

Supreme Court of Florida

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LONG-RANGE PROGRAM PLAN

September 30, 2020

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Dear Directors:

Pursuant to Chapter 216, Florida Statutes, the Long-Range Program Plan (LRPP) for the Judicial Branch is submitted in the format prescribed in the budget instructions. The information provided is a true and accurate presentation of our mission, goals, objectives, and measures for the Fiscal Year 2021-22 through Fiscal Year 2025-26.

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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/administration-funding/court-funding.stml.

Sincerely,

Chor. T. Carrely
Charles T. Canady

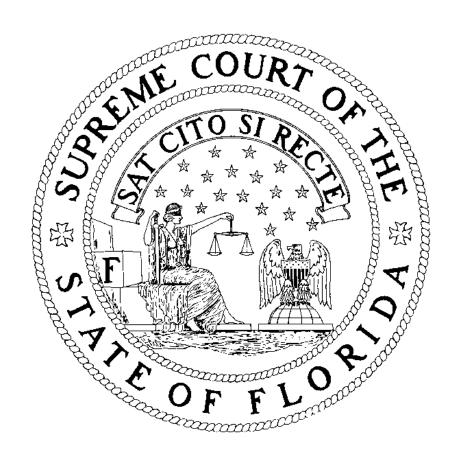
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Judicial Branch State Courts System



Long-Range Program Plan

Fiscal Years 2021-22 through 2025-2026

Mission

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

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*, the Florida justice system 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 who reflect the community's diversity.

To be *effective*, the Florida justice system 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*, the Florida justice system 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.

State Courts System Goals Overview

The strategic direction delineated in this plan establishes the long-term focus of the judicial branch and outlines goals to address issues evolving from past events and anticipated trends. Some goals 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 and 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. The Supreme Court in late 2015 approved a long-range strategic plan for the judicial branch, which became effective January 2016. The revised strategic plan provides a plan of action for the following six years.

Operating under the auspices of the Judicial Management Council (JMC), the Long-Range Strategic Planning Workgroup began its work in July 2014 reviewing and updating the branch's 2009-2015 long-range strategic plan. The workgroup 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 2016-2021 plan was developed through multiple methods to gather a wide range of perspectives and expertise. The survey and outreach processes were similar to those used in the previous plan. The methods allowed for the identification of strengths, weaknesses, threats, and opportunities facing the State Courts System. Methods included surveys of the public, court users, jurors, attorneys, judicial officers, staff of justice partner agencies, and court staff. Additionally, six public forums were held across the state as well as meetings with representatives of justice system partner organizations and the business community.

The Long-Range Strategic Plan for the Florida Judicial Branch 2016-2021 expires December 31, 2021. The JMC is currently conducting an environmental scan and developing a process to revise and update the plan to address future challenges the judicial branch may face.

The Long-Range Strategic Plan – Issues and Goals

Long-Range Issue 1 – Deliver justice effectively, efficiently, and fairly

Florida's residents depend on their court system to make fair, reliable, and prompt case decisions. The administration of justice requires deliberate attention to each case, a well-defined process to minimize delay, and the appropriate use of limited resources. It is important that the Florida judicial branch continue to implement practices that utilize resources effectively, efficiently, and in an accountable manner while continuing its commitment to fairness and impartiality.

- 1.1 Perform judicial duties and administer justice without bias or prejudice.
- 1.2 Ensure the fair and timely resolution of all cases through effective case management.
- 1.3 Utilize caseload and other workload information to manage resources and promote accountability.
- 1.4 Obtain appropriate and stable levels of funding and resources for courts throughout the state.
- 1.5 Encourage the use of consistent practices, procedures, and forms statewide.
- 1.6 Increase the use of constructive and non-adversarial resolutions in family law cases.

Long-Range Issue 2 – Enhance access to justice and court services

Florida's courts are committed to equal access to justice for all. However, litigation costs, communication barriers, lack of information, complexity, biases, and physical obstructions can create difficulties for those seeking to access the courts to obtain relief. The judicial branch must strive to identify and remove real or perceived barriers to better provide meaningful access to the courts.

- 2.1 Minimize economic barriers to court access and services.
- 2.2 Provide useful information about court procedures and available services, forms, and other resources.
- 2.3 Ensure that court procedures and operations are easily understandable and user-friendly.
- 2.4 Collaborate with justice system partners and community organizations to deliver appropriate services.
- 2.5 Reduce communication and language barriers to facilitate participation in court proceedings.
- 2.6 Promote the use of innovative and effective problem-solving courts and alternative dispute resolution processes.

Long-Range Issue 3 – Improve understanding of the judicial process

The judicial branch's legal authority is a grant by the people, and public trust and confidence in the judicial branch is at the heart of maintaining a democratic society. Promoting public trust and confidence in the courts enhances the effectiveness of court actions, strengthens judicial impartiality, and improves the ability of courts to fulfill their mission. Improved communication, collaboration, and education efforts will better inform the public about the judicial branch's role, mission, and vision.

- 3.1 Enhance understanding of the purposes, roles, and responsibilities of the judicial branch through education and outreach.
- 3.2 Promote public trust and confidence in the judicial branch by delivering timely, consistent, and useful information through traditional and innovative communication methods.
- 3.3 Communicate effectively with all branches and levels of government on justice system issues.
- 3.4 Coordinate with justice system partners to share information and promote services that further the interests of court users.

Long-Range Issue 4 – Modernize the administration of justice and operation of court facilities

The administration of a state court system serving millions of people each year is a complex undertaking. Managing the court system resources and personnel is further complicated by growing customer expectations, ever more complex legal issues and cases, and rapidly changing technology. The judicial branch's ability to assess its environment and respond appropriately will enhance the broad range of court services and technology solutions designed to meet the needs of court users.

- 4.1 Protect all judges, court personnel, court users, and facilities through effective security, emergency preparedness, and continuity of operations plans.
- 4.2 Safeguard the security, integrity, and confidentiality of court data and technology systems.
- 4.3 Create a compatible technology infrastructure to improve case management and meet the needs of the judicial branch and court users.
- 4.4 Improve data exchange and integration processes with the clerks of court and other justice system partners.
- 4.5 Modernize court processes through automation and expanded self-service options for court users.
- 4.6 Secure sufficient financial resources for technology and innovation to meet current needs and future challenges.
- 4.7 Strengthen and support judicial branch governance and policy development.

Long-Range Issue 5 – Maintain a professional, ethical, and skilled judiciary and workforce

Justice depends on the competence and quality of judges and court employees. These professionals handle complex legal issues and court procedures, address difficult legal and ethical issues, and face increased expectations from court users. Providing advanced levels of education and development will enable those who work within the courts system to effectively perform the challenging work of the courts and meet the needs of those whom they serve.

- 5.1 Promote public trust and confidence by maintaining high standards of professionalism and ethical behavior.
- 5.2 Attract, hire, and retain a qualified, ethical, and diverse workforce.
- 5.3 Provide timely education and training to judges and court employees to ensure high-level performance.
- 5.4 Expand the education of judges and court employees to recognize and understand various perspectives of court users on relevant and emerging topics.
- 5.5 Develop technology-based approaches to complement existing education programs for judges and court employees.
- 5.6 Ensure judges and court employees have the technological skills necessary to perform more efficiently.

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 case law. This approach to the administration of justice 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 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
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. This process contributes to the development, clarity, and consistency of the law.

Outcome: Clearance rate (District Courts of Appeal).

Baseline FY 2002-03	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
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 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
92.2%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Notes:

Beginning in FY 2004-2005, all county court cases were included with circuit court cases in the calculation of the clearance rate for all trial courts. For purposes of reporting on trial court statistics, the judicial branch has combined the services titled "Circuit Courts" and "County Courts" under "Court Operations - Trial Courts," as a result of implementation of Revision 7 to Article V of the State Constitution.

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 affect the courts' 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 Affecting Florida Courts

COVID-19 Pandemic – The Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic has affected nearly all operations of the Florida State Courts System. Florida's courts have taken measures to mitigate the effects of the public health emergency upon the judicial branch and its participants, while keeping the courts operating to the fullest extent consistent with public safety. Work in Florida's courts has gone forward on essential and critical matters in a manner designed to mitigate health risk. In addition, substantial work has been done to advance other cases by way of telephone and video conferences. Even with these efforts, court operations have been hampered. Having to greatly limit in-person appearances and being able to remotely conduct only certain types of court proceedings have affected the number of cases the courts have been able to resolve. Meanwhile, cases continue to be filed, creating a backlog. According to data from the Comprehensive Case Information System (CCIS) provided by the Florida Court Clerks and Comptrollers, approximately 1,890,000 cases were pending statewide, as of June 2020. This was a 28.4 percent increase in pending caseload compared to June 2019. Approximately 1,180 criminal and civil jury trials had been delayed statewide since March. And, approximately 185,000 cases from March through June 2020 were not filed due to the pandemic but are

expected to be filed as operations return to normal. The increase in pending and backlogged cases will coincide with challenging economic times for the state budget due to the pandemic. These challenges and others resulting from the pandemic will face the state courts system in the months ahead.

