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LONG RANGE PROGRAM PLAN

September 15, 2015

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Dear Directors:

Pursuant to Chapter 216, Florida Statutes, our Long Range Program Plan (LRPP) for the State Courts System is submitted in the format prescribed in the budget instructions. The information provided electronically and contained herein is a true and accurate presentation of our mission, goals, objectives and measures for the Fiscal Year 2016-17 through Fiscal Year 2020-21.

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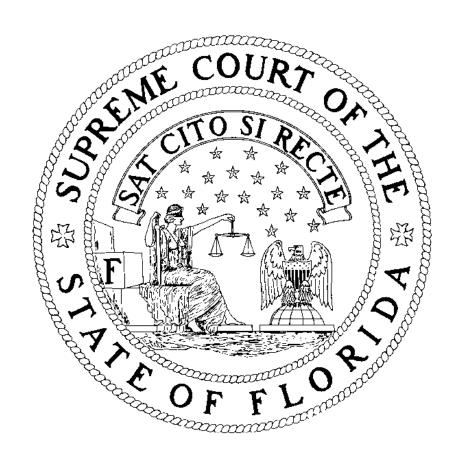
The internet website address that provides the link to the LRPP located on the Florida Fiscal Portal is http://flcourts.org/gen_public/pubs/index.shtml.

Sincerely,

Jorge Labarga

JL/srn

Judicial Branch State Courts System



Long-Range Program Plan

Fiscal Years 2016-2017 through 2020-2021

Vision

Justice in Florida will be accessible, fair, effective, responsive, and accountable.

To be *accessible*, the Florida justice system will be convenient, understandable, timely, and affordable to everyone.

To be *fair*, it will respect the dignity of every person, regardless of race, class, gender or other characteristic, apply the law appropriately to the circumstances of individual cases, and include judges and court staff that reflect the community's diversity.

To be *effective*, it will uphold the law and apply rules and procedures consistently and in a timely manner, resolve cases with finality, and provide enforceable decisions.

To be *responsive*, it will anticipate and respond to the needs of all members of society, and provide a variety of dispute resolution methods.

To be *accountable*, the Florida justice system will use public resources efficiently and in a way that the public can understand.

Mission

To protect rights and liberties, uphold and interpret the law, and provide for the peaceful resolution of disputes.

State Courts System Goals Overview

The strategic direction delineated in this plan establishes the long-term focus of the judicial branch and outlines strategies to address issues evolving from past events and anticipated trends. Some strategies improve upon what has been done in the past and others point the branch in new and different directions. The strategic direction provides context for how the branch will organize, provide services, and fund activities.

The State Courts System's comprehensive goals are organized around five long-range issues that identify significant challenges that must be addressed over the long term in order to move toward fulfilling the vision and mission of the judicial branch. A long-range strategic plan for the judicial branch was approved by the Supreme Court on July 1, 2009, and reflects goals and strategies for a plan of action over the next six years.

The long-range plan was developed by the Task Force on Judicial Branch Planning through multiple methods to gather a wide range of perspectives and expertise. The methods allowed for an identification of strengths, weaknesses, threats, and opportunities facing the State Courts System. Methods included surveys of the public, court users, jurors, attorneys, judicial officers, and court staff. Additionally, nine public forums were held in communities across the state as well as a meeting of representatives of justice system partner organizations and focus groups composed of subject matter experts.

Efforts are nearing completion to update the Long Range Strategic Plan for Florida's Judicial Branch. The Long Range Strategic Planning Workgroup, which operates under the auspices of the Judicial Management Council, began its work in July 2014 reviewing and updating the branch's long-range strategic plan. The workgroup has provided input and direction on survey development, regional outreach, framing the analysis and interpretation of results, and the drafting of long range plan issues and goals. The survey and outreach processes were similar to those used in the 2009 Plan (described above) with the addition of outreach to the business community. The purpose of outreach efforts conducted the first half of 2015 was to discover how people perceive the courts and what can be done to improve and address challenges and trends facing Florida's judicial branch. Global themes and issues identified include: improving access to court services and resources; using technology to reduce costs and create efficiencies; creating uniformity and consistency in court procedures across jurisdictions; providing customer-focused service delivery; ensuring efficiency and accountability in judicial administration; providing ongoing and relevant

training for judges and court personnel; securing adequate and stable funding; and improving education, outreach, and collaboration efforts with the public and judicial branch stakeholders.

Final adoption of the plan is anticipated in December 2015. The revised plan will address the period 2016 through 2022 and help further advance the mission of the branch to promote accessible, fair, effective, responsive, and accountable justice throughout Florida.

Issues, Goals, and Strategies

The State Courts System's 2009 – 2015 long-range strategic plan uses the terms: *issues*, *goals*, and *strategies* to define its direction. The following sets out descriptions of the long-range *issues* (condensed from the long-range plan) as well as the *goals* (desired future states) and *strategies* (general courses of action to accomplish the goals) associated with each strategic issue.

Long-Range Issue #1: Strengthening Governance and Independence

The Constitution of the State of Florida creates the judicial branch along with the legislative and executive branches, and vests the judicial power exclusively in its courts. To fulfill its mission, the judicial branch must strengthen its ability to fully function as a coequal and independent branch of government, to govern itself with coherence and clarity of purpose, to manage and control its internal operations, and to be accountable to the people.

To achieve this in an era of increasing workloads and limited resources, the branch must govern itself effectively and efficiently. The judicial branch must also have the capacity to develop and implement effective and responsive policies, to deploy its resources efficiently, and to provide transparency and accountability in the management of resources.

Goal: The judicial branch will be governed in an effective and efficient manner. Strategies:

- Reform and strengthen the governance and policy development structures of the judicial branch.
- Implement a governance structure with the capacity to consult with affected constituencies and stakeholders and to produce policies that are responsive, coherent, and timely.
- Effectuate a governance structure that can implement policies in an efficient and effective manner.

Goal: The judicial branch will interact effectively with all parts of government on issues related to the justice system.

Strategies:

- Strengthen the capacity to regularly communicate with the legislative and executive branches on issues affecting the justice system.
- Create institutional mechanisms to consult and coordinate activities with justice system partners on issues affecting the justice system.

Long-Range Issue #2: Improving the Administration of Justice

The state courts of Florida annually dispose of millions of cases, ranging from simple traffic citations to serious criminal cases and complex civil disputes with multiple parties. These cases are disposed through a range of dispute resolution processes, including diversion, mediation, plea, and adjudication by trial. The resources needed to process cases vary depending on the type of case and the manner of disposition. Increasingly, many litigants choose to represent themselves without counsel, which can pose challenges to the court. In addition, the Constitution of the State of Florida provides for a right of appeal of all final judgments as well as some non-final orders.

The management of large caseloads is a complex undertaking. To meet these challenges the courts must constantly find ways to improve the processes used to accomplish their constitutional mission. The judicial branch must remain committed to ongoing improvement in the administration of justice, including effective case processing policies and the efficient management of resources.

Goal: Cases will be processed effectively, efficiently, and in a timely manner. Strategies:

- Develop and implement case management practices to resolve cases in a timely and effective manner.
- Continue to explore and implement effective alternative dispute resolution processes.
- Develop the capacity of the State Courts System to timely monitor key caseload and workload information at the circuit, appellate, and statewide levels.

Goal: The State Courts System will utilize public resources effectively, efficiently, and in an accountable manner.

Strategies:

- Enhance the capacity of the State Courts System to manage court resources and services in a cost-effective and accountable manner.
- Continue to develop and institutionalize performance and accountability management systems that implement best practices in resource management.
- Improve the institutional capacity of the courts to coordinate activities and services that optimize the resources and effectiveness of justice system partners.
- Assess and modify, when necessary, services provided by Florida courts and functions performed by clerks of court to improve efficiency and effectiveness.
- Augment the capacity of the judicial branch to enforce orders and judgments, including collections of fees and fines, compliance with terms of probation, and adherence to injunctions.

Goal: The State Courts System will have an adequate statewide information technology system adequate to support effective and efficient case management and management of caseloads and court resources.

- Develop and implement standards that effectuate the equitable statewide deployment of functionally compatible information technology infrastructure within the judicial branch.
- Pursue restructuring of information technology funding to enhance statewide equity and functional compatibility.
- Enact policies that coordinate the deployment of compatible information technology infrastructure within the judicial branch.
- Institute policies to build a comprehensive uniform statewide case management information system that integrates the case maintenance systems of the clerks of the circuit courts.
- Expand and integrate information technology systems statewide that support best practices within the courts, including resource management and performance measurement systems.

- Implement uniform statewide State Courts System communication technologies, including electronic filing, electronic access to court records, electronic scheduling, and electronic appearance of attorneys and parties.
- Continue to improve data sharing and data integration with justice system partners.

Goal: The roles and responsibilities of the state courts and the circuit clerks of court when performing court-related functions will be clearly defined.

Strategies:

- Improve the capacity to review services performed by circuit clerks of court when performing court-related functions.
- Enhance the institutional capacity of the courts to coordinate activities and services with the clerks of court at all levels.

Long-Range Issue #3: Supporting Competence and Quality

The delivery of justice is affected by the competence and quality of judicial officers, administrators, and court staff. Law and court procedures are increasingly complex, and those within the judicial system face difficult legal and ethical issues as well as heightened societal expectations. Consequently, advanced levels of training and development are critical to enable those who work within the system to effectively perform the challenging work of the courts and meet demands placed on them. The Florida State Courts System is committed to having a workforce that is highly qualified and dedicated to service.

Ongoing professional development, education, and training, with appropriate emphasis on effective resource management policies and practices and ethical behavior, are essential to ensure a competent and high quality workforce to adequately address court operations, improve interactions with the public, and enhance perceptions of procedural fairness. Court system users reasonably expect the courts to employ effective management techniques, continuous operational improvement, innovative technologies, and superior service levels. The State Courts System will continue to foster working environments and organizational cultures marked by high achievement and work satisfaction while successfully meeting these challenges.

Goal: Judges and court employees will have the knowledge, skills, and abilities to serve and perform at the highest professional levels.

Strategies:

- Improve and expand training and educational opportunities and offerings, adding self-learning resources and electronic/online tools for judges and court employees.
- Foster professional development and growth through programs such as succession
 planning, mentoring, coaching, job shadowing, on the job learning, and introduction to
 management and leadership.
- Collaborate with local, state, and national providers to enhance and expand training and development opportunities.
- Provide training on the use of existing and evolving technologies.
- Develop and provide programs to strengthen the management and leadership skills of judges, executive management, and supervisory court employees.

Goal: All court employees will be of good character and adhere to high standards of professionalism and ethics at all times.

Strategies:

- Develop, adopt, and implement statewide standards of professional and ethical conduct for non-judge court employees.
- Emphasize professionalism and ethical behavior in training and educational programs and materials.
- Support effective procedures for responding to complaints of unethical or unprofessional behavior.

Goal: The State Courts System will attract, hire, and retain highly qualified and competent employees.

Strategies:

• Improve, expand, and modernize recruitment methods and practices, including the use of new technologies and networks, to attract competent and qualified candidates.

- Increase diversity so that the State Courts System better reflects the demographics of individual communities and aids in enhancing effective interactions with people of different cultures.
- Provide monetary and non-monetary incentives, rewards, and recognition for excellent service and performance.
- Provide career paths and advancement opportunities for non-judge court employees.
- Create a motivating, satisfying, and purposeful work environment and organizational culture that values and engages judges and court employees.
- Advocate for competitive pay and benefits that are comparable to market rates.
- Provide court employees with the information, resources, tools, and technology needed to do their work well.

Goal: The judicial branch will attract, retain, and support highly qualified judicial candidates.

- Ensure that the most challenging judicial assignments have adequate resources and support.
- Create a motivating, satisfying, and purposeful work environment and organizational culture for judges.
- Advocate for competitive pay and benefits.
- Provide judges with the information, resources, tools, and technology needed to do their work well.
- Support the appropriate consideration of diversity in the selection of judges.

Long-Range Issue #4: Enhancing Court Access and Services

Public access to the courts is a cornerstone of our justice system. Article I, section 21 of the Constitution of the State of Florida requires that "the courts shall be open to every person for redress of any injury, and justice shall be administered without sale, denial or delay." Inherent in this mandate is the precept that our courts are neutral bodies that will interpret the law fairly, and will ensure equal treatment of all parties.

However, litigants do face some obstacles in seeking access to the courts. The cost of litigation, communication and language barriers, lack of information, complexity, cultural and attitudinal biases, and physical obstructions can be substantial impediments to accessing the courts.

Additionally, the elderly and individuals with developmental disabilities, mental illness, dementia, and visual and hearing disabilities may also experience difficulty with access.

Obstacles are particularly difficult for the increasing number of pro se litigants in Florida's courts; they may come to the courts for many reasons, but often have a minimal understanding of the law, little information about court procedures and rules, and limited access to assistance.

Goal: Provide meaningful access to Florida's courts for all people.

Strategies:

- Advocate for improved accessibility and modernization of court facilities.
- Utilize scheduling practices whenever possible that provide maximum court access to parties in terms of convenient hours and locations.
- Ameliorate the impact of economic barriers to accessing Florida's courts.
- Minimize the effects of physical barriers to Florida's courts.
- Reduce the effect of communication and language barriers to Florida's courts.
- Collaborate with justice system partners, professional associations, and community organizations to enhance access to the justice system.
- Educate judges and court staff about barriers faced by court users trying to access the courts and how those barriers may be addressed or minimized.

Goal: Florida's courts will provide the highest quality of services to court users.

- Improve and expand services, assistance, and information provided to self-represented parties.
- Ensure that court information, resources, and services are made available and understandable to everyone.
- Provide consistent levels of core services, information, resources, and assistance in all
 courts throughout Florida, to include conflict resolution, court reporting, and
 interpreter/translator services.
- Collaborate with justice system partners to ensure delivery of appropriate services to court users.
- Supply court users with current information on available community and justice partner programs and services.
- Expand the use of existing and emerging technologies to enhance access to information and services.
- Emphasize the use of standardized, simplified rules and practices for all case types.

