2% drop in new technical violations from FY2006 to FY2007, but new crime rates were up by 3.1%, in FY2007.

### **Post-Release Recidivism Rates Among Probationers who Successfully Terminate**

To answer the second portion of question number three, only those probationers, who successfully terminated probation, were analyzed to determine what proportion had new cases filed. Tables 7 (Regular Probation) and 8 (JISP) present the post-release recidivism findings for juveniles; Tables 9 (Regular Probation) and 10 (AISP) present these findings for adults.

**Table 7**  
**REGULAR PROBATION:**  
Juvenile Post-Release Recidivism by Supervision Level – FY2007  
Compared with Overall Post-Release Recidivism Findings – FY2006

<b>SUPERVISION LEVEL</b>	<b>New Case Filed</b>	<b>No New Case Filed</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>FY2007</b>			
Regular: Admin.	14.6% (68)	85.4% (399)	100% (467)
Regular: Unclassified	21.4% (3)	78.6% (11)	100% (14)
Regular: Minimum	13.1% (189)	86.9% (1,256)	100% (1,445)
Regular: Medium	18.5% (192)	81.5% (845)	100% (1,037)
Regular: Maximum	24.1% (85)	75.9% (267)	100% (352)
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.2% (537)</b>	<b>83.8% (2,778)</b>	<b>100% (3,315)</b>
<b>FY2006</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.4% (548)</b>	<b>84.6% (3,005)</b>	<b>100% (3,553)</b>

Table 7 indicates that the majority (83.8%) of juveniles, who terminated regular probation successfully in FY2007, remained crime-free for at least one year post-termination. The remaining 16.2% had a delinquency petition or criminal filing within one year of termination.

As expected, juveniles classified at higher supervision levels had higher rates of recidivism. The recidivism rate for probationers at the maximum supervision level was 24.1%, at the medium supervision level it was 18.5%, and at the minimum supervision level it was 13.1%, just as predicted by their CYO-LSI scores, in which decreasing levels of supervision reflect decreasing risk to re-offend. The recidivism rate among those offenders classified at the administrative level

was 14.6%. Juveniles classified as administrative tend to assess with higher criminal risk and need and include juveniles in residential placement.

**Table 8**  
**JUVENILE INTENSIVE SUPERVISION PROBATION:**  
 Post-Release Recidivism  
 FY2006 and FY2007 Comparison

<b>PROGRAM</b>	<b>New Case Filed</b>	<b>No New Case Filed</b>	<b>Total</b>
JISP FY2007	24.5% (24)	75.5% (74)	100% (98)
JISP FY2006	25.6% (23)	74.4% (67)	100% (90)

Table 8 reflects that 75.5% of juveniles, who terminated JISP in FY2007, remained crime-free for at least one year post-termination. The remaining 24.5% had a delinquency petition or criminal filing in court within one year of termination. This is a 1.1% decrease in post-release recidivism from the rate of 25.6% in FY2006. Note that Table 8 represents only those 98 juveniles released from JISP directly. An additional 148 juveniles successfully completed the terms of JISP and were transferred to regular probation supervision during the study year. Outcome behavior for those juveniles was included in the *regular supervision* population, as they terminated from regular probation supervision (Table 4).<sup>6</sup>

**Table 9**  
**REGULAR PROBATION:**  
 Adult Post-Release Recidivism by Supervision Level – FY2007  
 Compared with Overall Post-Release Recidivism Findings – FY2006

<b>SUPERVISION LEVEL</b>	<b>New Case Filed</b>	<b>No New Case Filed</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>FY2007</b>			
Regular: Admin.	7.5% (216)	92.5% (2,675)	100% (2,891)
Regular: Unclassified	6.5% (8)	93.5% (116)	100% (124)
Regular: Minimum	6.9% (410)	93.1% (5,522)	100% (5,932)
Regular: Medium	11.4% (286)	88.6% (2,221)	100% (2,507)
Regular: Maximum	18.0% (108)	82.0% (491)	100% (599)
Total	8.5% (1,028)	91.5% (11,025)	100% (12,053)
<b>FY2006</b>			
Total	8.2% (980)	91.8% (10,902)	100% (11,882)

Table 9 reflects that 91.5% of adult probationers, who terminated successfully from regular probation during FY2007, remained crime-free for at least one year post-termination. The remaining 8.5% were subsequently charged with a new crime within one year of termination. These overall percentages are nearly unchanged from last year's figures, in which 91.8% had no record of recidivism. As the LSI predicts, while the risk classification increases in severity (minimum to maximum) so increases the percent of recidivists in each classification level. Table 9 demonstrates that those probationers supervised at the minimum level were the least likely to recidivate (6.9%), while those offenders supervised at the maximum level were the most likely to have a new crime filed against them within one year of termination (18.0%).