In April 2020, the Florida Supreme Court established the Workgroup on the Continuity of Court Operations and Proceedings During and After COVID-19 to develop findings and recommendations on the continuation of all court operations and proceedings statewide in a manner that protects health and safety and to plan for steps the courts will take as constraints are diminished. In short, the workgroup was assigned charges that included direction to: identify proceedings that are amenable to conduct by remote technology; propose solutions for issues associated with the use of remote technology; propose guidance for the safe return of persons to court facilities; identify metrics to monitor case backlog and performance; and identify whether certain proceedings should continue to be conducted remotely after COVID-19.

Some of the more significant workgroup accomplishments have been to:

- Create best practice guides on topics such as managing evidence in remote hearings and facilitating self-represented litigants with the use of remote technology.
- Identify proceedings that are amenable to remote conduct and advance a recommendation to require courts across the state to conduct those proceedings.
- Propose requirements, benchmarks, and guidelines to govern transition by the courts to Phase 2 (when limited in-person contact in the courthouse is authorized) and Phase 3 (when in-person contact in the courthouse is more broadly authorized), which included requirements for each appellate and trial court to meet specific benchmark criteria and develop an operational plan to meet health and safety requirements before moving to Phase 2 and Phase 3.
- Make recommendations to:
 - Require litigants who have the capability of participating by electronic means in remote court proceedings to do so;

- Authorize nonessential proceedings to be conducted in-person if Phase 2 has been reached and the proceedings cannot be remotely conducted; and
- o Identify the circumstances under which jury trials and speedy trial may resume.
- Develop a framework and requirements for five circuits to participate in the remote civil jury trial pilot program.

The workgroup's recommendations have been implemented in administrative orders issued by the Chief Justice. At this time, the workgroup is considering updates to the state courts system's pandemic guidance material and examining proposed rule and statutory changes to operationalize workgroup recommendations.

The public health situation is changing daily as are the science and recommendations to protect public health and safety. The workgroup and the state courts system are evaluating the most recent and valid information available on which to base its recommendations. It is anticipated that the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic will continue to affect the state courts system for the foreseeable future.

Economic Conditions – The COVID-19 pandemic and its impact on Florida's economy will be significant. Decreases in consumer spending and tourism combined with job loss throughout the state will affect revenues available to support state government and the courts. According to Florida's Office of Economic and Demographic Research, for the 2018 calendar year, Florida's state gross domestic product was 3.2 percent and remained above the national average rate of growth, 2.9 percent. Growth is projected at 2.5 percent in fiscal year 2019-20 and then is projected to slow to approximately 1.6 percent in the following years. These figures will most certainly be revised downward as economic data is further analyzed and published based on impacts realized from the pandemic. Florida's major economic drivers of tourism, population growth, employment growth, and new construction, have all been negatively impacted. Those factors, combined with uncertain global and national economic conditions, will continue to impact Florida's economy.

As this Long-Range Program Plan was being finalized, the draft Long-Range Financial Outlook for Fiscal Years 2021-22 through 2023-24 was released. It notes that the General Revenue forecast "reduces the previous estimate by \$3.4 billion for Fiscal Year 2020-21 and by \$2.0 billion in Fiscal Year 2021-22." Further, the draft Outlook notes that: "The Florida Economic Estimating Conference met on July 17, 2020, to adopt a new forecast for the state's economy. The Conference significantly revised to the downside both the near-term and long-term outlooks relative to the forecast adopted in December 2019. The negative adjustments directly result from the Coronavirus outbreak, the measures to contain it, and the pandemic-induced economic contraction that followed. The National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) had previously announced February 2020 as the peak in the current business cycle, marking the end of the longest U.S. economic expansion on record and putting the U.S. economy in recession territory. While all Florida industries have been impacted in the near term by the pandemic and its associated recession, Florida's leisure and hospitality industry is expected to bear the brunt of the longer-term consequences."

As of June 2020, Florida's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 10.4 percent, and the United States' unemployment rate was 11.1 percent. For Florida, this is up 7.2 percent from the previous year (U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program, in cooperation with the Florida Department of Economic Opportunity, Bureau of Labor Market Statistics). The number of jobs in Florida was nearly 8.4 million in June 2020, a decrease of more than 541,000 jobs compared to a year ago.

Florida's court system accounts for less than one percent of the state's total budget. Funding for courts and other public services strives to keep pace with the public's need and demand for services. As Florida continues to face challenging economic conditions, courts may experience a rise in case filings related to increased business, employment, tourism, housing, and other economically-driven factors in the state. There is an expected surge of some types of civil cases in the coming months due to the economic impact of stay-at-home orders in most states. For example, there are currently federal and state foreclosure and eviction moratoriums in place. Based on one estimate, 44 percent of renters in Florida are unable to pay rent and are at risk of

eviction (Stout Risius Ross). That same source estimates that 749,000 eviction filings could occur in Florida over the next four months. The surge of those case types and others will stress the courts' capacity to dispose of cases. When the court 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.

<u>Population / Court User Growth</u> – Florida's population is estimated to be nearly 21.5 million as of April 1, 2020. This is over a 1.724 percent increase since April 1, 2019 (Office of Economic and Demographic Research). Annual population change is expected to average 271,330 net new residents through 2025. This increase is analogous to the addition of a city similar in size to St. Petersburg each year (Office of Economic and Demographic Research).

Between April 2010 and April 2019, Sumter and Osceola Counties saw the greatest population increase, 37.7 percent and 37.9 percent, respectively (Office of Economic and Demographic Research). Twelve Florida counties have over half a million residents and the seven most populous counties make up nearly 52 percent of Florida's total population (Office of Economic and Demographic Research). An increase in court user growth, in proportion to population growth, is anticipated to affect 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.

<u>Language Access</u> – In Florida, foreign-born citizens make up more than 20 percent of the population, based on an estimate from the <u>U.S. Census Bureau</u>. Based on information from the <u>U.S. Census Bureau</u>, 2014-2018 American Community Survey, in 2018, almost six million Floridians (age five or older) spoke a language other than English at home, of which about 2.4 million spoke English less than "very well." If this relationship continues, by 2030, over 6.8 million Floridians (age 5 or older) will speak a language other than English at home, of which about 2.8 million will speak English less than "very well." According to the <u>Office of Economic</u>

<u>and Demographic Research</u>, the percentage of Floridians of Hispanic origin is forecast to increase to 30 percent by 2030.

Each year, thousands of court cases in Florida require spoken language interpreters or assistance for individuals with hearing loss; providing access to justice for those with limited English proficiency enables participants to understand and be understood. The 2020 Legislature appropriated 37.5 FTE and over \$5 million to support immediate and critical needs for the availability of court interpreters both in person and remotely, using technology. Funding will support additional court interpreting resources, American Sign Language interpreting, statewide implementation of virtual remote interpreting, and operations/administration related to interpreting. Additionally, to help judges who handle cases involving spoken language and sign language interpreters, and to help court interpreters carry out their duties fairly and effectively, the judicial branch is committed to offering advanced levels of education and training.

Aging Floridians – Florida faces the challenges of being both a growing state and an aging state. People aged 65 and older currently represent nearly 21 percent of Florida's population. Between 2010 and 2030, those aged 60 and older will account for most of Florida's population growth, constituting 53.2 percent of the gains. (Office of Economic and Demographic Research). The future aging population comprises not only current residents of Florida who are aging, but also those in this segment of the population who have yet to move to Florida.

Services and infrastructure must continue to expand to adequately address the difficulties frequently experienced by seniors, which may include dementia, depression, loss of a spouse, loneliness and isolation, illness, 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 more cases involving guardianship and probate, identity theft and fraud, incidents of elder abuse and exploitation, and traffic accidents. Additional challenges for Florida's courts may include Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) compliance and accommodations for age-related disabilities and limitations, including mental health problems.

Equity and Access — Access to civil justice for low- and moderate-income and disadvantaged residents continues to challenge the court system. According to a 2018 US Census Bureau estimate, over 13 percent of Florida's population lives below the poverty level. Additionally, based on findings from a 2020 United Way of Florida report, in 2018, eight years after the recession, 46 percent of Florida's 7,792,605 households still struggled to make ends meet. And while 13 of those households were living below the poverty level, another 33 percent — more than twice as many — were ALICE households: Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed. The economic situation of many Floridians has also been greatly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. As of July 24, 2020, almost 2.8 million claims for reemployment assistance have been processed by the Florida Department of Economic Opportunity since mid-March and more than 1.8 million of those claimants have received payment.

