



Attorney General
of Florida
Bill McCollum

Long Range Program Plan

FY 2009-10 through FY 2013-14

**Office of the Attorney General
Office of Statewide Prosecution**

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Mission Statement

People's Law Firm

Office of the Attorney General

Program: Office of the Attorney General Goals and Objectives

Goal #1: To improve the quality of legal services provided on behalf of the state of Florida

Objective 1A: Decrease state's reliance on costly outside legal Counsel

Outcome: Percent of state agencies contracting with the Office of the Attorney General for all legal services

Baseline/Year 2001	FY 2009-10	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14
30%	55%	60%	60%	60%	62%

Objective 1B: Broaden scope of experience and specialization levels of legal staff

Outcome: Of eligible attorneys, percent who have attained AV rating, BV rating, and/or board certification

Baseline/Year 2001	FY 2009-10	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14
70%	90%	90%	90%	90%	91%

Objective 1C: Increase client satisfaction

Outcome: Percent increase in client satisfaction

Baseline/Year 2001	FY 2009-10	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14
90%	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%

Outcome: Maintain a practice standard of 1800 hours per year per attorney

Baseline/Year 2003	FY 2009-10	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14
1600+	1800+	1800+	1800+	1800+	1800+

Objective 1D: Improve recruitment and retention of highly skilled Attorneys

Outcome: Increase average salary of the OAG attorneys to achieve salary level within the 90th percentile of average salaries paid to other executive agency attorneys

Baseline/Year 2001	FY 2009- 10	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012- 13	FY 2013- 14
60th percentile	78th percentile	80th percentile	85th percentile	90th percentile	90th percentile

Goal #2: Protect children from those who would prey upon them through the Internet

Objective 2A: Expand programs that safeguard children from predatory criminals

Outcome: Increase number of active CyberCrime cases

Baseline/Year 2006	FY 2009- 10	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012- 13	FY 2013- 14
40	55	58	60	65	70

Goal #3: Improve service delivery to all crime victims

Objective 3A: Increase efficiency in processing victim compensation claims

Outcome: Decrease average turnaround time from receipt of claim to payment

Baseline/Year 1999	FY 2009- 10	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012- 13	FY 2013- 14
19.8 weeks	4.9 weeks	4.8 weeks	4.7 weeks	4.6 weeks	4.5weeks

Objective 3B: Increase the outreach of VOCA grant program

Outcome: Increase number of agencies participating in the VOCA grant program

Baseline/Year 1999	FY 2009- 10	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012- 13	FY 2013- 14
253	260	265	270	275	280

Outcome: Increase number of subgrantees serving minorities and underserved victims

Baseline/Year 1999	FY 2009- 10	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012- 13	FY 2013- 14
46	51	52	53	54	55

Program: Office of the Attorney General Trends and Conditions Statement

The Attorney General is the Chief Legal Officer for the State of Florida. The Office of the Attorney General is composed of several units whose chief goal is to economically and efficiently provide the highest quality legal services to the State of Florida and its agencies for the benefit of all Floridians.

Specific responsibilities enumerated in Article 4, Section 4 of the Florida Constitution and in Chapter 16, Florida Statutes, have been expanded through the years by the Florida Legislature and by amendment of the Constitution, for the protection of the public's interests. The functions of the Office of the Attorney General range across the legal landscape, from Capital Appeals and Medicaid Fraud to Child Support Enforcement, and Economic Crimes. However, the functions can most simply be divided into four broad categories: Civil Enforcement; Constitutional Legal Services; Criminal and Civil Litigation; and Victim Services.

Economic Crimes Division

The Economic Crimes Division is charged with protecting consumers from fraud and other financial exploitation. The division's attorneys, investigators and staff work in bureaus located throughout the state with primary focus on the following areas of practice:

Deceptive and Unfair Trade Practices

The division targets those who prey on consumers through the enforcement authority of Chapter 501, the Florida Deceptive and Unfair Trade Practices Act ("FDUPTA" or "little FTC Act"). The division initiates investigations through subpoenas and legal actions against entities that commit unfair methods of competition and unfair practices in the conduct of any trade or commerce. The division investigates the activities of businesses and individuals involved in multi-circuit activities, as the State Attorneys have primary jurisdiction for single circuit activity. This includes price gouging enforcement during a declared state of emergency. Although the number of cases varies from day to day the current number of active Economic Crimes cases is 355.

Florida's large and growing elderly population is a particular target for consumer fraud. Focusing on the elderly as a special "at-risk" group has enhanced the ability of the division working in cooperation with senior advocate organizations, to prevent, identify and prosecute fraudulent scams directed at older victims. In areas with high concentrations of seniors, the Economic Crimes Division places a particular focus on consumer fraud and economic crimes against the elderly.

The Internet and other advances in rapid communication are generating an increased number of fraudulent schemes. Use of the Internet is growing exponentially, and the potential for illegal activity on the Internet is enormous. As use and availability of the Internet continue to expand, increasing numbers of individuals are certain to become victims of fraud. The ability to stem this growing problem will be a critical issue in the years ahead.

With natural disasters such as hurricanes and devastating wildfires come the recurring problems of home repair scams, price gouging, job scams, advance fee loan scams and door-to-door sales schemes. To curb these predatory practices and enforce Florida's price gouging statute, this office has established a toll-free hotline that is activated in times of natural disaster. Notices alerting consumers to potential scams and informing them of this hotline are widely distributed to the news media, cooperating retail merchants and other public locations in areas affected by the disaster. Thousands of complaints have been received, many as a result of these consumer-awareness initiatives.

The number and ever-changing variety of fraudulent schemes serve as a constant challenge. Current problems that will remain the focus of enforcement efforts are numerous, but they include telemarketing fraud, work-at-home scams, direct mail sweepstakes offers, moving companies, credit repair scams, negative option sales tactics, automobile sales and leasing practices, warranty sales practices, mortgage fraud, multi-level marketing and charitable solicitation scams. Many of these investigations, both multi-state and Florida only, produce large settlement agreements that direct substantial funds to the state or individual Florida consumers, while putting a halt to improper trade activities. This past year, the Economic Crimes Division returned more than 100 million dollars to consumers as restitution.

These consumer fraud issues will continue to require substantial and meaningful investigation and preparation. At current staffing levels, the Economic Crimes Division is under constant pressure to muster the necessary resources to combat these ever-increasing avenues of consumer fraud. Any reduction in attorneys, investigators or support staff would seriously hamper our efforts. Accordingly, the need to ensure adequate resources to properly investigate and prosecute consumer fraud will continue to be a significant priority.

RICO

The Florida Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organization Act (RICO), Chapter 895, Florida Statutes, authorizes the Attorney General's Office to investigate RICO violations and institute civil proceedings to enjoin such violations. Section 895.02 (1), Florida Statutes, defines "racketeering activity" to mean "to commit, to attempt to commit, to conspire to commit, or to solicit, coerce, or intimidate another person to commit" a series of crimes ranging from offenses against the environment to computer-related crimes. Civil remedies under RICO include injunction, forfeiture and disgorgement.

Other statutes such as civil theft laws and the False Claims Act (Section 68.081, Florida Statutes) also provide for civil remedies, and in some circumstances the common law authorizes the Attorney General's Office to act.

The focus in RICO actions historically had been on enterprises associated with importing, delivering and distributing illicit drugs. While these efforts met with a great deal of success, the number of such cases referred to this agency by various law enforcement offices has significantly declined. Instead, these cases are now taken to federal agencies that can offer local authorities a greater share of forfeiture proceeds and do not have to follow Florida's sentencing guidelines, discovery procedures and homestead protections. As a result, the role of the Attorney General's

Office in RICO matters has shifted toward the civil prosecution of legal corporate enterprises engaged in theft or various schemes to defraud.

Complaints indicated that much of this conduct previously was ignored or handled administratively with little effect, but because they involve criminal activity they are better addressed by sanctions available under the RICO Act. These practices exist in otherwise legitimate business, including financial institutions, utility companies, medical providers, insurance companies and transportation firms. They typically affect large numbers of people, suggesting that even more citizens can benefit from additional resources directed against corporate “white collar crime” that has long been undetected, ignored or ineffectively addressed.

While the number of cases involving major corporate targets has grown significantly, the efforts of this section are limited by existing resources and the time-consuming nature of these cases. Nevertheless, because of the positive impact these cases have on so many individual consumers, the Economic Crimes Division will continue to address corporate misconduct. Reductions in staff or other investigative resources would jeopardize several existing cases and severely limit the ability of this office to proactively pursue those perpetrating widespread schemes to defraud the public.

Antitrust Division

The Attorney General’s Office Antitrust Division is responsible for enforcing state and federal antitrust laws and works to stop violations that harm competition and adversely impact the citizens of the state. Under Chapter 542, Florida Statutes, the Attorney General has the authority to bring actions against individuals or entities that commit state or federal antitrust violations, including bid-rigging, price-fixing, market or contract allocation, and monopoly-related actions. The efforts of the Attorney General’s Office under this statute over the past nearly three decades have yielded hundreds of millions of dollars in recoveries for various public entities and for Florida’s consumers.

The Attorney General is broadly authorized to institute or intervene in civil proceedings and seek the “full range of relief” afforded by Chapter 542 or by federal laws pertaining to antitrust or restraints of trade. Chapter 542 also grants the Attorney General certain specific authority, including the power to target restraint of trade activities (Section 542.18, Florida Statutes); to investigate monopolies or conspiracies to establish monopolies, including the authority to review proposed mergers that may have a potential anti-competitive impact upon the state and its citizens (Section 542.19, Florida Statutes); to investigate potential violations of state or federal antitrust laws (Section 542.27(3), Florida Statutes); to issue investigative subpoenas, called Civil Investigative Demands, to anyone believed to be in possession, custody, or control of any documentation or other information relevant to an antitrust investigation (Section 542.28, Florida Statutes); and to bring actions on behalf of the state, public entities, and/or natural persons to recover damages and/or civil penalties, as warranted, and to obtain the appropriate injunctive or other equitable relief (Sections 542.27(2) and 542.21-23, Florida Statutes).

It is a priority of this office to ensure that those responsible for rigging bids on public entity procurement contracts, unlawfully fixing prices, or illegally monopolizing or attempting to monopolize a particular market or industry be held fully accountable for the overcharges or other harm suffered by Florida's public entities and citizens as a result of the unlawful conduct.

Trends and conditions pertaining to our state antitrust enforcement effort are assessed on an annual basis through an analysis of the number of active cases worked by the Antitrust Division. The number of cases worked by the Division during Fiscal Year (FY) 2007-08 increased from 70 to 81, while the number of cases closed during the fiscal year remained about the same, only down slightly to 14 from 15 cases closed last fiscal year. With this increase in cases came some significant settlements, which resulted in the Division obtaining recoveries totaling \$13,491,946 from seven major cases. This total represents an increase over last fiscal year's total of \$10,704,557 from five major cases. These monies were recovered on behalf of public entities and consumers, as civil penalties, or as reimbursement for attorneys' fees and costs, after the matter was resolved.

Several recent developments have resulted in an increased need for consistent and effective state antitrust enforcement. First, there has been a dramatic increase over the last five years in the number of proposed mergers, acquisitions, and joint ventures. As the growth of the economy has slowed over the last year, corporate America has sought to consolidate. While not all proposed mergers and acquisitions are reviewed by the Attorney General's Office, those that may have a particular anti-competitive impact in Florida, thereby affecting Florida consumers, are closely scrutinized by the Antitrust Division.

A second recent development is that the federal antitrust enforcement agencies have become less aggressive in enforcing the federal antitrust laws, which has caused state attorneys general to step up and fill the void wherever possible. Consequently, the Division has done everything possible to marshal available resources and fulfill its enforcement mandate for the benefit of Floridians.