<sup>6</sup> 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.

**Table 10**  
**SPECIALIZED PROGRAMS:**  
 Post-Release Recidivism by Program  
 FY2006 and FY2007 Comparison

PROGRAM	New Case Filed	No New Case Filed	Total
FY2007			
AISP	2.7% (1)	97.3% (36)	100% (37)
FOP	8.3% (2)	91.7% (22)	100% (24)
FY2006			
AISP	17.1% (13)	82.9% (63)	100% (76)
FOP	12.5% (2)	87.5% (14)	100% (16)

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 adult offenders who successfully terminated from specialized supervision, and not those who transferred to regular probation for continued supervision. Those adult offenders who transferred to regular supervision are included in Table 6.

In FY2007, 97.3% of AISP offenders remained crime-free for at least one year post-termination, an increase from the FY2006 rate of 82.9%. The actual *number* of adults who had successfully completed AISP and had a new case filed post-release decreased from thirteen offenders in FY2006 to one offender in FY2007. As a percentage, this is a decrease from 17.1% in FY2006 to 2.7% in FY2007.

Of the 24 women who successfully completed the Female Offender Program in FY2007, there were two new cases filed one year following termination, resulting in a recidivism rate of 8.3%. This is a 4.2% decrease from FY2007. Historical rates for FOP on this measure have been unstable. Recidivism rates of 5.9% and 16.7% were measured for FY2002 and FY2003 (not shown); and since that time, the number of participants has been low and susceptible to large percentage fluctuations in the variable. It is noteworthy, the FOP was also temporarily discontinued in FY2006.

**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 FY2007 termination cohort, the pre-release failure and post-release recidivism categories were combined to arrive at an overall probation failure rate by supervision level. Additionally, the pre-release recidivism and the post-release recidivism rates were combined to derive an overall recidivism rate. 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. Finally, for comparison's sake, the overall figures for the FY2007 study period are presented for each level of supervision, with the FY2006 overall rates.

**Table 11**  
**REGULAR PROBATION:**  
Overall Juvenile Probation Failure and Success by Supervision Level – FY2007  
Compared with Overall Failure and Success – FY2006

<b>SUPERVISION LEVEL</b>	<b>Pre-release Failure: Technical</b>	<b>Pre-release Failure: New Crime</b>	<b>Successful but with Post-release Recidivism</b>	<b>Overall Success Rate</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Juvenile Terminations FY2007</b>					
Regular: Admin.	44.0% (418)	6.8% (64)	7.2% (68)	42.0% (399)	100% (949)
Regular: Unclassified	40.7% (11)	7.5% (2)	11.1% (3)	40.7% (11)	100% (27)
Regular: Minimum	5.3% (83)	2.4% (37)	12.1% (189)	80.2% (1,256)	100% (1,565)
Regular: Medium	15.4% (204)	6.3% (83)	14.5% (192)	63.8% (845)	100% (1,324)
Regular: Maximum	36.8% (279)	16.8% (127)	11.2% (85)	35.2% (267)	100% (758)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21.5% (995)</b>	<b>6.8% (313)</b>	<b>11.6% (537)</b>	<b>60.1% (2,778)</b>	<b>100% (4,623)</b>
<b>Juvenile Terminations FY2006</b>					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23.8% (1,217)</b>	<b>6.6% (336)</b>	<b>10.7% (548)</b>	<b>58.9% (3,005)</b>	<b>100% (5,106)</b>

Table 11 represents all those juveniles, who terminated regular probation supervision, and illustrates the rate at which these juveniles failed and succeeded. The failures included those juveniles who, during supervision, were terminated for a technical violation or for the commission of a crime and those who “failed” by recidivating within one year of termination. As indicated in Table 11, the overall success rate for juveniles supervised on regular probation in FY2007 was 60.1%, which is higher than the overall success rate in FY2006 of 58.9%. As would be expected, those juveniles supervised at the maximum supervision level had the lowest overall success rate (35.2%).