Further, an increasing number of middle-class litigants cannot afford an attorney and must navigate the court system without legal representation. 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 case; mistrust in lawyers; and an "I can do it myself" attitude.

Supreme Court Chief Justice Charles Canady issued an administrative order in 2020 reestablishing the Florida Commission on Access to Civil Justice. This Commission is designed to address the long-term and complex issues that impede access to the civil justice system by disadvantaged, low-income, and moderate-income Floridians, and represents a partnership between the Supreme Court, The Florida Bar, and the Florida Bar Foundation. Since its inception in 2014, the Commission has diligently researched the civil legal needs of disadvantaged, low-income, and moderate-income Floridians and considered Florida's legal assistance delivery system. These efforts have created a forum for collaboration among organizations seeking to improve access to civil justice and heightened awareness of the needs of Florida's citizens. From 2018 through 2020, the Commission: oversaw a year-long research and

outreach effort to further engage non-traditional justice stakeholders and develop a process to directly engage self-represented litigants; developed two animated videos to help self-represented litigants prepare for their day in civil court; launched an updated version of the web-based Florida Courts Help Application; and advanced several other access to civil justice initiatives.

Internal Conditions and Forces Affecting Florida Courts

<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.

To help the judicial branch retain highly skilled employees and experience more equity with other government salaries, the Legislature, during the 2019 session, funded a \$10.3 million special equity, retention, and recruitment pay issue for non-judge court employees. This salary appropriation was designed to encourage employee retention, provide adjustments to promote salary equity between the judicial branch and other entities for similar positions and duties, and provide market-based adjustments necessary to remedy recurring employee recruitment problems for specific job classifications.

Because the quality of justice for Florida's citizens is directly related to the quality of Florida's judges, it is imperative that the state is able to recruit and retain people of the highest ability and character to fill judgeships at all levels. Competitive salaries are essential to this critical objective. Salaries for Florida's judges have lagged behind inflation, behind judicial salaries in comparable states, federal judicial salaries, and attorney salaries. Notwithstanding the salary gap, Florida judges have a proud tradition of being among the most efficient in the nation, as reflected in the state's consistently low ratio of judges to population. Although a pay increase provided in 2017 helped significantly, and a general salary increase was authorized in 2020, the

judicial branch, as provided in Rule of Judicial Administration 2.244, is committed to a policy of benchmarking the salaries of district court of appeal (DCA), circuit court, and county court judges to the salary of a Supreme Court justice – at levels of 95 percent, 90 percent, and 85 percent, respectively.

The judicial branch must retain and recruit top talent in all of its elements to ensure that justice is served in the most efficient and effective manner to the people of Florida. Attracting and retaining highly capable judges and staff will require fair and competitive compensation and a work environment that meets their needs.

There are currently four generations in today's workforce, each with different perspectives, traits, work habits, and communication styles and methods. A multigenerational workforce will affect 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 on 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 almost 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. Advances in the use of technology can improve and enhance the efficiency, effectiveness, and timeliness of those processes that are critical to the management of cases and the court's adjudicatory function.

The COVID-19 pandemic has contributed to the substantial technology transformation affecting the way the judicial branch functions and meets the needs of its customers – the individuals and businesses that rely upon the courts for the administration of justice and the provision of due

process – and of those who work in the court system. Specifically, as a result of the pandemic, judges are conducting hearings remotely and judges and court staff are teleworking as appropriate. These technological developments added to existing development such as judges working more with electronic case files and clerks running their business processes using automation and electronic forms and documents. Today technology is fundamental and inextricably connected to the daily operations of the judiciary.

As the State Courts System navigates the uncertainties of the pandemic, up-to-date technology is required to fulfill its constitutional responsibility to the public. While the judicial branch continues to develop and implement innovative technology solutions, it also faces some significant challenges, primarily because funding for trial court technology falls under the jurisdiction of each of the 67 boards of county commissioners. As a result, technology resources differ from one county to another, and the level of information and the services that courts offer can vary. Another challenge the branch faces is the lack of state-level automation, which results in communication challenges between local automation systems as well as a fractured data collection environment.

Following are summaries of key court technology initiatives.

eFiling – Florida continues to make improvements to the Florida Courts eFiling Portal (portal), contributing to the development of one of the country's most advanced eFiling systems. The portal is a statewide access point for electronic access and transmission of court records to and from the Florida courts. The electronic transmission and storage of court records offer efficiencies in both speed and cost to allow for improved judicial case management. eFiling has proven particularly helpful in this time of court closures and social distancing due to the pandemic.

From July 2018 through June 2019, users registered to file through the portal have submitted over 17 million filings, comprising over 25 million documents that total more than 119 million pages. The portal program manager reports that as of June 2019, there are 247,949 portal accounts; of those, 145,442 are self-represented litigant accounts. The

Florida Courts E-Filing Authority estimates that e-service notices have saved filers over \$30 million in postage costs from 2014-2019.

Court Application Processing System (CAPS) – A critical corollary to eFiling court documents is the implementation of a system that enables judges and court staff to view and respond to those documents electronically to enhance the management of cases. The CAPS is a computer application system designed for in-court and in-chambers use by trial court judges and court staff, allowing them to work electronically on cases from any location and across many devices and data sources. It provides judges with rapid and reliable access to case information by providing access to and use of case files and other data. Judges can schedule and conduct hearings, adjudicate disputes, and record and report judicial activity. The CAPS allow judges to prepare, electronically sign, file, and issue orders. The system continues to evolve as additional capabilities are added to improve the efficiency of court processes.

Implementation of CAPS is essential as it has 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 across the state. As of July 2020, 65 counties have deployed a CAPS in one or both the civil and criminal divisions; however, functionality of the CAPS differs. Currently, 65 counties can electronically receive proposed orders via CAPS, along with the ability to electronically file judicial orders to the portal or directly to the local clerk case maintenance system. In addition, 24 counties can electronically receive proposed orders via the portal.

Electronic Florida Appellate Courts Technology Solution (eFACTS) – A case management system for Florida's appellate courts, eFACTS, has been gradually replacing the appellate courts' disparate case management systems, offering new and enhanced user features. Developed by the Office of Information Technology Services (a unit of the Office of the State Courts Administrator (OSCA)), with assistance from the appellate

clerks, eFACTS tracks everything associated with appellate cases, including documents, scheduled events, communications, and case status. Other features include electronic document management, electronic workflows, electronic voting, calendaring, online docket, secured access to case information, and remote access via a secured web application. Since 2018, eFACTS has also accommodated electronic filing via the ePortal; portal integration began in December 2018, and all DCA implementations were completed in February 2019—10 months ahead of schedule.

Building on this foundation, the court system is currently seeking to modernize the case management functions for the appellate courts. After the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, the ability to automate manual processes and support a mobile workforce, along with remote operations and cyber security, are crucial to the operations of the appellate courts. During the process of supporting the appellate courts throughout this pandemic, it has been recognized that the current case management systems are lacking vital features necessary to continue to maintain the timely resolution of all cases through effective case management. Therefore, the court system is seeking a long-term sustainable solution through a commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) appellate case management system, which will enable the courts to continue to provide essential appellate court services, in the present and post COVID-19 eras.

e-Notify - Electronic notifications—which include communications like text and email alert reminders and information—have been shown to prompt more people to show up for court when they are required to do so, saving them a lot of difficulties (e.g., failure to appear is a separate criminal offence in Florida, carrying its own penalties)—and saving the state time and money (rescheduling cases is expensive and inefficient). With a \$750,000 appropriation from lawmakers for the 2018–2019 fiscal year, OSCA personnel worked with the Florida clerks of court to develop an information technology platform that supports sending reminders and information to court participants about court events. The workgroup established an advisory group of judges and clerks of court; developed policy and other requirements and technical specifications for the platform; developed

and conducted a competitive procurement; oversaw the work of the selected vendor in developing the platform; and collaborated on the development of web services to connect the platform to the Comprehensive Case Information System (a secured, single point of search for statewide court case information offered by the clerks of court). The platform was implemented in two phases: a three-month pilot phase and then full, statewide implementation. Three counties participated in the pilot, which began in fall 2019. In January 2020, the platform was made available for statewide implementation for criminal case notifications; eventually, it is envisioned that such reminders will be sent out for all case types.