A third recent trend is the substantial antitrust scrutiny the pharmaceutical and insurance industries have received over the last five years or so. The focus in the pharmaceutical industry has been in the area of patent abuse which has given rise to a number of investigations and filed cases against pharmaceutical companies. In the insurance industry, an investigation by the New York Attorney General's office in 2005 was the start of numerous cases filed against insurance brokers and companies, alleging bid-rigging and the improper steering of bids in the commercial property and casualty insurance industry.

The Attorney General's Office has addressed some of this need for increased enforcement in recent years by combining resources with other state Attorneys General, certain other state regulators, and federal antitrust enforcement agencies, where appropriate, to review, investigate, and litigate both traditional antitrust cases and proposed mergers. This consolidation of limited resources has allowed the Attorney General's Office to more thoroughly address antitrust concerns than would be possible without such a cooperative effort.

Some of the Antitrust Division's significant recoveries during the past fiscal year included nearly \$13 million in recoveries for Florida public entities from the insurance brokers Willis Corporation and Aon Corporation and the insurance companies AIG, ACE American Insurance Company, and Traveler's, resolving joint investigations by this Office, the Department of Financial Services and Office of Insurance Regulations into whether brokers improperly steered commercial property and casualty business to particular insurance companies in return for undisclosed commissions or other hidden payments. The Division also distributed nearly \$250,000 to Florida public entities that paid too much for the anti-anxiety drug Remeron as the result of an allegedly unlawful effort by the drug maker to foreclose lower-priced generics from the market. Finally, in another significant pharmaceutical settlement, Warner-Chilcott and Barr Laboratories agreed to pay over \$500,000 in civil penalties and attorneys fees and costs to resolve claims that they had entered into an unlawful agreement that prevented the generic equivalent of an oral contraceptive from reaching the marketplace.

Not all antitrust cases generate dollars nor are they expected to. In addition to the cases that are opened and then closed when it is determined that no action is warranted, it is important to note that ten of the 81 active cases worked by the Division in FY 2007-08 were merger reviews, the same as in FY 2006-07. Such reviews, intended to ensure that the proposed mergers will not adversely affect competition, typically do not result in dollar recoveries, but, can, nonetheless, be very resource-intensive and time-consuming, despite our efforts to share resources with other states or federal agencies also reviewing the proposed transaction.

Any permanent reduction in staff, particularly after staff increases were authorized as recently as 2000 to meet the growing antitrust enforcement challenge of the new economy, would greatly impede the Attorney General's Office antitrust enforcement efforts on behalf of the people of Florida. Antitrust cases, by their very nature are complicated, time-consuming, and extremely document-intensive. They can take several years to resolve, and it is not unusual to have one case temporarily require all the staff's attention because the particular task at hand is so monumental. This was certainly the case most of FY 2007-08 with the Division's investigation of the insurance industry, which grew from just one major case, first opened in October, 2004, to 19 separate active cases. In addition to yielding the four settlements mentioned above, the investigation resulted in litigation being filed against the broker Marsh & McLennan Companies which still continues.

Moreover, during FY 2007-08, a new resource-intensive antitrust case was filed against Abbott Laboratories, alleging anticompetitive conduct involving the cholesterol-lowering drug Tricor. Florida is the lead in this multistate federal antitrust lawsuit currently pending in federal court in Delaware.

Additionally, as gas prices continue to rise, the Division has consistently devoted significant resources to aggressively monitoring gasoline prices and promptly responding to consumer complaints. The effort paid off in late 2005, when a gasoline retail price-fixing case was uncovered by the Division in Okaloosa County. An antitrust suit was filed in state court in May, 2006 and portions of the case settled with some defendants in early 2006 and early 2007 for a total civil penalty recovery to date of \$225,000. The remaining defendant has refused to settle and in the spring of 2007, a second price-fixing case was filed against the same defendant

alleging a separate price-fixing violation in Walton County. It remains unlikely that either of these cases will settle soon without the devotion of significant man hours.

Finally, during FY 2007-08, because of the increasing amount of mortgage fraud taking place in the United States, and in Florida, in particular (Florida is ranked number 1 in mortgage fraud), the Antitrust Division has temporarily devoted considerable resources to pursuing major mortgage fraud cases and has filed or is about to file some half-dozen lawsuits as a result of their investigations. This initiative is an important one and supplements the work being done by the Economic Crimes Division and the Statewide Prosecutor in this area. While it is a temporary dedication of resources to an industry in crisis, the diversion will nonetheless necessarily slow, but not impede, our antitrust case development.

Given these many increasing resource demands on the Division, as it continues to make every effort to meet the needs of Florida citizens and aggressively pursue potential violations of the law that harm consumers and competition, any further reduction in staff would greatly impact the Division's antitrust enforcement efforts, especially at this time of economic unpredictability and anticipated resulting increase in antitrust activity. Investigations would not be brought; litigation would not be filed; significant financial recoveries for the benefit of the General Revenue Fund, state and local public entities and consumers would be lost; and mergers would be consummated without adequate review, all to the detriment of the state and its citizens.

Child Predator CyberCrime Unit

The Child Predator CyberCrime Unit was established by the Attorney General in August 2005 in response to an alarming increase in crimes against children by means of computer, the internet, digital media, and/or other electronic devices. In an effort to safeguard children from such exploitation, the Child Predator CyberCrime Unit (CPCU) was created to investigate and prosecute computer facilitated solicitation and luring of children, the possession and distribution of child pornography, and all Internet-based sexual exploitation of children. In addition, the Child Predator CyberCrime Unit has within it a group of specially trained Victim Advocates, who identify child-victims of cyber-crime through cyber-safety presentations around the state in the public schools and provide intervention services to those children. The CPCU also conducts community outreach, providing education and training on internet crimes against children to: law enforcement, prosecutors, parents, teachers, care-givers, and children. The Attorney General is committed to making a difference in Florida to stop these crimes by both the aggressive arrest and prosecution of the offenders, and more importantly, by empowering Florida's children to recognize and avoid on-line predators. The mission of the CPCU is:

Protecting children from computer facilitated sexual victimization by working cooperatively on a statewide basis with law enforcement and prosecution agencies to share resources and expertise, while serving the needs of child-victims of cybercrime and preventing the spread of these crimes through education and community awareness.

The Unit members deal daily with the most heinous form of contraband in existence. Child pornography is defined as visual images of infants, toddlers, and children under 18, in graphic sexual positions or being subjected to explicit sexual activity. Child pornography consists of both photos and videos of actual child rape, molestation, and sexual abuse. Many images depict violence such as bondage, rape, bestiality, or torture of children as young as infants.

Supervising Assistant Attorney General / Criminal Prosecutors

The Assistant Attorney General (AAG) for each office supervises all operations, including: investigations and subsequent prosecutions, all administrative responsibilities and management of the office. Each reports to the Director of the CPCU located in Jacksonville, the primary hub of the statewide operation. In addition, each AAG is designated as an Assistant Statewide Prosecutor for appropriate cases, seeks to be cross-designated as an Assistant State Attorney in the local Judicial Circuit, and seeks special designation as an Assistant U.S. Attorney in federal court thereby, selecting the best forum for the case. To maintain a manageable case load, the Supervising AAG prepares cases for referral to the local State Attorney's Offices, Office of the Statewide Prosecutor, or the U.S. Attorney's Offices and maintains involvement as needed to support successful prosecution. During the past year, Prosecutors in the Unit have provided numerous educational seminars for State Attorneys through both local and statewide conferences. In addition, the Director of the CPCU provides assistance to the OAG Director of Legislative Affairs to support and provide expertise to members of the legislature regarding sex crimes against children and sexual predators. During the 2008 legislature, the Attorney General was instrumental in passing the Exploited Children's Rights Act which will take effect October 2008. There are currently three supervising attorneys and one director. They are located in Jacksonville, Orlando and Tampa. These attorneys have been cross sworn in 4 other circuits as Assistant State Attorneys in and two federal districts as an Assistant United States Attorney.

Law Enforcement Investigators

The investigations, conducted by the CPCU Investigators result in arrests ranging from possession or transmission of pornography, to cases where the predator actually travels to meet an undercover investigator, who he or she believes to be a child. The cases involve grave danger to the Investigators as detection is often devastating to the predator. In Florida, detection and arrest of sexual predators has resulted in spontaneous suicide, open gun fire, and police officer fatality. In the past year, CPCU members have had another search warrant execution result in a spontaneous suicide by gunshot of a suspect, our second so far. For this reason, the Child Predator CyberCrime Unit members continue to foster strong relationships with other law enforcement agencies around the State and establish contacts and agreements to share critical resources. In addition, investigations such as these are not limited to the normal work day hours and often lead unusual hours for Investigators and travel where overtime and expenses are unavoidable.

Statistics: In the past year, the Child Predator CyberCrime Unit has executed over fifty (50) search warrants, arrested and prosecuted forty-eight (48) defendants, conducted over sixty (62) computer forensic exams, recovered thousands of images of child pornography and educated over 1600 children and adults on Internet safety. In addition, Investigators continue to create the

“Internet Student Advisory Council” across the State which matches cyber-savvy students with CyberCrime Investigators for informal quarterly meetings to gather critical information about the most current activities of children on the internet. Investigators continue conducting training for numerous members of the law enforcement community, including, School Resource Officers, Victim Advocates, local law enforcement agencies, and other ICAC (Internet Crimes Against Children) Task-Force members. Finally, the Office of the Attorney General has created a CyberCrime Taskforce in Tampa to include our own investigators coupled with local state and federal law enforcement agencies.

The Victim Advocate Section

Victim Advocates were added to the CPCU in February 2007 after securing a grant from VOCA (Victim’s of Crime Act). Eight advocates are currently located throughout the State. Advocates travel to area schools, conduct cyber-safety presentations, and provide children a safe forum to disclose any history of cyber: stalking, sexual abuse, or sexual exploitation or any form of other sexual abuse. Predators are using the innocence of these children to lure them to meetings for the purpose of sexual exploitation. In addition, children are being exposed to pornographic and other harmful materials on the Internet. Contact is made easy for predators through the use of programs and web-sites such as: My Space, other social networking sites, online games, and the numerous instant messaging programs available on-line. We have also seen a steep rise in the use of cell phones and texting. Our Cyber Safety presentation has been adapted in Florida Public Schools and our award winning safe-surf website allows teachers to sign up with little to no cost to the State.

In 2008 Victim Advocates have facilitated this program and protected children across the State of Florida’s School System. Through a partnership with the Florida Association of District School Superintendents, representatives from the Office of the Attorney General and School Resource Officers will present the Attorney General’s fifty-minute Cyber-Safety program to students during the school day. Victim Advocates have trained more than ninety (90) OAG staff members and over 450 School Resource Officers to present the program in schools throughout the State.

Cyber Crime Progress

In the past year, CPCU Victim Advocates have worked directly with forty-seven (47) child-victims of cyber-crime, providing each with information and referrals to community service providers for counseling, support, or therapy designed to address the specific type of victimization to which the child was exposed. In the past fiscal year, the Victim Advocate Division has educated more than 147,000 children on Cyber Safety.

Future projects include working directly with the 36 known victims of child pornography who reside in Florida. These victims have been sexually abused and the abuse resulted in the creation and distribution of the images of that sexual abuse. The cyber crime victim advocates will assure that these victims, who are continually abused by the possession and distribution of the images of their abuse, are provided their rights as victims of crime pursuant to Chapter 960, Florida Statutes, and are provided any support, services, or compensation they need and deserve.

The Unit works with the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children (NCMEC) and the Internet Crimes Against Children Task Forces (ICAC). Through federal grant funds administered by the North Florida ICAC, the Child Predator CyberCrime Unit receives funding for numerous training opportunities and equipment, avoiding use of General Revenue funds. Through a partnership with the FBI Taskforce, CPCU has also been able to secure additional undercover vehicles and equipment.