**Table 12**  
**JUVENILE INTENSIVE SUPERVISION PROBATION:**  
Overall Program Failure and Success  
FY2006 and FY2007 Comparison

<b>PROGRAM</b>	<b>Pre-release Failure: Technical</b>	<b>Pre-release Failure: New Crime</b>	<b>Post-release Recidivism<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>Successfully terminated directly from JISP &amp; did not recidivate</b>	<b>Successfully terminated from JISP &amp; transferred to regular supervision</b>	<b>Total</b>
JISP FY2007	40.7% (209)	11.4% (59)	4.7% (24)	14.4% (74)	28.8% (148)	100% (514)
JISP FY2006	43.8% (219)	11.6% (58)	4.6% (23)	13.4% (67)	26.6% (133)	100% (500)

Table 12 represents all those juveniles who completed JISP and illustrates the rate at which those juveniles failed and succeeded. The failures included juveniles who, during supervision on JISP, were terminated for a technical violation or for the commission of a crime and those who “failed” by recidivating within one year of termination from JISP. The successes include those

<sup>7</sup> The probationers included in this category terminated directly and successfully from a specialized program and recidivated within one year of termination.

juveniles 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 down offenders” from the intensive level of supervision in specialized programs to less intensive levels on regular probation prior to release from supervision. Given that more than one-quarter (28.8%) of juveniles were transferred from JISP to regular probation supervision, it seems prudent to consider those juveniles in the overall success rate. However, it is useful to look at the data in two ways: the success rate of those juveniles who terminated supervision directly from JISP and the success rate of those juveniles who terminated JISP and then transferred to regular probation supervision.

The overall success rate of those juveniles who terminated directly from JISP was relatively low (14.4%). However, when all JISP releases are considered (including those transferred to regular supervision), the program shows a 43.2% success rate, compared to 40.0% in FY2006. This overall success rate for FY2007 is calculated by adding together the two “successful” columns in Table 12 (14.4% and 28.8% for FY2007). This 3.2% increase in the success rate was mostly due to a 3.1% drop in technical violations, while pre-and post-release recidivism rates stayed almost the same, decreasing .2% and increasing .1%, respectively.

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 juveniles under extremely close supervision conditions, these juveniles would likely be placed in commitment facilities with the Division of Youth Corrections (DYC). In this respect, JISP is cost-effective with these high risk and high need juveniles, whereby all of these juveniles would likely have been placed in DYC at a cost of \$65,254<sup>8</sup> per year compared to \$5,359.27 on JISP.<sup>9</sup> In summary, JISP redirected as many as 222<sup>10</sup> juveniles from DYC in FY2007 and, of those, we know one-third of them (74 of 222 = 33.3%) were overall 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 - FY2007

<b>PROGRAM</b>	<b>Incarceration: DYC/DOC</b>	<b>Detention/ County Jail</b>	<b>Alternate Sentence<sup>11</sup></b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Pre-Release Failure: Technical Violation</b>				
Juvenile Regular	34.4% (342)	55.1% (548)	10.5% (105)	100% (995)
JISP	67.9% (142)	28.2% (59)	3.9% (8)	100% (209)
<b>Pre-Release Failure: New Crime</b>				
Juvenile Regular	47.3% (148)	40.3% (126)	12.4% (39)	100% (313)
JISP	71.2% (42)	20.3% (12)	8.5% (5)	100% (59)

<sup>8</sup> The commitment figure was provided by the Division of Youth Corrections Budget Office FY2006.

<sup>9</sup> The JISP figure is based on the Judicial Branch’s annual cost per case for FY2008.

<sup>10</sup> This analysis includes offenders who succeeded and were terminated (74) and those that succeeded and were transferred to regular probation (148).

<sup>11</sup> Alternate sentences include, but are not limited to: fines, community service, classes, or no subsequent sentence.



**Table 14**  
**JUVENILE REGULAR PROBATION and JISP:**

Placement of Juvenile Probationers Who Successfully Completed Probation and had a New Filing Post-Release - FY2007

<b>PROGRAM</b>	<b>Incarceration: DYC/DOC</b>	<b>Community Corrections</b>	<b>Detention/ County Jail</b>	<b>Supervised Probation</b>	<b>Alternate Sentence</b>	<b>Not Yet Sentenced or Case Dismissed</b>	<b>Total</b>
Juvenile Regular	1.9% (10)	0.0% (0)	13.9% (75)	17.9% (96)	1.4% (8)	64.8% (348)	100% (537)
JISP	4.2% (1)	0.0% (0)	4.2% (1)	16.6% (4)	0.0% (0)	75.0% (18)	100% (24)

Tables 13 and 14 reflect the placement of juveniles, who failed probation supervision and recidivated after successfully terminating from probation. Those juveniles, who failed probation due to a technical violation or a new crime committed while on supervision, are represented in Table 13. Those juveniles, who received a new filing after successfully terminating probation, are represented in Table 14.

