



Justice Appropriations Subcommittee

Wednesday, February 16, 2011

9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Reed Hall

MEETING PACKET

Dean Cannon
Speaker

Richard Glorioso
Chair



The Florida House of Representatives

Justice Appropriations Subcommittee

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AGENDA

Wednesday, February 16, 2011
9:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.
Reed Hall (102 HOB)

- I. Call to Order/Roll Call
- II. Opening Remarks
- III. Budget Balancing Exercise
- IV. Department of Corrections – Presentation on Bed Capacity
- V. Agency Introduction and Overview
- VI. Closing Remarks/Adjournment

Budget Balancing Exercise FY 2011-2012 Justice Appropriations Subcommittee

INSTRUCTIONS:

(1) Total Base Budget is \$4,912,147,805 (state funds only - all federal funds have been removed). The Base Budget for this exercise also contains the Key Budget Drivers (Tiers 1 & 2) of the Long Range Financial Outlook.(LRFO) Amounts below for Key Budget Drivers may differ from the LRFO due to updated estimates.
 (2) Target Budget is \$4,175,325,634 or 85% of the Base Budget.
 (3) Reductions of \$736,822,171 (15% of the Base Budget) will be entered in Column E. Enter the percentage of reduction desired for programs chosen for reduction in Column E until total funding is equal or less than the total Target Budget. Values in column F Adjusted Total State Funds will automatically calculate as will the running total and difference when percentages are entered in column E.
 (4) Program/Department activities blocked out in Column E cannot be reduced as the issue is an obligation of the state or affects a statewide policy issue not in the jurisdiction of this subcommittee.

Program / Department Activity		FY 2011-2012 Base Budget (State Funds Only)		MOE/MATCH or Revenue Generating	Percent of Reduction Proposed	Adjusted Total State Funds	Base Budget page reference or Long Range Program Plan page for Critical/Priorities Need Issue	Comments
		FTE	Total State Funds					
1	JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION							
2	Justice Administrative Commission	103.00	8,541,524			8,541,524	19 through 22	
3	Civil Commitment Costs		3,576,411			3,576,411	20	
4	Public Defender Due Process Costs		19,645,299			19,645,299	20	
5	Child Dependency/Civil Conflict		5,551,694			5,551,694	21	
6	Criminal Conflict Case Costs		8,676,095			8,676,095	21	
7	State Attorney Due Process		11,280,680			11,280,680	21	
8	Conflict Dependency Liability		12,222,388			12,222,388	22	Funds used to pay for legal representation for indigent persons in criminal cases appropriated prior to July 1, 2007.
9	Due Process Contingency Fund		952,054			952,054	22	
10	Guardian Ad Litem	539.00	30,092,431			30,092,431	23 and 24	
11	Clerks of Court		451,380,312			451,380,312	25 and 26	
12	Clerks of Court Operations Corporation	7.00	1,739,345			1,739,345	25 and 26	
13	State Attorneys	5,997.25	367,563,048			367,563,048	27 through 29	
14	Public Defenders	2,759.00	192,699,604			192,699,604	30 and 31	
15	Public Defender Appellate	178.00	13,944,646			13,944,646	32	
16	Capital Collateral Regional Counsels	73.00	6,846,219			6,846,219	33 and 34	

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		FTE	Total State Funds	4,912,147,805					
		FY 2011-2012 Base Budget (State Funds Only)							
				4,912,147,805					
						Target Budget = 4,175,325,634			
						Running Total = 4,912,147,805			
						Difference = (736,822,171)			
17	Regional Conflict Councils	386.00	35,886,905			35,886,905	35 and 36		
18	Risk Mgt Ins./HR Contract/DOAH		6,743,696			6,743,696		Funding for these issues are not in the jurisdiction of this subcommittee.	
19	<i>Key Budget Driver - LRFO (Tier 1) Provide Judicial Due Process Costs</i>		17,900,000			17,900,000	92 LRFO		
20	<i>Key Budget Driver - LRFO (Tier 2) State Attorney Workload</i>		700,000			700,000	93 and 94 LRFO		
21	<i>Key Budget Driver - LRFO (Tier 2) Public Defenders Workload</i>		300,000			300,000	93 and 94 LRFO		
22	<i>Key Budget Driver - LRFO (Tier 2) Regional Conflict Councils Workload</i>		100,000			100,000	93 and 94 LRFO		
23									
24	Justice Administration Total	10,042.25	1,196,342,351			1,196,342,351			
25									
26	State Courts System								
27	Supreme Court	119.00	9,118,043			9,118,043	10 through 12		
28	Office of State Courts Administrator	174.50	17,599,640			17,599,640	10 through 16		
29	District Courts of Appeal	436.00	41,768,210			41,768,210	16 through 19		
30	Trial Courts								
31	Circuit Courts	2,947.00	282,482,223			282,482,223	20 through 24		
32	County Courts	644.00	78,526,723			78,526,723	25 through 26		
33	Judicial Qualif Commission	5.00	919,100			919,100	27 through 28		
34	Risk Mgt Ins./HR Contract/DOAH		2,582,967			2,582,967		Funding for these issues are not in the jurisdiction of this subcommittee.	
35	<i>Key Budget Driver - LRFO (Tier 2) Maintenance and Repairs</i>		1,600,000			1,600,000	107 LRFO		
36									
37	State Courts System Total	4,325.50	434,596,906			434,596,906			

Budget Balancing Exercise FY 2011-2012

Justice Appropriations Subcommittee

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FTE	Total State Funds	MOE/MATCH or Revenue Generating	Adjusted Total State Funds	Percent of Reduction Proposed	Base Budget page reference or Long Range Program Plan page for Critical/Priorities Need Issue
Program / Department Activity					
38					
39					
40		M			
41	568.00	37,639,985	37,639,985		9 through 12
42	37.00	2,535,107	2,535,107		9 through 11
43	4.50	891,479	891,479		12 through 13
44	18.00	1,315,212	1,315,212		12
45	407.50	27,864,931	27,864,931		13 and 14
46	90.00	35,982,247	35,982,247		15 and 16
47	133.00	6,315,490	6,315,490		16
48	65.50	11,454,768	11,454,768		17 and 19
49	14.00	5,397,584	5,397,584		19 and 20
50		1,302,297	1,302,297		20 and 21
		1,238,836	1,238,836		Funding for these issues are not in the jurisdiction of this subcommittee.
51	1,337.50	131,937,936	131,937,936		
52					

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FTE	Total State Funds	MOE/MATCH or Revenue Generating	Total State Funds				
Department of Corrections							
53							
54	298.00	17,443,264			17,443,264	15	
55	263.00	18,083,545			18,083,545	15 through 17	
56	172.50	18,908,407			18,908,407	17 and 18	
57	22,042.00	1,369,112,501			1,369,112,501	19 through 24	
58		72,394,048			72,394,048		Obligation of the state.
59		169,119,183			169,119,183	21	
60	3,108.00	204,592,579			204,592,579	25 through 27	
61	71.00	4,269,953			4,269,953	25 and 26	
62	0.00	18,704,663			18,704,663	26 and 27	
63	0.00	3,516,664			3,516,664	27	
64	2,951.50	406,344,735			406,344,735	28 and 29	
65	35.00	2,430,124	M		2,430,124	30 and 31	\$650K used as State Match for \$1.9M Federal In-Prison Substance Abuse Treatment
66	348.00	17,243,610			17,243,610	31 and 32	
67	61.00	7,890,548	M		7,890,548	33 and 34	\$1M used as State Match for \$1.5M Federal In-Prison Transition Grants.
68		55,218,310			55,218,310		Funding for these issues are not in the jurisdiction of this subcommittee.
69		25,400,000			25,400,000	90 and 91 LRFO	Amount revised to reflect changes made by the Criminal Justice Estimating Conference, Oct 2010.
70		3,000,000			3,000,000	94 LRFO	
71	29,350.00	2,413,672,134			2,413,672,134		
72							

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FTE	Total State Funds	MOE/MATCH or Revenue Generating	Adjusted Total State Funds	Percent of Reduction Proposed	Base Budget page reference or Long Range Program Plan page for Critical/Priorities Need Issue	Comments
Department of Law Enforcement						
73						
74	120.50	10,394,521	10,394,521		11 through 14	
75	90.00	6,098,044	6,098,044		14 through 16	
76	406.00	38,495,734	38,495,734		16 through 18	
77	554.00	60,960,191	60,960,191		18 through 21	
78	18.00	1,672,698	1,672,698		21 and 22	
79	63.00	2,378,330	2,378,330		22 through 24	Transferred to DFS, Jan 2011.
80	119.00	24,008,668	24,008,668		24 through 26	\$150K State Match for National Criminal History Improvement Project (\$600K grant).
81	278.00	17,736,965	17,736,965		26 through 28	
82	48.00	9,911,373	9,911,373		28 through 30	
83	47.50	6,315,350	6,315,350		30 through 33	
84		1,872,354	1,872,354			Funding for these issues are not in the jurisdiction of this subcommittee.
85						
86	1,744.00	179,844,228	179,844,228			
87						
Parole Commission						
89						
90	14.00	583,071	583,071		4 and 5	
91	39.00	2,582,171	2,582,171		4 and 5	
92	58.00	3,609,006	3,609,006		4 and 5	
93	17.00	1,332,733	1,332,733		4 and 5	
94		222,603	222,603			Funding for these issues are not in the jurisdiction of this subcommittee.
95						
96	128.00	8,329,584	8,329,584			
97						

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		FTE	Total State Funds	4,912,147,805					
98	Department of Juvenile Justice								
99	Detention	2,042.50	107,025,998			107,025,998	11 through 12		
100	Contracted Services		11,694,363			11,694,363	12		
101	Detention Services Legislative Projects		179,110			179,110	12		
102	Aftercare Services/Conditional Release	24.00	1,229,700			1,229,700	13 and 14		
103	Contracted Services		19,805,981			19,805,981	13		
104	Aftercare Services/Conditional Release Legislative Projects		451,630			451,630	13		
105	Prodigy		6,710,631			6,710,631	14		
106	Juvenile Probation	1,384.50	68,839,649			68,839,649	14 through 16		
107	Juvenile Redirections		9,364,831			9,364,831	15		
108	Contracted Services		8,259,428			8,259,428	15		
109	Non-Residential Delinquency Rehab								
110	Contracted Services		18,412,007	M		18,412,007	16	\$581K used as State Match for Juvenile Accountability Block Grants, \$5.2M in Federal Match.	
111	Non-Residential Delinquency Rehab Legislative Project		184,317			184,317	16		
112	Executive Direction/Support Services	226.50	20,725,484	M		20,725,484	17 through 19	\$283K used as State Match for Title II Federal Grants (oversight of prevention grants).	
113	Information Technology	59.50	6,207,508			6,207,508	19 and 20		
114	Non-Secure Residential Commitment	291.00	12,283,738			12,283,738	20 through 22		
115	Contracted Services		115,418,845			115,418,845	21		
116	Secure Residential Commitment	685.00	38,093,179			38,093,179	22 through 25		
117	Contracted Services		30,564,288			30,564,288	24		
118	Prevention/ Victim Services	17.00	2,488,523	M		2,488,523	25 through 27	\$551K used as State Match for Title II Federal Grants, \$8.1M in Federal Match (includes Federal Match for Exec Dir and Support Services).	
119	PACE Centers		10,957,031			10,957,031	26		
120	Children/Families In Need of Services		29,405,511			29,405,511	26		