Information Technology Security / Disaster Recovery — 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. While improving access to information, it is the focus of the Supreme Court to ensure the protection of sensitive data and provide the appropriate access to information. Part of that protection strategy includes information technology security and disaster recovery planning. As seen recently with Hurricanes Irma and Michael, the numerous commercial and governmental data breaches, and IT disruptions associated with more remote proceedings, threats to data come in many different forms.

Cyber-security is a constantly evolving process that requires vigilance to protect the sensitive data used within an organization. Risks that are undetected or unaddressed are targets of attack from a global perspective. Managing data securely is an essential part of court operations. Identifying threat sources, vulnerabilities, and predisposing conditions will help determine the likelihood of an information technology security event and the magnitude of its potential impact. The 2019 legislative session resulted in funding to conduct an information technology security assessment and remediation project in the Supreme Court and each of the five DCAs to help address this issue. Efforts are now underway to address many of the findings of that assessment to further enhance the court's information technology security.

The 2019 Legislature also provided funding for disaster recovery and continuity of operations planning solutions at the Supreme Court and the DCAs to continue operations through unforeseen events that could disrupt normal business operations. The solutions included moving the public-facing internet websites of the Supreme Court, the five DCAs, and OSCA to a hosted solution (a cloud-hosted web service), where resources are secured off site; traditionally, all court websites have been hosted on premises. In addition, mission critical items (e.g., email, file servers, databases, applications) are now co-located in a secure, off-site environment. OSCA is also working with an off-site data center to host redundant infrastructure. With these moves, the Supreme Court building is no longer the only point of connectivity between the branch and many other entities. Hurricane Michael's catastrophic landfall in October 2018 was a stark reminder of the vulnerability to natural disasters and the importance of having a well-planned disaster recovery solution in place.

Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) – ODR involves litigants, and in some instances, court personnel in resolving disputes using a web-based platform designed to lead participants through a series of steps toward the goal of case resolution. The steps include posing standardized questions, providing an opportunity for response, allowing parties to make and accept case negotiation offers with or without the assistance of a neutral third party, and, in some instances, automatic generation of a settlement agreement. ODR has been identified as a viable point of access to the courts for selected case types and its use is expanding rapidly across state courts.

In June 2019, the Florida Supreme Court approved a proposal for the implementation of a pilot project to evaluate the potential applicability of ODR in three case types (small claims, civil traffic infractions, and dissolution of marriage without children) in six counties. The pilot is already active in multiple counties, and following the pilot, the Supreme Court will assess the use of this technology and the potential for future applications. It is anticipated ODR will provide for speedier resolutions, greater

engagement in the legal process, more efficient court processes, and increased access to civil justice for litigants.

Remote Appearance – The COVID-19 pandemic thrust the courts into using remote appearance technology to ensure public health and safety and continue the important work of the courts. For example, for the first time in its history, the Florida Supreme Court held oral arguments using remote videoconferencing when it heard cases in May 2020. Remote appearance covers a wide range of opportunities wherein judges, clerks, court staff, litigants, witnesses, and the public may address court matters without the need to physically be in the courthouse. Prior to the pandemic, most circuits in Florida conducted criminal first appearances via remote audio and video, allowed for some testimony to be provided via audio and video, and used Virtual Remote Interpreting (VRI). In the current pandemic environment, most court proceedings have shifted to being conducted remotely. Procedures for the use of telephonic and video appearances are set forth in Fla. R. Jud. Admin. 2.530, but more is now technologically possible with regard to remote appearance than what was envisioned when the rule was adopted.

Improvements in online video and audio quality and a reduction in costs of equipment are making an expansion of remote appearance options more realistic for all court participants. Any use of remote appearance, however, must consider potential technical problems that may occur as well as the due process issues that can arise when parties are not physically present at the same place and time. The Supreme Court recently addressed this issue in the context of a Baker Act case in <u>Doe v. State</u>, 217 So.3d 1020 (Fla. 2017).

In light of these technological developments and the need to ensure due process rights, the Judicial Management Council established a Workgroup on Remote Appearance to review the legal, technological, fiscal, and workload issues related to remote appearance and also consider what types of cases and hearing are appropriate for remote appearance. The workgroup's primary recommendation was the reduction of the uncertainty that often inhibits the use of remote appearance technology through the

development of a comprehensive remote appearance policy in rules of court procedure. The workgroup's report and its recommendations were formalized just before the declaration of the COVID-19 pandemic and the ensuing rapid, statewide deployment and use of remote appearance technology to continue the work of the courts. Many of the workgroup's recommendations will be addressed through proposed rule amendments from The Florida Bar and the Workgroup on the Continuity of Court Operations and Proceedings During and After COVID-19. Moreover, due to the pandemic, most court proceedings in this state are now being remotely conducted. This experience, along with the Remote Civil Jury Trial Pilot Program established by Fla. Admin. Order No. AOSC20-31, will greatly inform how the state courts system can appropriately employ remote technology to enhance efficiencies and cost effectiveness for both courts and court users in the future.

Criminal Courtroom Livescan/Identification Pilot - Manual fingerprinting imposes a considerable administrative burden on all parties involved. Fingerprinting occurs in the courtroom when a judgment of guilty is entered for a felony or for certain misdemeanor offenses. At that point, a sheriff's deputy obtains a manual ink 10-finger fingerprint roll from the defendant on a paper fingerprint card in open court and in the presence of the presiding judge. The fingerprints are affixed to the written judgment, and the judge signs below the fingerprints, indicating that the fingerprints were taken in his/her presence in open court. The manually-signed paper judgment is then provided to the clerk of court.

With a federal grant, OSCA and the Florida Department of Law Enforcement plan to purchase livescan equipment and associated programming and integration services to associate digital fingerprints that will be electronically captured from the defendant at the time of sentencing. The Seventh Circuit has agreed to pilot the criminal courtroom livescan identification process. Multiple benefits are associated with moving from a manual fingerprint process to an electronic process. This advancement supports goals of enhancing the quality, completeness, and accessibility of criminal history record information, as well as goals of improving the completeness, automation, and transmittal

of records to state and federal systems. This effort will improve criminal record system processes and support reliable background checks. In addition to lightening the administrative burden, livescan fingerprinting will support court efforts to move toward a paperless system.

<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, as older management systems are very limited in their ability to capture performance indicators and provide useful management reports.

Court system challenges, at both the local and state levels, 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 maintenance and summary reporting systems. Florida's state courts system has embarked on an integrated project that 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 Uniform Case Reporting (UCR) initiative will provide essential case event data for organizational caseload monitoring, management, and facilitate data analysis and program evaluation to improve adjudicatory outcomes. On April 27, 2016, the Supreme Court issued AOSC16-15, In Re: Uniform Case Reporting Requirements, directing clerks of court to provide case activity data to the OSCA in accordance with specifications. Since June 2018, OSCA has been working with clerks of court to support their implementation of this dynamic data exchange framework. UCR project data submission falls into two phases: Phase I is the data transmission phase; Phase II is the data verification phase. As of July 2020, 55 counties have completed Phase I. Clerks of court, circuit court administration, and OSCA continue working together to verify and enhance the quality of the case activity data being exchanged. These quality data are the source for the essential

organizational management tools that are instrumental in the branch's efforts to perform its mission with greater efficiency.

Fairness and Diversity Awareness - Florida's judicial branch strives to embody the principles of fairness and unbiased justice. For the last 16 years, the courts system's fairness initiatives have been guided by the Standing Committee on Fairness and Diversity, established by the Supreme Court in 2004 to "advance the State Courts System's efforts to eliminate from court operations bias that is based on race, gender, ethnicity, age, disability, financial status, or any characteristic that is without legal relevance." This committee is re-authorized every two years via administrative order, which identifies the particular issues that members are enjoined to address during that term.

Among its many projects, the committee continued efforts to coordinate and collaborate with The Florida Bar, local bar associations, community organizations, Florida law schools, and other partners to offer diversity trainings and to advance fairness and diversity initiatives in the Florida justice system. For instance, the Tenth Circuit conducted its Fourth Annual Fairness and Diversity Summit and also hosted a Diversity and Inclusion Networking Social for Legal Career-Seekers; with the Tampa Hispanic Bar Association, committee members participated in a Tampa Bay Voluntary Bar Leaders Summit; and the committee coordinated with Ave Maria School of Law and the Florida State University College of Law to conduct implicit bias training for faculty and law school students. Perhaps the committee's most singular achievement was its facilitation of the thirty-first annual conference of the National Consortium on Racial and Ethnic Fairness in the Courts—an organization that endeavors to promote racial, ethnic, and fairness principles in courts across the country. In May 2019, 140 justice system professionals from more than 40 states came together to share tools, techniques, and improvement processes with one another.