In addition to the probationers reflected in Table 13, some juveniles were revoked and reinstated on probation, and others were revoked and placed in community corrections. The probationers who fell into either of these categories were not tracked as failures in the Judicial Department's management information system because they continued under the jurisdiction of probation and, in the case of revoked and reinstated probationers, under direct supervision by probation.

Post-release recidivism is defined and measured as a filing for a misdemeanor or felony criminal offense within one year of termination from program placement. Consequently, filings for juveniles, who terminated in FY2007, were tracked through June 30, 2008. It often takes a year *from the time of filing*, which could have occurred as late as June 2008, for sentencing or placement determination to occur; therefore, some data is not yet available.

A juvenile must be 18 or older at the time of revocation to be sentenced to the county jail and the term cannot exceed 180 days. For regular juvenile probationers, Table 13 shows that the majority (55.1%) of those revoked for technical violations were sentenced to detention/jail. Another 34.4% of those juveniles were committed to DYC, while a small group (10.5%) was granted some other type of punishment or was released from probation with no further consequence. For regular juvenile probationers, who were revoked for a new crime, the majority (47.3%) were placed at DYC, while 40.3% were given detention/jail sentences, and 12.4% were afforded alternate sentences.

Also reflected in Table 13, juveniles on JISP, who were revoked due to technical violations, were placed at DYC in 67.9% of the cases, while 28.2% of them received detention/jail and 3.9% received an alternate sentence. When JISP juveniles were revoked due to a new crime, 71.2% of them were placed at DYC. A smaller proportion (20.3%) received a detention/jail time, and 8.5% of them received an alternate sentence.

Table 14 includes juveniles, who recidivated after successfully completing regular probation. It should be noted, 64.8% of those new cases have not arrived at disposition yet or have been

dismissed, so placement data is unavailable. For those who recidivated and were sentenced, 1.9% were sentenced to DYC/DOC, 13.9% were sentenced to jail, and 17.9% were granted probation. Of the remaining cases, 1.4% of the juveniles received an alternative sentence or none at all.

Table 14 also includes 24 juveniles who successfully completed JISP but had a new filing within one year from termination. Of those juveniles' new cases, most (75.0%) have not reached disposition or were dismissed. Of the cases in which there has been a sentencing determination 4.2% were committed to DYC/DOC, 4.2% were sentenced to detention or jail, and 16.6% were granted probation. These percentages should be interpreted cautiously, as the population of those actually sentenced on new charges was small.

**Table 15  
REGULAR PROBATION**

Overall Adult Probation Failure and Success by Supervision Level – FY2007  
Compared with Overall Post-Release Failure and Success – FY2006

<b>SUPERVISION LEVEL</b>	<b>Pre-release Failure: Technical</b>	<b>Pre-release Failure: New Crime</b>	<b>Successful but with Post-release Recidivism</b>	<b>Overall Success Rate</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>FY2007</b>					
Regular: Admin.	57.0% (4,561)	6.8% (545)	2.7% (216)	33.5% (2,675)	100% (7,997)
Regular: Unclassified	22.3% (37)	3.0% (5)	5.4% (9)	69.9% (116)	100% (166)
Regular: Minimum	6.2% (403)	1.9% (122)	6.3% (410)	85.5% (5,522)	100% (6,457)
Regular: Medium	17.2% (579)	8.1% (273)	8.5% (286)	66.1% (2,221)	100% (3,359)
Regular: Maximum	39.6% (689)	25.9% (450)	6.2% (107)	28.3% (491)	100% (1,738)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>31.8% (6,269)</b>	<b>7.1% (1,395)</b>	<b>5.2% (1,028)</b>	<b>55.9%(11,025)</b>	<b>100% (19,717)</b>
<b>FY2006</b>					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33.0% (6,452)</b>	<b>6.3% (1,231)</b>	<b>5.0% (980)</b>	<b>55.7%(10,902)</b>	<b>100% (19,565)</b>

Table 15 depicts the overall success rate of adult regular probation, defined as those who successfully terminated probation *and* remained crime-free for one year. This number improved slightly from 55.7% in FY2006 to 55.9% in FY2007. Offenders supervised at the maximum supervision level and classified as administrative had the lowest overall success rates (28.3% and 33.5% respectively), and the failure was largely due to technical violations of their probation supervision (39.6% for maximum and 57.0% for administrative).