Goal: Florida's courts will treat all people fairly and with respect.

- Ensure that all State Courts System employees understand the importance of providing procedural as well as substantive justice to all parties.
- Emphasize the importance and relevance of interacting effectively with people of different cultures in performing duties and responsibilities in serving Florida's diverse population.
- Enhance training programs for judges on issues of fairness.
- Augment training for court employees on issues of fairness and diversity.

Long-Range Issue #5: Enhancing Public Trust and Confidence

Public trust and confidence in the judicial branch is at the core of maintaining a peaceful and democratic society. The judicial branch must consistently strive to maintain and improve the public's trust and confidence by: fulfilling its mission of protecting rights and liberties; upholding and interpreting the law; providing for the peaceful resolution of disputes; and achieving its vision of being accessible, fair, effective, responsive, and accountable to all Floridians.

Confusion still exists among the public about the role, purposes, and function of courts and a compelling need remains to better educate and inform the public about the role and accomplishments of the branch. To further fulfill its mission and achieve its vision, the judicial branch must also perform its duties with impartiality, integrity, and honesty.

The State Courts System can also enhance public trust and confidence by maintaining the highest standards of accountability for its use of public resources, adhering to statutory and constitutional mandates, and continuing to improve its overall performance.

Goal: The State Courts System will be accountable to the public for its use of public resources and overall performance.

- Monitor and evaluate court performance.
- Communicate and inform the public and the executive and legislative branches of government about the State Courts System performance and use of public resources.
- Inform the public and policy makers about judicial branch accomplishments.
- Solicit regular feedback and institutionalize lines of communication with the public, court users of all types, community organizations, and justice system partners to improve judicial branch performance.

Goal: The public will better understand the purpose and role of the judicial branch.

Strategies:

- Educate and inform the public about the judicial branch as well as constitutional and legal principles.
- Collaborate with the legal community and justice system partners to educate the public about the court system.
- Enhance and expand outreach to all levels of educational institutions and community organizations to improve understanding of, and involvement with, the justice system.
- Promote and improve relations with the media to ensure the accuracy and adequacy of public understanding and perception of the judicial branch.

Goal: The courts will be fair, impartial, and free from bias, political pressures, and special interests.

- Protect and preserve the ability of judges to decide legal matters according to the constitution, the law, and legal precedent without fear of reprisal.
- Improve communication between the judicial branch and the community.
- Work to prevent bias, and the appearance of bias, in all parts of the judicial branch.

Objectives and Service Outcomes

Objective 1: The Supreme Court will interpret Florida law, ensure that district court decisions throughout the state are consistent, and ensure that court decisions at all levels of the state courts are consistent with rights and liberties. This process will contribute to the development, clarity, and consistency of the law through opinions that provide the public, other courts, and the legal community with a body of law. This jurisprudence will provide a level of stability and predictability that allows Floridians to conduct business and personal affairs in accordance with the law of this state. In the execution of its supervisory responsibilities over the state courts and the practice of law, the Supreme Court will ensure the integrity of a legal system capable of meeting the needs of a vibrant, rapidly growing state. In its attention to the rules of practice and procedure, the Supreme Court will ensure that Florida courts are responsive to the complex needs of Floridians.

Outcome: Clearance rate (Florida Supreme Court).

Baseline					
FY 2002-03	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21
97.5%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Objective 2: The district courts of appeal of Florida will provide the opportunity for thoughtful review of decisions of lower tribunals by multi-judge panels. District courts of appeal will correct harmful errors and ensure that decisions are consistent with our rights and liberties. The process contributes to the development, clarity, and consistency of the law.

Outcome: Clearance rate (District Courts of Appeal).

Baseline FY	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21
2002-03	1 2010-17	1 1 2017-18	1.1 2016-19	1 1 2019-20	1 1 2020-21
99.3%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Objective 3: Florida trial courts will protect and declare the rights and responsibilities of the people, uphold and interpret the law, and provide a forum for the just and peaceful resolution of legal and factual disputes.

Outcome: Clearance rate (Trial Courts).

Baseline FY 2002-03	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21
92.2%	100.4%	99.0%	99.6%	99.6%	99.6%

Notes:

Beginning in FY 2004-2005, all county court cases were included with circuit court cases in the calculation of clearance rate for all trial courts. The judicial branch has combined the services titled Circuit Courts and County Courts under Court Operations - Trial Courts, as a result of Revision 7 implementation.

Trends and Conditions Statement

The State Courts System's Long Range Program Plan provides the strategic direction, organizational framework, and context for the judicial branch budget. The planning process used to develop the plan relies on careful consideration of the actions needed to address the external as well as internal forces and conditions that may impact the court's capabilities in fulfilling the mission. The planning process assesses court issues and priorities, and reviews and justifies activities that will be used to implement priority-based resource allocation decisions.

Florida's state courts serve all of Florida's residents, visitors, businesses, and governmental institutions, either directly or indirectly. A number of external and internal trends contribute to the scope and complexity of challenges facing the courts as they endeavor to fulfill their mission in service to these constituencies.

External Conditions and Forces Impacting Florida Courts

Economic Conditions – The U.S. economy is still coping with some effects of the financial crisis of 2007-08. As of August 2015, the national unemployment rate was 5.1 percent, down 1.0 percent over the past year (Bureau of Labor Statistics). As of July 2015, Florida's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 5.4 percent, down from 6.0 percent in July 2014 (Florida Department of Economic Opportunity). It appears that improving job prospects are encouraging people to rejoin the labor force; however, the long-term unemployed (people looking for work 27 weeks or longer) in Florida remains one of the highest in the nation. Since the record high of 6.7 million – or 45.1 percent of the unemployed – in 2010, the number has gradually declined to 2.8 million (or 31.6 percent of the unemployed) as of the fourth quarter of 2014. Five states (including Washington D.C.) have a long-term unemployment rate of 40.0 percent or higher - Florida is currently 40.2 percent (Bureau of Labor Statistics).

The economic downturn led not only to employment losses, but also to cuts in workers' hours. The average weekly hours of all employees has risen slightly from 33.7 hours in 2009 to 34.5 hours in May 2015 (Bureau of Labor Statistics). Additionally, Florida's average annual wage has typically been below the U.S. average. Although Florida's wage level actually increased over the prior year from \$41,140 in 2013 to \$41,820 in 2014, the U.S. average annual wage increased more from \$46,440 in 2013 to \$47,230 in 2014. (Bureau of Labor Statistics). The income gap between the richest and poorest members of society also continues to increase.

Although Florida's economic picture is slowly improving, financial stress continues for individuals and businesses in the state. These local financial stressors can impact state budget decisions. Funding for courts and other public services strive to keep pace with the public's need and demand for services. Florida's courts system still accounts for less than 1 percent of the state's total budget. When the courts system does not have sufficient and stable funding for staff, buildings, technology, or other resources, there is a risk of delays in processing cases. These cases are important to individuals' lives and to the livelihood of businesses. Additionally, with continued economic challenges at the individual and business level, perceptions of access to justice may be negatively impacted.

Foreclosures – Foreclosures continue to strain Florida's state courts. The national mortgage foreclosure crisis continues to affect borrowers, lenders, and the economy. At the height of the foreclosure crisis, filings in Florida state courts reached over 400,000 cases in one year, compared to an average of about 70,000 case filings per year before the crisis. With new cases being filed faster than the Florida courts could resolve them, a backlog developed. As of April 2015, there were 90,535 mortgage foreclosure cases pending in Florida courts, with the average number of days to complete the foreclosure process at 618. Prior to the crisis, Florida disposed of foreclosure cases in 169 days, or less than six months (Office of Economic and Demographic Research). In May 2015, Florida was one of the top five states with the greatest number of foreclosure filings, it had the highest foreclosure rate, and it occupied four of the top positions for the highest metropolitan foreclosure rates (Jacksonville, Tampa, Daytona-Deltona Beach-Ormond Beach, and Miami) in the United States (Office of Economic and Demographic Research).

Forecasts from Florida's Revenue Estimating Conference project that the number of foreclosure filings are still elevated and will not return to "normal" levels until fiscal year 2021-22. Courts will continue to enhance their judicial administration efforts to reduce the foreclosure backlog and process the increased number of filings for several more years.

<u>Population / Court User Growth</u> – Florida has become the third most populous state – surpassing New York. Between April 2010 and April 2020, population growth in Florida is expected to average 243,534 net new residents per year. By 2016, Florida's population growth is expected to break the 20-million mark. Florida's population grew by 247,826 (1.29%) between April 1, 2013

and April 1, 2014, the strongest increase seen since 2007. Annual population change is expected to reach 282,256 net new residents (1.45%) in 2015—and between 2015 and 2020, annual population change is expected to remain above 285,000 net new residents per year (Office of Economic and Demographic Research). An increase in court user growth, in proportion to population growth, is anticipated to impact the court system in a variety of ways, including creating a greater demand for access to efficient and effective court services while straining existing limited court resources.

Language Access – According to the Florida Office of Economic and Demographic Research, the percentage of Floridians of Hispanic origin is forecast to increase to nearly 28 percent by 2030. Florida's minority percentage (which includes Hispanics) of the population is 42.1 percent – just past New York at 41.7 percent - and the nation as a whole is at 36.3 percent. In 2012, 19.4 percent of Florida's population was foreign born and in 27.3 percent of all Florida households a language other than English is spoken at home. If current trends continue, by 2030, approximately 6.2 million Floridians older than age five will speak a language other than English at home. Of those 6.2 million, about 2.6 million will speak English less than "very well" (Office of Economic and Demographic Research).

Aging Floridians – Florida faces the challenges of both a growing state and an aging state. By 2030, over 24 percent of Florida's population will be over the age of 65. The aging population is a function of the Baby Boom cohort, falling fertility rates, and rising life expectancy. For the future aging population, it is not just the residents of Florida who are aging in place, but it is also the people who have yet to move to Florida. Services and infrastructure will need to continue to expand to support senior concerns into the future which may include dementia, depression, poverty, and physical disabilities. These factors will pose unique challenges to the state and the courts. Based on this "graying" of the population, Florida's courts may face additional probate and guardianship cases, more identity theft and fraud, increased incidents of elder abuse, and traffic accidents. Additional challenges for Florida's courts may include ADA compliance and accommodations for age related disabilities and limitations, including mental health problems.

<u>Equity and Access</u> – Access to civil justice for low and moderate-income and disadvantaged people continues to challenge the court system today. Studies show as much as 80 percent of the legal needs of Florida's poor go unfulfilled and The Florida Bar Foundation is projecting cuts of

76 percent of its legal aid grants by the year 2015-16. Additionally, current estimates project one legal aid attorney for every 10,700 Floridians living in poverty.

The Legal Services Corporation (LSC) is the largest single funder of civil legal services programs for poor people in the United States. Due largely to the state of our national economy, the population eligible for LSC-funded legal services has grown dramatically in recent years. At the same time, LSC's federal funding declined from \$448 million in FY2010 to \$340 million in FY2013. The most recent numbers from LSC report 36,132 clients in Florida were served in 2014 with Florida receiving approximately \$20 million in aid for FY2014 and FY2015. Recent studies indicate that legal aid offices turn away 50% or more of those seeking help. In 2013, LSC reported 65.7 million Americans were eligible for LSC-funded legal assistance, an all-time high.

In Florida, an increasing number of middle class litigants cannot afford an attorney and must navigate the court system unrepresented by counsel. Pro se (self-representation) filings continue to rise with litigants representing themselves for a variety of reasons in different types of cases. Pro se litigation is common in family law, small-claims, probate, landlord-tenant, and domestic violence cases. There are a number of contributing factors for the increase: inability to afford a lawyer; simplicity of the court cases; and an "I can do it myself" attitude. The needs of the selfrepresented have been well documented for several decades and reports document that not all self-represented litigants are the same; each have diverse personal and case-related needs. This increase has placed a burden on judges, court staff, and court processes and is expected to continue. Because of this, courts across the country are re-evaluating their delivery methods for pro se litigants and developing various forms of assistance to ensure documents and pleadings are legally sufficient and procedural requirements are met. Furthermore, courts are offering services that are more user-friendly in several ways: simplifying court forms by removing legalese; offering court-sponsored legal advice; developing court-based self-help centers; collaborating with libraries and legal services; providing one-on-one assistance; and developing guides, handbooks, and instructions on how to proceed pro se.

Internal Conditions Affecting Florida Courts Capabilities

<u>Workforce</u> – Attracting, hiring, and retaining highly qualified and competent employees and attracting, retaining, and supporting highly qualified judicial candidates are goals of the Judicial

Branch's Long Range Strategic Plan. Competitive employee pay and opportunities for monetary incentives for excellent service and performance are important for continuing improvements and shoring up of court processes. State Courts System employee pay continues to lag behind competing employers in state and local government. A comprehensive analysis performed by the Office of the State Courts Administrator in October 2014, comparing judicial branch average staff salaries for 37 broad job categories to those in State of Florida government agencies, confirmed an 8.95 percent lag behind those overall average salaries. In terms of judicial salaries, Florida's were among the most competitive in the nation, ranking in the top six among sister states and the District of Columbia in the late 1990s. Since that time, however, Florida's ranking has dropped steadily. A national survey of judicial salaries found that, as of January 1, 2015, despite being the third most populous state, Florida ranks 26th, 21st, and 24th, respectively, on the salary for justices, appellate judges, and trial court judges (National Center for State Courts).