<u>Problem-Solving Courts</u> – Problem-solving courts – a concept that includes court types such as drug court and veterans court – have shown great success in helping people with treatment needs associated with substance abuse, mental health, and other issues that are not being addressed, or cannot adequately be addressed, in traditional dockets. As the name suggests, they seek to solve

problems in their community rather than simply adjudicate controversies and punish malfeasance. Problem-solving courts aim to address the root causes of justice system involvement through specialized dockets, multidisciplinary teams, and a non-adversarial approach. Their core elements include the use of evidence-based treatment services designed to identify and meet the unique needs of each participant; judicial authority and supervision; and graduated, individualized, and coordinated responses (both for incentives and sanctions) to promote public safety as well as the participant's success.

The number, and kinds, of problem-solving courts continue to multiply in Florida. Currently, Florida has 55 adult drug courts, 31 veterans courts, 31 mental health courts, 23 early childhood courts, 20 juvenile drug courts, 13 family dependency drug courts, and 4 driving under the influence (DUI) courts.

To maintain and advance Florida's problem-solving courts, the 2020 Legislature appropriated four FTE and over \$500,000 to: develop, implement, and maintain a data reporting program that leverages the Florida Drug Court Case Management System; implement a statewide voluntary certification program for problem-solving courts; and provide dedicated fiscal support to problem-solving courts. Problem-solving courts are more resource intensive than typical court dockets and require coordination, external partnerships, and a support infrastructure to deliver the required results.

Recent problem-solving court innovations include Early Childhood Court, an initiative of the Dependency Court Improvement Panel. Early Childhood Court, which has grown from three to 23 sites in four years, encompasses child welfare cases involving children under the age of three. Offering evidence-based treatment, judicial supervision, and accountability, Early Childhood Court seeks to improve child safety and well-being, heal trauma and repair the parent/child relationship, promote timely permanency, and stop the intergenerational cycle of maltreatment. The outcomes in Florida—like those across the nation—have been impressive: compared to jurisdictions with traditional dependency courts, jurisdictions with Early Childhood Court dockets have demonstrated more timely permanency outcomes and a reduction of re-

abuse. The 2020 Legislature appropriated 20 FTE and nearly \$2 million to support Early Childhood Courts and the provisions of House Bill 1105.

Education for Judges, Quasi-Judicial Officers, and Court Personnel – To ensure high-level performance, the judicial branch requires judges to complete a minimum of 30 instructional hours in judicial education activities every three years in accordance with Rule 2.320, Rules of Judicial Administration. In addition, new trial judges, magistrates, and child support hearing officers are required to attend the Florida Judicial College within their first year of judicial service, and new appellate judges must participate in the New Appellate Judges Program (new appellate judges who have never served as trial judges must also attend Phase I of the Florida Judicial College). These requirements ensure that judges and quasi-judicial officers have the knowledge, skills, and abilities to meet the demands of justice in the twenty-first century, serving and performing at the highest professional levels.

Since the COVID-19 pandemic, the judicial branch has accelerated its integration of distance and blended learning strategies to address the educational needs of judges and court staff. The need to socially distance and limit travel to protect the health and safety of judges and court staff required the cancellation of all in-person summer and fall educational programs. A robust schedule of distance learning content has been established to fill the gaps left by these cancellations. In addition, to assist judges in maintaining the number of continuing judicial education (CJE) hours required by rule and Florida Court Education Council policy, the chief justice has extended the reporting cycles of judges with periods ending during the 2020 calendar year and has authorized expanded opportunities for all judges to achieve their CJE requirements. These measures will allow judges to respond to the immediate needs of their local jurisdictions while still being able to receive education and technical assistance. Technological resources continue to be developed and deployed in support of these efforts. The Office of Court Education is finalizing the customization of a learning management system (LMS) that will house educational content and facilitate the tracking of educational requirements for judges and court staff. In concert with the existing educational program app and electronic registration app,

the deployment of the LMS will complete the technological foundation necessary to modernize the branch's education delivery system.

The Florida Court Education Council (FCEC) has been charged by the Supreme Court to plan strategically for the future of court education in Florida. The FCEC has developed a strategic plan that provides a future direction and strategic priorities for the next five years. Using a comprehensive and inclusive strategic planning process, the FCEC began its work earlier this year and completed the proposed plan in June 2020. The strategic planning process included extensive outreach to judicial officers and court personnel across the state (through a survey and focus group sessions). A series of FCEC Strategic Planning Sub-Committee meetings allowed members to analyze trends, complete a program assessment, identify long-range issues, and develop goals and objectives (i.e., strategies) for making improvements and advancing judicial branch education. The comprehensive plan includes: core values for judicial branch education; a vision of the future; potential long-term implications of trends; summary of strengths, weaknesses, and potential threats; and long-range issues, goals, and objectives.

Court Jurisdictional Changes – As a result of House Bill 337, passed by the 2019 Legislature and signed into law, the county court jurisdictional thresholds increased to \$30,000 on January 1, 2020, and will increase to \$50,000 on January 1, 2023. As part of that bill, the Legislature requires OSCA to submit a report by February 1, 2021, with recommendations regarding the adjustment of county court jurisdiction, including consideration of the claim value of filings in county court and circuit court, case events, timeliness in processing cases, and any fiscal impact to the state as a result of adjusted jurisdictional limits. The clerks of the circuit court have been collecting claim value data since January 2020 and are collecting other necessary case event data for use in the report. The report must also include a review of fees to ensure that the court system is adequately funded and a review of the appellate jurisdiction of the district courts and the circuit courts, including the use of appellate panels by circuit courts.

In <u>In Re</u>: Amendments to the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure, Florida Small Claims Rules, and <u>Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure-Jurisdiction</u>, 283 So.3d 802, 803 (Fla. 2019), the Supreme

Court increased the small claim jurisdictional limit to \$8,000 effective January 1, 2020. This change increased the threshold that has been in place since the mid-1990s. Small claims rules are designed to expedite cases to provide clearer, more succinct procedures that are more easily understood by non-lawyers. With the jurisdictional increase, more cases may be filed under the simplified rules. It is important to note that the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic may distort the true impact of the jurisdictional change due to the overall decrease in filings experienced during the pandemic and the inability to conduct certain cases remotely.

The Workgroup on Appellate Review of County Court Decisions was formed in January 2019 to review the three-judge panel issue raised in In Re: Amendments to Fla. Rules of Appellate Procedure—2017 Regular-Cycle Report, Case No. SC17-152, and the recommendation for certification of intra- and inter-circuit conflict by the Workgroup on County Court Jurisdiction, as well as to consider whether other changes to the process for appellate review of county court decisions would improve the administration of justice.

During its term, the workgroup reviewed laws and rules governing appellate jurisdiction and related case law; current circuit court appellate practices; appellate case data; and other state appellate practices to address its charges. Following extensive deliberation, the workgroup recommended that statutory amendments be proposed to transfer the circuit courts' appellate and related extraordinary writ authority to the DCAs. Reasons for this recommendation included the following:

- The DCAs have a decision publication process, use three-judge panels, and have an appropriate staffing complement in place dedicated solely to appeals.
- DCA judges have expertise in appellate cases and related issues and do not have trial court demands competing for time or resources.
- DCAs have the necessary foundational infrastructure and practices and procedures to handle appeals from county court and administrative decisions in a uniform manner.

The Supreme Court approved the recommendation.

During the 2020 Regular Session, the Legislature enacted Senate Bill 1392 (ch. 2020-61, L.O.F.) to transfer circuit court authority to hear appeals from most county court civil and criminal final orders and judgments to the DCAs. The law, however, did not amend all instances of statutory circuit court appellate authority and, as such, the circuit courts will continue to have appellate jurisdiction for certain administrative decisions and certain county court decisions entered in noncriminal infraction and other cases.

<u>Timeliness of Case Resolution</u> - Recent efforts throughout the nation to improve civil case management have focused on the fair, timely, and cost-effective resolution of civil cases in state courts. Many of these efforts have been driven by the <u>13 recommendations</u> endorsed by the Conference of Chief Justices and the Conference of State Court Administrators in 2016. The recommendations are rooted in the proposition that courts must be responsible for managing civil cases from filing through disposition. Following the endorsement of the recommendations, "A Roadmap for Implementation" was developed as a tool to assist jurisdictions with implementation.

The state courts system is focusing on the timely resolution of cases, including in the civil and family divisions, as the population in Florida continues to grow. The civil and family divisions handle multifaceted litigation that requires intensive judicial management and case tracking, alternative methods to settle disputes, and compliance with statutory timeframes, where applicable. These cases warrant a renewed focus on the operations of the trial court system to provide a targeted approach to meet the needs of the litigants. The 2020 Legislature appropriated 21 FTE and over \$1.8 million to provide litigants with targeted services in the family and civil divisions to resolve their business and personal disputes. These court resources will be matched to the unique needs of each case, using differentiated tracks and established explicit rules and well-defined business practices to guide the work.