The CPCU lost 26 General Revenue positions (60% of the GR positions funded), through the budget reduction action of the Legislature during the last 12 months. The CPCU was able to open offices in Jacksonville, Pensacola, Orlando, Tampa and Ft. Lauderdale/Miami with the remaining positions. To effectively stop the near epidemic spread of these crimes, and distinguish Florida as a national leader in this area, the Child Predator CyberCrime Unit must maintain all existing resources.

Medicaid Fraud Control Unit

Health care fraud is an immense societal problem, both nationally and within Florida's \$16 billion-a-year Medicaid program. The Medicaid Fraud Control Unit (MFCU) is responsible for policing the Medicaid Program, as well as investigating allegations of corruption and fraud in the program's management. This authority is granted under both federal and state law (Section 1903 of the Social Security Act, Section 42 of the Code of Federal Regulations, and Chapter 409, Florida Statutes).

The MFCU investigates a wide range of provider fraud involving doctors, dentists, psychologists, home health care companies, pharmacies, drug manufacturers, laboratories, and more. Some of the most common forms of provider fraud involve billing for services that are not provided, overcharging for services that are provided, or billing for services that are medically unnecessary. Health care providers who are arrested by MFCU personnel are prosecuted by local state attorneys, the Office of Statewide Prosecution, the United States Attorney or MFCU attorneys who are Special Assistant State Attorneys or Special United States Attorneys cross-designated by those agencies. Since January 2007, the Medicaid Fraud Control Unit has made more than 186 arrests, resulting in 101 convictions/pre-trial interventions. Sometimes cases that may not be suitable for arrest and criminal prosecution are often litigated by unit attorneys using a variety of civil statutes. The MFCU has recovered more than \$87 million since January 2007.

The MFCU is also responsible for investigating the physical abuse, neglect, and financial exploitation of patients residing in long-term care facilities such as nursing homes, facilities for the mentally and physically disabled, and assisted care living facilities. The quality of care being provided to Florida's ill, elderly, and disabled citizens is an issue of great concern and a priority within the MFCU.

In 2004, MFCU implemented its PANE (Patient Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation) Project in Miami-Dade County. This project is a collaborative effort among several agencies to address the abuse and exploitation of patients in long term care facilities and results have been very positive.

PANE was expanded during fiscal years 2005 and 2006 to Tallahassee, Tampa, Jacksonville, Orlando, West Palm Beach and Pensacola.

The MFCU also continued its leadership role in a multi-state/federal investigation into the pharmaceutical pricing. This investigation, which began in Florida, revealed that several generic drug manufacturers have been artificially inflating the prices of their drugs which are reported to the government in a scheme that has cost Medicare and Medicaid hundreds of millions of dollars. This ongoing investigation has already resulted in multi-million dollar settlements with several major drug companies and ongoing litigation involving other pharmaceutical manufacturers should result in additional recoveries.

Lemon Law

Florida's Lemon Law, Chapter 681, Florida Statutes, allows consumers to receive replacement motor vehicles or a refund of their purchase price when their new or demonstrator motor vehicles are subjected to repeated, unsuccessful warranty repairs for the same defect or are constantly in the shop for repair of one or more different defects. The Attorney General's Office enforces manufacturer and dealer compliance with the Lemon Law. The office also provides a forum for resolution of disputes between consumers and manufacturers that arise under the Lemon Law.

Arbitration hearings to resolve such disputes are conducted throughout the state by the New Motor Vehicle Arbitration Board, which is administered by the Lemon Law Arbitration Program.

Manufacturers and sellers are required to disclose defects in repurchased "lemons" to consumers before selling them as used vehicles. Manufacturer compliance with statutory resale notification requirements remained strong in FY 2007-08. Information from these notices is researched, entered in a database and transferred to the Attorney General's website for use by consumers as they shop for used motor vehicles. It is also a starting point for determining whether the subsequent buyers of these vehicles received disclosure notices from the sellers. The program has continued to monitor, notify and enforce manufacturer and seller practices in this area.

The 1997 amendments to the statute changed how trade-in allowances and the offset for use are calculated continued to result in reduced recoveries to those consumers having trade-in vehicles with high debt or "lemon" vehicles with high mileage. In addition, changes in the overall economy causing reductions in new motor vehicle sales contributed to a reduction in arbitration caseload during FY 2007-08. The Lemon Law Arbitration Program continued to monitor the manufacturer-sponsored RV Mediation/Arbitration Program in FY 2007-08.

Open Government Mediation

Open government litigation can be costly to both the citizen and the public agency that serves as the custodian of the record being sought. Florida laws covering public access to meetings and documents are among the broadest in the nation, and court decisions have afforded a liberal interpretation to the rights of access set forth in these laws. The Government in the Sunshine

Law (Section 286.011, Florida Statutes) establishes a right of access to meetings of governmental boards or commissions, while the Public Records Law (Chapter 119, Florida Statutes) provides that public records shall be available for inspection or copying by any member of the public.

Both the Sunshine Law and the Public Records Law provide that a willful violation constitutes a misdemeanor, and violations can also be prosecuted by the State Attorney as noncriminal infractions. The two laws contain provisions providing for the payment of attorneys' fees in the event that a governmental agency denies access and is the losing party in subsequent litigation.

The consequences befalling an agency that violates the public records law are significant and potentially quite expensive. To address this problem, the government mediation program was established within the Attorney General's Office to serve as an alternative to litigation in open government disputes. A 1995 article in the Brechner Report, published by the Freedom of Information Center at the University of Florida, estimated that the program had saved thousands of dollars in public funds that otherwise might have been spent on legal fees in public records cases.

The open government mediation program is set forth in Section 16.60, Florida Statutes. The goal is to provide a vehicle for the government and a citizen to resolve public access controversies quickly and inexpensively. This priority ensures that the program can be an effective tool for those who are seeking to promptly address a dispute. No monies have been appropriated to fund this program, but in 1996 the program received a Davis Productivity Award in recognition of its effectiveness in averting litigation and saving public funds that might otherwise have been spent for payment of attorneys' fees.

Civil Rights

The Office of Civil Rights (the Office or OCR), created in 1992, operates under Section 16.57, Florida Statutes, and the Florida Civil Rights Act, Chapter 760, Florida Statutes. OCR enforces civil rights laws on behalf of the State of Florida through litigation, education and outreach, and legislative proposals.

Civil rights enforcement continues to be a top priority for the Agency. The Attorney General has authority to file civil actions for damages and injunctive relief in cases where there is a pattern or practice of discrimination or that raises an issue of great public interest. Our office is committed to developing and prosecuting cases and partnering with divisions and agencies, where appropriate, to improve civil rights enforcement.

Due to the continuing housing crisis in Florida, OCR remains focused on protecting the citizens of Florida and enforcing the laws under the Florida Fair Housing Act. Specifically, we are looking at mortgage lending and servicing cases, discrimination in sales, rentals and policies, and discrimination against persons with disabilities. Our office's education and outreach continues to focus on Preventing Bias crimes.

Cases:

The Office uses aggressive investigation and litigation strategies to enforce civil rights. It uses non-traditional civil rights statutes, where appropriate, in addition to traditional civil rights laws to maximize opportunities for success. It also uses its presuit subpoena power to investigate cases where voluntary compliance is not received.

Examples of recent investigations and case settlements include:

Clock v. Hawaiian Gardens - A condominium claiming to be a 55 and older residence attempted to force a family to remove their two small children from the home. The family received a notice from the master association of Hawaiian Gardens. The notice gave the family 10 days to remove their small children, both under the age of three, from the building. Based on a news story, OCR made contact with the family and got involved in the matter. Since both residents were under 55 when they purchased, the residents were given a letter granting them permission to live in the building, even though they were younger than 55. Our investigation revealed, neither the building nor the master association complied with the statutory exemption to be considered 55 and older housing. As such, we advised that neither the condominium nor the association was authorized to force the residents out of the community. Therefore, the family was allowed to remain in their home. A complaint has not been filed in this matter, however it is still active.

Dugoirand v. Cornerstone- The Attorney General's Office of Civil Rights along with the Miami-Dade County Attorney's Office helped a victim of housing discrimination preserve his legal rights after he was denied housing at a Cornerstone apartment complex because he suffers from AIDS. He chose to file his case in court rather than pursue optional administrative remedies provided under the Fair Housing Act, because of the urgency of his housing need and the limited number of communities available to him.

Cornerstone argued this case should be thrown out because a claim was not filed with an administrative agency first. This argument was contrary to long standing precedent protecting the rights of housing victims to go straight to court in urgent circumstances. Additionally, if successfully argued, this would have prevented the victim from ever seeking judicial redress for the discrimination because the statute of limitations had expired. The Judge, relying on an opinion from the United States Supreme Court, reversed his prior Order and agreed with the Attorney General and the County and found in this case that the victim could choose to proceed directly to court.

The Office of Civil Rights is also investigating Cornerstone for familial status discrimination in numerous properties in South Florida.

Gregory v. Venice Real Estate d/b/a Myakka River RV Park, et al- This case concerned familial status discrimination. An RV Park discriminated against a grandmother who periodically had her grandchildren reside with her. Although the RV Park was not registered as a 55 and older community with the Florida Commission on Human Relations, the RV Park did not want to allow the children to live with their grandmother. A complaint was filed through the commission and subsequently the Attorney General was elected to enforce the cause finding. Upon the RV

Park being sold, a settlement was reached. This settlement included revisions to the parks rules to help ensure that families with children would not be discriminated against in the future, damages, plus attorney fees and costs.

Bordonaro v. The Greens at Heather Condominium - A Condominium Association denied a physically and mentally disabled person a reasonable accommodation to keep her emotional support animal. Upon this denial, a Complaint was filed with U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Florida Commission on Human Relations. After a cause finding was issued and conciliation failed, the Attorney General's Office of Civil Rights was elected to enforce the finding. Upon receipt of the file, the Office of Civil Rights was able to obtain a resolution and reach a settlement for the disabled party. This settlement included monetary damages, injunctive relief, plus fees and costs.

Lawton v. Summerfiled Riverwalk Association- An Association did not provide a reasonable accommodation upon the request of a disabled person. A complaint was filed with the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). HUD then transferred the complaint to the Florida Commission on Human Relations. After a finding of reasonable cause was issued by the Commission, the Attorney General Office of Civil Rights was elected to enforce the finding. A settlement was reached. The settlement included monetary damages, injunctive relief, plus fees and costs.

Education and Outreach:

Attorneys and staff lecture around the state on civil rights issues as part of the Office's ongoing Education and Outreach program. For over a decade, the Office has had a Hate Crime Training Program for law enforcement officers as well as training for community leaders. To date, the Office has trained more than 200 law enforcement departments throughout the state. Other educational programs include presentations on Fair Housing, Predatory Lending and Enforcement Strategies for Civil Rights cases.

Our office continues to be involved in hate crime training within local schools to educate appropriate age children of the seriousness of hate crimes. This training has included working with the Department of Justice in providing education regarding the history of hate crime symbols such as "the noose".

Also, this office was responsible for coordinating and working with a foundation on a summit related to autism disability in the public school system.

Florida Commission on Human Relations:

This office continues to work with the Florida Commission on Human Relations (Commission) to enforce the provisions of the Florida Fair Housing Act. It receives housing cases from the commission where "cause" has been found and the parties are unable to resolve the case amicably. OCR also serves as legal advisor to the Commission in certain fair housing matters.

The types of cases and projects initiated by the Office of Civil Rights are often time consuming and document intensive. OCR attorneys travel throughout the state to attend hearings, meet with witnesses, and provide training and education for various organizations. OCR is currently comprised of two attorney positions, which include the Director, plus three support staff positions, a legal assistant, administrative assistant and an investigator (the investigator position is currently vacant at this time). Any reduction in resources would severely impair the Office's ability to enforce the civil rights laws on behalf of the citizens of Florida.