SECTION 4 – CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND CORRECTIONS

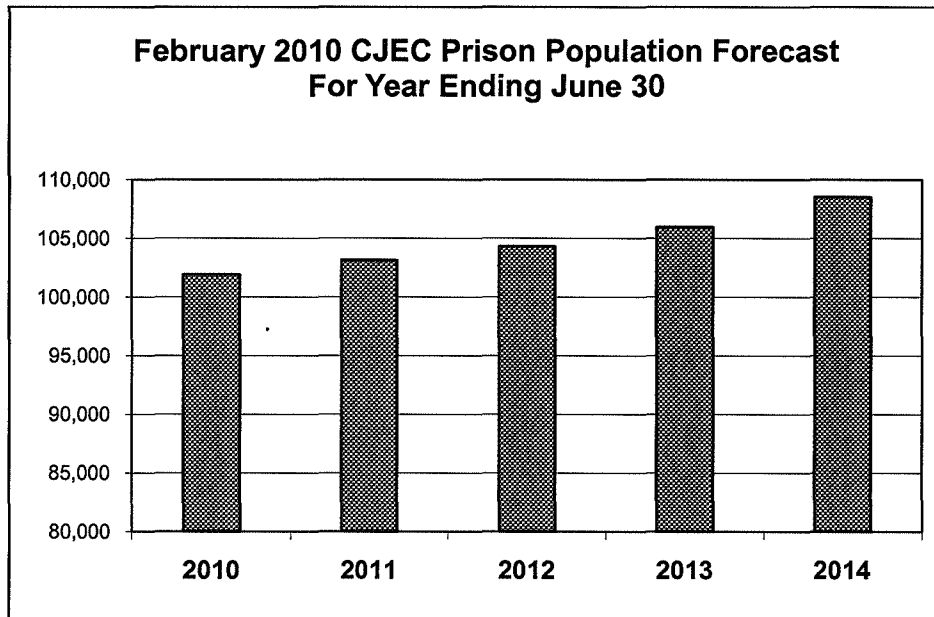
SUMMARY

Section 4 of the General Appropriations Act (GAA) includes funding for the Department of Corrections, the Department of Legal Affairs, the Department of Law Enforcement, the Department of Juvenile Justice, the Parole Commission, and Justice Administration.

CRITICAL NEEDS

Increase in Criminal Justice Estimating Conference (CJEC) Prison System Population

The Criminal Justice Estimating Conference estimates an increase of approximately 5,398 inmates in Florida's prison population over the next three fiscal years. Major cost drivers for the Department of Corrections (DOC) include operational costs for care of the projected additional inmate population, and construction for the projected increased capacity.



Source: Criminal Justice Estimating Conference

Operational cost drivers include security and institutional operations, health services, and educational and substance abuse programming for incarcerated inmates. To calculate projected costs, a baseline average daily per-diem rate was calculated using Fiscal Year 2010-11 appropriations for Security/Institutional Operations, Health Services, Education and Programs, divided by the average of the year's projected end of month populations.

The average daily per-diem rate was then applied to the projected increase in inmates anticipated over the next three fiscal years.

The three-year projections include price level adjustments based on the national consumer price index (CPI). To account for rising costs in providing necessary services to inmates, two separate CPI calculations were used in developing projections: 1) a CPI adjustment based on increases in consumer goods and services was applied to Security and Institutional Operations and Education and Programs; 2) a CPI adjustment based on increases in health care services, generally higher than normal goods and services, was applied to the Health Services Program. The Health Services Program is particularly vulnerable to escalating costs due to increased utilization of community hospital and ambulatory care in emergency situations, as well as increased drug costs.

Annualization of Department of Corrections Fiscal Year 2010-11 Budget Reductions

The 2010 Legislature reduced the Department of Corrections' operating budget for office leased space, work release programs, and prison institution costs by \$5.8 million in Fiscal Year 2010-11. The additional \$5.2 recurring general revenue reduction for Fiscal Year 2011-12 represents the remaining amount needed for a full twelve month reduction over two fiscal years.

Criminal Justice - Increased Capacity/Planning and Site Acquisition

Three-year Fixed Capital Outlay (FCO) funding projections for the Department of Corrections include funding for construction of new facilities to meet an increased capacity of approximately 5,398 inmates, or an average of 1,799 inmates per year for the next three years, as estimated by the Criminal Justice Estimating Conference. These projections also include funding for planning, development and permitting for future facilities.

The Department of Corrections' capacity reports and the results from the most recent Criminal Justice Estimating Conference held in February 2010, indicate that previously funded prisons scheduled to come on-line during the next three years should be adequate to provide for the increased population. Based on these documents, there is a projected surplus of 4,097 beds at the end of Fiscal Year 2011-12; a surplus of 2,225 beds in June 2012; and 2,245 beds in June 2013. According to the current phase-in schedule for new beds, bed capacity will not be in a deficit until September 2015. However, since prisons require approximately 18 to 24 months to construct, capacity must be addressed and construction started in 2013. Funding for planning activities, which may include land purchase, permitting, architectural design, site planning and development must begin even earlier.

In order to address the capacity deficit in 2015, approximately 2,800 beds will need to be initiated in 2013. Actual appropriations to cover these needs could vary widely

depending on the specific construction options used, and whether the facilities are purchased with cash or through debt service. For example, a new 1,500 to 2,000 bed prison costs approximately \$120,000,000 while the construction of four work camps which would hold approximately the same number of beds would cost approximately \$56,000,000. What beds are constructed is also dependent upon the type of beds that are needed, such as secure housing units or dormitories.

Based on correctional facility construction projects authorized by the Legislature over the past five years, the average construction cost per bed was \$44,671. Adjusted for inflation using the July 2010 National Economic Estimating Conference estimates for state and local construction spending, the cost per bed would increase to \$45,207 in Fiscal Year 2012-13 and \$46,834 in Fiscal Year 2013-14. Assuming the same ratio of bed-types were constructed, the fixed capital outlay funding for 2,800 correctional facility beds in Fiscal Year 2013-14 would be approximately \$131,136,000.

Judicial - Due Process Costs

Due process costs are defined in this document as private attorney fees, court reporting costs, the cost of expert witnesses and the travel costs of regular witnesses for indigent persons involved in the state court system. Under revision 7 to Article V of the Florida Constitution, the cost of these services became the responsibility of the state beginning in Fiscal Year 2004-05. The most costly services involve the payment of attorney fees for private court-appointed counsel for criminal defendants when the public defender cannot represent them due to an ethical conflict and for indigent parents involved in state-instituted dependency proceedings. The Legislature has recently spent non-recurring general revenue to address the increase in demand for these services. The Outlook uses the Fiscal Year 2009-10 expenditures as the level of service required and plans for \$17.9 million in recurring general revenue for Fiscal Year 2011-12.

OTHER HIGH PRIORITY NEEDS

Shared Detention Cost – Fiscally Constrained Counties

The 2004 Legislature passed Senate Bill 2564 (Chapter 2004-263, Laws of Florida) that requires joint financial participation of the state and counties in the provision of juvenile detention. Costs allocated to counties are associated with the time juveniles from those counties spend in detention before being adjudicated. Costs allocated to the state are associated with the time spent in detention by any juvenile who has no known residence, whose residence is out of state, or who has been adjudicated. The bill also recognized that this will be a burden on counties with a “fiscally constrained county” designation, defined as a rural area of critical economic concern under s. 288.0656, F.S. To alleviate the burden on the counties experiencing those economic conditions, and subject to appropriation, the state provides grant funds to 30 of the 67 counties. Future funding

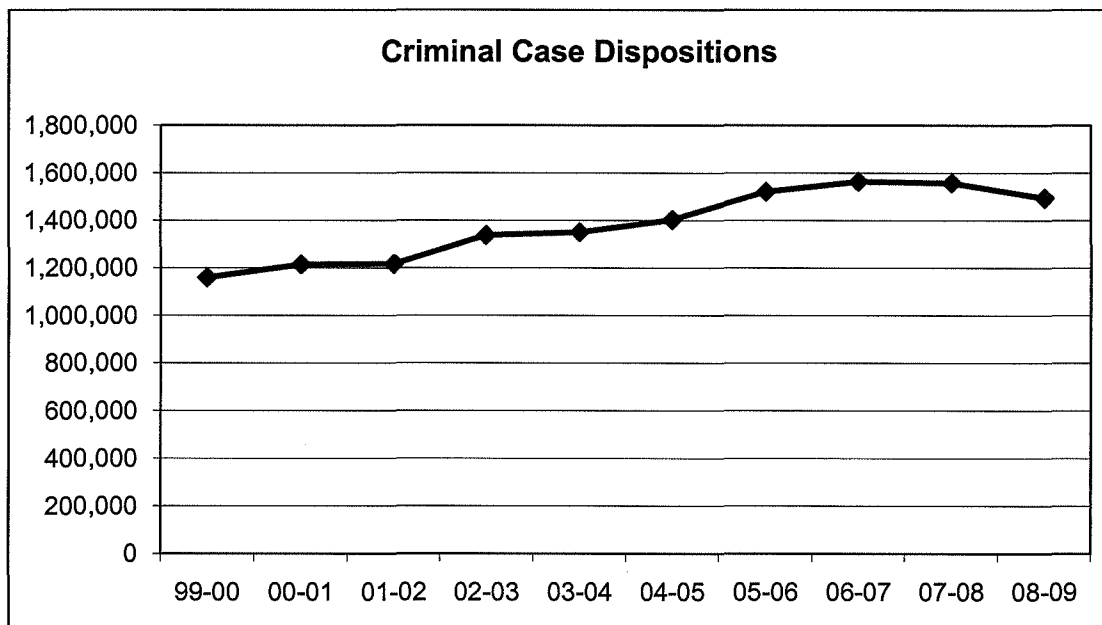
projections for juvenile detention costs for fiscally constrained counties are based on a four-year average appropriation.

Department of Juvenile Justice - Prevention and Intervention Programs

The Prevention and Intervention Programs in the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) are considered “front-end” services that aim to divert juveniles from institutional or “deep-end” services. The majority of these programs are implemented by local community providers that normally have a better understanding of which programs are the most effective in diverting juveniles from residential programs. The Legislature has increased funding for front-end services to reduce the need for more costly deep-end services over the past few years. Future funding projections for these programs are based on a four-year appropriation average.