The Workgroup on Improved Resolution of Civil Cases was formed in October 2019 to examine Florida's laws, rules of court, and practices relating to civil procedure and case management for purposes of determining whether changes can be made to improve the resolution of civil cases.

The workgroup has examined multiple efforts in other states and related studies to improve the resolution of civil cases. It has also examined the federal judicial system and its approach to effectively managing civil cases. The workgroup found the report from Florida's Eleventh Circuit Civil Justice Initiative Pilot Project, which focused on differentiated case management and civil case management teams, very encouraging. The workgroup's deliberations are ongoing.

Court Costs and Fines - In recent years, concerns have been growing throughout the nation regarding the imposition of fines, fees, and costs against low-income individuals. What may begin as a minimal amount can, if unpaid, result in a cycle of debt creating arrests, loss of jobs, or housing, or other hardships for those of limited means. To address such issues, Texas recently revised its laws relating to the consequences of certain criminal offenses, including fines, fees, and costs. Depending on the defendant's ability to pay, the new laws provide alternatives to the payment of those financial obligations, such as waiver or discharge of the payment through community service. According to recent news from the National Center for State Courts, Texas court collections have since increased by more than six percent.

The Supreme Court formed the Workgroup on Court Costs and Fines in December 2018 to review monetary assessments in criminal and civil traffic cases and to make recommendations, if warranted, to ensure this state's assessments do not disproportionately impact low-income individuals in a manner resulting in undue hardship while maintaining appropriate sanctions. During its review, the workgroup heard from public defenders, a police chief, clerks, the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability, and others on the issue of court costs and fines. It also considered numerous reports and findings from other states throughout the country addressing court costs and fines. The workgroup recognized that many court costs and fines reform efforts intersect with statute and fall under the province of the legislature. As such, the workgroup examined previous legislative efforts in this state to address court costs and fines and closely monitored the 2020 Regular Session for bills addressing the issue. In its final report submitted on June 30, 2020, the workgroup advanced 15 recommendations that will be considered by the full JMC in the near future.

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 Prior Year Standards	Prior Year Actual	Approved Standards for	Approved Standards for
Approved Performance Measures for FY 2020-21	FY 2019-20	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22
(Words)	(Numbers)	(Numbers)	(Numbers)	(Numbers)
Clearance rate (all case types)	100.0%	106.6%	100.0%	100.0%
Number of cases disposed (all case types)	2,386	2,152	2,194	2,134
Percent of initial death penalty appeal cases disposed within 2 years of filing	25.1%	50.0%	23.4%	35.0%
Percent of initial death penalty appeal cases disposed within 365 days of conference/oral argument date	63.1%	77.8%	61.5%	74.3%
Clearance rate for initial death penalty appeals	100.0%	55.6%	100.0%	100.0%
Number of initial death penalty appeal cases disposed	18	10	8	8
Percent of post-conviction death penalty cases disposed within 365 days of filing	63.3%	43.6%	68.4%	67.6%
Clearance rate for post-conviction death penalty cases	100.0%	101.9%	100.0%	100.0%
Number of post-conviction death penalty cases disposed	136	55	62	105
Percent of other mandatory review jurisdiction cases disposed within 365 days of filing	67.6%	100.0%	78.9%	89.0%
Clearance rate for other mandatory review jurisdiction cases	100.0%	89.5%	100.0%	100.0%
Number of other mandatory review jurisdiction cases disposed	23	17	21	19
Percent of discretionary review jurisdiction cases disposed within 365 days of filing	86.8%	92.2%	89.2%	92.1%
Clearance rate for discretionary review jurisdiction cases	100.0%	104.6%	100.0%	100.0%
Number of discretionary review jurisdiction cases disposed	948	909	918	867
Percent of non-death penalty original writ petition cases disposed within 365 days of filing	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Clearance rate for non-death penalty original writ petition cases	100.0%	112.5%	100.0%	100.0%

Approved Performance Measures for FY 2020-21 (Words)	Approved Prior Year Standards FY 2019-20 (Numbers)	Prior Year Actual FY 2019-20 (Numbers)	Approved Standards for FY 2020-21 (Numbers)	Approved Standards for FY 2021-22
Number of non-death penalty original writ petition cases disposed	795	729	757	(Numbers) 724
Percent of Florida Bar cases disposed within 365 days of filing	90.1%	81.4%	88.7%	85.4%
Clearance rate for Florida Bar cases	100.0%	109.3%	100.0%	100.0%
Number of Florida Bar cases disposed	343	317	312	297
Percent of other original jurisdiction cases disposed within 365 days of filing	92.4%	95.7%	92.2%	93.6%
Clearance rate for other original jurisdiction cases	100.0%	95.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Number of other original jurisdiction cases disposed	123	115	116	115
Number of cases supported	3,237	2,765	2,913	2,842
Number of cases maintained	3,237	2,765	2,913	2,842
Square footage secured	196,710	196,710	196,710	196,710
Square footage maintained	196,710	196,710	196,710	196,710

- 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 2021-22" column correspond to the official Judicial Branch Legislative Budget Request for FY 2021-22 and does not represent a goal for the court. It is simply an estimate of the amount of activity expected to occur during FY 2021-22. In addition, the clearance rates for "Requested FY 2021-22" 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
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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 2020-21 (Words)	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2019-20 (Numbers)	Prior Year Actual FY 2019-20 (Numbers)	Approved Standards for FY 2020-21 (Numbers)	Requested FY 2021-22 Standard (Numbers)
Percent of administrative costs compared to total state courts system costs	4.5%	2.7%	4.9%	4.1%
Percent of administrative positions compared to total state courts system positions	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%
Number of judicial and court staff education contact hours	64,159	97,535	83,135	93,379
Number of professionals certified	2,978	2,949	3,160	2,864
Number of cases analyzed	80,204	78,480	82,214	79,428
Number of analyses conducted	19,067	603,766	20,160	138,032

- 1. Statistics may fluctuate significantly from year to year due to many factors.
- 2. Columns labeled as "Approved" standards provide the final legislatively approved figures for the budget year identified.
- 3. The "Requested FY 2021-22" column corresponds to the official Judicial Branch Legislative Budget Request for FY 2021-22 and does not represent a goal. It is simply an estimate of the amount of activity expected to occur during FY 2021-22. These estimates are based on forecast using averages of prior years.
- 4. The actual number of cases analyzed in FY 2019-20 is higher due to additional analyses being conducted for the Chapter 2019-58, Laws of Fla., Data Collection Plan.

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 2020-21	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2019-20	Prior Year Actual FY 2019-20	Approved Standards for FY 2020-21	Requested FY 2021-22 Standard
(Words)	(Numbers)	(Numbers)	(Numbers)	(Numbers)
Clearance rate (all case types)	100.0%	114.0%	100.0%	100.00%
Number of cases disposed (all case types)	23,399	20,274	21,971	20,861
Median number of days from filing criminal appeals to disposition	222	274	239	258
Median number of days from filing of criminal petitions to disposition	49	43	48	46
Clearance rate for criminal appeals and petitions	100.0%	120.9%	100.0%	100.0%
Percent of criminal appeals and petitions cases disposed within 180 days of oral argument or conference	97.6%	96.0%	97.0%	96.3
Median number of days from filing of non-criminal appeals to disposition	228	203	219	210
Median number of days from filing of non-criminal petitions to disposition	68	69	66	66
Clearance rate for non-criminal appeals and petitions	100.0%	106.1%	100.0%	100.0
Percent of non-criminal appeals and petitions cases disposed within 180 days of oral argument or conference	95.5%	93.6%	94.0%	93.4
Number of records maintained	36,927	30,008	35,098	32,784
Number of employees administered	443.5	437.0	445.00	445.00
Square footage secured	570,585	1,146,239	570,585	1,146,239
Square footage maintained	570,585	1,146,239	570,585	1,146,239

- 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 2021-22" column corresponds to the official Judicial Branch Legislative Budget Request for FY 2021-22 and does not represent a goal. It is simply an estimate of the amount of activity expected to occur during FY 2021-22.
- 5. This methodology reflects that which has been used in previous years. Measures may fluctuate due to the unknown impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the courts.

Department: STATE COURTS SYSTEM	Department No: 22
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Program: Trial Courts	Code: 22300000
Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Trial Courts	Code: 22300100

Note: Approved primary service outcomes must be listed first.