Solicitor General

The primary responsibility of the Office of the Solicitor General (OSG) is to represent the State of Florida in significant litigation affecting the powers, duties, and responsibilities of all branches of state government. The Solicitor General directs, coordinates, and represents the State in cases of constitutional importance before the United States Supreme Court, the Florida Supreme Court, the Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals, and the Florida district courts of appeal. The Solicitor General also is involved at the trial level in significant civil litigation cases of statewide impact. The Solicitor General also reviews and prepares amicus curiae briefs in support of State policy goals in state and federal appellate court cases, and advises the Attorney General on legal and policy issues affecting the State.

A national trend favors the establishment of a state-level office of Solicitor General, particularly among states that are proactively involved in protecting the interests of their respective states in state and federal courts.

The Office of the Solicitor General was established in the General Appropriations Act on July 1, 1999, as requested by the Attorney General's Office in conjunction with The Florida State University College of Law. The current authority for the office is outlined in: 1) Appointment by the Attorney General to the Solicitor General; and 2) Semester Assignment letters from Dean of The Florida State University College of Law to the Solicitor General. The Solicitor General holds the Richard W. Ervin Eminent Scholar Chair at the College of Law and teaches one course of approximately 15 students during the Fall and Spring semesters. The Solicitor General's academic position at The Florida State University is subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Florida Board of Education and The Florida State University, as well as the Constitution and Laws of the State of Florida.

The office has a system to identify, review, track, and monitor all state and federal civil cases that meet the criteria for potential interest or impact, based on the inclusion of constitutional issues or issues of great importance to the State of Florida or the Attorney General's Office. The OSG also facilitates communication with state agency directors, general counsels, the Governor's legal staff and the legislative branch to evaluate the progress and policy decisions involving all cases in which the Solicitor General is involved.

The cases in which the Solicitor General participates, by their nature, have statewide impact. In most instances, the impact of these cases on the public at large is indirect because they involve abstract, but important, constitutional issues such as the distribution of powers between the State

and federal governments or among the branches of state government. In some instances, however, the Solicitor General will represent the State where its interests or the interests of its citizens will be directly affected by the outcome of the case.

The OSG currently consists of the Solicitor General, a chief deputy solicitor general, four deputy solicitor general positions, and three full-time support staff positions. The unit draws assistance from other units of the Attorney General's Office on a case-by-case basis to maximize the range of legal expertise and minimize budgetary impacts. This unit is critical to the Attorney General's ability to focus highly-trained lawyers on the state's most important lawsuits and the agency's ability to monitor and supervise all civil appeals, amicus curiae cases, and constitutional challenges.

Opinions

The responsibility of the Attorney General to provide legal opinions is set forth in Section 16.01(3), Florida Statutes. Official written opinions are issued to state and local officials, boards, agencies, and their attorneys in response to questions of state law regarding their official duties.

In addition, the Attorney General is authorized by Sections 16.08 and 16.52(1), Florida Statutes, to provide legal advice to the state attorneys and to Florida's representatives in Congress.

The Attorney General's opinion process provides a direct means for obtaining legal advice as an alternative to expensive litigation. The strategic objective of the Opinions Division is to resolve requests for opinions in a timely manner. The number of requests received by the Opinions Division has remained relatively constant in recent years, as has the time frame for responding to such requests. This has been accomplished largely through the expanded use of computerized databases and email for tracking files, the peer review process, internal communication, and research. A newly implemented records management system will also result in faster retrieval of older files that are needed periodically for current projects.

Copies of recent and historical Attorney General Opinions are now widely available in various print and electronic formats. In many instances, earlier opinions prove relevant to the resolution of an agency's current legal question, thus eliminating the need for an opinion request.

Cabinet Affairs

In addition to his duties as the state's chief legal officer, the Attorney General serves as a member of the Florida Cabinet. He is also regularly called upon by the Florida Legislature to discuss and provide advice on relevant issues and pending legislation.

The Governor and Cabinet, as a collegial body, conduct Executive Branch business in the following capacities including, but not limited to the: State Board of Executive Clemency; Agency for Enterprise Information Technology; Division of Bond Finance; Department of Veterans' Affairs; Department of Highway Safety & Motor Vehicles; Department of Law Enforcement; Department of Revenue; Administration Commission; Florida Land & Water Adjudicatory Commission; Electrical Power Plant & Transmission Line Siting Board; Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund; and Financial Services Commission. The Governor, Attorney General and Chief Financial Officer also constitute the State Board of Administration.

The Cabinet Affairs staff advises the Attorney General on all matters pertaining to his constitutional and statutory role as a member of the Florida Cabinet. The Cabinet Affairs staff regularly meets with interested parties and private citizens, and responds to inquiries from the public relating to factual, policy, and legal issues that come before the Governor and Cabinet.

General Civil Litigation Division

The General Civil Litigation Division is charged by Section 16.01, Florida Statutes, with providing statewide representation on behalf of the state, its agencies, officers, employees and agents at the trial and appellate level. The Attorney General also has common law duties and responsibilities to protect the public's interest, an obligation the Legislature declared to be in force pursuant to Section 2.01, Florida Statutes.

The division handles cases involving constitutional challenges to statutes, civil rights, employment discrimination, torts, contract disputes, eminent domain, tax, child support and paternity, ethics, administrative law, prisoner litigation, declaratory judgment, child dependency, charitable trusts, and class action suits. Clients include constitutional agencies from all three branches of state government.

The division consists of the following bureaus: Administrative Law, Child Support Enforcement, Children's Legal Services, Complex Litigation, Corrections Litigation, Eminent Domain, Employment Litigation, Ethics, Revenue Litigation, State Programs and Torts. The goal of the division is to provide quality legal representation on behalf of the State of Florida in civil litigation with 100% client satisfaction, and to produce meaningful cost savings to the taxpayers by reducing the state's reliance on private legal services.

The following provides a brief description for each of the division's bureaus:

Administrative Law Bureau

The Administrative Law Bureau serves as general counsel to licensing regulatory boards and other regulatory agencies, prosecutes licensees for disciplinary violations, represents state agencies in rule challenge proceedings and bid protest proceedings, represents the Department of Children and Families and the Agency for Persons With Disabilities in Medicaid waiver hearings, and offers litigation support in state and federal cases against agencies. The bureau also serves as general counsel to the State Retirement Commission and several appointed commissions.

Child Support Enforcement Bureau

The Child Support Enforcement Bureau represents the Department of Revenue in 21 of Florida's 67 counties, as well as the Clerk of Manatee County, in cases establishing and enforcing child support orders. The Child Support Enforcement Bureau provides legal services in accordance with Florida Statutes 61, 88, 287, 409 and 742, in cases involving children who reside in Florida as well as the other 49 states, the U.S. territories, and foreign countries. These services include cases referred by the client agencies for:

- Establishment of Paternity
- Establishment of Support
- Establishment of Paternity & Support
- Enforcement of Child Support Obligations
- Modification of Child Support Obligations

In addition to providing representation at the trial level and in administrative hearings, this bureau also serves as appellate counsel in Florida's five district courts of appeal, the Florida Supreme Court, and in the federal appellate court system. With offices located in Ft. Lauderdale, Tallahassee, and St. Petersburg, the Child Support Enforcement Bureau handles approximately 65,000 cases per year.

Children's Legal Services Bureau

The Children's Legal Services Bureau was established by the Legislature as a pilot project in 1995. This bureau is charged with litigating child abuse, abandonment, and neglect cases for the Department of Children and Families in Broward, Hillsborough and Manatee County.

In their role as legal counsel to the Department of Children and Families, this bureau renders legal advice on Florida Statutes Chapter 39, 61 and 409, to the Department of Children and Family Services in Broward, Hillsborough and Manatee County, Broward County Sheriff's Office, Manatee County Sheriff's Office, Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office, and the private child welfare agencies such as Hillsborough KIDS, Inc. and ChildNet. The attorneys in the Children's Legal Services Bureau are also responsible for litigating termination of parental rights petitions to establish permanency for children who have been long-time sufferers of abuse, abandonment, or neglect.

Corrections Litigation Bureau

The Corrections Litigation Bureau represents the interests of the State of Florida and its employees in matters related to the state correctional and institutional system. Representation primarily involves defending against lawsuits filed by criminal offenders alleging civil rights violations, typically under the First, Eighth, and Fourteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution.

The attorneys in this bureau also defend the constitutionality of state statutes and handle extraordinary writ petitions, replevin, and negligence actions. The practice encompasses the full range of a trial practice, from initial pleadings in federal and state courts through trial and appeals. While most service is rendered to the Department of Corrections, the bureau also handles representation of the Governor, the Parole Commission, the Department of Children and Families, and Baker Act appellate defense.

As a centralized practice, the Corrections Litigation Bureau maintains a working knowledge of inmate litigation history, allowing the Office of the Attorney General (OAG) to track identical claims in different venues to avoid duplication of effort. Centralization likewise allows us to monitor the legal treatment of correctional issues within the United States District Courts of Florida and throughout the state court system. This bureau also provides legal counseling and education to the Department of Corrections on emerging law and issues.

Eminent Domain Bureau

The Eminent Domain Bureau was established in 1990 to provide a legal resource for governmental agencies exercising the power of eminent domain to acquire property for public use, while ensuring that landowners receive fair compensation for their property. Eminent domain, or condemnation, is the power of the government to take private property for a public purpose, with the payment of full compensation for the property taken. This bureau offers the full range of legal services for pre-suit advice, trial litigation, and appellate practice.

This bureau provides legal advice to governmental agencies on the legal requirements for the proper exercise of the eminent domain power and legal strategies for minimizing the cost of the litigation. The bureau represents the University Boards of Trustees in the acquisition of land for expansion of state university campuses, the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund in the acquisition of lands for conservation, and the City of Tampa in the acquisition of land for roadway expansions. Also represented are the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund, under the Department of Environmental Protection, in the acquisition of conservation land, and the acquisition of land used for the Everglades Restoration Project.

Ethics Bureau

The Ethics Bureau prosecutes complaints before the Florida Commission on Ethics. This bureau provides attorneys who serve as the Ethics Commission's prosecutors, or "Advocates." Once the Commission has received and investigated a sworn complaint alleging that a public officer or

employee has breached the public trust, the Advocate assigned to the case makes a recommendation as to whether the case should go forward. If it does, it is the Advocate who conducts the prosecution, through an administrative hearing under Chapter 120. Advocates also handle some appeals, and collect civil penalties when a violation is found. Most state and local government employees, as well as elected and appointed officials, are subject to the Commission's jurisdiction, and the types of violations investigated range from erroneous financial disclosure filings to misuse of office.

Fort Lauderdale/West Palm Beach Civil Litigation Bureau

The Ft. Lauderdale and West Palm Beach Civil Litigation Bureau provides defense legal services for state agencies, state officials, and judges in the following areas of litigation: corrections, employment, tort, and state programs. In addition, the units defend the constitutionality of state statutes. Corrections litigation includes claims under 42 U.S.C. 1983; state and federal constitutions; writs of mandamus, habeas corpus, and prohibition. Tort cases range from trip and fall cases, automobile accidents, rail corridor accidents, to wrongful death cases – and include the full range of prisoner tort claims. Employment litigation encompasses Title VII claims (race, color, national origin, sex, religion, and retaliation), Americans with Disabilities Act, Age Discrimination in Employment Act, Family and Medical Leave Act, Fair Labor Standards Act, Title VI issues, and whistle blower cases. State Programs litigation includes defense of judges; defending against constitutional challenges to statutes; appellate consultation contracts with other units and state agencies; class action litigation; forfeitures; probate; civil rights and constitutional rights claims against state agencies and state officials; quiet title actions; breach of contract; Baker Act appeals; and declaratory judgment actions.