State Attorney, Public Defender, and Regional Conflict Counsel Workload

Over the past ten years, the total number of criminal case dispositions (cases closed) has increased an average of 2.8 percent each year. The growth of criminal cases causes increases in due process costs and a need for new staff for the state attorney and public defender offices.



Source: Office of State Court Administrator, SRS data.

The Outlook uses the average workload funding over the last four years. This would increase funding for state attorneys by \$700,000 each year, for public defenders by \$300,000 each year, and for regional conflict counsel by \$100,000 each year.

Department of Corrections FCO – Maintenance and Repair, Environmental Deficiencies

The Department of Corrections (DOC) is responsible for the upkeep and care of over 140 facilities statewide, which include correctional institutions, work camps, work release centers and road prisons. Approximately 35 percent of DOC's facilities are at least 30 years old. The Legislature recognizes the importance of keeping its facilities safe and functional by funding repair and maintenance needs. Future funding projections for repair and maintenance for these facilities are based on a four-year appropriations average.

Department of Juvenile Justice FCO – Maintenance and Repair

DJJ is responsible for the upkeep and care of a large number of facilities statewide. A majority of these facilities operate residential programs that house juveniles twenty-four hours a day and seven-days a week. With this operating stress, the Legislature recognizes the importance of keeping these facilities safe and functional for the juveniles who receive services by funding the repair and maintenance needs for DJJ's facilities. Future funding projections for repair and maintenance for these facilities are based on a four-year appropriation average.

SECTION 7 – JUDICIAL BRANCH

SUMMARY

Funding for the judicial branch in Section 7 of the General Appropriations Act includes dollars and positions for the Supreme Court, the Office of State Courts Administrator, the District Courts of Appeal, and the trial courts which consist of circuit and county courts. Other court system entities, such as state attorneys and public defenders, are funded in Section 4 of the General Appropriations Act. The judicial branch's core mission is to resolve civil disputes and criminal charges. Most of the cost of the judicial budget is made up of judges, associated staff, and expenses. The state is responsible for funding nearly the entire judicial branch. Under revision 7 to Article V of the Florida Constitution, the state became responsible for additional court associated costs. Prior to 2004, these costs were the responsibility of the county governments. New costs included the cost of due process services, such as private attorney fees, court reporting, and expert witnesses. Today, the counties retain the responsibility of providing facilities, security, communications and information technology to the court system.

CRITICAL NEEDS

Courts System Funding Required to Offset Decline in Court Fee Revenues

The 2009 and 2010 Legislatures changed the funding of the state court system by increasing the use of court fees from the State Courts Revenue Trust Fund and decreasing the amount of general revenue. The 2009 Legislature created a graduated filing fee for real property or mortgage foreclosure cases. Beginning in Fiscal Year 2012-13, the Revenue Estimating Conference has projected a decline in fee revenues due to the expected decline in mortgage foreclosures cases. The Outlook plans for subsidizing the drop in trust fund revenues with \$121.9 million recurring general revenue beginning in Fiscal Year 2012-13 and \$72.1 million in Fiscal Year 2013-14.

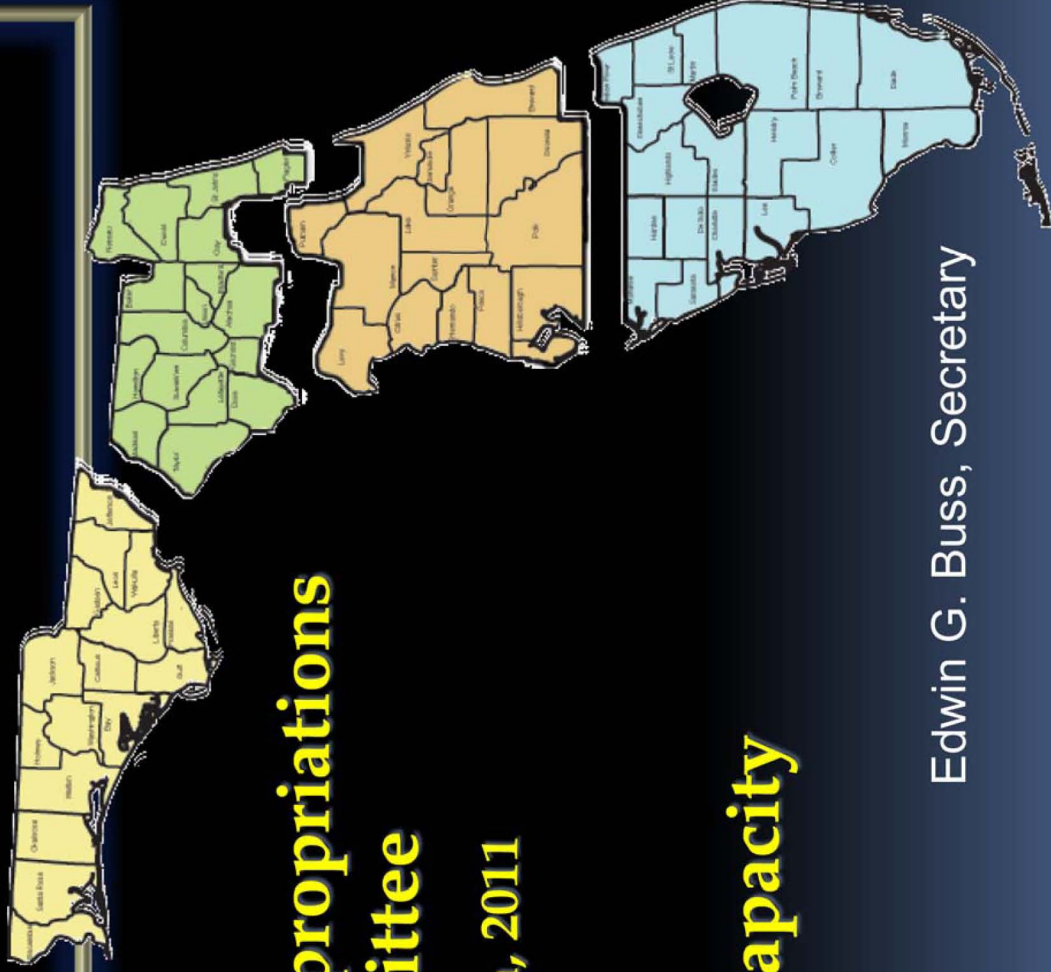
OTHER HIGH PRIORITY NEEDS

FCO - Supreme Court and District Courts of Appeal

The state is responsible for the facility needs of the appellate courts, including the Supreme Court and District Courts of Appeal. The Outlook uses the average for the last four years of appropriations as the amount needed for future fixed capital outlay in the courts. In addition, the 1st District Court of Appeal will occupy its new building during the Fiscal Year 2010-11 and will begin paying rent as the new building is in the

Department of Management Services building pool. An amount of \$768,994 in trust funds is included for this in Fiscal Year 2011-12 in the Outlook.

Florida Department of Corrections



House Justice Appropriations Subcommittee

February 16th, 2011

Prison Bed Capacity

Edwin G. Buss, Secretary

Prison Bed Funding

- Funding for the construction and operation of prison beds is based on the inmate population projections of the Criminal Justice Estimating Conference (CJEC).
- These projections cover a five-year period so that the department can request appropriate funding several years before the beds are needed, in order to allow for the time it takes to construct the beds.

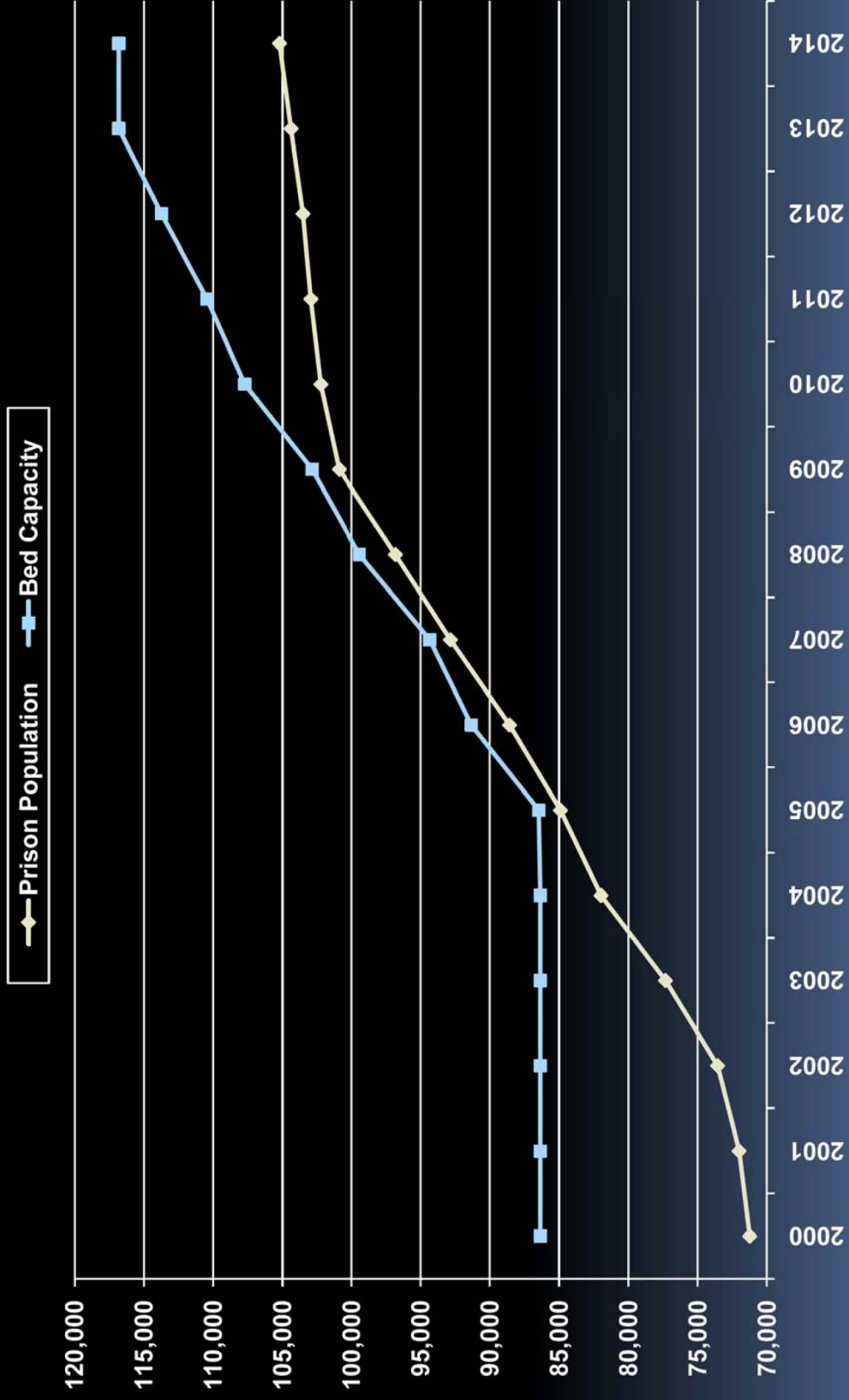
Prison Bed Capacity and Population

- The prison bed capacity of the department is a multi-dimensional, dynamic system
- Each month
 - 3,300 inmate releases
 - 3,400 admissions
- Inmates going out have different needs from inmates coming in.