Approved Performance Measures for FY 2020-21 (Words)	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2019-20 (Numbers)	Prior Year Actual FY 2019-20 (Numbers)	Approved Standards for FY 2020-21 (Numbers)	Requested FY 2021-22 Standard (Numbers)
Clearance rate (all case types)	99.0%	98.5%	98.9%	Indeterminate
Number of cases disposed (all case types)	2,970,444	2,906,016	3,492,245	Indeterminate
Clearance rate for circuit – criminal	100.0%	89.6%	100.0%	Indeterminate
Number of circuit – criminal cases disposed	170,393	141,319	163,178	Indeterminate
Clearance rate for circuit – general civil	100.0%	99.5%	100.0%	Indeterminate
Number of circuit – general civil cases disposed	164,352	178,868	186,369	Indeterminate
Clearance rate for circuit – domestic relations	100.0%	95.5%	100.0%	Indeterminate
Number of circuit – domestic relations cases disposed	227,655	184,802	221,164	Indeterminate
Clearance rate for circuit – probate and guardianship	100.0%	96.2%	100.0%	Indeterminate
Number of circuit – probate and guardianship cases disposed	123,606	123,550	133,530	Indeterminate
Clearance rate for circuit – juvenile delinquency	100.0%	99.2%	100.0%	Indeterminate
Number of circuit – juvenile delinquency cases disposed	35,464	24,184	30,025	Indeterminate
Clearance rate for circuit – juvenile dependency	100.0%	81.3%	100.0%	Indeterminate
Number of circuit – juvenile dependency cases disposed	13,526	9,429	10,786	Indeterminate
Number of employees administered	3,559	3,578	3,578	Indeterminate
Number of jurors who serve	NA	NA	NA	NA
Percent of administrative costs compared to total trial court costs	6.3%	6.1%	6.2%	Indeterminate
Number of hours reported or recorded (court reporting)	501,299	458,039	533,633	Indeterminate
Number of evaluations completed (competency and other)	15,221	17,043	19,739	Indeterminate
Number of interpreting events	182,814	161,587	221,234	Indeterminate
Number of family sessions mediated	23,395	21,371	26,325	Indeterminate

Approved Performance Measures for FY 2020-21 (Words)	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2019-20 (Numbers)	Prior Year Actual FY 2019-20 (Numbers)	Approved Standards for FY 2020-21 (Numbers)	Requested FY 2021-22 Standard (Numbers)
Number of county court sessions mediated	27,630	32,548	39,430	Indeterminate
Number of magistrate hearings docketed	TBD	TBD	TBD	Indeterminate
Number of child support hearing officer hearings docketed	112,952	108,295	130,047	Indeterminate
Number of traffic infraction hearing officer hearings docketed	TBD	TBD	TBD	Indeterminate
Clearance rate for county – criminal	100.2%	115.5%	100.2%	Indeterminate
Number of county – criminal cases disposed	509,015	481,495	575,902	Indeterminate
Clearance rate for county – civil	96.4%	87.7%	95.0%	Indeterminate
Number of county – civil cases disposed	497,097	529,576	643,737	Indeterminate
Clearance rate for county – civil traffic	98.9%	100.0%	99.6%	Indeterminate
Number of county – civil traffic cases disposed	1,229,336	1,232,793	1,526,554	Indeterminate

- 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 2019-20. Therefore, the "Prior Year Actual FY 2019-20" 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 2021-22" column corresponds to the official Judicial Branch Legislative Budget Request for FY 2021-22 and does not represent a goal for the court. It is simply an estimate of the amount of activity expected to occur during FY 2021-22.
- 8. The goal is to produce evidence-based performance measures; however, measures may fluctuate due to uncertainties related to the impact of COVID-19 on the State Courts System. For example, uncertainties exist in the budget and in filing trends; throughput rates have been impacted by the introduction of technology-facilitated virtual hearings which can take more time than traditional in-person hearings; the behavior of parties may change based on their ability to appear remotely, thereby generating more hearings and higher participation rates in certain case types; and the inability to conduct jury trials has significantly affected settlement and/or plea rates.

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 2020-21 (Words)	Approved Prior Year Standard FY 2019-20 (Numbers)	Prior Year Actual FY 2019-20 (Numbers)	Approved Standards for FY 2020-21 (Numbers)	Requested FY 2021-22 Standard (Numbers)
Clearance rate	98.7%	98.2%	98.9%	95.4%
Number of complaints disposed	658	640	709	604

- 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 2020-21" column corresponds to the official Judicial Branch Legislative Budget Request for FY 2020-21 and does not represent a goal. It is simply an estimate of the amount of activity expected to occur during FY 2020-21.

Judicial Branch State Courts System

Assessment of Performance for Approved
Performance Measures
LRPP Exhibit III

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT				
Department: State Courts System Program: Supreme Court Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Supreme Court Measure: Number of cases disposed (all case types)				
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	
2,386	2,152	-234	-9.8%	
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 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: Clearance rate for initial death penalty appeals				
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%	55.6%	-44.4%	-44.4%	
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 P				
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: 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> AA Performance Sta	Measure 🔲 De	vision of Measure letion of Measure	
Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference	
18	10	-8	-44.4%	
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 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: Court Operations – Supreme Court Measure: Percentage 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
63.3%	43.6%	-19.7%	-19.7%
Factors Accounting for the Difference: Internal Factors (check all that apply): Personnel Factors Competing Priorities Previous Estimate Incorrect Competing Priorities Previous Estimate Incorrect Staff Capacity Level 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 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> SAA Performance Sta	Measure 🔲 De	vision of Measure letion of Measure	
Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference	
136	55	-81	-59.6%	
Factors Accounting for the Difference: Internal Factors (check all that apply): Personnel Factors Competing Priorities Derevious Estimate Incorrect Competing Priorities Derevious Estimate Incorrect Competing Priorities Derevious 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 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: Clearance rate for other mandatory review jurisdiction cases				
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	
100.0%	89.5%	-10.5%	-10.5%	
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: 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> l SAA Performance Sta	Measure	vision of Measure letion of Measure	
Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference	
23	17	-6	-26.1%	
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				
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 discretionary review jurisdiction cases disposed				
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	
948	909	-39	-4.1%	
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 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: Supreme Court Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Supreme Court Measure: Number of non-death penalty original writ petition cases disposed				
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	
795	729	-66	-8.3%	
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 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: Court Operations – Supreme Court Measure: Percent of Florida Bar cases disposed within 365 days of filing				
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	
90.1%	81.4%	-8.7%	-8.7%	
Factors Accounting for the Difference: Internal Factors (check all that apply): Personnel Factors Competing Priorities Previous Estimate Incorrect Competing Priorities Priori				
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: Court Operations – Supreme Court Measure: Number of Florida Bar cases disposed					
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		
343	317	-26	-7.6%		
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 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: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT				
Department: State Courts System Program: Supreme Court Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Supreme Court Measure: Clearance rate for other original jurisdiction cases Action: Performance Assessment of Outcome Measure Performance Assessment of Output Measure Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards				
Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference	
100.0%	95.0%	-5.0%	-5.0%	
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				
Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply): Training Technology 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 other original jurisdiction cases disposed					
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		
123	115	-8	-6.5%		
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: Supreme Court Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Supreme Court Measure: Number of cases supported					
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		
3,237	2,765	-472	-14.6%		
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 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> l SAA Performance Sta	Measure	vision of Measure letion of Measure		
Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference		
3,237	2,765	-472	-14.6%		
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: Supreme Court Service/Budget Entity: Executive Direction and Support Services Measure: Percent of administrative costs compared to total state courts system costs					
Action: ☐ Performance Assessment of Outcome Measure ☐ Performance Assessment of Output Measure ☐ Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards ☐ Revision of Measure ☐ Deletion of Measure					
Approved Standard	Approved Standard				
4.5%	2.7%	-1.8	-1.8%		
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. 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					
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	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		
2,978	2,949	-29	-0.97%		
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 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 cases analyzed					
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		
80,204	78,480	-1,724	-2.1%		
Factors Accounting for the Difference: Internal Factors (check all that apply): Personnel Factors Competing Priorities Previous Estimate Incorrect 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: Number of cases disposed (all case types)					
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		
23,399	20,274	-3,125	-13.3%		
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 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					

RPP Exhibit]	III: PERFORMAN	NCE MEASURE A	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				
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	
49	43	-6	-12.2%	
Factors Accounting for the Difference: Internal Factors (check all that apply): Personnel Factors 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	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					
Action: □ Performance Assessment of Outcome Measure □ Performance Assessment of Output Measure □ Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards □ Revision of Measure □ Deletion of Measure □ Dele					
Approved Standard	Approved Standard				
97.6%	96.0%	-1.6%	-1.6%		
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 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 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 non-criminal appeals to disposition				
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	
228	203	-25	-11.0%	
Factors Accounting for the Difference: Internal Factors (check all that apply): Personnel Factors 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				
☐ Training ☐ Personnel	Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply): Training Personnel Other (Identify) Recommendations:			