The units also handle administrative law matters, such as representing the Agency for Persons with Disabilities (APD) in administrative fair hearings under the Medicaid Home and Community-Based Waiver Services Program and the Department of Children and Families (DCF) in the Independent Road to Living. The Ft. Lauderdale unit also handles the majority of the civil appeals for the units.

Revenue Litigation Bureau

The Revenue Litigation Bureau, pursuant to Sections 16.015 and 20.21(4), Florida Statutes, represents the Department of Revenue in ad valorem tax cases and in litigation involving tax refund claims pursuant to Section 215.26, Florida Statutes. Representation related to refund claims results from a delegation of authority from the Office of the Comptroller to the Department of Revenue. Occasionally, the Revenue Litigation Bureau undertakes representation of other State agencies in tax-related matters pursuant to a contract between the client agency and the Office of the Attorney General.

State Programs Bureau

The State Programs Bureau is the "generalist" bureau of the General Civil Litigation Division of the OAG and is charged with defending a wide variety of actions in both state and federal court,

at both the trial and appellate levels. The clients of this bureau are state departments and agencies from all three branches of state government, including their individual officials and employees.

Cases routinely handled include suits which challenge the constitutionality of the general laws of the state; defense of judges and state attorneys in lawsuits; specialized administrative litigation before the Division of Administrative Hearings, including bid protests; and the initiation of litigation as plaintiffs on behalf of our state clients. In addition, the bureau represents the state in class action civil rights lawsuits that seek to change funding for a certain program or group of individuals on a statewide basis.

Tampa Civil Litigation Bureau

The Tampa Civil Litigation Bureau provides defense legal services for state agencies, state officials, and judges in the following areas of litigation: corrections, employment, tort, and state programs. In addition, the units defend the constitutionality of state statutes. Corrections litigation includes claims under 42 U.S.C. 1983; state and federal constitutions; writs of mandamus, habeas corpus, and prohibition. Tort cases range from trip and fall cases, automobile accidents, rail corridor accidents, to wrongful death cases – and include the full range of prisoner tort claims. Employment litigation encompasses Title VII claims (race, color, national origin, sex, religion, and retaliation), Americans with Disabilities Act, Age Discrimination in Employment Act, Family and Medical Leave Act, Fair Labor Standards Act, Title VI issues, and whistle blower cases. State Programs litigation includes defense of judges; defending against constitutional challenges to statutes; appellate consultation contracts with other units and state agencies; class action litigation; forfeitures; probate; civil rights and constitutional rights claims against state agencies and state officials; quiet title actions; breach of contract; Baker Act appeals; and declaratory judgment actions.

The units also handle administrative law matters, such as representing APD in administrative fair hearings under the Medicaid Home and Community-Based Waiver Services Program and DCF in the Independent Road to Living. In addition, the attorneys handle the majority of civil appeals for the bureau.

Tort Litigation Bureau

The Tort Litigation Bureau provides high quality, low cost legal defense to agencies and employees of the State of Florida primarily in state court tort actions in North Florida. The types of suits typically handled include wrongful death, automobile accidents, slip and falls, defamation and various other negligence claims. The litigation engaged in by this bureau regularly involves the interpretation and application of Florida's limited waiver of sovereign immunity statute, Section 768.28, Florida Statutes and other challenging legal issues of significance to state and local government, statewide. The attorneys in the bureau regularly appear in court and are responsible for the full range of a trial practice, from initial pleadings, through jury trial and appeals.

Employment Litigation Bureau

The Employment Litigation Bureau defends state agencies in suits brought under any of the various federal and state employment laws. These laws include, Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Florida's Civil Rights Act, whistle blower retaliation, Age Discrimination in Employment Act, Americans With Disabilities Act, and constitutional civil rights challenges such as those brought through 42 U.S.C. sec. 1983.

As with all bureaus of the Office of the Attorney General, this bureau provides high quality, cost effective, and experienced legal defense to agencies and employees of the State of Florida. The types of suits typically handled include workplace discrimination (race, sex, national origin, religion, age, disability, etc.), harassment and hostile work environments, and retaliation relating to any of these statutes. The litigation engaged in by this bureau regularly involves the interpretation and application of Florida's limited waiver of sovereign immunity statute, Section 768.28, Florida Statutes, Immunity in federal courts under the 11th Amendment, and other challenging legal issues of significance to state and local government, statewide. The attorneys in the bureau regularly appear in court and are responsible for the full range of a trial practice, from initial pleadings, through jury trial and appeals.

Additionally, attorneys in this bureau provide legal advice to the General Counsels and/or senior agency leaders of other state agencies regarding individual situations that develop, as well as prevention, policies, and discipline. Training is also available, typically for groups of supervisors/managers, regarding the current interpretations of employment statutes, parameters of the laws, and areas where managers need to apply additional caution.

Criminal Division

The Criminal Division consists of Criminal Appeals and Capital Appeals as described:

Criminal Appeals

The Office of the Attorney General Criminal Appeals Division is comprised of six statewide bureaus located in close proximity to the District courts of Appeal (DCA), in Tallahassee (1st DCA), Tampa (2nd DCA), Miami (3rd DCA), West Palm Beach (4th DCA) and Daytona (5th DCA) as well as the statewide Capital Bureau. Each bureau is assigned to the state attorneys' offices within these districts and handles all appeals emanating from the counties comprising those regions. **Although the Criminal Bureaus exceed the approved standard each year --of opening 19,000 cases-- (this year 19,419), the actual cases, reflecting our actual workload handled during this period is 24,639--that number includes *current* open cases in the last fiscal year. This number far exceeds work load standards based on a more comprehensive tabulation.**

Inclusive in the criminal appeals numbers are the active sexual predator/Ryce commitment appeals assigned to designated attorneys statewide. In Actual FY 2007-2008, the cases opened totaled 245. This number was well above the standard of 150 but reflects a smaller number than

the previous year due, in material part, on the time expended and difficulty in prosecuting these cases.

A Criminal Bureau's main responsibility is to defend all judgments and sentences that are appealed to the appellate courts and litigate all state cases that have been filed in the federal district courts and Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals seeking federal constitutional relief. Authority is derived from Article IV, Section 4(b), Constitution, State of Florida, which provides that the Attorney General shall be the chief state legal officer and, Chapter 16 Florida Statutes, specifically, Section 16.01 (4), (5) and (6), Florida Statutes, which specifically sets forth his authority.

Capital Appeals

The Capital Appeals Bureau is a statewide bureau handling capital murder appeals from every state jurisdiction to the Florida Supreme Court. This Bureau litigates all cases following the completion of the original trial and imposition of a death sentence. Pursuant to Section 16.01 (6), Florida Statutes, this Bureau is also co-counsel in all state post-conviction litigation in the trial courts, and prosecutes all litigation culminating in the executing of a death warrant, through the state and federal courts.

The statewide Capital Bureau also exceeds the approved standard each year --of opening 200 cases-- (this year 261), the actual cases, reflecting our actual workload handled during this period is 538--that number includes *current* open cases in the last fiscal year. Likewise, this number far exceeds work load standards based on a more comprehensive tabulation.

General Information

Each Bureau has additional responsibilities to defend all statutes under attack; defend the Constitution of the State of Florida and the United States Constitution; handle state appeals and respond to all extraordinary writs. This Division is tasked with drafting, reviewing and analyzing legislation; provides legal advice to the State Attorneys' Offices and informs and protects the rights of all victims of crime, as set forth in the Declaration of Rights found in Article I, Section 16, Constitution, State of Florida.

The Division weekly publishes the "Criminal Alert" to client/users statewide. The Division assists in training programs throughout state criminal justice including local state attorneys' offices, the Florida Prosecuting Attorneys Association (FPAA) seminars on capital litigation and post-conviction litigation, and addresses legal issues that may impact law enforcement and other topics impacting the criminal justice system.

Victim Services

The Division of Victim Services and Criminal Justice Programs is charged with providing services to crime victims and educating the public about crime prevention. Article I, Section 16 of the Florida Constitution establishes the state's inherent responsibility regarding notification

and assistance to victims. In addition, legislative intent set forth in §960.01, F.S., establishes the responsibility of the state to provide assistance to crime victims; §960.05(2), F.S., establishes the crime victim services office; and §960.21, F.S., creates the Crimes Compensation Trust Fund to provide funding for delivery of services to crime victims. Other statutory programs administered by the division include:

§16.54, F.S. - Florida Crime Prevention Training Institute to administer training for criminal justice agencies and citizens of the state

§§741.401-409 and 741.465, F.S. - Address Confidentiality Program

§812.171, F.S. – Convenience Business Security

§16.556, F.S. - Crime Stoppers Trust Fund to assist local Governments

§16.615, F.S. – Council on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys

During FY 2007-08, the number of claims received increased by 9.6 percent (27,085 compared to 24,701 received during FY 2006-07), and the average processing time from receipt of a claim through initial payment totaled 32.2 days.

Crime prevention, victim services, and associated programs are also a priority of the Attorney General's Office, as they are proven methods of helping to reduce the crime rate. Education and training in crime prevention are essential to reducing Florida's crime rate and rendering assistance to crime victims. Trends and conditions associated with these training programs are assessed by survey instruments distributed to law enforcement agencies, victim service organizations, and the general public. The training curriculum is established based on demand for services as indicated in the surveys. A current trend emphasizes a coordinative initiative to train law enforcement officers in conjunction with local school districts, particularly in gang-related violence. Numerous practitioner designation programs are offered to include Crime Prevention, Crime Prevention through Environmental Design, Elderly Crime, School Resource Officer, and Victim Services. In addition, this office provides a certification to law enforcement officers in Convenience Store Security. The Attorney General's Office is the primary source of training for crime prevention, victim services, elderly issues, and school resource officers (SRO) statewide and is a leader nationally.

During FY 2007-08, this office conducted 82 workshops, including 1,545 classroom hours, with 4,276 individuals participating from law enforcement as well as other public and private sectors. This office also conducted 10 ongoing SRO training courses (with 337 SRO attendees) and certified 22 individuals as convenience store inspectors. In addition, 336 students received their practitioner designation certificates. Participation in FCPTI courses has been adversely impacted by the reduced funding for training at the local level.

Individuals trained by FCPTI play a vital role through community education in reducing crime and victimization statewide. Curriculum development is coordinated with the respective organizational entities to which they relate (i.e., Florida Association of School Resource

Officers, Florida Crime Prevention Practitioners Association, Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Florida Department of Education).

The Convenience Business Security program has been unfunded since 1992 (See §812.1725-812.176, F.S.), Bureau staff has continued to handle the administrative responsibilities of the Act, processing 78 technical assistance contacts and 50 violations. Transfer of these functions to local control would allow local governments to conduct regularly scheduled inspections and directly file relevant paperwork with the local courts.

In January 2007, the division was tasked with administering the Council on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys, created by the 2006 Legislature. This nineteen-member council is charged with conducting a systematic study of the conditions affecting black men and boys including homicide rates, arrest and incarceration rate, poverty, violence, drug abuse, death rates, disparate annual income levels, health issues and school performance. The goal of the council is to propose measures to alleviate and correct the underlying causes of the conditions described above. The council is mandated to issue an annual report to discuss its findings, conclusions, and recommendations to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House. The Council published its inaugural annual report in January 2008. During FY 2007-08, the Council conducted 8 full Council meetings and 15 subcommittee meetings. The 2008 Legislature mandated establishment of a direct support organization to further the mission of the Council.

Crime Stoppers:

Following are the statistics that reflect the impact of the Crime Stoppers Trust Fund on communities throughout the state during the last four years.