To retain highly skilled employees and to experience more equity with other government salaries, the legislature, during the 2014 session, authorized \$8.1 million for year one of a proposed two-year plan for position classification salary adjustments for judicial branch employees. This salary correction will encourage employee retention, provide equity adjustments to equalize salaries between the judicial branch and other governmental entities for similar positions and duties, and provide market-based adjustments necessary to remedy recurring employee recruitment problems for specific position classifications. Year two of the plan was not funded during the 2015 legislative session. The courts need an additional \$5.9 million dollars to address the outstanding salary issues affecting court staff. An efficient and effective judiciary depends on the branch's ability to attract, hire and retain highly qualified and competent employees. Attracting and retaining highly capable judges and staff will require fair and competitive compensation.

A multigenerational workforce will impact all facets of court operations from recruitment and retention, to education methodologies, to court processes, to a cooperative work climate. As a new generation of energized and technology-friendly workers enter and rise in the courts, rapid changes and innovative improvements can be expected in court administration. Due to rapid changes in technology, maintaining effective and successful technology initiatives depends upon

recruiting, developing, and retaining highly competent staff and securing necessary funds to support judicial branch technology investments.

<u>Technology</u> – Information technology plays an elemental role in most every area of court business—including electronic filing, case management, document management and imaging, workflow management, digital court reporting, remote court interpreting, and public internet access to court-related materials and information. Florida's courts rely increasingly on information technology to support their day-to-day operations.

In 2015, the Florida Trial Court Technology Comprehensive Plan (Plan) funding request was developed by the Trial Court Budget Commission and approved by the Florida Supreme Court. The Plan—was based on the Florida Trial Court Technology Strategic Plan: 2015-2019, which established objectives with the purpose of developing a business enterprise approach to addressing the technology needs of the state courts system. The Plan: 1) provides a comprehensive view of technology; 2) acknowledges that technology has and will continue to redefine how the courts use information to make decisions; 3) considers technology needs of the trial courts now and in the future; 4) creates a flexible system that can evolve with technology and the public's needs; 5) proposes a stable and adequate funding structure; and 6) allows the courts to be more self-sufficient.

Currently, the trial courts are undergoing a substantial technology transformation. Just as technology has transformed the ways businesses operate and serve customers, it is also transforming the ways the judicial branch functions and meets the needs of its customers – the individuals and businesses who rely upon the courts for the administration of justice and the provision of due process. Citizens, who are accustomed to interacting with businesses in real time via the Internet, expect technology-enhanced performance. Likewise, they increasingly expect their court system to employ technology to facilitate the effective, efficient, and fair disposition of cases. Courts of the future must provide a more consistent level of services through funding an adequate and reliable minimum level of technology.

eFiling - Florida continues to make improvements to the Florida Courts E-Filing Portal, contributing to the development of one of the country's first complete e-filing systems. The electronic transmission and storage of court records offers efficiencies in both speed and cost to allow for improved judicial case management. The E-Portal is a statewide

access point for electronic access and transmission of court records to and from the Florida courts.

By April 1, 2013, all 67 Clerks of the Circuit Court were accepting civil court documents in all five divisions of the trial courts: circuit civil, county civil, probate, small claims and family law. By February 3, 2014, the portal was able to accept all five criminal case types: county criminal, circuit criminal, traffic, juvenile dependency and juvenile delinquency. By mid-2014, all 67 Florida counties had phased in and were able to accept criminal cases in the trial court areas. Traffic through the Portal continues to increase. The volume of filings that the Florida Courts E-Filing Portal experiences is beyond that seen in other states. Monthly filings has increased from approximately 45,000 in mid-2013 to over 1.1 million filings by mid-2014 to 1.2 million filings in March 2015. The Portal has more than 82,000 registered users and accepts filings from attorneys, self-represented litigants, judges, mediators, process servers, court reporters, mental health professionals, law enforcement, and government agencies. Additionally, the portal's automatic e-service system saves participating lawyers hundreds of thousands of dollars in copying and postage costs.

Court Application Processing System (CAPS) viewer – The CAPS viewer, previously the "judicial viewer," increases courtroom efficiency by eliminating paper-based interaction between court and clerk personnel and provides rapid and reliable access to case information; provides access to and use of case files and other data in the course of managing cases, scheduling and conducting hearings, adjudicating disputes, and recording and reporting judicial activity; and allows judges to prepare, electronically sign, file, and serve orders. CAPS viewers have the potential to serve as the framework for a fully automated trial court case management system, which allows for improved efficiency in judicial decision-making. Substantial progress has been made to implement CAPS viewers across the state; however, many counties still have limited access.

eFACTS - The software solution Electronic Florida Appellate Courts Technology Solution (eFACTS) has been developed to provide for consolidated, collaborative, electronic document management and workflow for the Florida appellate courts. The solution functionality includes case management, electronic document management,

voting and other electronic workflows, task assignment tracking, case event notifications, case search, secured remote access, mobile device accessibility, integration with the statewide portal, capture of documents, document full text search capability, support for automated redaction, and availability of electronic case documents via the Supreme Court public docket. In addition, eFACTS can facilitate outbound electronic documents such as Orders and Mandates for the Supreme Court. eFACTS has been in use in the Supreme Court since June 2012 and in the Second District Court of Appeal since August 2013. eFACTS was implemented as a parallel system to iDCA/eDCA for the Third District Court of Appeal in January 2014, for the Fourth and Fifth District Courts of Appeal in June 2014, and the First District Court of Appeal in May 2015.

eServices - Consumers are increasingly using self-service technologies for a variety of transactions, making self-service a part of our everyday lives. Eighty-five percent of consumers say they are more likely to do business with a store that offers self-service; and the younger the consumer, the more likely they are to use self-service technologies. Incorporating technology as part of the court's business strategy leads to online services that changes court business from in-person contact to online, self-service transactions that keep users at home and out of the courthouse. As Internet applications become more highly developed and users more sophisticated, courts of the future will need to continue to assess and adapt business processes to meet customer expectations and dispense justice.

Mobile Technology - Mobile technology use by Americans continues to increase with advances in technology. As of January 2014, 90 percent of adults own a cell phone, 32 percent own an e-reader, and 42 percent own a tablet computer (Pew Research Center). A 2015 study revealed that nearly two-thirds of Americans own a smart phone, and for many, these devices are the key entry point to the World Wide Web (Pew Research Center). As the use of mobile devices continues to grow, so too will the public's expectations for immediate access to online court information and services in a mobile environment. In many instances, courts rely on their website to provide information and services to the public. However, many court websites are not designed for mobile devices. When court users were asked in a 2015 state courts system survey, "Where

would you get information about a court in your area?" nearly 60 percent responded, from the court's website. For courts, creating a mobile presence means one of three options: 1) redirecting existing websites for mobile users to a mobile version of the website; 2) building a new website optimized for mobile technology; or 3) building a mobile application. Improving web services for the mobile environment can increase access to courts and the judicial process.

Privacy and Public Access to Information - The advancement of technology has raised complex issues regarding privacy, document certification, standards, and systems interoperability, as both state and federal judiciaries have adopted the internet as a means to display documents and provide direct, rapid, and easy access to official court information. The 2004 Florida Supreme Court imposed moratorium on access to electronic records was lifted in March 2014, allowing judicial circuits and county clerk's offices to provide electronic access to court records via the Internet.

Statewide initiatives now make certain electronic case documents available via the public dockets. Protecting the privacy interests of both individuals and corporations while providing public access to court records is an ongoing challenge for courts and public agencies. Placing court records online creates the risk of providing sensitive information (social security numbers, dates of birth, names of minor children, financial records) to a large audience for misuse and can lead to fraudulent acts, identity theft, employment and credit problems, and the destruction of reputations. The judicial branch must continue to refine and update security practices to ensure that the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of court records and information is not compromised.

Remote Interpreting - As Florida continues to experience significant growth in its non-English speaking population, the courts continue to face rising demands for qualified interpreter services. Through the use of technology, the judicial branch has taken steps to improve its ability to handle cases and other matters involving parties or witnesses who have limited English proficiency. These efforts include the use of remote interpreting systems to minimize staffing costs of expanding interpreting resources. Several Florida courts are already using audio and video technology to provide interpreting services remotely within a circuit. Over the last few years, the branch has been working to develop a more advanced remote interpreting solution that envisions sharing interpreting resources among different circuits. Benefits include the elimination of travel, improved efficiency in case processing, improved effectiveness in the delivery of interpreting services, and increased opportunity to share interpreter resources among circuits and with other states.

<u>Performance Measures (Accountability)</u> – Courts have long recognized a need to be more efficient and to make administrative structures and processes more effective. The evolution of performance-measurement tools that can be applied by courts has continued, focusing on outcome measurement that provides practical information for courts to improve their operations. The data requirements of performance measurement will provoke a change in management-information systems in courts, since older management systems are very limited in their ability to capture performance indicators and provide useful management reports.

Court system challenges, both local and at the state level, require an integrated approach to data management. The essential data the court system needs to improve its processes, manage operations, and respond to external pressures cannot be provided by the current fragmented case management and summary reporting systems. Florida's State Courts System has embarked on a project which enhances the ability of judges and case managers to electronically process and manage cases. The project also assists chief and administrative judges and court managers in the effective management of court operations and resources. The project has two major components:

1) the CAPS viewer, which focuses on case management services for judges; and 2) the Judicial Data Management Services, which focuses on data and analysis services for court managers.

The State Courts System needs to be able to define and implement enhanced performance measures to improve data management, accountability, transparency, and cost effectiveness. By improving branch performance, providing insight into underperforming programs, and highlighting best practices, performance metrics have the potential to create cost efficiencies. Performance measures provide a structured means for courts to communicate their message to partners in government and the public. In doing so, it advances concepts that are aimed at creating a new generation of courts that is consistently using measurement data to improve performance.

Workload –The measurement of court workload is essential to the judicial system's ability to efficiently handle its caseload. Since 1998, annual requests from the Florida Supreme Court to the legislature for additional judges are required to be supported by a Delphi-based caseload weighting system. This system evaluates judicial workload based on the number of cases filed and the amount of time spent on different case types based on complexity. In Florida, a comprehensive caseload to workload judicial assessment has not occurred since the initial 1999 Delphi Workload Assessment. In 2014, the Supreme Court of Florida tasked the Office of the State Courts Administrator with updating trial court judicial case weights. The new study will more accurately quantify judicial workload by documenting a full range of activity both inside and outside the courtroom to provide accurate, verifiable data for the annual certification need of additional judgeships. Final results of the study are expected in late spring of 2016.

Assessing the number or people, appropriate resources, and measures of caseloads is critical for ensuring that courts and related agencies are able to deliver quality service to the public effectively and without delay. At both the federal and state levels, recent court-sponsored efforts in long-range planning have led to a renewed interest in the relationship between legislation and court workload. Legislative proposals typically affect court workload in one of three ways: operationally, substantively, or through judicial interpretation. Societal changes can affect the legal landscape, influence legislation, and impact associated judicial workload in dramatic and rapid ways. In the future, judicial assessments of proposed legislation will take on increased significance. These assessments will not only be used to forecast the judicial impact of selected legislation but will continue to play a critical role in communicating with the Legislature.

<u>Civics Education</u> – Studies have shown that when people have a greater understanding of and knowledge about the American justice system and the role of the courts within it, their confidence in and support for the courts is bolstered. Educating the public about the role, functions, and accomplishments of the judicial branch and enhancing outreach efforts to all levels of educational institutions are goals of the Judicial Branch's Long Range Strategic Plan. The Sandra Day O'Connor Civics Education Act, passed in 2010 by the Florida Legislature, requires all Florida public schools to teach civics as part of their curriculum. Currently, only two of ten sections in the seventh grade civics and government standards relate to the judicial branch. Many state courts offer a variety of educational programs and outreach opportunities to assist

schools in meeting their civics education requirement. Florida courts engage the public in many ways by providing a variety of programs at all levels of the court system in many jurisdictions. Such programs include mock trials, mock oral arguments, law day activities, courthouse tours, and annual teacher training institutes. The judiciary must continue to play an active role in educating the public about the judicial branch of Florida.

Judicial Branch State Courts System

Performance Measures and Standards LRPP Exhibit II

Department: STATE COURTS SYSTEM	Department No: 22
Program: Supreme Court	Code: 22010000
Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Supreme Court	Code: 22010100

Note: Approved primary service outcomes must be listed first.