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT			
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: ☐ 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
95.5%	93.6%	-1.9%	-1.9%
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 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: District Courts of Appeal Service/Budget Entity: Appellate Courts Measure: Number of records maintained			
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
36,927	30,008	-6,919	-18.7%
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 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 Technology Other (Identify) Recommendations: Not Applicable			

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT			
Department: State Courts System Program: District Courts of Appeal Service/Budget Entity: Appellate Courts Measure: Number of employees administered			
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
443.5	437.0	-6.5	-1.5%
Factors Accounting for the Difference: Internal Factors (check all that apply): Personnel Factors Competing Priorities Devel 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 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 III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT			
Department: State Courts System Program: Trial Courts Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Trial Courts Measure: Clearance rate (all case types)			
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
99.0%	98.5%	-0.5%	-0.5%
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 Technology Other (Identify) Recommendations: Not Applicable			

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT			
Department: State Courts System Program: Trial Courts Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Trial Courts Measure: Number of cases disposed (all case types)			
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
2,970,444	2,906,016	-64,428	-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 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: Clearance rate for circuit - criminal					
Performance As					
Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference		
100.0%	89.6%	-10.4%	-10.4%		
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					
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	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		
170,393	141,319	-29,074	-17.1%		
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 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: Clearance rate for circuit – general civil					
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%	99.5%	-0.5%	-0.5%		
Factors Accounting for the Difference: Internal Factors (check all that apply): Personnel Factors Competing Priorities Dervious 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					
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: Clearance rate for circuit – domestic relations					
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%	95.5%	-4.5%	-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 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 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 circuit – domestic relations 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		
227,655	184,802	-42,853	-18.8%		
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 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	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%	96.2%	-3.8%	-3.8%		
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 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					
☐ 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 circuit – probate and guardianship 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		
123,606	123,550	-56	-0.05%		
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	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 – juvenile delinquency					
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%	99.2%	-0.8%	-0.8%		
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 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 circuit – juvenile delinquency 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		
35,464	24,184	-11,280	-31.8%		
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 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 – juvenile dependency					
Performance As					
Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference		
100.0%	81.3%	-18.7%	-18.7%		
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: Trial Courts Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Trial Courts Measure: Number of circuit – juvenile dependency cases disposed					
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		
13,526	9,429	-4,097	-30.3%		
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 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: Percent of administrative costs compared to total trial court costs					
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		
6.3%	6.1%	-0.2%	-0.2%		
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 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: Trial Courts Service/Budget Entity: Court Operations – Trial Courts Measure: Number of hours reported or recorded (court reporting)				
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	
501,299	458,039	-43,260	-8.6%	
Internal Factors (c Personnel Factor Competing Prio Previous Estima Explanation: The approved stand	ors rities	Staff Capa Level of T Other (Ide	raining entify)	
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		isaster		
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: Number of interpreting events				
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	
182,814	161,587	-21,227	-11.6%	
Internal Factors (c Personnel Factor Competing Prio Previous Estima Explanation: The approved stand	ors rities	Staff Capa Level of T Other (Ide	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		isaster		
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: Number of family sessions mediated				
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	
23,395	21,371	-2,024	-8.7%	
Internal Factors (competing Prior Competing Prior Previous Estimates Explanation: The approved standard Competing Prior Previous Estimates Explanation:	ors rities	Staff Capa Level of T Other (Ide	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		isaster		
Management Effor Training Personnel Recommendations Not Applicable	ts to Address Differ	rences/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: Number of child support hearing officer hearings docketed				
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	
112,952	108,295	-4,657	-4.1%	
Internal Factors (competing Prior Competing Prior Previous Estimates) Explanation: The approved stand	ors rities	Staff Capa Level of T Other (Ide	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		isaster		
Management Effor Training Personnel Recommendations Not Applicable	ts to Address Differs:	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: Number of county – criminal 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	
509,015	481,495	-27,520	-5.4%	
Internal Factors (c Personnel Factor Competing Prio Previous Estima Explanation: The approved stand	ors rities	Staff Capa Level of T Other (Ide	raining entify)	
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		isaster		
Management Effor Training Personnel Recommendations Not Applicable	ts to Address Differ	rences/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 county - civil				
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	
96.4%	87.7%	-8.7%	-8.7%	
Internal Factors (competing Prior Competing Prior Previous Estimates) Explanation: The approved stand	ors rities	Staff Capa Level of T Other (Ide	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		isaster		
Management Effor Training Personnel Recommendations Not Applicable	ts to Address Differs:	ences/Problems (ch Technolog Other (Ide	gy	

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				
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	
98.7%	98.2%	-0.5%	-0.5%	
Internal Factors (competing Prior Competing Prior Previous Estimates) Explanation: The approved stand	ors rities	Staff Capa Level of T Other (Ide	raining entify)	
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		isaster		
Management Effor Training Personnel Recommendations Not Applicable	ts to Address Differ	rences/Problems (ch Technolog Other (Ide	gy	

LRPP Exhibit	III: PERFORMA	NCE MEASURE	ASSESSMENT	
Department: State Courts System Program: Judicial Qualifications Commission Service/Budget Entity: Judicial Qualifications Commission Operations Measure: Number of complaints disposed				
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	
658	640	-18	-2.7%	
Internal Factors (competing Prior Competing Prior Previous Estimates Explanation: The approved standard Competing Prior Previous Estimates Explanation:	ors rities	Staff Capa Level of T Other (Ide	raining entify)	
Resources Una Legal/Legislativ Target Populatio This Program/S	e Change	☐ Natural Di☐ Other (Ide E Problem		
Management Effor Training Personnel Recommendations Not Applicable	ts to Address Differ	ences/Problems (ch Technolog Other (Ide	ЭУ	

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: 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: Number of initial death penalty appeal 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 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: Number of post-conviction death penalty 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 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: Number of discretionary 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 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: Clearance rate for Florida Bar 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 Florida Bar 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: Clearance rate for other original 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 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 professionals certified
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: 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: Median number of days from filing of 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 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:
Data Coarco and moments.
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: 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:

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: Clearance rate for circuit - 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 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: Number of circuit – juvenile delinquency 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 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 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 evaluations completed (competency and other)
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 interpreting events
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 family 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 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	I FY 2020-21		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 2020

Judicial Branch State Courts System

Agency-Level Unit Cost Summary LRPP Exhibit VI

STATE COURT SYSTEM			FISCAL YEAR 2019-20	
SECTION I: BUDGET		OPERATI	NG	FIXED CAPITAL OUTLAY
OTAL ALL FUNDS GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT			553,345,991	1,625,201
ADJUSTMENTS TO GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT (Supplementals, Vetoes, Budget Amendments, etc.)			19,662,101	(
INAL BUDGET FOR AGENCY			573,008,092	1,625,201
SECTION II: ACTIVITIES * MEASURES	Number of Units	(1) Unit Cost	(2) Expenditures (Allocated)	(3) FCO
Executive Direction, Administrative Support and Information Technology (2)			0	1,625,201
Supreme Court Library * Number of cases supported Court Records And Case Flow Management * Number of records maintained	2,765 32,773	235.47 205.83	651,075 6,745,819	
Security * Number of square feet secured	1,342,949	1.89	2,533,849	
Facilities Maintenance And Management * Number of square feet maintained	1,342,949	4.46	5,984,838	
Judicial Processing Of Cases * Number of cases disposed (all case types) Judicial And Court Staff Education * Number of contact hours	2,928,442	126.69 29.14	370,996,894 2,842,179	
Professional Certification * Number of professionals certified	97,535 2,949	358.43	1,057,021	
Court Services * Number of analyses conducted	603,766	4.63	2,793,599	
Case Process Analysis And Improvement * Number of cases analyzed.	78,480	32.22	2,528,385	
Disposition Of Complaints Against The Judiciary * Number of complaints disposed	640	844.78	540,660	
			-	
			 	
			-	
			 	
			 	
OTAL			396,674,319	1,625,20
SECTION III: RECONCILIATION TO BUDGET				
ASS THROUGHS TRANSFER - STATE AGENCIES				
AID TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS				
PAYMENT OF PENSIONS, BENEFITS AND CLAIMS				
OTHER			160,026,871	
REVERSIONS			16,306,962	
OTAL BUDGET FOR AGENCY (Total Activities + Pass Throughs + Reversions) - Should equal Section I above. (4)			573,008,152	1,625,20
			3.3,000,102	1,020,20

⁽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 different unit costs per activity.
(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 2021-22 through FY 2025-26

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.