Male and Female Specialty Beds

- Confinement
- Protective Management
- Close Management
- Death Row
- Maximum Management
- Faith and Character
- Drug Treatment
- Work Release
- Child Nutrition
- Reception and Orientation
- Youthful Offender
- Elderly
- Mental Health (TCU, CSU, CMHI, etc.)
- Medical (hospital, infirmary, intensive medical, HIV, etc.)
- Re-Entry

Prison Bed Capacity and Population



CJEC Comparison

Inmate Population Forecast for February 2011

- February 2008 114,950
- February 2009 108,279
- February 2010 102,511
- February 13th
actual population 101,611

Prison Bed Assessment

- Staff and bring on-line prison beds that are needed
- Maximize utilization of beds that are cheaper to operate
- Utilize beds that are more conducive to mission

This same philosophy is reflected in Governor's Budget Recommendations for FY 2011-2012.

- Consolidation of existing facilities
- Expansion of re-entry
- Expansion of work release
- Increase contract residential beds

Next Steps

- Feb 21st. - CJEC will revise inmate population projections.
- Dept will review operational requirements for the revised population
 - Adjust needs as necessary
 - Complete prison bed assessment
 - Possible update to Governor's Budget Recommendations
- Meet with legislative staff to discuss options
- Legislature has final approval on operational funding for new beds

■ Questions?

AGENCY INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW



Florida Department of Law Enforcement

Core Mission Overview

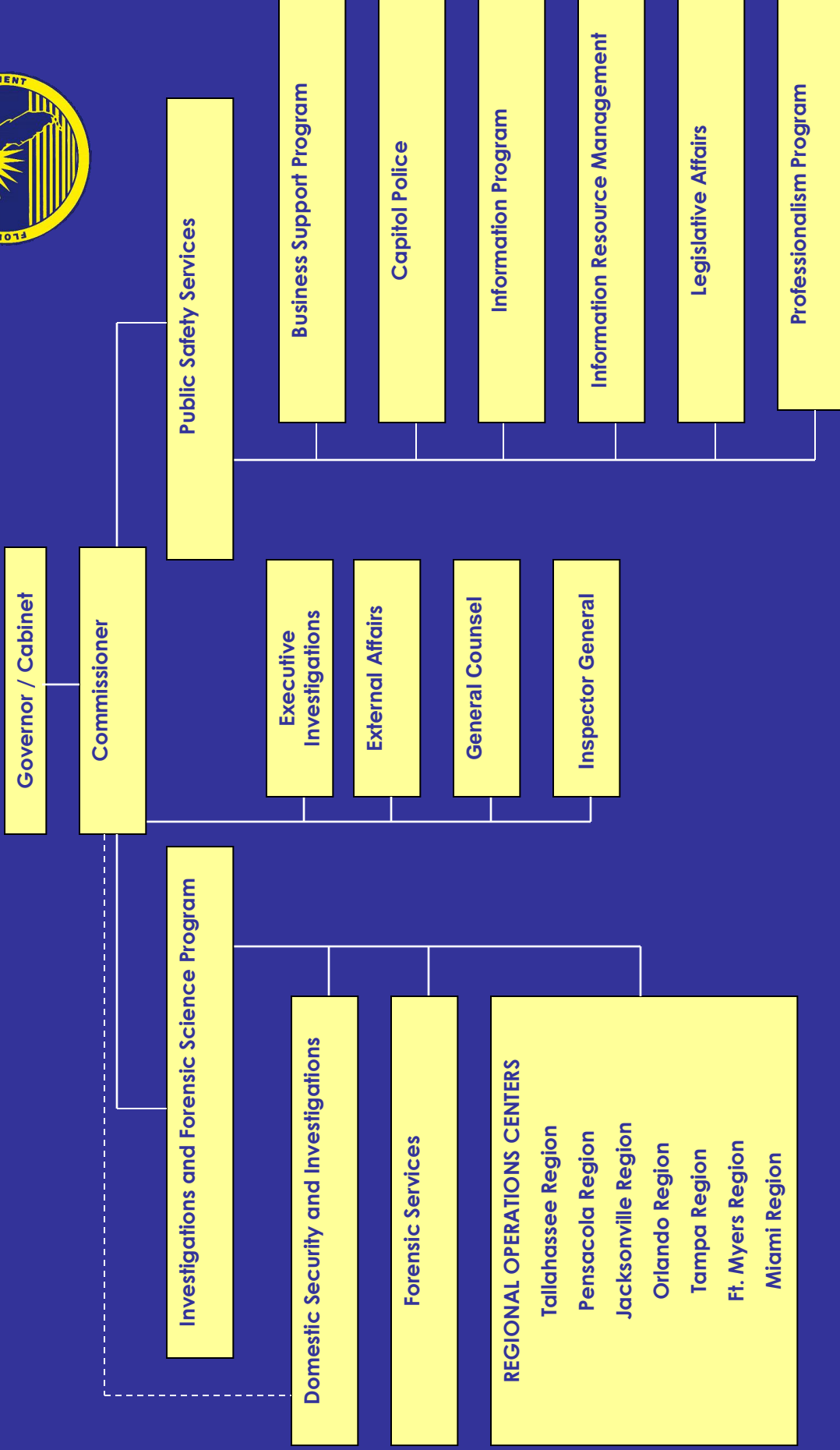
Mission

Promote Public Safety

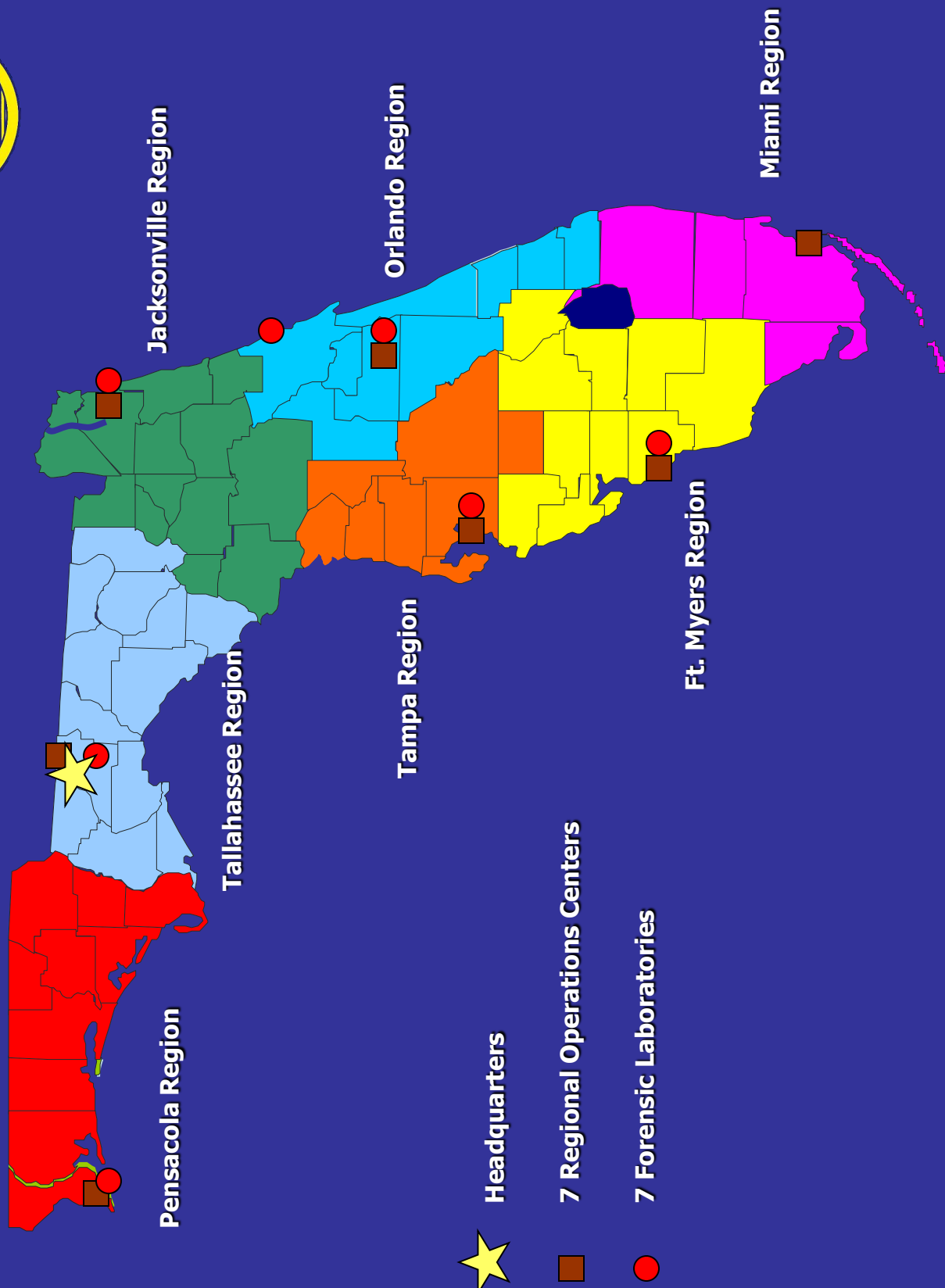
To promote public safety and strengthen domestic security by providing services in partnership with local, state, and federal criminal justice agencies to prevent, investigate, and solve crimes while protecting Florida's citizens and visitors



Florida Department of Law Enforcement Organizational Chart



FDLE Regional Structure for Statewide Services



- ★ Headquarters
- 7 Regional Operations Centers
- 7 Forensic Laboratories

Executive Direction and Business Support Program

Provides management, coordination, and leadership to the agency, ensures that FDLE's mission and objectives are being followed, and coordinates the business activities necessary for daily operations of the agency

- **Office of the Commissioner**
- **General Counsel**
- **Inspector General**
- **Legislative Affairs**
- **External Affairs – Public Information**
- **Business Support Functions (Budget, Human Resources, Finance & Accounting, Procurement)**
- **Criminal Justice Grants Administration**
- **Executive Investigations**

Investigations & Forensic Science Program

Conducts criminal investigations and provides investigative assistance

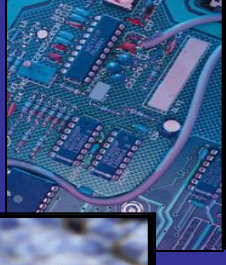
- **Drugs**
- **Violent Crime**
- **Economic/Fraud**
- **Public Integrity**
- **Domestic Security**
- **Computer Crime**
- **Statewide Intelligence**
- **State Fusion Center (24/7/365)**
- **Mutual Aid**
- **Seaport Security Inspections**



Investigations & Forensic Science Program

Provides forensic examination of evidentiary materials

- Computer Evidence Recovery
- Chemistry
- Firearms
- Toxicology Serology/DNA
- Crime Scene Response
- Microanalysis
- Automated Fingerprint Identification System
- Latent Prints



Capitol Police Program



Provides law enforcement and security services to employees and visitors of the state Capitol Complex

- **Patrol**
- **Access Control and Screening**
- **Criminal Investigations**
- **Explosive Ordinance Disposal (EOD)**
- **K-9**
- **Protective Operations**
- **Mail Screening**
- **Evacuation and Security Plans**



Criminal Justice Professionalism Program

Provides statewide coordination and oversight for:

- Criminal justice curriculum and examination development
- Officer certification & employment records
- Criminal justice training schools
- Criminal justice instructor certification
- Alcohol Breath Testing
- Executive Leadership Center
- Florida Medical Examiners Commission
- Florida Commission on Accreditation
- DARE Program





Service ★ Integrity ★ Respect ★ Quality

Overview of Florida's State Courts System



FLORIDA STATE COURTS

Lisa Goodner
State Courts Administrator
February 16, 2011

Florida's Judicial Branch

The judicial power shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts of appeal, circuit courts and county courts.