**Table 16**  
**SPECIALIZED PROGRAMS**  
Overall Adult Specialized Failure and Success by Program  
FY2006 and FY2007 Comparison

PROGRAM	Pre-release Failure: Technical	Pre-release Failure: New Crime	Post-release Recidivism <sup>12</sup>	Successfully terminated directly from specialized probation & did not recidivate	Successfully terminated & transferred to regular supervision	Total
FY2007						
AISP	33.1% (446)	10.9% (147)	0.0% (1)	2.7% (36)	53.2% (717)	100%(1,347)
FOP	28.0% (51)	9.3% (17)	1.1% (2)	12.1% (22)	49.5% (90)	100% (182)
FY2006						
AISP	31.4% (426)	14.7% (199)	1.0% (13)	4.6% (63)	48.3% (655)	100%(1,356)
FOP	37.2% (42)	6.2% (7)	1.8% (2)	12.4% (14)	42.5% (48)	100%(113)

Table 16 reflects adults terminated from the intensive supervision program had an overall success rate of 55.9%, with a 53.2% success rate for those offenders who transferred from AISP to regular probation supervision and 2.7% for those offenders who did not continue on any supervision following an AISP sentence. This 55.9% overall success rate for AISP represents a 3.0% increase compared to the FY2006 overall success rate of 52.9%. This increase in overall success is mostly attributable to the 3.8% decrease in the pre-release new crime rate from 14.7% in FY2006 to 10.9% in FY2007.

The overall success rate for the Female Offender Program was 61.6% (12.1% and 49.5% combined) with 1.1% post-release recidivism for those who terminated directly from the program. In summary, FOP redirected as many as 112<sup>13</sup> offenders from DOC in FY2007 and, of the 24 women who were successful and terminated, two of them had a new criminal filing within the first year following termination from probation.

Again, it is important to note that the intensive supervision programs are prison-diversion programs, and all offenders in these programs succeeded and remained crime-free in a little more than half of the cases. In the absence of programs like AISP and FOP, or without the ability to place higher risk probationers under extremely close supervision conditions, these offenders would likely have been sentenced to the Department of Corrections (DOC). Comparatively, the cost of sentencing an offender to the Department of Corrections is \$30,388<sup>14</sup> per year compared to \$3,491.59 on AISP and \$2,697.04 for FOP.<sup>15</sup> In summary, AISP redirected as many as 753<sup>16</sup> offenders from DOC in FY2007.

<sup>12</sup> The probationers included in this category terminated directly and successfully from a specialized program and recidivated within one year of termination.

<sup>13</sup> This analysis includes offenders who succeeded and were terminated (22) and those that succeeded and were transferred to regular probation (90).

<sup>14</sup> This annualized cost of a prison bed was provided by the Department of Corrections, FY2008.

<sup>15</sup> The AISP/FOP figures are based on the Judicial Branch's annual cost per case for FY2008.

<sup>16</sup> This analysis includes offenders who succeeded and were terminated (36) and those that succeeded and were transferred to regular probation (717).

**Table 17**  
**ADULT PROBATION PROGRAMS:**  
Placement of Adult Probationers Who Terminated Probation  
for Technical Violations or a New Crime - FY2007

PLACEMENT	Incarceration: DOC	County Jail	Alternative Sentence	TOTAL
<b>Pre-Release Failure: Technical Violation</b>				
Adult Regular Probation <sup>17</sup>	16.6% (1,040)	65.1% (4,081)	18.3% (1,148)	100% (6,269)
AISP	82.5% (368)	12.1% (54)	5.4% (24)	100% (446)
FOP	49.0% (25)	35.3% (18)	15.7% (8)	100% (51)
<b>Pre-Release Failure: New Crime</b>				
Adult Regular Probation	42.8% (597)	49.7% (693)	7.5% (105)	100% (1,395)
AISP	93.2% (137)	6.8% (10)	0.0% (0)	100% (147)
FOP	94.1% (16)	5.9% (1)	0.0% (0)	100% (17)

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 received technical violations, were more likely to be sentenced to the county jail (65.1%) and secondly to an alternative (18.3%). Probationers on regular supervision, who failed probation for the commission of a new crime, were most likely to be incarcerated in the county jail (49.7%) or DOC (42.8%). They received an alternative sentence in 7.5% of the cases.