	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06	2004-05
Tips Received	45,750	34,536	27,164	21,380
Tips approved for citizen rewards	5,554	3,739	3,072	2,576
Cases cleared	10,606	7,801	6,969	5,804
Arrests Made	6,456	4,763	4,004	3,543
Value of Property Recovered	\$5,766,088	\$1,697,844	\$1,921,944	\$2,464,754
Value of Narcotics Removed from the Street	\$16,667,332	\$8,478,625	\$5,788,970	\$5,131,627
Dollar Value of Rewards to Citizens	\$1,140,450	\$840,897	\$625,654	\$629,550

These statistics demonstrate the increase success over the past four years and reflect the unified effort and significant impact the Crime Stopper programs had on crime in Florida. These outcomes are made possible through grant funding. Consider these highlights:

- A crime stopper tip to Treasure Coast Crime Stoppers led to the arrest of a high school student found to be in possession of a loaded handgun in a classroom.
- A tip called into Southwest Florida Crime Stoppers tip line led to three arrests in a homicide case.
- A high-profile case involving an expensive stolen dog resulted in a tipster calling in information regarding the individual who stole the dog, subsequently leading to the recovery of the dog, and the return of the dog to its rightful owner.
- Hillsborough County – Crime Stoppers of Tampa Bay reported “Campus Crime Stoppers” received tips which led to the recovery of \$1,912 in narcotics and \$9,536 in property from school campuses.

Crime stopper organizations currently serve sixty counties and are seeking to expand into the remaining seven counties, three of which have made inquiries for future funding. The crime stopper organizations and law enforcement agencies successfully investigate and solve crimes and remove criminals from the communities. The Staff work closely with the Florida Association of Crime Stoppers, Inc., the recipient organizations of the funds.

The Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) monitor grant activities to ensure program and fiscal responsibilities of the subgrantees’ compliance with federal regulations. The current ratio is approximately 32 grants per FTE, while other agencies average 20 grants per FTE. A total of 252,318 victims received services through VOCA-funded private or public organizations/ agencies during FY 2007-08. Victim advocates also participate in local coalitions, task forces, and councils regarding victim related issues. Additionally, the program maintains ongoing communications with statewide victim organizations (i.e., Florida Council against Sexual Violence, Florida Coalition against Domestic Violence, etc.) on matters of mutual concern.

Office of Statewide Prosecution

Program: Office of Statewide Prosecution Goals and Objectives

Goal #1: Coordinate effectively with multi-jurisdictional enforcement efforts

Objective 1A: Assist law enforcement Outcome: Number of law enforcement agencies assisted

Baseline/Year 2000-01	FY 2009- 10	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012- 13	FY 2013- 14
199	90	90	95	95	95

Objective 1B: Maintain substantial caseload of complex investigations

Outcome: Total inventory of drug cases

Baseline/Year 2000-01	FY 2009- 10	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012- 13	FY 2013- 14
338	250	275	275	300	300

Goal #2: Effectively prosecute multi-circuit crime

Objective 2A: Maintain substantial caseload of complex prosecutions

Outcome: Total number of active cases handled (excluding drug cases)

Baseline/Year 2000-01	FY 2009- 10	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012- 13	FY 2013- 14
729	600	625	625	625	650

Objective 2B: Seek effective case results

Outcome: Number of defendants convicted

Baseline/Year 2000-01	FY 2009- 10	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012- 13	FY 2013- 14
410	355	375	375	375	380

Outcome: Conviction Rate

Baseline/Year 2000-01	FY 2009- 10	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012- 13	FY 2013- 14
90%	90%+	90%+	90%+	90%+	90%+

Program: Office of Statewide Prosecution Trends and Conditions Statement

Mission

The Office of Statewide Prosecution is charged by Section 16.56, Florida Statutes, with the responsibility to investigate and prosecute multi-circuit criminal activity and to assist state and local law enforcement in their efforts to combat organized crime. Organized criminal activity that crosses judicial circuit boundaries exists in many forms and victimizes many citizens of Florida. The Office utilizes the police-prosecutor team approach with many statewide and local law enforcement agencies, in order to systematically attack organized crime. In addition to proactive enforcement, the Office also utilizes educational and legislative approaches in the prevention of organized criminal activity on the premise that crime can be effectively addressed through proactive enforcement, education, and environmental or programmatic design.

Planning/Accountability

The Long Range Program Plan, as well as the statutorily required Annual Report, serves as the foundation for every activity performed by the Office of Statewide Prosecution (OSP). If the work does not serve to accomplish the stated goals and objectives, which are tied to impact or positive outcome results, the activities are not pursued. The reports have been used in the Performance-Based Budgeting process since 1992.

Each year, the Office adopts as priorities the investigation and prosecution of certain types of criminal activity, striving for a strong and positive impact against sophisticated and organized groups victimizing a large number of Florida's citizens or attacking Florida's public programs. While caseload numbers are certainly one measurement of performance, an equally important measure of success is the results achieved within those caseload numbers.

Results are measured by disposition and sentencing data, but also the number of legislative or policy changes that are proposed and adopted to curtail or prevent future similar activity.

Trends and conditions are assessed by scanning relevant written materials, including detailed crime rate analysis and studies on crime in changing economic conditions, and by participating in training opportunities and engaging in discussions with colleagues in law enforcement and members of the Legislature and executive agencies.

Priorities

The priorities of the Office are: (1) criminal gangs and violent crime, (2) narcotics trafficking, (3) fraud and theft, and (4) sexual predators. The goal of the Office is to dismantle criminal organizations through effective prosecution and civil, administrative, and regulatory sanctions when appropriate.

In August 2007, at Governor Charlie Crist's petition to the Supreme Court, this Office empanelled the Eighteenth Statewide Grand Jury to investigate numerous cases of organized criminal activity, including but not limited to gang activity, throughout the State. The term of

the Statewide Grand Jury is twelve months and was extended an additional six months. Statewide Grand Jury reports can be found at: <http://www.myfloridalegal.com>.

Major Prosecutorial Efforts

In the last year and a half, OSP has committed almost a quarter of its resources to investigating and prosecuting criminal gangs using the state's RICO laws. This focus will continue throughout the state in the years ahead. More specific reports on those efforts are available in the Annual Report and the Statewide Grand Jury Reports.

The other major effort for OSP continues to be efforts to fight fraud and theft. This has traditionally been centered on health care fraud and has recently been expanded to focus on mortgage fraud cases. Since Florida was recently named the number one state for mortgage fraud by various banking organizations, it seems likely that mortgage fraud cases will continue to be an important part of the work at OSP.

Of course these two efforts will not eliminate the work OSP continues to do in fighting drug trafficking, internet crimes, and the growing problem of organized retail theft crime. OSP will continue its enhanced efforts during these difficult budget times.

Glossary

Attorney General Opinions: Section 16.01, Florida Statutes, provides that the Attorney General shall provide official opinions and legal advice on questions of law from designated public officials.

Antitrust: Refers to laws and regulations designed to protect trade and commerce from unfair business practices which adversely impact the citizens of the state.

Cabinet: The Florida Cabinet is created in Article 1V, Section 4, Florida Constitution. The Cabinet is composed of an attorney general, comptroller, commissioner of agriculture. The Florida Cabinet, along with Florida's Governor, sit as the head of several state agencies, commissions and boards.

Child Support Enforcement: Refers to the Child Support Enforcement Division of the Florida Department of Revenue charged with the administration of the child support enforcement program, Title IV-D of the Social Security Act, 42 U.S.C. ss. 651 et seq.

Churning: The practice of using life insurance policy or contract annuity values to purchase another policy or contract with the same insurer for the purpose of earning additional premiums, fees, commissions, or other compensation.

Children's Legal Services: Refers to a bureau within the Attorney General's Office charged with litigating child abuse, abandonment, and neglect cases for the Department of Children and Families in Broward, Hillsborough and Manatee County.

Child Predator CyberCrime Unit: a division within the Attorney General's Office that investigates and prosecutes crimes against children by means of computer, the internet, digital media, and/or other electronic devices.

Eminent Domain: The power of the government to take private property for a public purpose, with the payment of full compensation for the property taken.

False Claims Act: Section 68.081 - 68.09, Florida Statutes. The purpose of the Act is to deter persons from knowingly causing or assisting in causing state government to pay claims that are false. Florida Civil Rights Act: Refers to Chapter 760, Florida Statutes. The Act's general purposes are to secure for all individuals within the state freedom from discrimination because of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, handicap, or marital status and thereby to protect their interest in personal dignity, to make available to the state their full productive capacities, to secure the state against domestic strife and unrest, to preserve the public safety, health, and general welfare, and to promote the interests, rights, and privileges of individuals within the state.

Florida Crimes Compensation Act: Pursuant to Chapter 960, Florida Statutes, provides that innocent victims of crime who, as a result of the crime, suffer physical, financial, mental or emotional hardship may be eligible to receive aid, care, and support from the state.

Florida Deceptive and Unfair Trade Practices Act: Sections 501.201 - 501.213, Florida Statutes. Purpose of the Act is to protect the consuming public and legitimate businesses from those who engage in unfair methods, or unconscionable, deceptive or unfair acts or practices in the conduct of any trade or commerce.

Government in the Sunshine Law: Commonly referred to as the Sunshine Law, provides a right of access to governmental proceedings at both the state and local levels. See Section 286.011, Florida Statutes, and Article I, Section 24, Florida Constitution.

Hate Crimes: Incidents of criminal acts that evidence of prejudice based on race, religion, ethnicity, color, ancestry, sexual orientation, or national origin. (See Section 877.19, Florida Statutes)

Lemon Law: Refers to the provisions of Chapter 681, Florida Statutes, providing remedies to a consumer whose new motor vehicle (referred to as a “lemon”) has defects which cannot be brought into conformity with the warranty provided.

New Motor Vehicle Arbitration Board: Pursuant to Section 681.1095, the board is established within the Department of Legal Affairs and appointed by the Attorney General to arbitrate disputes between consumers and automobile manufacturers and/or dealers.

Price Gouging: Refers to practices prohibited in Section 501.160, Florida Statutes, during a declared state of emergency. Practices include the “unconscionable” increase in sale price or rental cost of goods, services, dwelling units, and other specified commodities during a declared state of emergency. The increase is generally deemed “unconscionable” if the amount charged represents a gross disparity between the increased price and that which was charged during the 30 days immediately prior to the declaration of a state of emergency.

Public Records Law: Refers to state policy that all state, county and municipal records shall be open for personal inspection by any person in accordance with Chapter 119, Florida Statutes.

Pyramid Scheme: A sales or marketing plan whereby a person makes an investment in excess of \$100 and acquires the opportunity to receive a benefit, not based on quantity of goods or services sold, but by inducing additional persons to participate and invest in the same sales or marketing plan.

Racketeering Activity: Means to commit, to attempt to commit, to conspire to commit, or to solicit, coerce, or intimidate another person to commit a series of crimes as enumerated in Section 895.02, Florida Statutes.

Solicitor General: Office created in conjunction with the Florida State University College of Law. The Solicitor General represents and advises the Attorney General on complex constitutional issues before the Florida Supreme Court and the United States Supreme Court.

Statewide Prosecutor: The position of Statewide Prosecutor is created in Article IV, Section 4(c), Florida Constitution. The Statewide Prosecutor is appointed by the Attorney General and has jurisdiction to prosecute violations of criminal laws occurring or having occurred in two or more judicial circuits.

Sovereign Immunity: Refers to the doctrine, originated in common law, which prohibits suits against the government without the government's consent.

Victims of Crime Advocacy: Victims grant program. Funds are awarded by the United States Department of Justice to the Office of the Attorney General, as the agency designated to administer the grants to local victim services programs.