Approved Performance Measures for FY 2015-16	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2014-15	Prior Year Actual FY 2014-15	Approved Standards for FY 2015-16	Requested FY 2016-17 Standard
(Words)	(Numbers)	(Numbers)	(Numbers)	(Numbers)
Clearance rate (all case types)	100.0%	104.4%	100.0%	100.0%
Number of cases disposed (all case types)	2,413	2,547	2,636	2,700
Percent of initial death penalty appeal cases disposed within 2 years of filing	17.1%	25.0%	26.4%	30.5%
Percent of initial death penalty appeal cases disposed within 365 days of conference/oral argument date	94.1%	58.3%	85.2%	71.3%
Clearance rate for initial death penalty appeals	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Number of initial death penalty appeal cases disposed	15	12	17	16
Percent of post-conviction death penalty cases disposed within 365 days of filing	40.2%	26.4%	45.6%	38.7%
Clearance rate for post-conviction death penalty cases	100.0%	123.3%	100.0%	100.0%
Number of post-conviction death penalty cases disposed	80	53	90	76
Percent of other mandatory review jurisdiction cases disposed within 365 days of filing	89.0%	88.9%	88.5%	89.4%
Clearance rate for other mandatory review jurisdiction cases	100.0%	90.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Number of other mandatory review jurisdiction cases disposed	63	45	70	64
Percent of discretionary review jurisdiction cases disposed within 365 days of filing	90.3%	89.4%	85.6%	86.1%
Clearance rate for discretionary review jurisdiction cases	100.0%	102.9%	100.0%	100.0%
Number of discretionary review jurisdiction cases disposed	974	1,025	1,046	1,087
Percent of non-death penalty original writ petition cases disposed within 365 days of filing	99.2%	99.7%	97.8%	97.9%

Approved Performance Measures for FY 2015-16 (Words)	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2014-15 (Numbers)	Prior Year Actual FY 2014-15 (Numbers)	Approved Standards for FY 2015-16 (Numbers)	Requested FY 2016-17 Standard (Numbers)
Clearance rate for non-death penalty original writ petition cases	100.0%	101.8%	100.0%	100.0%
Number of non-death penalty original writ petition cases disposed	801	859	897	942
Percent of Florida Bar cases disposed within 365 days of filing	85.8%	87.7%	75.8%	75.9%
Clearance rate for Florida Bar cases	100.0%	115.6%	100.0%	100.0%
Number of Florida Bar cases disposed	358	407	376	372
Percent of other original jurisdiction cases disposed within 365 days of filing	87.8%	89.7%	84.4%	84.9%
Clearance rate for other original jurisdiction cases	100.0%	102.8%	100.0%	100.0%
Number of other original jurisdiction cases disposed	122	146	140	144
Number of cases supported	3,615	3,331	3,950	3,950
Number of cases maintained	3,615	3,331	3,950	3,950
Square footage secured	196,710	196,710	196,710	196,710
Square footage maintained	196,710	196,710	196,710	196,710

Notes:

- 1. Statistics may fluctuate significantly from year to year due to many factors. The severity of the fluctuations is greater in the case types with low volume.
- 2. The "Clearance Rate" is a calculation of the number of cases disposed divided by the number of cases filed in the same year. The clearance rate has a reasonable ease of calculation, is a useful measure of the responsiveness of a court to the demand for services, and is nationally recognized as a measure of court performance.
- 3. Columns labeled as "Approved" standards provide the final legislatively approved figures for the budget year identified.
- 4. The "Requested FY 2016-17" columns correspond to the official Judicial Branch Legislative Budget Request for FY 2016-17 and does not represent a goal for the court. It is simply an estimate of the amount of activity expected to occur during FY 2016-17. In addition, the clearance rates for "Requested FY 2016-17" are set to 100.0%.
- 5. Substantial delay is caused in initial death penalty appeals by difficulties in getting transcripts prepared due to lack of resources at the trial court level.
- 6. Florida Bar cases are referred to a referee for findings of fact and recommendations on legal issues. Pending case time includes the time the matter is pending before the referee.

Department: STATE COURTS SYSTEM	Department No: 22

Program: Supreme Court	Code: 22010000
Service/Budget Entity: Executive Direction and Support Services	Code: 22010200

Note: Approved primary service outcomes must be listed first.

Approved Performance Measures for FY 2015-16 (Words)	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2014-15 (Numbers)	Prior Year Actual FY 2014-15 (Numbers)	Approved Standards for FY 2015-16 (Numbers)	Requested FY 2016-17 Standard (Numbers)
Percent of administrative costs compared to total state courts system costs	2.8%	2.7%	2.6%	2.5%
Percent of administrative positions compared to total state courts system positions	4.0%	4.1%	5.0%	4.3%
Number of judicial and court staff education contact hours	73,992	72,438	72,599	72,438
Number of professionals certified	3,400	3,191	3,135	3,234
Number of cases analyzed	45,137	58,144	57,383	61,065
Number of analyses conducted	16,826	14,403	10,121	11,037

Notes:

- 1. Statistics may fluctuate significantly from year to year due to many factors. The severity of the fluctuations is greater in the case types with low volume.
- 2. Columns labeled as "Approved" standards provide the final legislatively approved figures for the budget year identified.
- 3. The "Requested FY 2016-17" column corresponds to the official Judicial Branch Legislative Budget Request for FY 2016-17 and does not represent a goal. It is simply an estimate of the amount of activity expected to occur during FY 2016-17.

Department: STATE COURTS SYSTEM	Department No: 22
Program: District Courts of Appeal	Code: 22010000
Service/Budget Entity: Appellate Courts	Code: 22100600

Note: Approved primary service outcomes must be listed first.

Approved Performance Measures for FY 2015-16	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2014-15	Prior Year Actual FY 2014-15	Approved Standards for FY 2015-16	Requested FY 2016-17 Standard
(Words)	(Numbers)	(Numbers)	(Numbers)	(Numbers)
Clearance rate (all case types)	100.0%	101.4%	100.0%	100.0%
Number of cases disposed (all case types)	26,412	24,962	26,040	25,563
Median number of days from filing criminal appeals to disposition	249	209	244	232
Median number of days from filing of criminal petitions to disposition	46	45	48	49
Clearance rate for criminal appeals and petitions	100.0%	104.6%	100.0%	100.0%
Percent of criminal appeals and petitions cases disposed within 180 days of oral argument or conference	98.2%	98.0%	98.1%	98.1%
Median number of days from filing of non-criminal appeals to disposition	224	223	225	224
Median number of days from filing of non-criminal petitions to disposition	64	67	66	65
Clearance rate for non-criminal appeals and petitions	100.0%	97.5%	100.0%	100.0%
Percent of non-criminal appeals and petitions cases disposed within 180 days of oral argument or conference	96.5%	96.5%	96.2%	96.3%
Number of records maintained	42,927	40,357	42,153	40,845
Number of employees administered	414.5	428.5	428.5	428.5
Square footage secured	1,334,712	1,334,712	1,334,712	1,334,712
Square footage maintained	1,334,712	1,334,712	1,334,712	1,334,712

Notes

- 1. Statistics may fluctuate significantly from year to year due to many factors. The severity of the fluctuations is greater in the case types with low volume.
- 2. The "Clearance Rate" is a calculation of the number of cases disposed divided by the number of cases filed in the same year. The clearance rate has a reasonable ease of calculation, is a useful measure of the responsiveness of a court to the demand for services, and is nationally recognized as a measure of court performance.
- 3. Columns labeled as "Approved" standards provide the final legislatively approved figures for the budget year identified.
- 4. The "Requested FY 2016-17" column corresponds to the official Judicial Branch Legislative Budget Request for FY 2016-17 and does not represent a goal. It is simply an estimate of the amount of activity expected to occur during FY 2016-17.

Code: 22300100

Department: STATE COURTS SYSTEM	Department No: 22
Program: Trial Courts	Code: 22300000

Note: Approved primary service outcomes must be listed first.

Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Trial Courts

	Approved	D • V		D (1
	Prior Year	Prior Year	Approved	Requested
1 D C	Standard	Actual	Standards for	FY 2016-17
Approved Performance Measures for FY 2015-16	FY 2014-15	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	Standard
(Words)	(Numbers)	(Numbers)	(Numbers)	(Numbers)
Clearance rate (all case types)	97.0%	100.9%	100.8%	100.4%
Number of cases disposed (all case types)	3,792,572	3,301,008	3,699,450	3,188,587
Clearance rate for circuit – criminal	100.0%	101.9%	100.0%	100.0%
Number of circuit – criminal cases disposed	185,341	176,965	181,935	176,369
Clearance rate for circuit – general civil	120.7%	144.7%	149.7%	135.0%
Number of circuit – general civil cases disposed	274,500	262,258	268,429	254,350
Clearance rate for circuit – domestic relations	100.0%	97.6%	100.0%	100.0%
Number of circuit – domestic relations cases disposed	250,081	215,798	233,701	229,864
Clearance rate for circuit – probate and guardianship	100.0%	93.5%	100.0%	100.0%
Number of circuit – probate and guardianship cases disposed	97,009	108,103	103,865	110,572
Clearance rate for circuit – juvenile delinquency	100.0%	98.8%	100.0%	100.0%
Number of circuit – juvenile delinquency cases disposed	44,366	40,398	41,165	39,683
Clearance rate for circuit – juvenile dependency	100.0%	86.2%	100.0%	100.0%
Number of circuit – juvenile dependency cases disposed	9,051	12,258	10,389	14,366
Number of employees administered	3,483.5	3,487.5	3,627	3,627
Number of jurors who serve	NA	NA	NA	NA
Percent of administrative costs compared to total trial court costs	6.0%	6.3%	6.4%	5.9%
Number of hours reported or recorded (court reporting)	547,162	547,252	583,009	560,465
Number of evaluations completed (competency and other)	17,825	19,680	20,240	22,363
Number of interpreting events	321,717	301,297	387,633	344,955
Number of family sessions mediated	24,761	24,773	25,110	25,472
Number of county court sessions mediated	31,917	35,135	30,172	38,295
Number of magistrate hearings docketed	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Number of child support hearing officer hearings docketed	140,808	141,787	140,033	142,354
Number of traffic infraction hearing officer hearings docketed	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

Approved Performance Measures for FY 2015-16	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2014-15	Prior Year Actual FY 2014-15	Approved Standards for FY 2015-16	Requested FY 2016-17 Standard
(Words)	(Numbers)	(Numbers)	(Numbers)	(Numbers)
Clearance rate for county – criminal	94.1%	96.3%	98.3%	97.3%
Number of county – criminal cases disposed	762,797	615,579	805,487	643,775
Clearance rate for county – civil	100.9%	98.9%	99.6%	99.7%
Number of county – civil cases disposed	439,076	426,706	465,697	459,294
Clearance rate for county – civil traffic	93.5%	99.3%	97.4%	97.4%
Number of county – civil traffic cases disposed	1,730,351	1,442,943	1,588,782	1,260,314

Notes:

- 1. Requesting the Approved Performance Measure, "Number of jurors who serve," is removed from Court Operations Trial Courts. The budget related to this measure has been moved to the Clerks of Court.
- 2. Statistics may fluctuate significantly from year to year due to many factors. The severity of the fluctuations is greater in the case types with low volume.
- 3. The "Clearance Rate" is a calculation of the number of cases disposed divided by the number of cases filed in the same year. The clearance rate has a reasonable ease of calculation, is a useful measure of the responsiveness of a court to the demand for services, and is nationally recognized as a measure of court performance.
- 4. It is often impossible for county courts to reach a "Clearance Rate" of 100.0% due to factors such as defendants failing to appear, civil proceeding participants not following through after filings, etc.
- 5. At this time, all data are not available for trial court activity in FY 2014-15. Therefore, the "Prior Year Actual FY 2014-15" statistics are estimates based on the most available data.
- 6. Columns labeled as "Approved" standards provide the final legislatively approved figures for the budget year identified.
- 7. The "Requested FY 2016-17" column corresponds to the official Judicial Branch Legislative Budget Request for FY 2016-17 and does not represent a goal for the court. It is simply an estimate of the amount of activity expected to occur during FY 2016-17.

LRPP Exhibit II - Performance Measures and Standards

Department: STATE COURT SYSTEM	Department No: 22
Program: Judicial Qualifications Commission	Code: 22350000
Service/Budget Entity: Judicial Qualifications Commission Operations	Code: 22350100

Note: Approved primary service outcomes must be listed first.

Approved Performance Measures for FY 2015-16 (Words)	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2014-15 (Numbers)	Prior Year Actual FY 2014-15 (Numbers)	Approved Standards for FY 2015-16 (Numbers)	Requested FY 2016-17 Standard (Numbers)
Clearance rate	100.0%	82.9%	98.2%	99.7%
Number of complaints disposed	604	639	752	725

Notes:

- 1. Statistics may fluctuate significantly from year to year due to many factors. The severity of the fluctuations is greater in the case types with low volume.
- 2. The "Clearance Rate" is a calculation of the number of cases disposed divided by the number of cases filed in the same year. The clearance rate has a reasonable ease of calculation, is a useful measure of the responsiveness of a court to the demand for services, and is nationally recognized as a measure of court performance.
- 3. Columns labeled as "Approved" standards provide the final legislatively approved figures for the budget year identified.
- 4. The "Requested FY 2016-17" column corresponds to the official Judicial Branch Legislative Budget Request for FY 2016-17 and does not represent a goal. It is simply an estimate of the amount of activity expected to occur during FY 2016-17.

Judicial Branch State Courts System

Assessment of Performance for Approved
Performance Measures
LRPP Exhibit III

LRPP Exhibit	LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT			
Department: State Courts System Program: Supreme Court Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Supreme Court Measure: Percent of initial death penalty appeal cases disposed within 365 days of conference/oral argument date				
Action: ☐ Performance Assessment of Outcome Measure ☐ Performance Assessment of Output Measure ☐ Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards ☐ Revision of Measure ☐ Deletion of Measure				
Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference	
94.1%	58.3%	-35.8%	-38.0%	
Factors Accounting for the Difference: Internal Factors (check all that apply): ☐ Personnel Factors ☐ Staff Capacity ☐ Competing Priorities ☐ Level of Training ☐ Previous Estimate Incorrect ☐ Other (Identify) Explanation: The approved standard does not represent a goal for the court. It represents an estimate of the amount of activity expected.				
External Factors (check all that apply): Resources Unavailable Legal/Legislative Change Natural Disaster Target Population Change Other (Identify) This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission Explanation: Not Applicable				
Not Applicable Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply): Training Personnel Other (Identify) Recommendations: Not Applicable				

LRPP Exhibit	LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT				
Department: State Courts System Program: Supreme Court Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Supreme Court Measure: Number of initial death penalty appeal cases disposed					
Performance As	ssessment of <u>Outcom</u> ssessment of <u>Output</u> l SAA Performance Sta	Measure 🔲 De	vision of Measure letion of Measure		
Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference		
15	12	-3	-20.0%		
Factors Accounting for the Difference: Internal Factors (check all that apply): Personnel Factors Competing Priorities Dervious Estimate Incorrect Competing Priorities Developed Training Competing Priorities Developed Training Deve					
External Factors (check all that apply): Resources Unavailable Legal/Legislative Change Target Population Change Other (Identify) This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission Explanation: Not Applicable					
Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply): Training Personnel Other (Identify) Recommendations: Not Applicable					