As expected, adults who terminated from the intensive 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. Over three-quarters (82.5%) of the technical violators were sentenced to DOC, while 93.2% of those committing a new crime received this type of sentence.

The results for the Female Offender Program were similar to Adult ISP, with almost one-half (49.0%) of the technical violators sentenced to prison and 94.1% of all pre-release recidivists going to 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 the Judicial Department's management information system because they continued under the jurisdiction of probation and, in the case of revoked and reinstated probationers, under direct supervision by probation.

<sup>17</sup> 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**  
**ADULT PROBATION PROGRAMS:**  
 Placement of Adult Probationers Who Successfully Terminated Probation  
 and had a New Filing Post-Release - FY2007

PLACEMENT	Incarceration: DOC	Community Corrections	County Jail	Probation	Alternative Sentence	Not Yet Sentenced or Case Dismissed	TOTAL
Regular Probation	2.0% (21)	0.3% (3)	11.1% (114)	9.0% (93)	0.4% (4)	77.1% (793)	100%(1,028)
AISP	100% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	100% (1)
FOP	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	100% (2)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	100% (2)

Table 18 represents placement for those adult offenders who successfully completed regular or specialized probation but had a new filing post-release. Placement data for most regular adult offenders (77.1%) who recidivated after terminating probation, is unknown, as a disposition has not been reached or the case was dismissed. Post-release recidivism is a filing for a felony or misdemeanor for a criminal offense within one year of successful termination from program placement. By definition then, filings for adults who terminated in FY2007 were tracked through June 30, 2008.

Table 18 reflects for offenders, who had terminated from regular supervision and their new charges reached disposition, the majority (11.1%) were sentenced to the county jail, 9.0% received a probation sentence, 2.0% were sentenced to the Department of Corrections, and .4% received an alternate sentence or no sentence at all.

The number of adults who recidivated after terminating from a specialized program was quite small (one from AISP and two from FOP) compared to regular probation; therefore, limited conclusions are available for these programs. For AISP the single recidivate was sentenced to DOC on the new crime. The two FOP recidivates received sentences to the county jail for their new crimes.

### **Summary: FY2007 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, rates of recidivism among probationers have remained relatively low; less than ten percent for adults and less than twenty percent for juveniles on regular probation.<sup>18</sup> Adults and juveniles assessed at higher levels of risk/need have higher rates of new crimes once terminated from probation, but these rates average around twenty percent across regular supervision.<sup>19</sup>

The findings in this report indicate juvenile and adult probationers, who terminated from probation, remained crime-free for one year after termination in over one-half of all cases, with

<sup>18</sup> Table 2

<sup>19</sup> Tables 7 and 9

overall success rates of 60.1% for juveniles and 55.9% for adults.<sup>20</sup> Overall success rates were higher for juvenile and adult regular supervision in FY2007 than in FY2006. Both juveniles and adults, classified as higher risk, were less likely to successfully terminate and 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 FY2007, post-release recidivism rates were 16.2% for juvenile probationers and 8.5% for adult probationers.<sup>21</sup> These represent slight increases of .8% over FY2006 rates for juveniles and .3% for adults.

Across specialized programs, which are designed to divert juvenile and adults who would otherwise be incarcerated, overall success rates range from 43.2%<sup>22</sup> for the juvenile intensive supervision program and 55.9% for the adult intensive supervision program to 61.6% for participants in the Female Offender program.<sup>23</sup> Overall success rates are heavily influenced by the pre-release failure rates. Historically and in FY2007, the most common 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. Specific strategies to reduce the number of terminations due to technical violations have been developed and will be implemented in FY2009 .

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. This can be accomplished with quality staff and training and adequate resources within probation and in those critical services (e.g. substance abuse, mental health, domestic violence treatment) necessary to probationers' success.

---

<sup>20</sup> Tables 11 and 15

<sup>21</sup> Table 2

<sup>22</sup> Table12

<sup>23</sup> Table 16

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

Donziger, Steven (Ed.). 1996. *The Real War On Crime: The Report of the National Criminal Justice Commission*, Harper Perennial.

Fulton, Betsy. 1996. *Restoring Hope Through Community Partnerships: The Real Deal in Crime Control*, The American Probation and Parole Association, Lexington, Kentucky.