Article V, Section 1, Florida Constitution

Florida Declaration of Rights

The courts shall be open to every person for redress of any injury, and justice shall be administered without sale, denial or delay.

Article I, Section 21, Florida Constitution

Mission Statement

The mission of the Judicial Branch is to protect rights and liberties, uphold and interpret the law, and provide for the peaceful resolution of disputes.

Vision Statement

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



FLORIDA STATE COURTS

Structure

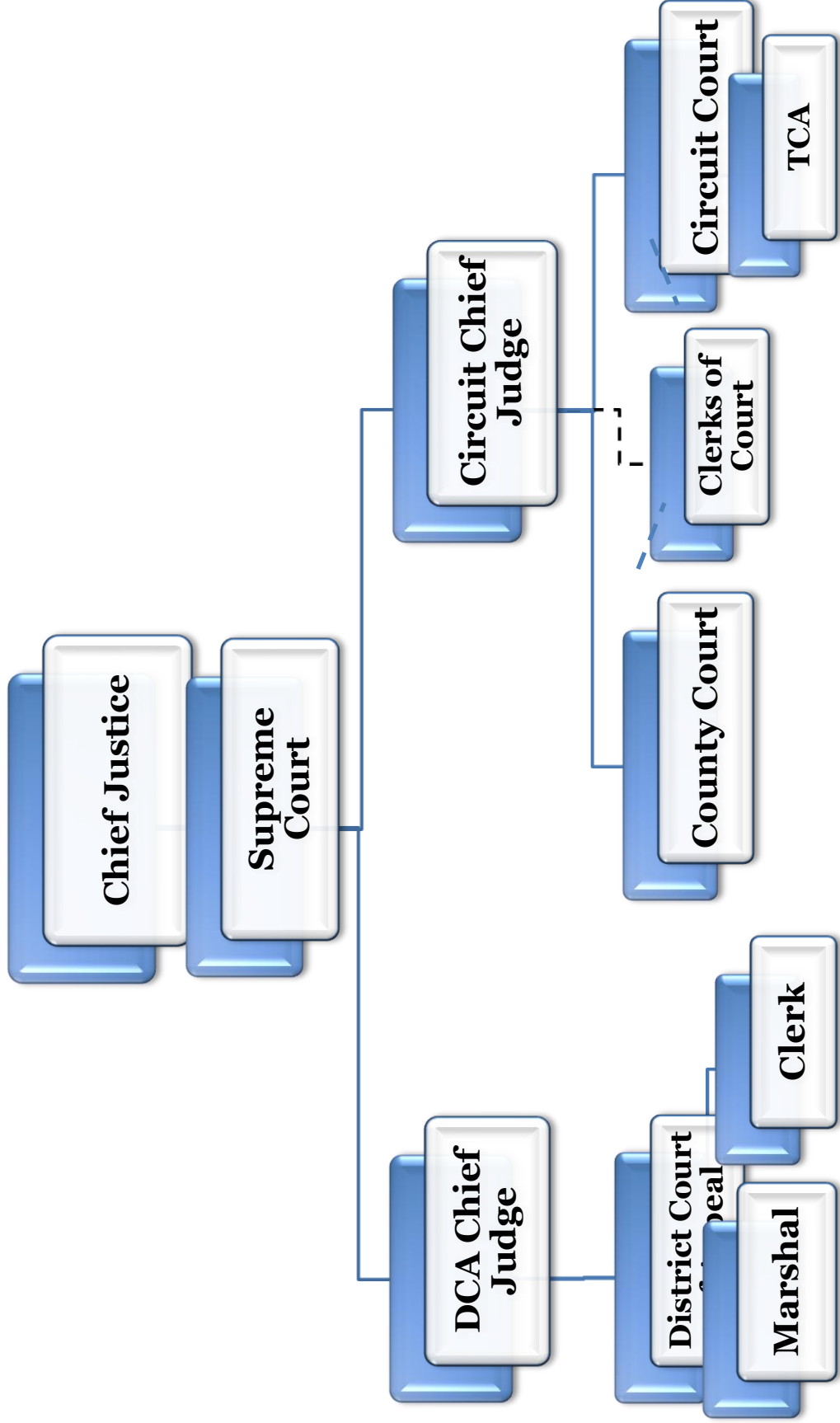


Administrative Structure

- Decentralized Management*
 - Chief justice is “chief administrative officer of the judicial system”
 - Chief judges of DCAs and circuits are “responsible for the administrative supervision” of their jurisdictions
- Clerks of the circuit and county court are independently-elected constitutional officers

*Article V, Section 2, Florida Constitution

Organizational Structure



Purpose of the Office of the State Courts Administrator

- To assist the Chief Justice in the administrative supervision of appellate and trial courts; and
- To support the Chief Judges of the appellate and trial courts in their role as managers of their respective courts.

Office of the State Courts Administrator

- Statewide Judicial Operations
- Regulatory Functions
- Statewide Administrative Support
- State Courts System Communications
- Court Education
- Support Court Committees

Judicial Qualifications Commission

[V]ested with jurisdiction to investigate and recommend to the Supreme Court of Florida the removal from office of any justice or judge whose conduct ... demonstrates a present unfitness to hold office, and to investigate and recommend the discipline of a justice or judge whose conduct ... warrants such discipline.

Article V, Section 12, Florida Constitution

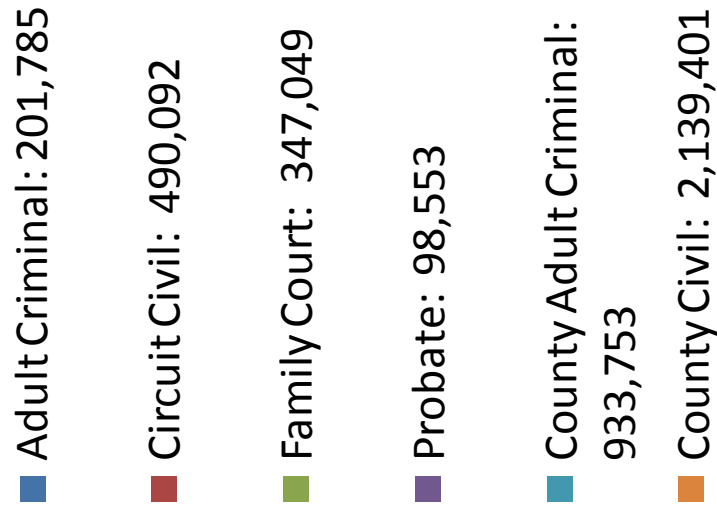
Composition of JQC

- Two district court of appeal judges chosen by all the judges of the 5 district courts; Two circuit court judges chosen by all the judges of the 20 judicial circuits; and Two county court judges chosen by all the judges of the 67 county courts.
- Four registered voters who also are lawyers, chosen by the Board of Governors of The Florida Bar.
- Five non-lawyers who are registered voters, chosen by the Governor.