Acronyms

AHCA	Agency for Health Care Administration
d/b/a	Doing business as
DCF	Department of Children and Families
DEA	Drug Enforcement Agency
DOH	Department of Health
DRTs	Diversion Response Teams
FCHR	Florida Commission on Human Relations
FCIC	Florida Crime Information Center
FDLE	Florida Department of Law Enforcement
FDUTPA	Florida Deceptive & Unfair Trade Practices Act
F.S.	Florida Statutes
FTE	Full Time Equivalent
FY	Fiscal Year
HIDTA	High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area
HUD	Department of Housing and Urban Development
ICAC	Internet Crimes Against Children
L.O.F.	Laws of Florida
LEACH	Law Enforcement Against Child Harm
MFCU	Medicaid Fraud Control Unit
NCMEC	National Center for Missing & Exploited Children
OAG	Office of the Attorney General
OCR	Office of Civil Rights

OSG	Office of the Solicitor General
OSWP	Office of Statewide Prosecutor
PANE	Patient Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation
RICO	Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organization
RV	Recreational Vehicle
SRO	School Resource Officer
SWGJ	Statewide Grand Jury
VOCA	Victims of Crime Act

Exhibits

LRPP Exhibit II - Performance Measures and Standards

Department: DEPARTMENT OF LEGAL AFFAIRS AND ATTORNEY GENERAL

41100000 Program: Office of Attorney General

41100100 Civil Enforcement

Approved Performance Measures for FY 2007-08 (Words)	Approved Prior Standards for FY 2007-08 (Numbers)	Prior Year Actual FY 2007-08 Standard (Numbers)	Approved Standards for FY 2008-09 (Numbers)	Requested FY 2009-10 Standard (Numbers)
Percent of mediated open government cases resolved in 3 weeks or less	70%	86%	70%	70%
Percent of lemon law cases resolved in less than one year	95%	100%	95%	95%
Percent of clients expressing satisfaction with civil enforcement legal services	95%	N/A*	95%	95%
Number of open government cases handled	100	78	100	100
Percent of open government disputes resolved through mediation	75%	73%	75%	75%
Number of repurchase disclosure/enforcement cases	2,000	2,584	2,000	2,000
Number of active lemon law cases	1,300	965	1,300	1,300
Number of active antitrust cases	62	81	62	62
Number of active economic crime cases, including consumer and RICO cases	242	242	186	186
Number of active cybercrime cases	N/A	115	50	50
Number of active Medicaid Fraud cases	900	1,249	900	900
Number of hearings held before the court- Children's Legal Services	32,000	32,991	32,000	32,000
Number of active ethics cases	120	134	120	120
Number of active child support enforcement	65,000	70,237	65,000	65,000
Number of active civil rights cases	38	61	38	38

* Only one Client responded to the Client Satisfaction Survey regarding Civil Enforcement Cases.

41100200 Constitutional Legal Services

Approved Performance Measures for FY 2007-08 (Words)	Approved Prior Standards for FY 2007-08 (Numbers)	Prior Year Actual FY 2007-08 Standard (Numbers)	Approved Standards for FY 2008-09 (Numbers)	Requested FY 2009-10 Standard (Numbers)
Number of days for opinion response	28	10	28	28
Percent of clients expressing satisfaction with constitutional legal services	95%	97%	95%	95%
Number of opinions issued	150	501	150	150
Number of active Solicitor General cases	390	489	390	390
Number of active civil appellate cases	300	1641	300	300

41100300 Criminal and Civil Litigation Defense

Approved Performance Measures for FY 2007-08 (Words)	Approved Prior Standards for FY 2007-08 (Numbers)	Prior Year Actual FY 2007-08 Standard (Numbers)	Approved Standards for FY 2008-09 (Numbers)	Requested FY 2009-10 Standard (Numbers)
Percent of clients expressing satisfaction with criminal and civil legal defense services	95%	96%	95%	95%
Total fees and costs expended for legal services with private outside counsel	TBD	N/A	TBD	TBD
Percentage of State of Florida legal services conducted, private v. public	TBD	N/A	TBD	TBD
Salaries, benefits, and costs of in-house legal units for each state agency	TBD	N/A	TBD	TBD
Number of capital cases - briefs/state & federal responses/oral arguments	200	261	200	200

Number of noncapital cases - briefs/state & federal responses/oral arguments	19,000	19,419	19,000	19,000
Number of active sexual predator commitment appeals	150	247	150	150
Number of active eminent domain cases	1,000	777	1,000	1,000
Number of active tax cases	1,200	1,090	800	800
Number of active civil appellate cases	323	1,641	323	323
Number of active inmate cases	1,651	3,232	1,651	1,651
Number of active state employment cases	113	350	113	113

41100400 Victim Services

Approved Performance Measures for FY 2007-08 (Words)	Approved Prior Standards for FY 2007-08 (Numbers)	Prior Year Actual FY 2007-08 Standard (Numbers)	Approved Standards for FY 2008-09 (Numbers)	Requested FY 2009-10 Standard (Numbers)
Number of victim compensation claims received	21,000	27,085	21,000	21,000
Number of days from application to payment of victim compensation claim	45	32	45	45
Number of victims served through grants	200,000	252,318	200,000	200,000
Number of people attending victims and crime prevention training	4,750	4,276	4,750	4,750

41100500 Executive Direction and Support Services

Approved Performance Measures for FY 2007-08 (Words)	Approved Prior Standards for FY 2007-08 (Numbers)	Prior Year Actual FY 2007-08 Standard (Numbers)	Approved Standards for FY 2008-09 (Numbers)	Requested FY 2009-10 Standard (Numbers)
Of eligible attorneys, percent who have attained rating, BV rating, and or board certification	70%	60%	70%	70%

41200000 Program: Office of Statewide Prosecution
41200100 Prosecution of Multi-Circuit Organized Crime

Approved Performance Measures for FY 2007-08 (Words)	Approved Prior Standards for FY 2007-08 (Numbers)	Prior Year Actual FY 2007-08 Standard (Numbers)	Approved Standards for FY 2008-09 (Numbers)	Requested FY 2009-10 Standard (Numbers)
Conviction rate for defendants who reached final disposition	90%	94%	90%	90%
Of the defendants who reached disposition, the number of those convicted	391	366	350	350
Number of law enforcement agencies assisted	75	84	80	80
Total number of active cases, excluding drug cases	650	696	700	700
Total number of active drug related multi-circuit organized criminal cases	275	366	300	300

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Office of the Attorney General

Program: General Civil Division/Eminent Domain

Service/Budget Entity: Criminal and Civil Litigation Defense

Measure: Number of active eminent domain cases

Action:

- Performance Assessment of Outcome Measure Revision of Measure
 Performance Assessment of Output Measure Deletion of Measure
 Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
1000	777	(223)	(22.30%)

Factors Accounting for the Difference:

Internal Factors (check all that apply):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personnel Factors | <input type="checkbox"/> Staff Capacity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Competing Priorities | <input type="checkbox"/> Level of Training |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Previous Estimate Incorrect | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Identify) |

Explanation:

External Factors (check all that apply):

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resources Unavailable | <input type="checkbox"/> Technological Problems |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Legal/Legislative Change | <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Disaster |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Target Population Change | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Identify) |
- This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem
 Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission

Explanation:

This number is lower because of the loss of the eminent domain business from the Department of Transportation which is handling more cases with agency attorneys.

Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply):

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Training | <input type="checkbox"/> Technology |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personnel | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Identify) |

Recommendations:

Leave standard at current level. The agency is currently looking into providing this service to other agencies.

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Office of the Attorney General

Program: Victim Services

Service/Budget Entity: Victim Services

Measure: Number of people attending victims and crime prevention training

Action:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Performance Assessment of <u>Outcome</u> Measure | <input type="checkbox"/> Revision of Measure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Performance Assessment of <u>Output</u> Measure | <input type="checkbox"/> Deletion of Measure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards | |

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
4,750	4,276	(475)	(9.89%)

Factors Accounting for the Difference:

Internal Factors (check all that apply):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personnel Factors | <input type="checkbox"/> Staff Capacity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Competing Priorities | <input type="checkbox"/> Level of Training |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Previous Estimate Incorrect | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Identify) |

Explanation:

External Factors (check all that apply):

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resources Unavailable | <input type="checkbox"/> Technological Problems |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Legal/Legislative Change | <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Disaster |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Target Population Change | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Identify) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission | |

Explanation:

Due to the state of the economy fewer people were able to attend the training.

Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply):

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Training | <input type="checkbox"/> Technology |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personnel | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Identify) |

Recommendations:

Leave standard at current level.

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Office of the Attorney General

Program: Executive Direction

Service/Budget Entity: Executive Direction and Support Services

Measure: Of eligible attorneys, percent who have attained rating, BV rating, and or board certification

Action:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Performance Assessment of <u>Outcome</u> Measure | <input type="checkbox"/> Revision of Measure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Performance Assessment of <u>Output</u> Measure | <input type="checkbox"/> Deletion of Measure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards | |

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
70%	60%	(10%)	(14.29%)

Factors Accounting for the Difference:

Internal Factors (check all that apply):

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Personnel Factors | <input type="checkbox"/> Staff Capacity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Competing Priorities | <input type="checkbox"/> Level of Training |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Previous Estimate Incorrect | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Identify) |

Explanation: Martindale-Hubbell ratings are based on attorney peer review and Board Certification is attained through a certification process maintained by the Florida Bar. These accomplishments are strictly voluntary and are not required to practice law in the State of FL nor for employment with this agency. The variables for this measure, number of eligible attorneys and percentage of those attorneys rated and/or certified, are dependent upon turnover and fluctuate from year-to-year.

External Factors (check all that apply):

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resources Unavailable | <input type="checkbox"/> Technological Problems |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Legal/Legislative Change | <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Disaster |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Target Population Change | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Identify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission | |

Explanation:

Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply):

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Training | <input type="checkbox"/> Technology |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personnel | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Identify) |

Recommendations:

Leave standard at current level.

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Office of the Attorney General

Program: Lemon Law

Service/Budget Entity: Civil Enforcement

Measure: Total number of active lemon laws cases

Action:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Performance Assessment of <u>Outcome</u> Measure | <input type="checkbox"/> Revision of Measure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Performance Assessment of <u>Output</u> Measure | <input type="checkbox"/> Deletion of Measure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards | |

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
1300	965	(335)	(25.77%)

Factors Accounting for the Difference:

Internal Factors (check all that apply):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personnel Factors | <input type="checkbox"/> Staff Capacity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Competing Priorities | <input type="checkbox"/> Level of Training |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Previous Estimate Incorrect | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Identify) |

Explanation:

External Factors (check all that apply):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resources Unavailable | <input type="checkbox"/> Technological Problems |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Legal/Legislative Change | <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Disaster |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Target Population Change | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Identify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission | |

Explanation: The lemon law arbitration program has no control over the number of arbitration claims consumers will file with the Dept. of Agriculture & Consumer Services, Division of Consumer Services (DCS); nor is there any control over the number of those claims DCS will deem eligible and forward to this Program. Certain manufacturers of cars now have certified informal dispute settlement procedures through which consumers must process before they can become eligible for the state lemon law arbitration program and this factor reduces the number of arbitration claims

Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply):

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Training | <input type="checkbox"/> Technology |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personnel | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Identify) |

Recommendations:

Leave standard at current level.

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Office of the Attorney General

Program: Statewide Prosecution

Service/Budget Entity: Office of Statewide Prosecution

Measure: Total number of active cases, excluding drug cases

Action:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Performance Assessment of <u>Outcome</u> Measure | <input type="checkbox"/> Revision of Measure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Performance Assessment of <u>Output</u> Measure | <input type="checkbox"/> Deletion of Measure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards | |

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
700	696	(4)	(0.57%)

Factors Accounting for the Difference:

Internal Factors (check all that apply):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personnel Factors | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Staff Capacity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Competing Priorities | <input type="checkbox"/> Level of Training |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Previous Estimate Incorrect | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Identify) |

Explanation: The Office of Statewide Prosecution has recently hired additional staff to process more cases. The actual performance results may have decline due to OSWP efforts to focus on larger multi-circuit criminal activity that result in fewer, but larger cases.