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT					
Department: State Courts System Program: Supreme Court Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Supreme Court Measure: Percent of post conviction death penalty cases disposed within 365 days of filing					
Action: ☐ Performance Assessment of Outcome Measure ☐ Performance Assessment of Output Measure ☐ Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards ☐ Revision of Measure ☐ Deletion of Measure					
Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference		
40.2%	26.4%	-13.8%	-34.3%		
Factors Accounting for the Difference: Internal Factors (check all that apply): Personnel Factors Competing Priorities Previous Estimate Incorrect Explanation: The approved standard does not represent a goal for the court. It represents an estimate of the amount of activity expected.					
External Factors (check all that apply): Resources Unavailable Legal/Legislative Change Natural Disaster Other (Identify) This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission Explanation: Not Applicable					
Not Applicable Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply): Training Personnel Other (Identify) Recommendations: Not Applicable					

LRPP Exhibit	LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT				
Department: State Courts System Program: Supreme Court Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Supreme Court Measure: Number of post conviction death penalty cases disposed					
Performance As	ssessment of <u>Outcom</u> ssessment of <u>Output</u> GAA Performance Sta	Measure 🔲 De	vision of Measure letion of Measure		
Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference		
80	53	-27	-33.8%		
Factors Accounting for the Difference: Internal Factors (check all that apply): Personnel Factors Competing Priorities Previous Estimate Incorrect Competing Priorities Previous Estimate Incorrect Souther (Identify) Explanation: The approved standard does not represent a goal for the court. It represents an estimate of the amount of activity expected.					
External Factors (check all that apply): Resources Unavailable Legal/Legislative Change Target Population Change Other (Identify) This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission Explanation: Not Applicable					
Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply): Training Personnel Other (Identify) Recommendations: Not Applicable					

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT				
Department: State Courts System Program: Supreme Court Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Supreme Court Measure: Percent of other mandatory review jurisdiction cases disposed within 365 days of filing				
Action: ☐ Performance Assessment of Outcome Measure ☐ Performance Assessment of Output Measure ☐ Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards ☐ Revision of Measure ☐ Deletion of Measure				
Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference	
89.0%	88.9%	-0.1%	-0.1%	
Factors Accounting for the Difference: Internal Factors (check all that apply): Personnel Factors Competing Priorities Previous Estimate Incorrect Cother (Identify) Explanation: The approved standard does not represent a goal for the court. It represents an estimate of the amount of activity expected.				
External Factors (check all that apply): Resources Unavailable Legal/Legislative Change Natural Disaster Other (Identify) This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission Explanation: Not Applicable				
Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply): Training Personnel Other (Identify) Recommendations: Not Applicable				

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT						
Department: State Courts System Program: Supreme Court Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Supreme Court Measure: Clearance rate for other mandatory review jurisdiction cases						
Performance As						
Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference			
100.0%	90.0%	-10.0%	-10.0%			
Factors Accounting for the Difference: Internal Factors (check all that apply): Personnel Factors Competing Priorities Previous Estimate Incorrect Competing Priorities Priorities Previous Estimate Incorrect Competing Priorities Previous Estimate Incorrect Competing Priorities P						
External Factors (check all that apply): Resources Unavailable Legal/Legislative Change Target Population Change Other (Identify) This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission Explanation: Not Applicable						
Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply): Training Personnel Other (Identify) Recommendations: Not Applicable						

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT					
Department: State Courts System Program: Supreme Court Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Supreme Court Measure: Number of other mandatory review jurisdiction cases disposed					
Performance As	ssessment of <u>Outcom</u> ssessment of <u>Output</u> I SAA Performance Sta	Measure De	vision of Measure letion of Measure		
Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference		
63	45	-18	-28.6%		
Factors Accounting for the Difference: Internal Factors (check all that apply): Personnel Factors Competing Priorities Previous Estimate Incorrect Explanation: The approved standard does not represent a goal for the court. It represents an estimate of the amount of activity expected.					
External Factors (check all that apply): Resources Unavailable Legal/Legislative Change Target Population Change Other (Identify) This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission Explanation: Not Applicable					
Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply): Training Personnel Other (Identify) Recommendations: Not Applicable					

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT				
Department: State Courts System Program: Supreme Court Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Supreme Court Measure: Percent of discretionary review jurisdiction cases disposed within 365 days of filing				
Action: ☐ Performance Assessment of Outcome Measure ☐ Performance Assessment of Output Measure ☐ Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards ☐ Revision of Measure ☐ Deletion of Measure				
Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference	
90.3%	89.4%	-0.9%	-1.0%	
Factors Accounting for the Difference: Internal Factors (check all that apply): Personnel Factors Competing Priorities Previous Estimate Incorrect Explanation: The approved standard does not represent a goal for the court. It represents an estimate of the amount of activity expected.				
External Factors (check all that apply): Resources Unavailable Legal/Legislative Change Natural Disaster Other (Identify) This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission Explanation: Not Applicable				
Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply): Training Personnel Other (Identify) Recommendations: Not Applicable				

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT					
Department: State Courts System Program: Supreme Court Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Supreme Court Measure: Number of cases supported					
Performance As	ssessment of <u>Outcom</u> ssessment of <u>Output</u> SAA Performance Sta	Measure	vision of Measure letion of Measure		
Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference		
3,615	3,331	-284	-7.9%		
Factors Accounting for the Difference: Internal Factors (check all that apply): Personnel Factors Competing Priorities Previous Estimate Incorrect Competing Priorities Previous Estimate Incorrect Souther (Identify) Explanation: The approved standard does not represent a goal for the court. It represents an estimate of the amount of activity expected.					
External Factors (check all that apply): Resources Unavailable Legal/Legislative Change Target Population Change Other (Identify) This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission Explanation: Not Applicable					
Not Applicable Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply): Training Personnel Other (Identify) Recommendations: Not Applicable					

LRPP Exhibit	III: PERFORMA	NCE MEASURE	ASSESSMENT		
Department: State Courts System Program: Supreme Court Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Supreme Court Measure: Number of cases maintained					
Performance As	ssessment of <u>Outcom</u> ssessment of <u>Output</u> SAA Performance Sta	Measure 🔲 De	vision of Measure letion of Measure		
Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference		
3,615	3,331	-284	-7.9%		
Factors Accounting for the Difference: Internal Factors (check all that apply): Personnel Factors Competing Priorities Develog Training Previous Estimate Incorrect Cother (Identify) Explanation: The approved standard does not represent a goal for the court. It represents an estimate of the amount of activity expected.					
External Factors (check all that apply): Resources Unavailable Legal/Legislative Change Natural Disaster Target Population Change Other (Identify) This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission Explanation: Not Applicable					
Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply): Training Personnel Other (Identify) Recommendations: Not Applicable					

LRPP Exhibit	III: PERFORMA	NCE MEASURE	ASSESSMENT		
Department: State Courts System Program: Supreme Court Service/Budget Entity: Executive Direction and Support Services Measure: Number of judicial and court staff education contact hours					
Performance As	ssessment of <u>Outcom</u> ssessment of <u>Output</u> GAA Performance Sta	Measure 🔲 De	vision of Measure letion of Measure		
Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference		
73,992	72,438	-1,554	-2.1%		
Factors Accounting for the Difference: Internal Factors (check all that apply): Personnel Factors Competing Priorities Previous Estimate Incorrect Explanation: The approved standard does not represent a goal. It represents an estimate of the amount of activity expected.					
External Factors (check all that apply): Resources Unavailable Legal/Legislative Change Natural Disaster Target Population Change Other (Identify) This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission Explanation: Not Applicable					
Not Applicable Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply): Training Personnel Other (Identify) Recommendations: Not Applicable					

LRPP Exhibit	III: PERFORMA	NCE MEASURE	ASSESSMENT		
Department: State Courts System Program: Supreme Court Service/Budget Entity: Executive Direction and Support Services Measure: Number of professionals certified					
Performance As	ssessment of <u>Outcom</u> ssessment of <u>Output</u> I SAA Performance Sta	Measure De	vision of Measure letion of Measure		
Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference		
3,400	3,191	-209	-6.1%		
Factors Accounting for the Difference: Internal Factors (check all that apply): Personnel Factors Competing Priorities Previous Estimate Incorrect Explanation: The approved standard does not represent a goal. It represents an estimate of the amount of activity expected.					
External Factors (check all that apply): Resources Unavailable Legal/Legislative Change Natural Disaster Target Population Change Other (Identify) This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission Explanation: Not Applicable					
Not Applicable Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply): Training Personnel Other (Identify) Recommendations: Not Applicable					

LRPP Exhibit	III: PERFORMA	NCE MEASURE	ASSESSMENT		
Department: State Courts System Program: Supreme Court Service/Budget Entity: Executive Direction and Support Services Measure: Number of analyses conducted					
Performance As	ssessment of <u>Outcom</u> ssessment of <u>Output</u> I SAA Performance Sta	Measure 🔲 De	vision of Measure letion of Measure		
Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference		
16,826	14,403	-2,423	-14.4%		
Factors Accounting for the Difference: Internal Factors (check all that apply): Personnel Factors Competing Priorities Previous Estimate Incorrect Explanation: The approved standard does not represent a goal. It represents an estimate of the amount of activity expected.					
External Factors (check all that apply): Resources Unavailable Legal/Legislative Change Target Population Change Other (Identify) This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission Explanation: Not Applicable					
Not Applicable Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply): Training Personnel Other (Identify) Recommendations: Not Applicable					

LRPP Exhibit	III: PERFORMA	NCE MEASURE	ASSESSMENT		
Department: State Courts System Program: District Courts of Appeal Service/Budget Entity: Appellate Courts Measure: Median number of days from filing criminal appeals to disposition					
Performance As	ssessment of <u>Outcom</u> ssessment of <u>Output</u> GAA Performance Sta	Measure Del	vision of Measure letion of Measure		
Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference		
249	209	-40	-16.1%		
Factors Accounting for the Difference: Internal Factors (check all that apply): Personnel Factors Competing Priorities Previous Estimate Incorrect Other (Identify) Explanation: The approved standard does not represent a goal for the court. It represents an estimate of the amount of activity expected.					
External Factors (check all that apply): Resources Unavailable Technological Problems Legal/Legislative Change Natural Disaster Target Population Change Other (Identify) This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission Explanation: Not Applicable					
Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply): Training Technology Personnel Other (Identify) Recommendations: Not Applicable					

LRPP Exhibit	LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT				
Department: State Courts System Program: District Courts of Appeal Service/Budget Entity: Appellate Courts Measure: Median number of days from filing of criminal petitions to disposition					
Performance As	Performance Assessment of <u>Outcome</u> Measure Revision of Measure				
Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference		
46	45	-1	-2.2%		
Factors Accounting for the Difference: Internal Factors (check all that apply): Personnel Factors Competing Priorities Previous Estimate Incorrect Explanation: The approved standard does not represent a goal for the court. It represents an estimate of the amount of activity expected.					
External Factors (check all that apply): Resources Unavailable Legal/Legislative Change Natural Disaster Target Population Change Other (Identify) This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission Explanation: Not Applicable					
Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply): Training Personnel Other (Identify) Recommendations: Not Applicable					

LRPP Exhibit	III: PERFORMA	NCE MEASURE	ASSESSMENT		
Department: State Courts System Program: District Courts of Appeal Service/Budget Entity: Appellate Courts Measure: Percent of criminal appeals and petitions cases disposed within 180 days of oral argument or conference					
Performance As					
Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference		
98.2%	98.0%	-0.2%	-0.2%		
Factors Accounting for the Difference: Internal Factors (check all that apply): Personnel Factors Competing Priorities Previous Estimate Incorrect Explanation: The approved standard does not represent a goal for the court. It represents an estimate of the amount of activity expected.					
External Factors (check all that apply): Resources Unavailable Legal/Legislative Change Natural Disaster Target Population Change Other (Identify) This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission Explanation: Not Applicable					
Not Applicable Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply): Training Personnel Other (Identify) Recommendations: Not Applicable					

LRPP Exhibit	III: PERFORMA	NCE MEASURE	ASSESSMENT		
Department: State Courts System Program: District Courts of Appeal Service/Budget Entity: Appellate Courts Measure: Median number of days from filing of non-criminal appeals to disposition					
Performance As	Performance Assessment of Outcome Measure Revision of Measure				
Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference		
224	223	-1	-0.4%		
Factors Accounting for the Difference: Internal Factors (check all that apply): Personnel Factors Competing Priorities Devel of Training Previous Estimate Incorrect Comparison: The approved standard does not represent a goal for the court. It represents an estimate of the amount of activity expected.					
External Factors (check all that apply): Resources Unavailable Legal/Legislative Change Natural Disaster Target Population Change Other (Identify) This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission Explanation: Not Applicable					
Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply): Training Personnel Other (Identify) Recommendations: Not Applicable					

LRPP Exhibit	III: PERFORMA	NCE MEASURE	ASSESSMENT		
Department: State Courts System Program: District Courts of Appeal Service/Budget Entity: Appellate Courts Measure: Clearance rate for non-criminal appeals and petitions					
Performance As					
Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference		
100.0%	97.5%	-2.5%	-2.5%		
Factors Accounting for the Difference: Internal Factors (check all that apply): Personnel Factors Competing Priorities Level of Training Previous Estimate Incorrect Cother (Identify) Explanation: The approved standard does not represent a goal for the court. It represents an estimate of the amount of activity expected.					
External Factors (check all that apply): Resources Unavailable Legal/Legislative Change Natural Disaster Other (Identify) This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission Explanation: Not Applicable					
Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply): Training Personnel Other (Identify) Recommendations: Not Applicable					