Office of Probation Services. 2000. *State of State Report on Pre-Sentence Investigation and Assessment Activities*, Colorado Judicial Department, Denver, Colorado.

Piehl, Anne Morrison. 1998. *Economic Conditions, Work and Crime*, in The Handbook of Crime and Punishment, edited by Michael Tonry, Oxford University Press.

Pullen, Suzanne. 1999. *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.

Simon, Rita J. and Landis, Jean. 1991. *The Crimes Women Commit: The Punishments they Receive*, Lexington Books, Lexington, Massachusetts.

## **JBC Request 6 – Offender Services and Treatment Summary**



### Utilization of Offender Treatment and Services funds

The table below details the use of Offender Treatment and Services (OTS) funds appropriated to Probation in FY 2008 and FY 2009. In FY 2007 the Joint Budget Committee of the General Assembly agreed to a requested modification to how funds used to assist defendants in meeting court ordered treatment requirements and securing other supportive services were appropriated. This change allowed for an increased level of flexibility in how the funds could be used and provided the opportunity to meet treatment and service needs that had not previously been met. All of the funds, coming from four different sources, were combined into a single appropriation labeled Offender Treatment and Services. The sources of the funds are General Fund, Sex Offender Surcharge Fund, Drug Offender Surcharge Fund and the Offender Services Fund. Three of the four sources are cash funds with revenue coming from collection of surcharges and fees paid by offenders. Of the total funds appropriated in FY 2009, six percent came from the General Fund and ninety-four percent came from surcharges and fees paid by offenders.

Service Type	FY08 Allocated	FY08 Expenditures	% of Allocation Expended	FY09 Allocated	% of Total
EHM	\$ 219,082	\$ 209,633	3.63%	\$ 227,040	3.36%
Drug testing	\$ 649,712	\$ 758,644	13.15%	\$ 888,865	13.17%
Substance Abuse Treatment	\$ 1,935,220	\$ 1,585,632	27.48%	\$ 1,744,958	25.85%
Adult Polygraphs	\$ 215,131	\$ 194,709	3.38%	\$ 235,300	3.49%
Adult SO Tx	\$ 445,345	\$ 576,477	9.99%	\$ 586,882	8.70%
GPS	\$ 120,454	\$ 101,292	1.76%	\$ 120,520	1.79%
Adult SO Assessment	\$ 757,885	\$ 888,393	15.40%	\$ 945,201	14.00%
Mental Health Tx	\$ 434,917	\$ 387,604	6.72%	\$ 565,664	8.38%
Education/ Vocation Asst.	\$ 101,577	\$ 97,075	1.68%	\$ 125,308	1.86%
General Medical	\$ 79,940	\$ 31,237	0.54%	\$ 69,389	1.03%
Emergency Housing	\$ 100,361	\$ 110,452	1.91%	\$ 133,000	1.97%
Transportation Assistance	\$ 112,400	\$ 107,745	1.87%	\$ 153,927	2.28%
Juv. SO Tx/ Assessment	\$ 124,333	\$ 130,818	2.27%	\$ 164,983	2.44%
Juv. SO Polygraphs	\$ 101,363	\$ 70,774	1.23%	\$ 99,313	1.47%
Domestic Violence Tx	\$ 335,538	\$ 320,360	5.55%	\$ 392,485	5.82%
Interpreter Services	\$ 62,292	\$ 102,346	1.77%	\$ 118,398	1.75%
Incentives		\$ 19,347	0.34%	\$ 58,802	0.87%
Restorative Justice	\$ 138,741	\$ 76,567	1.33%	\$ 119,047	1.76%
<b>Subtotal- to Districts</b>	<b>\$ 5,934,291</b>	<b>\$ 5,769,105</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>\$ 6,749,082</b>	<b>100.00%</b>
Initiative to Build Rural Treatment	\$ -			\$ 750,000	
Evidence Based Practices Research	\$ -			\$ 250,000	
<b>Percentage of Appropriation Expended</b>	<b>\$ 5,934,291</b>	<b>\$ 5,769,105</b>	<b>97.22%</b>	<b>\$ 7,749,082</b>	

In FY 2009 the Chief Probation Officers agreed to dedicate a portion of the appropriation to address a chronic shortage of treatment and service delivery in rural areas of the state and to support efforts to identify and implement evidence based practices that have been demonstrated to enhance positive outcomes.