External Factors (check all that apply):

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resources Unavailable | <input type="checkbox"/> Technological Problems |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Legal/Legislative Change | <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Disaster |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Target Population Change | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Identify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission | |

Explanation:

Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply):

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Training | <input type="checkbox"/> Technology |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personnel | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Identify) |

Recommendations:

Leave standard at current level.

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Office of the Attorney General

Program: Open Government Mediation

Service/Budget Entity: Executive Direction and Support Services

Measure: Number of open government cases handled

Action:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Performance Assessment of <u>Outcome</u> Measure | <input type="checkbox"/> Revision of Measure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Performance Assessment of <u>Output</u> Measure | <input type="checkbox"/> Deletion of Measure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards | |

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
100	78	(22)	(22.00%)

Factors Accounting for the Difference:

Internal Factors (check all that apply):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personnel Factors | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Staff Capacity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Competing Priorities | <input type="checkbox"/> Level of Training |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Previous Estimate Incorrect | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Identify) |

Explanation: The program is now being handled by the mediation coordinator and attorneys from the Opinions Division rather than by General Counsel. There is no longer one person designated to handle the mediation requests.

External Factors (check all that apply):

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resources Unavailable | <input type="checkbox"/> Technological Problems |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Legal/Legislative Change | <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Disaster |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Target Population Change | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Identify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission | |

Explanation:

Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply):

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Training | <input type="checkbox"/> Technology |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personnel | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Identify) |

Recommendations:

Leave standard at current level.

LRPP Exhibit III: PERFORMANCE MEASURE ASSESSMENT

Department: Office of the Attorney General

Program: Open Government Mediation

Service/Budget Entity: Executive Direction and Support Services

Measure: Percent of open government disputes resolved through mediation

Action:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Performance Assessment of <u>Outcome</u> Measure | <input type="checkbox"/> Revision of Measure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Performance Assessment of <u>Output</u> Measure | <input type="checkbox"/> Deletion of Measure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards | |

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
75%	73%	(2%)	(2.67%)

Factors Accounting for the Difference:

Internal Factors (check all that apply):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personnel Factors | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Staff Capacity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Competing Priorities | <input type="checkbox"/> Level of Training |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Previous Estimate Incorrect | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Identify) |

Explanation: The program is now being handled by the mediation coordinator and attorneys from the Opinions Division rather than by General Counsel. There is no longer one person designated to handle the mediation requests.

External Factors (check all that apply):

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resources Unavailable | <input type="checkbox"/> Technological Problems |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Legal/Legislative Change | <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Disaster |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Target Population Change | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Identify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> This Program/Service Cannot Fix The Problem | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Current Laws Are Working Against The Agency Mission | |

Explanation:

Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply):

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Training | <input type="checkbox"/> Technology |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personnel | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Identify) |

Recommendations:

Leave standard at current level.

LRPP Exhibit V: Identification of Associated Activity Contributing to Performance Measures

Measure Number	Approved Performance Measures for FY 2007-08 (Words)	Associated Activities Title
1	Percent of mediated open government cases resolved in 3 weeks or less	Open Government Mediation
2	Percent of lemon law cases resolved in less than one year	Lemon Law
3	Percent of clients expressing satisfaction with civil enforcement legal services	Lemon Law
		Child Support Enforcement
		Antitrust
		RICO - Consumer
		Commission on Ethics Prosecutions
		Open Government Mediation
		Health Care/Medicaid Fraud
		Children's Legal Services
		Civil Rights
4	Number of open government cases handled	Open Government Mediation
5	Percent of open government disputes resolved through mediation	Open Government Mediation
6	Number of repurchase disclosure/enforcement cases	Lemon Law
7	Number of active lemon law cases	Lemon Law
8	Number of active antitrust cases	Antitrust
9	Number of active economic crime cases, including consumer and RICO cases	RICO - Consumer
10	New Measure - Number of active cybercrime cases	New Activity - Child Predator CyberCrime Unit
11	Number of active Medicaid Fraud cases	Health Care/Medicaid Fraud
12	Number of hearings held before the court - Children's Legal Services	Lemon Law
13	Number of active ethics cases	Commission on Ethics Prosecutions
14	Number of active child support enforcement	Child Support Enforcement
15	Number of active civil rights cases	Civil Rights

16	Number of days for opinion response	Opinions
17	Percent of clients expressing satisfaction with constitutional legal services	Solicitor General
		Opinions
		Cabinet Support Services
18	Number of opinions issued	Opinions
19	Number of active Solicitor General cases	Solicitor General
20	Number of active civil appellate cases	Solicitor General
21	Percent of clients expressing satisfaction with criminal and civil legal defense services	Eminent Domain
		Sexual Predator Civil Commitment Appeals
		Non-Capital Criminal Appeals
		Capital Appeals
		Administrative Law
		Revenue Litigation
		Civil Litigation Defense of State Agencies
22	Total fees and costs expended for legal services with private outside counsel	N/A
23	Percentage of State of Florida legal services conducted private v. public	N/A
24	Salaries, benefits and costs of in-house legal units for each state agency	N/A
25	Number of capital cases - briefs/state & federal responses/oral arguments	Capital Appeals
26	Number of noncapital cases - briefs/state & federal responses/oral arguments	Non-Capital Criminal Appeals
27	Number of active sexual predator commitment appeals	Sexual Predator Civil Commitment Appeals
28	Number of active eminent domain cases	Eminent Domain
29	Number of active tax cases	Revenue Litigation
30	Number of active civil appellate cases	Civil Litigation Defense of State Agencies
31	Number of active inmate cases	Civil Litigation Defense of State Agencies
32	Number of active state employment cases	Civil Litigation Defense of State Agencies
	There is no performance measure associated with this activity and no grants have been awarded since FY 2002/03.	Grants - Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention

33	Number of victim compensation claims received	Victim Compensation
34	Number of days from application to payment of victim compensation claim	Victim Compensation
35	Number of victims served through grants	Grants - VOCA
36	Number of people attending victims and crime prevention training	Crime Prevention/Training
37	Of eligible attorneys, percent who have attained rating, BY rating, and or board certification	Encompasses entire agency
38	Conviction rate for defendants who reached final disposition	Investigation and Prosecution of Multi-Circuit Organized Crime - Drugs
		Investigation and Prosecution of Multi-Circuit Organized Crime
39	Of the defendants who reached disposition, the number of those convicted	Investigation and Prosecution of Multi-Circuit Organized Crime - Drugs
		Investigation and Prosecution of Multi-Circuit Organized Crime
40	Number of law enforcement agencies assisted	Investigation and Prosecution of Multi-Circuit Organized Crime - Drugs
		Investigation and Prosecution of Multi-Circuit Organized Crime
41	Total number of active cases - excluding drug cases	Investigation and Prosecution on Multi-Circuit Organized Crime
42	Total number of active drug related multi-circuit organized criminal cases	Investigation and Prosecution of Multi-Circuit Organized Crime - Drugs

Office of Policy and Budget – July, 2008

LEGAL AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF, AND ATTORNEY GENERAL

FISCAL YEAR 2007-08

SECTION I: BUDGET	OPERATING	FIXED CAPITAL OUTLAY
TOTAL ALL FUNDS GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT	176,284,174	0
ADJUSTMENTS TO GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT (Supplementals, Vetoes, Budget Amendments, etc.)	1,099,854	0
FINAL BUDGET FOR AGENCY	177,384,028	0

SECTION II: ACTIVITIES * MEASURES	Number of Units	(1) Unit Cost	(2) Expenditures (Allocated)	(3) FCO
<i>Executive Direction, Administrative Support and Information Technology (2)</i>				0
Child Predator Cybercrime * Number of active cybercrime cases	115	23,220.77	2,670,389	
Lemon Law * Number of Arbitration Hearings Conducted	965	1,743.22	1,682,209	
Child Support Enforcement * Number of final orders obtained representing the Department of Revenue in child support enforcement proceedings.	70,237	111.55	7,834,840	
Antitrust * Number of cases enforcing provisions of the Antitrust Act	81	27,464.30	2,224,608	
Racketeer Influenced And Corrupt Organization (rico)/ Consumer Fraud * Cases enforcing the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Act and Unfair and Deceptive Trade Practices Act.	242	31,611.15	7,649,898	
Commission On Ethics Prosecutions * Number of cases prosecuted before the Florida Commission on Ethics	134	2,442.40	327,282	
Open Government Mediation * Number of cases settled or mediated	78	2,942.00	229,476	
Medicaid Fraud Control * Number of cases investigated involving Medicaid fraud activities	1,249	15,496.51	19,355,140	
Children's Legal Services * Number of cases representing the Department of Children and Families in juvenile dependency and termination of parental rights proceedings	32,991	270.30	8,917,472	
Civil Rights * Number of cases investigated and prosecuted involving violations of civil rights	61	7,454.70	454,737	
Solicitor General * Number of cases	489	3,366.96	1,646,442	
Opinions * Number of Opinions Issued	501	986.25	494,113	
Cabinet Support Services * Number of Cabinet Meetings	20	15,741.80	314,836	
Eminent Domain * Cases representing the Department of Transportation and other government agencies in eminent domain proceedings.	777	1,570.54	1,220,310	
Sexual Predator Civil Commitment Appeals * Number of cases	247	994.55	245,655	
Non-capital Criminal Appeals * Number of cases - non-capital appellate litigation	19,419	700.08	13,594,921	
Capital Appeals * Number of cases - capital appellate litigation	261	10,106.65	2,637,835	
Administrative Law * Number of cases	1,350	1,960.84	2,647,138	
Tax Law * Number of cases enforcing, defending and collecting tax assessments	1,090	1,420.64	1,548,496	
Civil Litigation Defense Of State Agencies * Number of cases defending the state and its agents in litigation of appellate, corrections, employment, state programs and tort.	3,000	3,120.61	9,361,823	
Grants-victims Of Crime Advocacy * Number of victims served through grants.	252,318	98.11	24,754,577	
Victim Notification * Number of appellate services provided	5,745	364.45	2,093,759	
Victim Compensation * Number of victim compensation claims paid	27,085	1,160.83	31,441,004	
Minority Crime Prevention Programs * Number of crime prevention programs assisted	6	1,096,526.83	6,579,161	
Grants-crime Stoppers * Number of crime stopper agencies assisted	29	149,425.79	4,333,348	
Crime Prevention/Training * Number of people attending training	4,276	135.40	578,984	
Investigation And Prosecution Of Multi-circuit Organized Crime-drugs * Annual volume of investigations handled	366	76.38	27,956	
Investigation And Prosecution Of Multi-circuit Organized Crime * Annual volume of investigations handled/financial assessments	696	10,808.52	7,522,730	
Prosecution Of Violations Of The Florida Election Code * Number of prosecutions handled.	303	4,298.75	1,302,526	
TOTAL			163,691,665	

SECTION III: RECONCILIATION TO BUDGET			
PASS THROUGHS			
TRANSFER - STATE AGENCIES			
AID TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS			
PAYMENT OF PENSIONS, BENEFITS AND CLAIMS			
OTHER			
REVERSIONS			13,693,744
TOTAL BUDGET FOR AGENCY (Total Activities + Pass Throughs + Reversions) - Should equal Section I above. (4)			177,385,409

SCHEDULE XI/EXHIBIT VI: AGENCY-LEVEL UNIT COST SUMMARY

- (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.