LRPP Exhibit	III: PERFORMA	NCE MEASURE	ASSESSMENT		
Department: State Courts System Program: District Courts of Appeal Service/Budget Entity: Appellate Courts Measure: Number of records maintained					
Performance As	ssessment of <u>Outcom</u> ssessment of <u>Output</u> l SAA Performance Sta	Measure 🔲 De	vision of Measure letion of Measure		
Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference		
42,927	40,357	-2,570	-6.0%		
Factors Accounting for the Difference: Internal Factors (check all that apply): Personnel Factors Competing Priorities Previous Estimate Incorrect Explanation: The approved standard does not represent a goal for the court. It represents an estimate of the amount of activity expected.					
External Factors (check all that apply): Resources Unavailable Legal/Legislative Change Natural Disaster Target Population Change Other (Identify) This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission Explanation: Not Applicable					
Not Applicable Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply): Training Personnel Other (Identify) Recommendations: Not Applicable					

LRPP Exhibit	III: PERFORMA	NCE MEASURE	ASSESSMENT		
Department: State Courts System Program: Trial Courts Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Trial Courts Measure: Number of cases disposed (all case types)					
Performance As	sessment of <u>Outcom</u> sessment of <u>Output</u> I AA Performance Sta	Measure Del	vision of Measure letion of Measure		
Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference		
3,792,572	3,301,008	-491,564	-13.0%		
Factors Accounting for the Difference: Internal Factors (check all that apply): Personnel Factors Competing Priorities Previous Estimate Incorrect Explanation: The approved standard does not represent a goal for the court. It represents an estimate of the amount of activity expected.					
External Factors (check all that apply): Resources Unavailable Legal/Legislative Change Natural Disaster Other (Identify) This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission Explanation: Not Applicable					
Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply): Training Personnel Other (Identify) Recommendations: Not Applicable					

LRPP Exhibit	III: PERFORMA	NCE MEASURE	ASSESSMENT		
Department: State Courts System Program: Trial Courts Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Trial Courts Measure: Number of circuit – criminal cases disposed					
Performance As	ssessment of <u>Outcom</u> ssessment of <u>Output</u> I SAA Performance Sta	Measure 🔲 De	vision of Measure letion of Measure		
Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference		
185,341	176,965	-8,376	-4.5%		
Factors Accounting for the Difference: Internal Factors (check all that apply): Personnel Factors Competing Priorities Previous Estimate Incorrect Competing Priorities Previous Estimate Incorrect Description: The approved standard does not represent a goal for the court. It represents an estimate of the amount of activity expected.					
External Factors (check all that apply): Resources Unavailable Legal/Legislative Change Target Population Change Other (Identify) This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission Explanation: Not Applicable					
Not Applicable Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply): Training Personnel Other (Identify) Recommendations: Not Applicable					

LRPP Exhibit	III: PERFORMA	NCE MEASURE	ASSESSMENT		
Department: State Courts System Program: Trial Courts Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Trial Courts Measure: Number of circuit – general civil cases disposed					
Performance As	ssessment of <u>Outcom</u> ssessment of <u>Output</u> l GAA Performance Sta	Measure 🔲 De	vision of Measure letion of Measure		
Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference		
274,500	262,258	-12,242	-4.5%		
Factors Accounting for the Difference: Internal Factors (check all that apply): Personnel Factors Competing Priorities Dervious Estimate Incorrect Competing Priorities Dervious Estimate Incorrect D					
External Factors (check all that apply): Resources Unavailable Legal/Legislative Change Target Population Change Other (Identify) This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission Explanation: Not Applicable					
☐ Training ☐ Personnel	Not Applicable Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply): Training Personnel Other (Identify) Recommendations:				

LRPP Exhibit	III: PERFORMA	NCE MEASURE	ASSESSMENT		
Department: State Courts System Program: Trial Courts Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Trial Courts Measure: Clearance rate for circuit – domestic relations					
Performance As	Action: ☐ Performance Assessment of Outcome Measure ☐ Performance Assessment of Output Measure ☐ Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards ☐ Revision of Measure ☐ Deletion of Measure				
Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference		
100.0%	97.6%	-2.4%	-2.4%		
Factors Accounting for the Difference: Internal Factors (check all that apply): Personnel Factors Competing Priorities Previous Estimate Incorrect Competing Priorities Previous Estimate Incorrect Souther (Identify) Explanation: The approved standard does not represent a goal for the court. It represents an estimate of the amount of activity expected.					
External Factors (check all that apply): Resources Unavailable Legal/Legislative Change Target Population Change Other (Identify) This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission Explanation: Not Applicable					

LRPP Exhibit	III: PERFORMA	NCE MEASURE	ASSESSMENT		
Department: State Courts System Program: Trial Courts Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Trial Courts Measure: Number of circuit – domestic relations cases disposed					
Performance As	ssessment of <u>Outcom</u> ssessment of <u>Output</u> l SAA Performance Sta	Measure	vision of Measure letion of Measure		
Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference		
250,081	215,798	-34,283	-13.7%		
Factors Accounting for the Difference: Internal Factors (check all that apply): Personnel Factors Competing Priorities Previous Estimate Incorrect Explanation: The approved standard does not represent a goal for the court. It represents an estimate of the amount of activity expected.					
External Factors (check all that apply): Resources Unavailable Legal/Legislative Change Target Population Change Other (Identify) This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission Explanation: Not Applicable					
☐ Training ☐ Personnel	Not Applicable Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply): Training Personnel Other (Identify) Recommendations:				

LRPP Exhibit	III: PERFORMA	NCE MEASURE	ASSESSMENT		
Department: State Courts System Program: Trial Courts Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Trial Courts Measure: Clearance rate for circuit – probate and guardianship					
Performance As					
Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference		
100.0%	93.5%	-6.5%	-6.5%		
Factors Accounting for the Difference: Internal Factors (check all that apply): Personnel Factors Competing Priorities Previous Estimate Incorrect Competing Priorities Previous Estimate Incorrect Description: The approved standard does not represent a goal for the court. It represents an estimate of the amount of activity expected.					
External Factors (check all that apply): Resources Unavailable Legal/Legislative Change Target Population Change Other (Identify) This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission Explanation: Not Applicable					
Management Effor Training Personnel Recommendations Not Applicable	ts to Address Differ s:	ences/Problems (ch Technolog Other (Ide	ду		

LRPP Exhibit	III: PERFORMA	NCE MEASURE	ASSESSMENT		
Department: State Courts System Program: Trial Courts Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Trial Courts Measure: Clearance rate for circuit – juvenile delinquency					
Performance As	<u> </u>				
Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference		
100.0%	98.8%	-1.2%	-1.2%		
Factors Accounting for the Difference: Internal Factors (check all that apply): Personnel Factors Competing Priorities Develof Training Previous Estimate Incorrect Comparison: The approved standard does not represent a goal for the court. It represents an estimate of the amount of activity expected.					
External Factors (check all that apply): Resources Unavailable Legal/Legislative Change Natural Disaster Target Population Change Other (Identify) This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission Explanation: Not Applicable					
Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply): Training Personnel Other (Identify) Recommendations: Not Applicable					

LRPP Exhibit	LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT				
Department: State Courts System Program: Trial Courts Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Trial Courts Measure: Number of circuit – juvenile delinquency cases disposed					
Performance As	Action: ☐ Performance Assessment of Outcome Measure ☐ Performance Assessment of Output Measure ☐ Deletion of Measure ☐ Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards				
Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference		
44,366	40,398	-3,968	-8.9%		
Factors Accounting for the Difference: Internal Factors (check all that apply): Personnel Factors Competing Priorities Previous Estimate Incorrect Competing Priorities Reveal of Training Cother (Identify) Explanation: The approved standard does not represent a goal for the court. It represents an estimate of the amount of activity expected.					
External Factors (check all that apply): Resources Unavailable Technological Problems Legal/Legislative Change Natural Disaster Target Population Change Other (Identify) This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission Explanation: Not Applicable					
Management Effor Training Personnel Recommendations Not Applicable	ts to Address Differ s:	ences/Problems (ch Technolog Other (Ide	gy		

LRPP Exhibit	III: PERFORMA	NCE MEASURE	ASSESSMENT		
Department: State Courts System Program: Trial Courts Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Trial Courts Measure: Clearance rate for circuit – juvenile dependency					
Performance As	ssessment of <u>Outcom</u> ssessment of <u>Output</u> l SAA Performance Sta	Measure 🔲 De	vision of Measure letion of Measure		
Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference		
100.0%	86.2%	-13.8%	-13.8%		
Factors Accounting for the Difference: Internal Factors (check all that apply): Personnel Factors Competing Priorities Previous Estimate Incorrect Explanation: The approved standard does not represent a goal for the court. It represents an estimate of the amount of activity expected.					
External Factors (check all that apply): Resources Unavailable Legal/Legislative Change Target Population Change This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission Explanation: Not Applicable					
☐ Training ☐ Personnel	Not Applicable Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply): Training Personnel Other (Identify) Recommendations:				

LRPP Exhibit	III: PERFORMA	NCE MEASURE	ASSESSMENT		
Department: State Courts System Program: Trial Courts Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Trial Courts Measure: Number of interpreting events					
Performance As	ssessment of <u>Outcom</u> ssessment of <u>Output</u> l SAA Performance Sta	Measure 🔲 De	vision of Measure letion of Measure		
Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference		
321,717	301,297	-20,420	-6.3%		
Factors Accounting for the Difference: Internal Factors (check all that apply): Personnel Factors Competing Priorities Previous Estimate Incorrect Explanation: The approved standard does not represent a goal for the court. It represents an estimate of the amount of activity expected.					
External Factors (check all that apply): Resources Unavailable Legal/Legislative Change Target Population Change This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission Explanation: Not Applicable					
☐ Training ☐ Personnel	Not Applicable Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply): Training Personnel Other (Identify) Recommendations:				

LRPP Exhibit	III: PERFORMA	NCE MEASURE	ASSESSMENT		
Department: State Courts System Program: Trial Courts Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Trial Courts Measure: Number of county – criminal cases disposed					
Performance As	ssessment of <u>Outcom</u> ssessment of <u>Output</u> GAA Performance Sta	Measure 🔲 De	vision of Measure letion of Measure		
Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference		
762,797	615,579	-147,219	-19.3%		
Factors Accounting for the Difference: Internal Factors (check all that apply): Personnel Factors Competing Priorities Devel of Training Previous Estimate Incorrect Competing Priorities Devel of Training Other (Identify) Explanation: The approved standard does not represent a goal for the court. It represents an estimate of the amount of activity expected.					
External Factors (check all that apply): Resources Unavailable Legal/Legislative Change Target Population Change Other (Identify) This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission Explanation: Not Applicable					
☐ Training ☐ Personnel	Not Applicable Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply): Training Personnel Other (Identify) Recommendations:				

LRPP Exhibit II	LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT				
Department: State Courts System Program: Trial Courts Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Trial Courts Measure: Clearance rate for county – civil					
Performance As					
Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference		
100.9%	98.9%	-2.0%	-2.0%		
Factors Accounting for the Difference: Internal Factors (check all that apply): Personnel Factors Competing Priorities Previous Estimate Incorrect Competing Priorities Priorities Previous Estimate Incorrect Competing Priorities Previous Estimate Incorrect Priorities Priori					
External Factors (check all that apply): Resources Unavailable Legal/Legislative Change Target Population Change This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission Explanation: Not Applicable					
Not Applicable Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply): Training Personnel Other (Identify) Recommendations: Not Applicable					

LRPP Exhibit	III: PERFORMA	NCE MEASURE	ASSESSMENT		
Department: State Courts System Program: Trial Courts Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Trial Courts Measure: Number of county – civil cases disposed					
Performance As	ssessment of <u>Outcom</u> ssessment of <u>Output</u> GAA Performance Sta	Measure	vision of Measure letion of Measure		
Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference		
439,076	426,706	-12,370	-2.8%		
Factors Accounting for the Difference: Internal Factors (check all that apply): Personnel Factors Competing Priorities Previous Estimate Incorrect Competing Priorities Previous Estimate Incorrect Souther (Identify) Explanation: The approved standard does not represent a goal for the court. It represents an estimate of the amount of activity expected.					
External Factors (check all that apply): Resources Unavailable Legal/Legislative Change Target Population Change Other (Identify) This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission Explanation: Not Applicable					
☐ Training ☐ Personnel	Not Applicable Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply): Training Personnel Other (Identify) Recommendations:				

LRPP Exhibit	III: PERFORMA	NCE MEASURE	ASSESSMENT		
Department: State Courts System Program: Trial Courts Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Trial Courts Measure: Number of county – civil traffic cases disposed					
Performance As	sessment of <u>Outcom</u> sessment of <u>Output</u> I AA Performance Sta	Measure 🔲 Del	vision of Measure letion of Measure		
Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference		
1,730,351	1,442,943	-287,408	-16.6%		
Factors Accounting for the Difference: Internal Factors (check all that apply): Personnel Factors Competing Priorities Dervious Estimate Incorrect Competing Priorities Developed of Training Cother (Identify) Explanation: The approved standard does not represent a goal for the court. It represents an estimate of the amount of activity expected.					
External Factors (check all that apply): Resources Unavailable Legal/Legislative Change Target Population Change Other (Identify) This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission Explanation: Not Applicable					
Not Applicable Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply): Training Personnel Other (Identify) Recommendations: Not Applicable					

LRPP Exhibit	III: PERFORMA	NCE MEASURE	ASSESSMENT	
Department: State Courts System Program: Judicial Qualifications Commission Service/Budget Entity: Judicial Qualifications Commission Operations Measure: Clearance rate				
Action: ☐ Performance Assessment of Outcome Measure ☐ Performance Assessment of Output Measure ☐ Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards ☐ Revision of Measure ☐ Deletion of Measure				
Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference	
100.0%	82.9%	-17.1%	-17.1%	
Factors Accounting for the Difference: Internal Factors (check all that apply): Personnel Factors Competing Priorities Previous Estimate Incorrect Competing Priorities Incorrect Description: The approved standard does not represent a goal. It represents an estimate of the amount of activity expected.		raining entify)		
External Factors (check all that apply): Resources Unavailable Legal/Legislative Change Target Population Change Other (Identify) This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission Explanation: Not Applicable				
Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply): Training Personnel Other (Identify) Recommendations: Not Applicable				