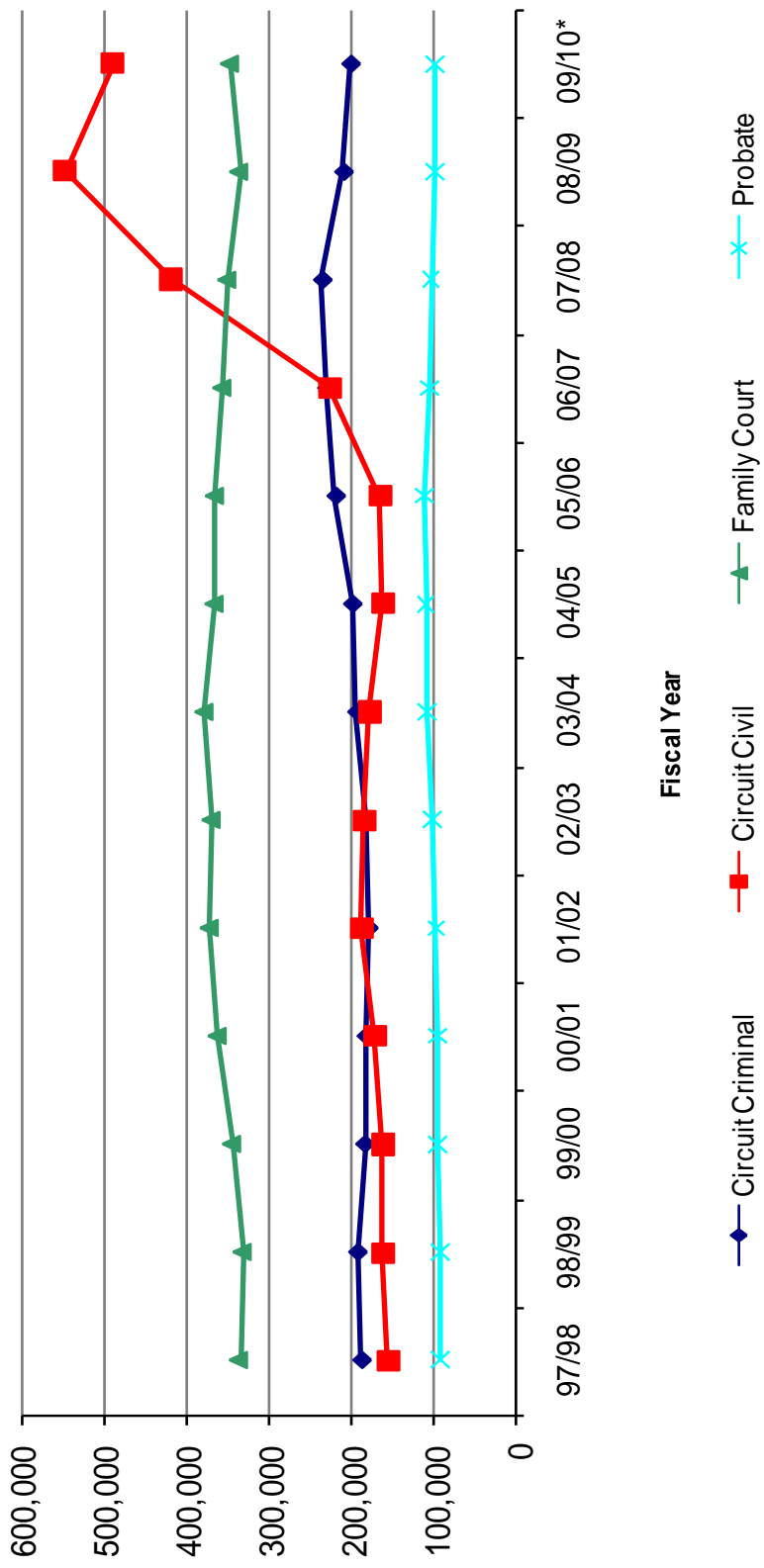
Trial Court Filings by Division

Total Filings: 4,210,633

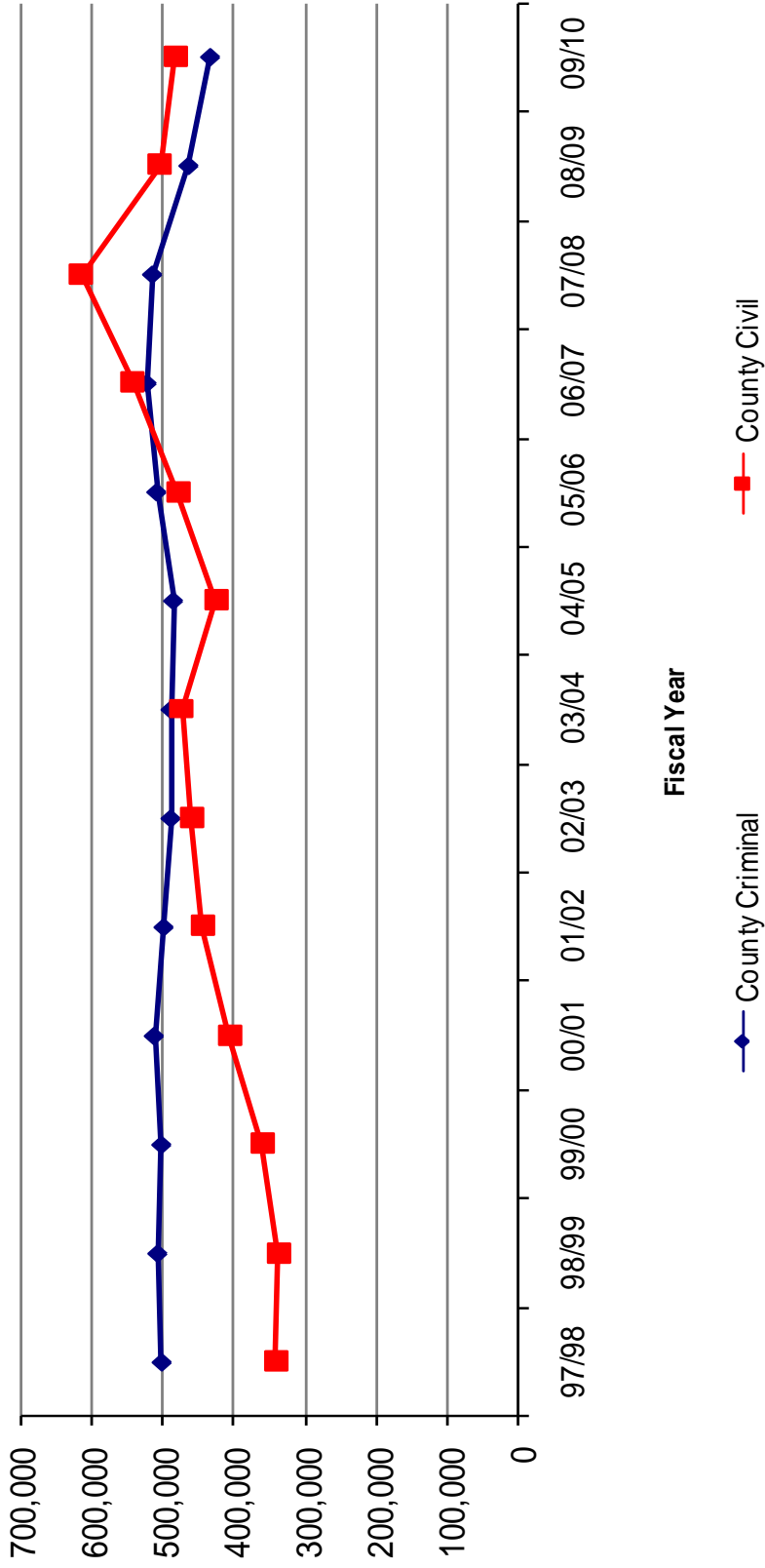
FY 2009-10



Circuit Court Filing Trends BY CASE TYPE



County Court Filing Trends BY CASE TYPE*



* Does not include traffic.

DCA Notices of Appeal and Petitions Total Filings: 26,473

FY 2009-10



Administrative: 2,173

Civil: 5,343

Criminal: 10,350

Crim Post Convict: 5,336

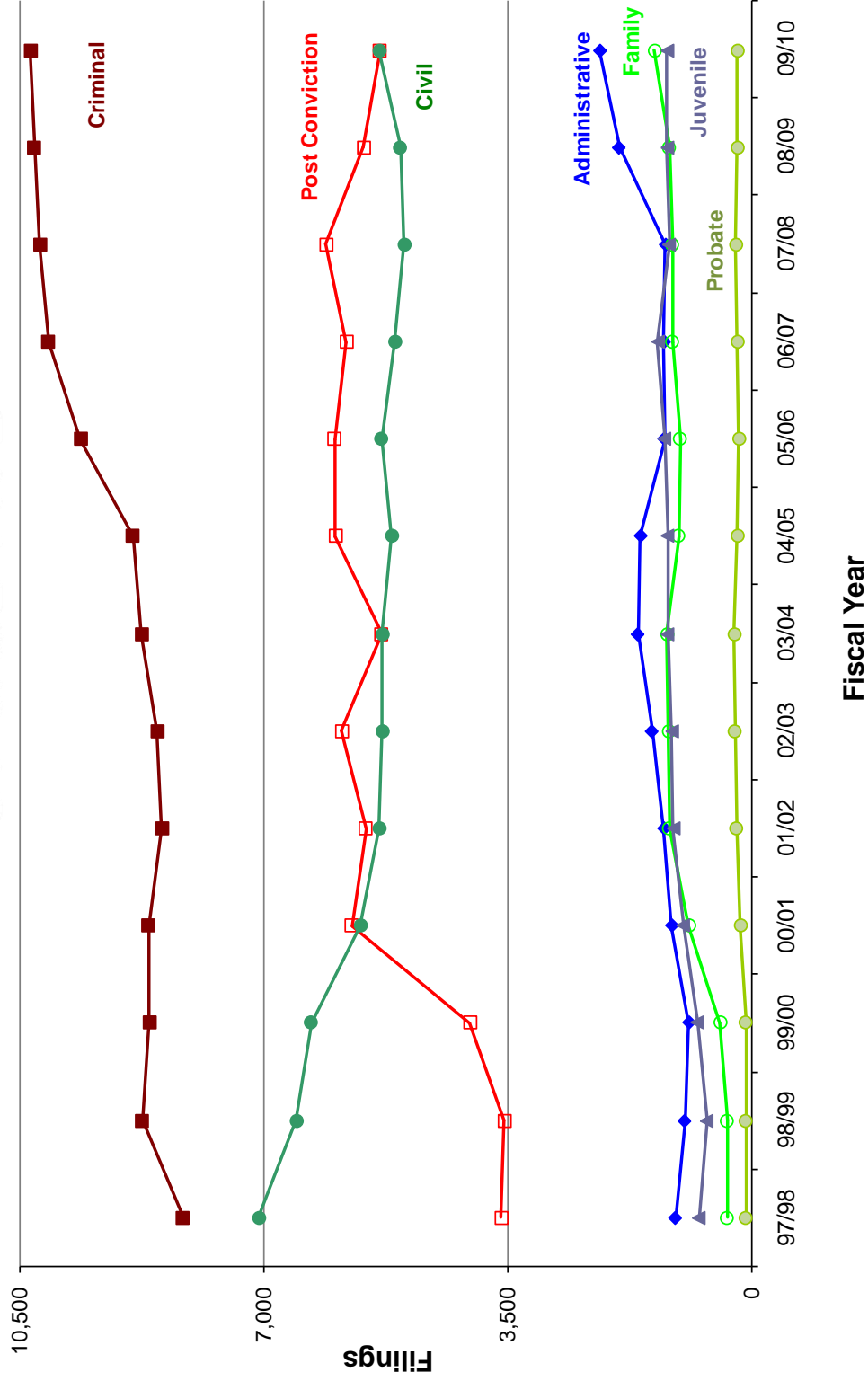
Family: 1,393

Juvenile: 1,208

Probate/Guardianship:
203

Workers' Compensation:
467

DCA Filing Trends BY CASE TYPE*

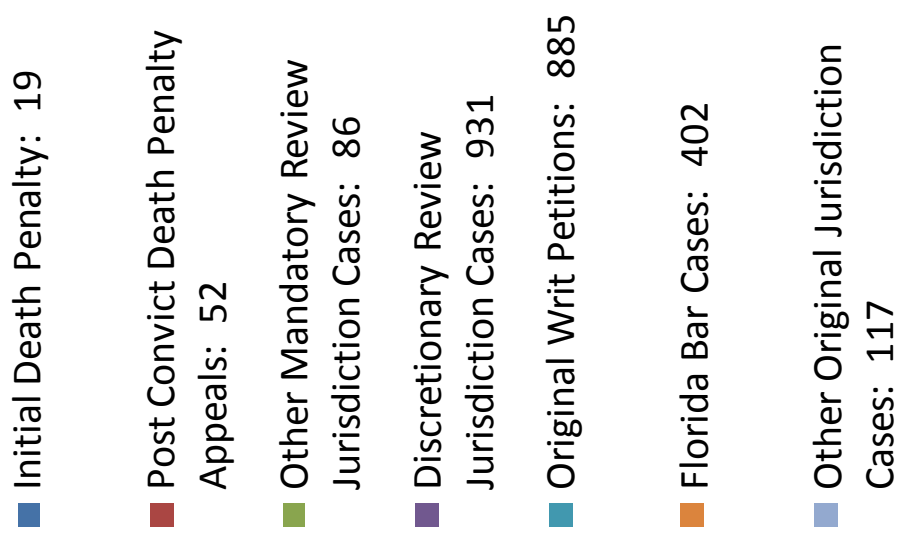


* From the district court case management system.