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2015

Judicial Branch State Courts System

Performance Measure Validity and Reliability LRPP Exhibit IV

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability		
Department: State Courts System Program: Supreme Court Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Supreme Court Measure: Clearance rate (all case types)		
Action (check one): NA		
 Requesting revision to approved performance measure. Change in data sources or measurement methodologies. Requesting new measure. Backup for performance measure. 		
Data Sources and Methodology:		
Validity:		
Reliability:		

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability		
Department: State Courts System Program: Supreme Court Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Supreme Court Measure: Number of cases disposed (all case types)		
Action (check one): NA		
 Requesting revision to approved performance measure. Change in data sources or measurement methodologies. Requesting new measure. Backup for performance measure. 		
Data Sources and Methodology:		
Validity:		
Reliability:		

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability
Department: State Courts System Program: Supreme Court Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Supreme Court Measure: Percent of initial death penalty appeal cases disposed within 2 years of filing
Action (check one): NA
 Requesting revision to approved performance measure. Change in data sources or measurement methodologies. Requesting new measure. Backup for performance measure.
Data Sources and Methodology:
Validity:
Reliability:

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability
Department: State Courts System Program: Supreme Court Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Supreme Court Measure: Percent of initial death penalty appeal cases disposed within 365 days of conference/oral argument date
Action (check one): NA
 Requesting revision to approved performance measure. Change in data sources or measurement methodologies. Requesting new measure. Backup for performance measure.
Data Sources and Methodology:
Validity:
Reliability:

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability
Department: State Courts System Program: Supreme Court Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Supreme Court Measure: Clearance rate for initial death penalty appeals
Action (check one): NA
 Requesting revision to approved performance measure. Change in data sources or measurement methodologies. Requesting new measure. Backup for performance measure.
Data Sources and Methodology:
Validity:
Reliability:

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability
Department: State Courts System Program: Supreme Court Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Supreme Court Measure: Percent of post-conviction death penalty cases disposed within 365 days of filing
Action (check one): NA
 Requesting revision to approved performance measure. Change in data sources or measurement methodologies. Requesting new measure. Backup for performance measure.
Data Sources and Methodology:
Validity:
Reliability:

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability
Department: State Courts System Program: Supreme Court Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Supreme Court Measure: Clearance rate for post-conviction death penalty cases
Action (check one): NA
 Requesting revision to approved performance measure. Change in data sources or measurement methodologies. Requesting new measure. Backup for performance measure.
Data Sources and Methodology:
Validity:
Reliability:

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability
Department: State Courts System Program: Supreme Court Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Supreme Court Measure: Percent of other mandatory review jurisdiction cases disposed within 365 days of filing
Action (check one): NA
 Requesting revision to approved performance measure. Change in data sources or measurement methodologies. Requesting new measure. Backup for performance measure.
Data Sources and Methodology:
Validity:
Reliability:

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability
Department: State Courts System Program: Supreme Court Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Supreme Court Measure: Clearance rate for other mandatory review jurisdiction cases
Action (check one): NA
 Requesting revision to approved performance measure. Change in data sources or measurement methodologies. Requesting new measure. Backup for performance measure.
Data Sources and Methodology:
Validity:
Reliability:

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability
Department: State Courts System Program: Supreme Court Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Supreme Court Measure: Number of other mandatory review jurisdiction cases disposed
Action (check one): NA
 Requesting revision to approved performance measure. Change in data sources or measurement methodologies. Requesting new measure. Backup for performance measure.
Data Sources and Methodology:
Validity:
Reliability:

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability
Department: State Courts System Program: Supreme Court Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Supreme Court Measure: Percent of discretionary review jurisdiction cases disposed within 365 days of filing
Action (check one): NA
 Requesting revision to approved performance measure. Change in data sources or measurement methodologies. Requesting new measure. Backup for performance measure.
Data Sources and Methodology:
Validity:
Reliability:

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability
Department: State Courts System Program: Supreme Court Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Supreme Court Measure: Clearance rate for discretionary review jurisdiction cases
Action (check one): NA
 Requesting revision to approved performance measure. Change in data sources or measurement methodologies. Requesting new measure. Backup for performance measure.
Data Sources and Methodology:
Validity:
Reliability:

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability
Department: State Courts System Program: Supreme Court Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Supreme Court Measure: Percent of non-death penalty original writ petition cases disposed within 365 days of filing
Action (check one): NA
 Requesting revision to approved performance measure. Change in data sources or measurement methodologies. Requesting new measure. Backup for performance measure.
Data Sources and Methodology:
Validity:
Reliability:

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability
Department: State Courts System Program: Supreme Court Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Supreme Court Measure: Clearance rate for non-death penalty original writ petition cases
Action (check one): NA
 Requesting revision to approved performance measure. Change in data sources or measurement methodologies. Requesting new measure. Backup for performance measure.
Data Sources and Methodology:
Validity:
Reliability:

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability
Department: State Courts System Program: Supreme Court Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Supreme Court Measure: Number of non-death penalty original writ petition cases disposed
Action (check one): NA
 Requesting revision to approved performance measure. Change in data sources or measurement methodologies. Requesting new measure. Backup for performance measure.
Data Sources and Methodology:
Validity:
Reliability:

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability
Department: State Courts System Program: Supreme Court Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Supreme Court Measure: Percent of Florida Bar cases disposed within 365 days of filing
Action (check one): NA
 Requesting revision to approved performance measure. Change in data sources or measurement methodologies. Requesting new measure. Backup for performance measure.
Data Sources and Methodology:
Validity:
Reliability:

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability
Department: State Courts System Program: Supreme Court Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Supreme Court Measure: Percent of other original jurisdiction cases disposed within 365 days of filing
Action (check one): NA
 Requesting revision to approved performance measure. Change in data sources or measurement methodologies. Requesting new measure. Backup for performance measure.
Data Sources and Methodology:
Validity:
Reliability:

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability
Department: State Courts System Program: Supreme Court Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Supreme Court Measure: Number of other original jurisdiction cases disposed
Action (check one): NA
 Requesting revision to approved performance measure. Change in data sources or measurement methodologies. Requesting new measure. Backup for performance measure.
Data Sources and Methodology:
Validity:
Reliability:

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability
Department: State Courts System Program: Supreme Court Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Supreme Court Measure: Number of cases supported
Action (check one): NA
 Requesting revision to approved performance measure. Change in data sources or measurement methodologies. Requesting new measure. Backup for performance measure.
Data Sources and Methodology:
Validity:
Reliability:

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability
Department: State Courts System Program: Supreme Court Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Supreme Court Measure: Number of cases maintained
Action (check one): NA
 Requesting revision to approved performance measure. Change in data sources or measurement methodologies. Requesting new measure. Backup for performance measure.
Data Sources and Methodology:
Validity:
Reliability:

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability
Department: State Courts System Program: Supreme Court Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Supreme Court Measure: Square footage secured
Action (check one): NA
 Requesting revision to approved performance measure. Change in data sources or measurement methodologies. Requesting new measure. Backup for performance measure.
Data Sources and Methodology:
Validity:
Reliability:

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability
Department: State Courts System Program: Supreme Court Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Supreme Court Measure: Square footage maintained
Action (check one): NA
 Requesting revision to approved performance measure. Change in data sources or measurement methodologies. Requesting new measure. Backup for performance measure.
Data Sources and Methodology:
Validity:
Reliability:

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability
Department: State Courts System Program: Supreme Court Service/Budget Entity: Executive Direction and Support Services Measure: Percent of administrative costs compared to total state courts system costs
Action (check one): NA
 Requesting revision to approved performance measure. Change in data sources or measurement methodologies. Requesting new measure. Backup for performance measure.
Data Sources and Methodology:
Validity:
Reliability:

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability
Department: State Courts System Program: Supreme Court Service/Budget Entity: Executive Direction and Support Services Measure: Percent of administrative positions compared to total state courts system positions
Action (check one): NA
 Requesting revision to approved performance measure. Change in data sources or measurement methodologies. Requesting new measure. Backup for performance measure.
Data Sources and Methodology:
Validity:
Reliability:

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability
Department: State Courts System Program: Supreme Court Service/Budget Entity: Executive Direction and Support Services Measure: Number of judicial and court staff education contact hours
Action (check one): NA
 Requesting revision to approved performance measure. Change in data sources or measurement methodologies. Requesting new measure. Backup for performance measure.
Data Sources and Methodology:
Validity:
Reliability:

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability
Department: State Courts System Program: Supreme Court Service/Budget Entity: Executive Direction and Support Services Measure: Number of cases analyzed
Action (check one): NA
 Requesting revision to approved performance measure. Change in data sources or measurement methodologies. Requesting new measure. Backup for performance measure.
Data Sources and Methodology:
Validity:
Reliability:

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability
Department: State Courts System Program: Supreme Court Service/Budget Entity: Executive Direction and Support Services Measure: Number of analyses conducted
Action (check one): NA
 Requesting revision to approved performance measure. Change in data sources or measurement methodologies. Requesting new measure. Backup for performance measure.
Data Sources and Methodology:
Validity:
Reliability:

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability
Department: State Courts System Program: District Courts of Appeal Service/Budget Entity: Appellate Courts Measure: Clearance rate (all case types)
Action (check one): NA
 Requesting revision to approved performance measure. Change in data sources or measurement methodologies. Requesting new measure. Backup for performance measure.
Data Sources and Methodology:
Validity:
Reliability:

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability
Department: State Courts System Program: District Courts of Appeal Service/Budget Entity: Appellate Courts Measure: Number of cases disposed (all case types)
Action (check one): NA
 Requesting revision to approved performance measure. Change in data sources or measurement methodologies. Requesting new measure. Backup for performance measure.
Data Sources and Methodology:
Validity:
Reliability:

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability
Department: State Courts System Program: District Courts of Appeal Service/Budget Entity: Appellate Courts Measure: Median number of days from filing criminal appeals to disposition
Action (check one): NA
 Requesting revision to approved performance measure. Change in data sources or measurement methodologies. Requesting new measure. Backup for performance measure.
Data Sources and Methodology:
Validity:
Reliability:

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability
Department: State Courts System Program: District Courts of Appeal Service/Budget Entity: Appellate Courts Measure: Clearance rate for criminal appeals and petitions
Action (check one): NA
 Requesting revision to approved performance measure. Change in data sources or measurement methodologies. Requesting new measure. Backup for performance measure.
Data Sources and Methodology:
Validity:
Reliability:

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability
Department: State Courts System Program: District Courts of Appeal Service/Budget Entity: Appellate Courts Measure: Percent of criminal appeals and petitions cases disposed within 180 days of oral argument or conference
Action (check one): NA
 Requesting revision to approved performance measure. Change in data sources or measurement methodologies. Requesting new measure. Backup for performance measure.
Data Sources and Methodology:
Validity:
Reliability:

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability
Department: State Courts System Program: District Courts of Appeal Service/Budget Entity: Appellate Courts Measure: Median number of days from filing of non-criminal appeals to disposition
Action (check one): NA
 Requesting revision to approved performance measure. Change in data sources or measurement methodologies. Requesting new measure. Backup for performance measure.
Data Sources and Methodology:
Validity:
Reliability:

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability
Department: State Courts System Program: District Courts of Appeal Service/Budget Entity: Appellate Courts Measure: Median number of days from filing of non-criminal petitions to disposition
Action (check one): NA
 Requesting revision to approved performance measure. Change in data sources or measurement methodologies. Requesting new measure. Backup for performance measure.
Data Sources and Methodology:
Validity:
Reliability:

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability
Department: State Courts System Program: District Courts of Appeal Service/Budget Entity: Appellate Courts Measure: Clearance rate for non-criminal appeals and petitions
Action (check one): NA
 Requesting revision to approved performance measure. Change in data sources or measurement methodologies. Requesting new measure. Backup for performance measure.
Data Sources and Methodology:
Validity:
Reliability:

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability
Department: State Courts System Program: District Courts of Appeal Service/Budget Entity: Appellate Courts Measure: Percent of non-criminal appeals and petitions cases disposed within 180 days of oral argument or conference
Action (check one): NA
 Requesting revision to approved performance measure. Change in data sources or measurement methodologies. Requesting new measure. Backup for performance measure.
Data Sources and Methodology:
Validity:
Reliability:

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability
Department: State Courts System Program: District Courts of Appeal Service/Budget Entity: Appellate Courts Measure: Number of records maintained
Action (check one): NA
 Requesting revision to approved performance measure. Change in data sources or measurement methodologies. Requesting new measure. Backup for performance measure.
Data Sources and Methodology:
Validity:
Reliability:

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability
Department: State Courts System Program: District Courts of Appeal Service/Budget Entity: Appellate Courts Measure: Number of employees administered
Action (check one): NA
 Requesting revision to approved performance measure. Change in data sources or measurement methodologies. Requesting new measure. Backup for performance measure.
Data Sources and Methodology:
Validity:
Reliability:
Change in data sources or measurement methodologies. Requesting new measure. Backup for performance measure. Data Sources and Methodology: Validity:

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability
Department: State Courts System Program: District Courts of Appeal Service/Budget Entity: Appellate Courts Measure: Square footage secured
Action (check one): NA
 Requesting revision to approved performance measure. Change in data sources or measurement methodologies. Requesting new measure. Backup for performance measure.
Data Sources and Methodology:
Validity:
Reliability:

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability
Department: State Courts System Program: District Courts of Appeal Service/Budget Entity: Appellate Courts Measure: Square footage maintained
Action (check one): NA
 Requesting revision to approved performance measure. Change in data sources or measurement methodologies. Requesting new measure. Backup for performance measure.
Data Sources and Methodology:
Validity:
Reliability:

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability
Department: State Courts System Program: Trial Courts Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Trial Courts Measure: Clearance rate (all case types)
Action (check one): NA
 Requesting revision to approved performance measure. Change in data sources or measurement methodologies. Requesting new measure. Backup for performance measure.
Data Sources and Methodology:
Validity:
Reliability:

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability
Department: State Courts System Program: Trial Courts Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Trial Courts Measure: Number of cases disposed (all case types)
Action (check one): NA
 Requesting revision to approved performance measure. Change in data sources or measurement methodologies. Requesting new measure. Backup for performance measure.
Data Sources and Methodology:
Validity:
Reliability:

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability
Department: State Courts System Program: Trial Courts Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Trial Courts Measure: Number of circuit – criminal cases disposed
Action (check one): NA
 Requesting revision to approved performance measure. Change in data sources or measurement methodologies. Requesting new measure. Backup for performance measure.
Data Sources and Methodology:
Validity:
Reliability:

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability
Department: State Courts System Program: Trial Courts Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Trial Courts Measure: Clearance rate for circuit – general civil
Action (check one): NA
 Requesting revision to approved performance measure. Change in data sources or measurement methodologies. Requesting new measure. Backup for performance measure.
Data Sources and Methodology:
Validity:
Reliability:

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability
Department: State Courts System Program: Trial Courts Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Trial Courts Measure: Number of circuit – general civil cases disposed
Action (check one): NA
 Requesting revision to approved performance measure. Change in data sources or measurement methodologies. Requesting new measure. Backup for performance measure.
Data Sources and Methodology:
Validity:
Reliability:

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability
Department: State Courts System Program: Trial Courts Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Trial Courts Measure: Clearance rate for circuit – domestic relations
Action (check one): NA
 Requesting revision to approved performance measure. Change in data sources or measurement methodologies. Requesting new measure. Backup for performance measure.
Data Sources and Methodology:
Validity:
Reliability:

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability
Department: State Courts System Program: Trial Courts Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Trial Courts Measure: Number of circuit – domestic relations cases disposed
Action (check one): NA
 Requesting revision to approved performance measure. Change in data sources or measurement methodologies. Requesting new measure. Backup for performance measure.
Data Sources and Methodology:
Validity:
Reliability:

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability
Department: State Courts System Program: Trial Courts Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Trial Courts Measure: Clearance rate for circuit – probate and guardianship
Action (check one): NA
 Requesting revision to approved performance measure. Change in data sources or measurement methodologies. Requesting new measure. Backup for performance measure.
Data Sources and Methodology:
Validity:
Reliability:

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability
Department: State Courts System Program: Trial Courts Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Trial Courts Measure: Number of circuit – probate and guardianship cases disposed
Action (check one): NA
 Requesting revision to approved performance measure. Change in data sources or measurement methodologies. Requesting new measure. Backup for performance measure.
Data Sources and Methodology:
Validity:
Reliability:

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability
Department: State Courts System Program: Trial Courts Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Trial Courts Measure: Clearance rate for circuit – juvenile delinquency
Action (check one): NA
 Requesting revision to approved performance measure. Change in data sources or measurement methodologies. Requesting new measure. Backup for performance measure.
Data Sources and Methodology:
Validity:
Reliability:

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability
Department: State Courts System Program: Trial Courts Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Trial Courts Measure: Clearance rate for circuit – juvenile dependency
Action (check one): NA
 Requesting revision to approved performance measure. Change in data sources or measurement methodologies. Requesting new measure. Backup for performance measure.
Data Sources and Methodology:
Validity:
Reliability:

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability
Department: State Courts System Program: Trial Courts Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Trial Courts Measure: Number of circuit – juvenile dependency cases disposed
Action (check one): NA
 Requesting revision to approved performance measure. Change in data sources or measurement methodologies. Requesting new measure. Backup for performance measure.
Data Sources and Methodology:
Validity:
Reliability:

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability
Department: State Courts System Program: Trial Courts Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Trial Courts Measure: Number of employees administered
Action (check one): NA
 Requesting revision to approved performance measure. Change in data sources or measurement methodologies. Requesting new measure. Backup for performance measure.
Data Sources and Methodology:
Validity:
Reliability:

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability
Department: State Courts System Program: Trial Courts Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Trial Courts Measure: Percent of administrative costs compared to total trial court costs
Action (check one): NA
 Requesting revision to approved performance measure. Change in data sources or measurement methodologies. Requesting new measure. Backup for performance measure.
Data Sources and Methodology:
Validity:
Reliability:

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability
Department: State Courts System Program: Trial Courts Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Trial Courts Measure: Number of hours reported or recorded (court reporting)
Action (check one): NA
 Requesting revision to approved performance measure. Change in data sources or measurement methodologies. Requesting new measure. Backup for performance measure.
Data Sources and Methodology:
Validity:
Reliability:

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability
Department: State Courts System Program: Trial Courts Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Trial Courts Measure: Number of county court sessions mediated
Action (check one): NA
 Requesting revision to approved performance measure. Change in data sources or measurement methodologies. Requesting new measure. Backup for performance measure.
Data Sources and Methodology:
Validity:
Reliability:

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability
Department: State Courts System Program: Trial Courts Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Trial Courts Measure: Number of child support hearing officer hearings docketed
Action (check one): NA
 Requesting revision to approved performance measure. Change in data sources or measurement methodologies. Requesting new measure. Backup for performance measure.
Data Sources and Methodology:
Validity:
Reliability:

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability
Department: State Courts System Program: Trial Courts Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Trial Courts Measure: Clearance rate for county - criminal
Action (check one): NA
 Requesting revision to approved performance measure. Change in data sources or measurement methodologies. Requesting new measure. Backup for performance measure.
Data Sources and Methodology:
Validity:
Reliability:

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability					
Department: State Courts System Program: Trial Courts Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Trial Courts Measure: Number of county – criminal cases disposed					
Action (check one): NA					
 Requesting revision to approved performance measure. Change in data sources or measurement methodologies. Requesting new measure. Backup for performance measure. 					
Data Sources and Methodology:					
Validity:					
Reliability:					

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability
Department: State Courts System Program: Trial Courts Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Trial Courts Measure: Clearance rate for county - civil
Action (check one): NA
 Requesting revision to approved performance measure. Change in data sources or measurement methodologies. Requesting new measure. Backup for performance measure.
Data Sources and Methodology:
Validity:
Reliability:

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability
Department: State Courts System Program: Trial Courts Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Trial Courts Measure: Number of county – civil cases disposed
Action (check one): NA
 Requesting revision to approved performance measure. Change in data sources or measurement methodologies. Requesting new measure. Backup for performance measure.
Data Sources and Methodology:
Validity:
Reliability:

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability
Department: State Courts System Program: Trial Courts Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Trial Courts Measure: Clearance rate for county – civil traffic
Action (check one): NA
 Requesting revision to approved performance measure. Change in data sources or measurement methodologies. Requesting new measure. Backup for performance measure.
Data Sources and Methodology:
Validity:
Reliability:

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability
Department: State Courts System Program: Trial Courts Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Trial Courts Measure: Number of county – civil traffic cases disposed
Action (check one): NA
 Requesting revision to approved performance measure. Change in data sources or measurement methodologies. Requesting new measure. Backup for performance measure.
Data Sources and Methodology:
Validity:
Reliability:

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability
Department: State Courts System Program: Judicial Qualifications Commission Service/Budget Entity: Judicial Qualifications Commission Operations Measure: Clearance rate
Action (check one): NA
 Requesting revision to approved performance measure. Change in data sources or measurement methodologies. Requesting new measure. Backup for performance measure.
Data Sources and Methodology:
Validity:
Reliability:

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability					
Department: State Courts System Program: Judicial Qualifications Commission Service/Budget Entity: Judicial Qualifications Commission Operations Measure: Number of complaints disposed					
Action (check one): NA					
 Requesting revision to approved performance measure. Change in data sources or measurement methodologies. Requesting new measure. Backup for performance measure. 					
Data Sources and Methodology:					
Validity:					
Reliability:					

Judicial Branch State Courts System

Associated Activities Contributing to Performance Measures

LRPP Exhibit V

LRPP Exhibit V: Identification of Associated Activity Contributing to Performance Measures						
Measure Number	Approved Performance Measures for FY 2015-16 (Words)		Associated Activities Title			
1	Number of cases supported		SUPREME COURT LIBRARY			
2	Number of records maintained		COURT RECORDS AND CASE FLOW MANAGEMENT			
3	Number of square feet secured		SECURITY			
4	Number of square feet maintained		FACILITIES MAINTENANCE AND MANAGEMENT			
5	Number of cases disposed (all case types)		JUDICIAL PROCESSING OF CASES			
6	Number of contact hours		JUDICIAL AND COURT STAFF EDUCATION			
7	Number of professionals certified		PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION			
8	Number of analyses conducted		COURT SERVICES			
9	Number of cases analyzed		CASE PROCESS ANALYSIS AND IMPROVEMENT			
10	Number of complaints disposed		DISPOSITION OF COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE JUDICIARY			

Office of Policy and Budget – July 2015

STATE COURT SYSTEM	FISCAL YEAR 2014-15				
SECTION I: BUDGET	OPERATING			FIXED CAPITAL OUTLAY	
TOTAL ALL FUNDS GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT			491,838,727	10,118,097	
ADJUSTMENTS TO GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT (Supplementals, Vetoes, Budget Amendments, etc.)			40,775,463	0	
FINAL BUDGET FOR AGENCY			532,614,190	10,118,097	
SECTION II: ACTIVITIES * MEASURES	Number of Units	(1) Unit Cost	(2) Expenditures (Allocated)	(3) FCO	
Executive Direction, Administrative Support and Information Technology (2)			77 7	10,118,097	
Supreme Court Library * Number of cases supported	3,331	195.42	650,929	10,110,001	
Court Records And Case Flow Management * Number of records maintained	43,688	146.81	6,413,842		
Security * Number of square feet secured	1,531,422	1.09	1,673,862		
Facilities Maintenance And Management * Number of square feet maintained	1,531,422	3.23	4,940,518		
Judicial Processing Of Cases * Number of cases disposed (all case types)	3,328,517	94.68	315,150,670		
Judicial And Court Staff Education * Number of contact hours	72,438	39.92	2,891,778		
Professional Certification * Number of professionals certified	3,191	324.16	1,034,406		
Court Services * Number of analyses conducted	14,403	158.00	2,275,602		
Case Process Analysis And Improvement * Number of cases analyzed.	58,144	35.25	2,049,612		
Disposition Of Complaints Against The Judiciary * Number of complaints disposed	639	1,423.43	909,573		
TOTAL			337,990,792	10,118,097	
SECTION III: RECONCILIATION TO BUDGET			331,330,132	10,110,037	
PASS THROUGHS					
TRANSFER - STATE AGENCIES					
AID TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS			5,525,895		
PAYMENT OF PENSIONS, BENEFITS AND CLAIMS					
OTHER			150,854,101		
REVERSIONS			22,843,462		
TOTAL BUDGET FOR AGENCY (Total Activities + Pass Throughs + Reversions) - Should equal Section I above. (4) SCHEDULE XI/EXHIBIT VI: AGENCY-LEVEL UNIT COST	SUMMARY		517,214,250	10,118,097	

⁽¹⁾ Some activity unit costs may be overstated due to the allocation of double budgeted items.
(2) Expenditures associated with Executive Direction, Administrative Support and Information Technology have been allocated based on FTE. Other allocation methodologies could result in significantly (3) Information for FCO depicts amounts for current year appropriations only. Additional information and systems are needed to develop meaningful FCO unit costs.
(4) Final Budget for Agency and Total Budget for Agency may not equal due to rounding.

Judicial Branch – Florida State Courts System Long-Range Program Plan Fiscal Years 2016-17 through FY 2020-21

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Circuit Court

The circuit courts of Florida protect and declare the rights and responsibilities of the people, uphold and interpret the law, and provide a forum for the just and peaceful resolution of legal and factual disputes. Circuit courts have general trial jurisdiction over matters not assigned by statute to the county courts and also hear appeals from county court cases. The jurisdiction of circuit courts includes original jurisdiction over civil disputes involving more than \$15,000; controversies involving the estates of decedent, minors, and persons adjudicated to be incapacitated; cases relating to juveniles; criminal prosecutions for felons; tax disputes; actions to determine the title and boundaries of real property; and suits for declaratory judgments. There are 20 circuit courts.

County Court

The county courts of Florida protect and declare the rights and responsibilities of the people, uphold and interpret the law, and provide a forum for the just and peaceful resolution of legal and factual disputes. The jurisdiction of the county courts extends to civil disputes involving \$15,000 or less. The majority of non-jury trials in Florida take place before one judge sitting as a judge of the county court. Most of the court's time is involved with traffic offenses, less serious criminal matters (misdemeanors), and relatively small monetary disputes. There are 67 county courts.

Florida District Court of Appeal

The District Courts of Appeal of Florida provide the opportunity for thoughtful review of decisions of lower tribunals by multi-judge panels. District Courts of Appeal correct harmful errors and ensure that decisions are consistent with rights and liberties. The process contributes to the development, clarity, and consistency of the law. There are five district courts of appeal.

Florida Supreme Court

The Supreme Court is the court of last resort in Florida. The Court clarifies Florida law, ensures that district court decisions throughout the state are consistent, and ensures that court decisions at all levels of the state courts are consistent with rights and liberties.

Judicial Qualifications Commission

The Judicial Qualifications Commission investigates and prosecutes Florida judges who are charged with misconduct or with having a mental or physical disability which seriously interferes with the performance of judicial duties and, when appropriate, recommends disciplinary action to the Supreme Court of Florida.

Office of the State Courts Administrator

The purpose of the Office of the State Courts Administrator is to assist the chief justice in the administrative supervision of Florida's appellate and trial courts and to support the chief judges in their role as managers of their respective courts by providing professional expertise and guidance to promote effective, efficient, and accountable court services for Florida's judicial branch.