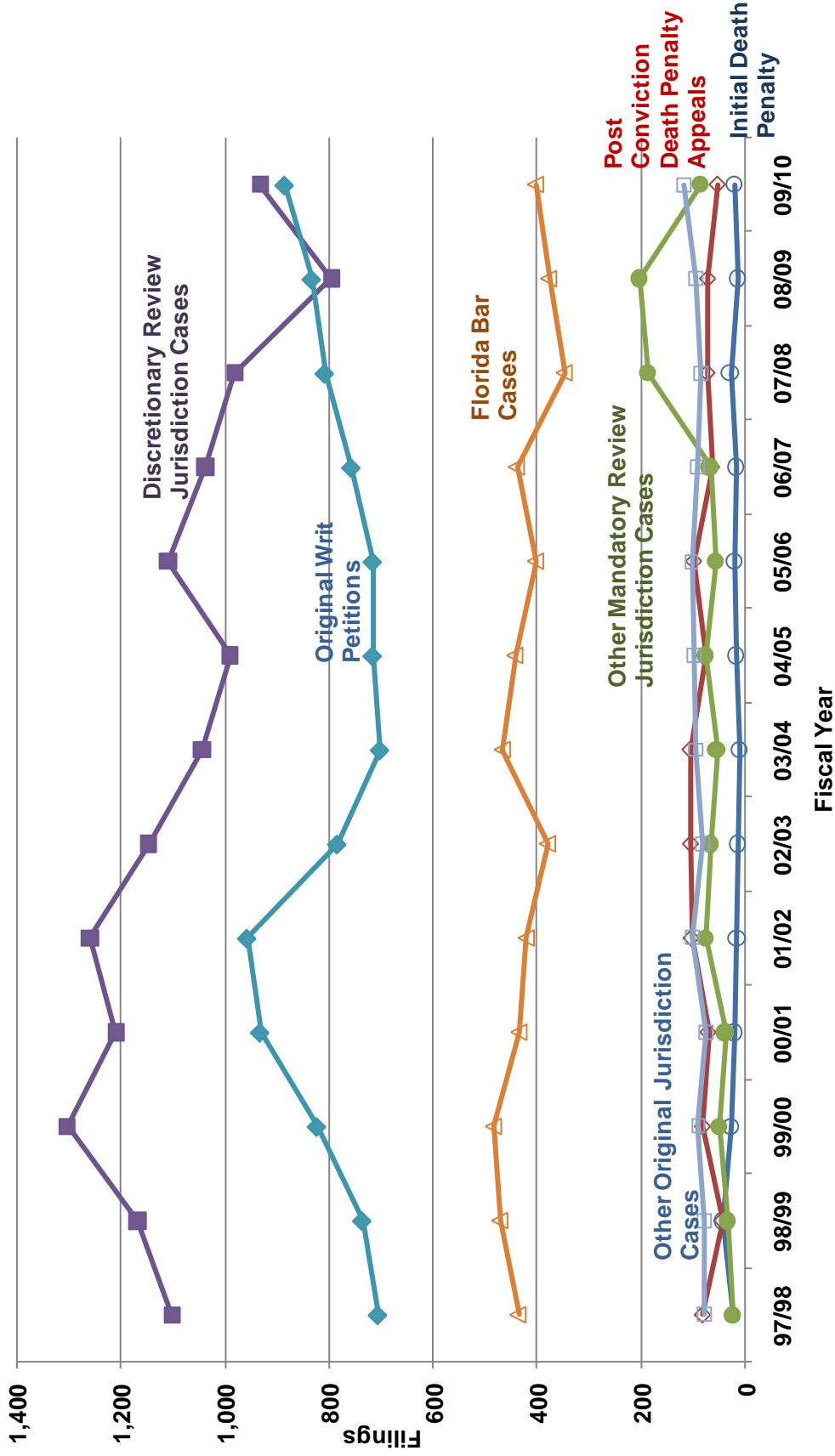
FLORIDA STATE COURTS

Supreme Court Filings Total Filings: 2,492

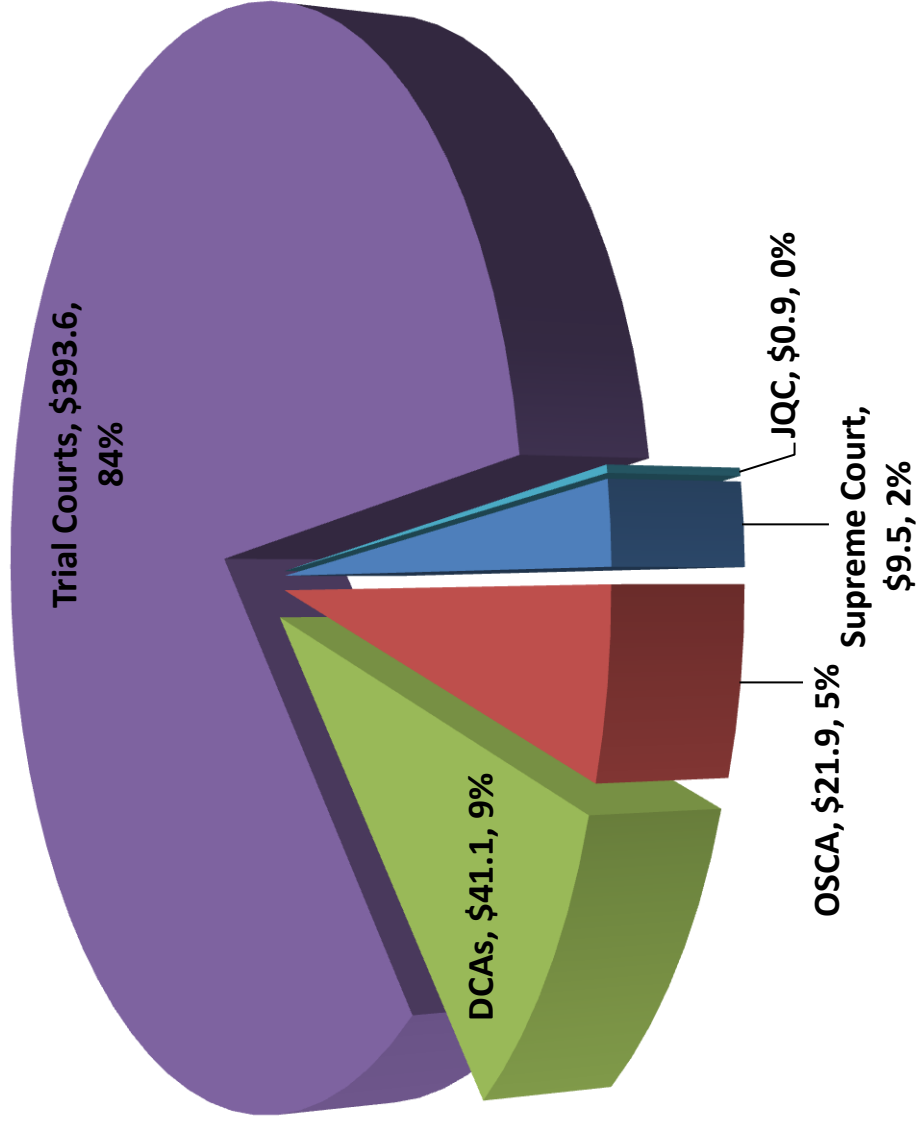
FY 2009-10



Supreme Court Filing Trends BY CASE TYPE



State Courts System FY 2010-11 Appropriations





FLORIDA STATE COURTS

**Florida ranks 4th in population, but
45th in judges per 100,000 people**

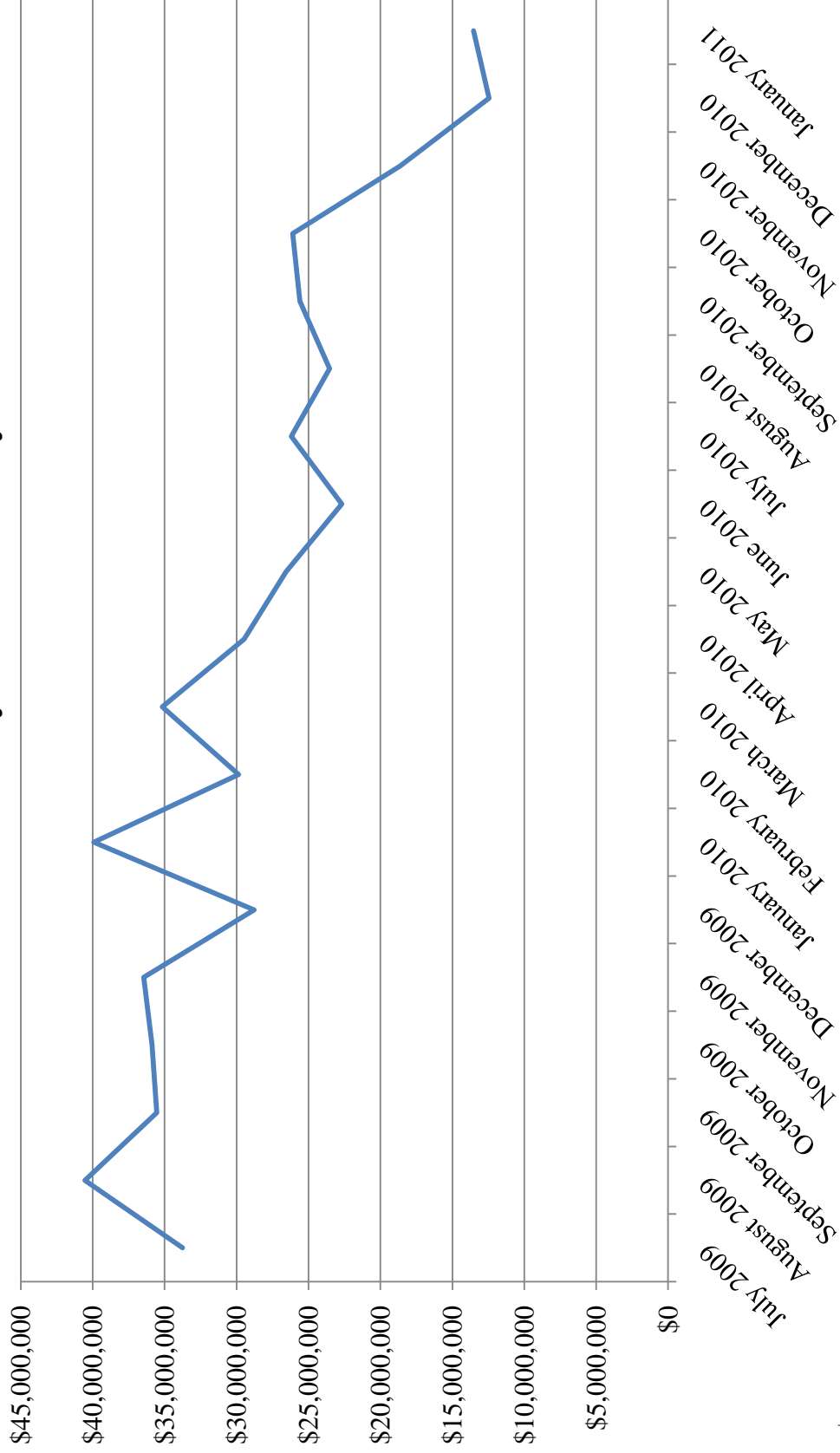
States (ranked by population)	Incoming Cases	Judges per 100,000 Population	Judges per Population Rank	Workload Per Judges
California	9,458,064	4.2	47	6,110
Texas	9,722,965	9.8	16	4,143
New York	4,245,351	5.7	36	3,849
Florida	4,742,391	4.7	45	5,476
Illinois	4,539,561	6.8	28	5,230

The judicial system is an economic development foundation of the state.

Florida Chamber Foundation Report, “A Comprehensive Analysis of Judicial Compensation, Recruitment and Retention Practices in the State of Florida,” January 25, 2011

State Court Revenue Trust Fund

Actual Revenues July 2009 - January 2011



* As reported in the Department of Revenue Consolidation Report and OSCA, Finance and Accounting

The logo for the Florida State Courts, featuring a blue and red vertical bar on the left, a small image of a building at the bottom, and the text "FLORIDA STATE COURTS" in white on a blue background.

FLORIDA STATE COURTS

QUESTIONS?



FLORIDA PAROLE COMMISSION

AGENCY OVERVIEW/CORE MISSION

FY 2011-2012

PRESENTATION

to

THE FLORIDA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
JUSTICE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE

February 16, 2011

TENA M. PATE, CHAIR



AGENCY OVERVIEW / CORE MISSION

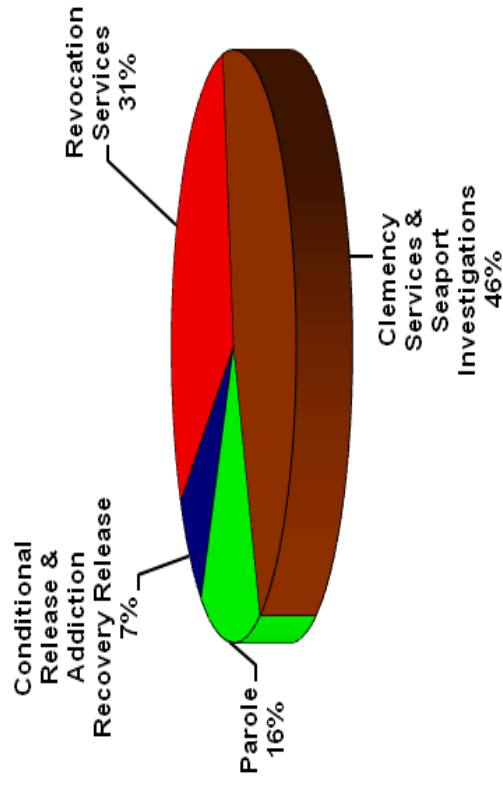
TO ENSURE PUBLIC SAFETY BY:

- **Selecting Through Careful Consideration Offenders to be Transitioned Back Into Society;**
- **Setting Terms and Conditions of Supervision for Releasees;**
- **Quickly Returning Offenders to Incarceration When Conditions are Violated;**
- **Providing Accurate Information to the Clemency Board;**
- **Locating Victims / Victims' Families to Afford Them a Voice in the Release or Clemency Processes; and**
- **Investigating Applicants for Seaport Employment.**



AGENCY OVERVIEW / CORE MISSION

- **FOUR ACTIVITIES:** (1) CONDITIONAL RELEASE/ADDICTION RECOVERY RELEASE; (2) REVOCATION SERVICES; (3) CLEMENCY SERVICES/SEAPORT INVESTIGATIONS; AND (4) PAROLE.





AGENCY OVERVIEW / CORE MISSION

CONDITIONAL RELEASE

7% of FPC BUDGET

- A Mandatory *Non-Discretionary* Release Program;
- Releasees are Violent Offenders, Habitual Offenders, Sexual Predators;
- Includes Addiction Recovery Supervision (non-violent offenders);
- Number of Cases Handled in FY 09-10: 7,958.



AGENCY OVERVIEW / CORE MISSION

OFFENDER REVOCATIONS

31% of FPC BUDGET

- **Staff Investigates Violations;**
- **Commissioners Issue Warrants for Arrests;**
- **Examiners Hold Quasi-Judicial Hearings;**
- **Ensure Offender is Afforded Due Process;**
- **Number of Cases Handled in FY 09-10: 1,776.**



AGENCY OVERVIEW/CORE MISSION

CLEMENCY SERVICES

46% of FPC BUDGET

- **Restoration of Civil Rights (RCR);**
- **Commutations of Sentence;**
- **Pardons;**
- **Restoration of Firearm Authority;**
- **Capital Cases/Death Row Interviews; and**
- **Seaport Security Waiver Investigations.**

6



AGENCY OVERVIEW / CORE MISSION

CLEMENCY SERVICES:

FY 2009-2010

Number of Cases Received: 59,039

Number of Cases Completed: 36,946

Number of Cases Pending on June 30, 2010: 78,887

Number of Cases Pending as of February 1, 2011: 100,654



AGENCY OVERVIEW/CORE MISSION

PAROLE

16% of FPC BUDGET

- ***A Discretionary Release Program;***
- **Statutorily Eligible Inmates: 5,562 eligible/448 on Supervision;**
- **Included in Activity (Conditional Medical Release);**
- **Number of Parole Decisions Made in FY 09-10: 1,469.**



AGENCY OVERVIEW/CORE MISSION

FY 2011-12 General Revenue	\$8,329,584
FY 2011-12 Trust Fund	<u>51,237</u>
Total FY 2011-12 Base Budget	\$8,380,821
Conditional Release	\$ 583,070.88
Offender Revocations	\$2,582,171.04
Clemency Services	\$3,882,845.64
Parole Determinations	\$1,332,733.44
15% Reduction (28.5 FTE)	\$1,212,173.00



The Florida Parole Commission

Questions?

Contact:

Tena M. Pate, Chair
Florida Parole Commission
4070 Esplanade Way
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2450
850-488-0476

or

Jane C. Tillman
Legislative Affairs Director
janetillman@fpc.state.fl.us
850-921-2816



OFFICE OF THE STATE ATTORNEY

Pursuant to Article V, Section 17, of the Constitution of the State of Florida, the State Attorney is charged with being the chief prosecuting officer of all criminal trial courts in his/her respective circuit and shall perform all other duties prescribed by general law. Chapter 27 and Chapter 29 of Florida Statutes and the Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure further elaborate upon the duties of the State Attorney. The State Attorney, with the aid of appointed assistants and staff shall appear in the Circuit and County Courts within his/her judicial circuit and prosecute or defend on behalf of the State, all suits, applications, or motions, civil and criminal, in which the State is a party.

Consistent with and necessary to the performance of these duties is the requirement that the State Attorney provide personnel and procedures for the orderly, efficient and effective investigation, intake and processing of all felony, misdemeanor, criminal traffic, juvenile and specially enumerated civil cases referred by law enforcement, other State, County, and Municipal agencies and the general public.

There is a State Attorney elected for each of the twenty judicial circuits. These circuits vary greatly from a population of less than 100,000, to populations of over 2,000,000. The geographic area covered by each circuit may encompass one county or as much as seven counties.

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**CONSTITUTIONAL, STATUTORY AND RULES OF COURT
OBLIGATIONS OF THE STATE ATTORNEY**

I. CONSTITUTIONAL OBLIGATIONS

The State Attorney is constitutionally charged with the duty to see that the laws of Florida are faithfully executed. Article V, s.17, Florida Constitution (1971), provides that the State Attorney shall be the chief prosecuting officer for all trial courts in his/her judicial circuit and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by general law.

II. STATUTORY OBLIGATIONS

DUTIES BEFORE THE COURT

- F.S. 27.02 provides that the State Attorney shall appear in the circuit and county courts and prosecute or defend on behalf of the state all suits, applications or motions, civil or criminal, in which the state is a party, except as provided in chapters 39, 984, and 985. This includes county to circuit appeals, bond hearings, (F.S. Chapters 27 and 903) and violation of probation hearings (F.S. 948.06). In addition, the State Attorney shall appear in the circuit or county courts for the purpose of prosecuting violations of special laws and county or municipal ordinances punishable by incarceration if the prosecution is ancillary to a state prosecution or if the state attorney has contracted with the county or municipality for reimbursement for services.
- F.S. 27.04. The State Attorney shall have summoned all witnesses required on behalf of the state; and is authorized to subpoena witnesses from throughout the state to appear before them to testify as to any violation of law. The State Attorney is empowered to administer oaths to all witnesses summoned to testify or who may voluntarily appear before them to testify as to any violations of law.
- F.S. 27.05 requires the State Attorney to assist the Attorney General in the preparation and presentation of all appeals to the Supreme Court, from the Circuit Court of their respective circuit, of all cases, civil or criminal, in which the State is a party.
- F.S. 27.06 provides that the State Attorney shall represent the State in all cases of habeas corpus arising in their circuit, and shall also represent the State in cases of preliminary trials (hearings) or cases in which persons are charged with capital offenses.

State Attorney - Obligations and Responsibilities

- F.S. 27.11. The State Attorney shall make a report to the Chief Financial Officer on the first Monday in January and July in each and every year of the condition of all claims placed in his hands or which the State Attorney may have been required to prosecute and collect.
- F.S. 27.12 and 27.13. The State Attorney may, with the approval of the Department of Financial Services, compromise and settle all judgments, claims, and demands in favor of the state in his or her circuit against defaulting collectors of revenue, sheriffs and other officers, and the sureties on their bonds, on such terms as the State Attorney may deem equitable and proper. The State Attorney shall, on agreeing to any compromise or settlement, report the same to the Department of Financial Services for its approval.
- F.S. 27.14 – Assigning State Attorneys to other Circuits
 - a) State Attorney Executive Assignments - If any State Attorney is disqualified to represent the state in any investigation, case, or matter pending in the courts of his or her circuit or if, for any other good and sufficient reason, the Governor determines that the ends of justice would be best served, the Governor may, by executive order filed with the Department of State, either order an exchange of circuits or of courts between such State Attorney and any other State Attorney or order an assignment of any State Attorney to discharge the duties of the State Attorney with respect to one or more specified investigations, cases, or matters, specified in general in the executive order of the Governor.
 - b) Statewide Prosecutor Assignments - If the Statewide Prosecutor in charge of the Office of Statewide Prosecution determines that he or she is not qualified to represent the state in any investigation, case, or matter pending in the courts of the State or if a court of competent jurisdiction disqualifies him or her from representing the state, the Governor may, by executive order filed with the Department of State, order an assignment of any State Attorney to discharge the duties of such prosecutor with respect to one or more specified investigations, cases, or matters, generally described in the order.
- F.S. 27.15. The Governor may for good and sufficient reasons require any State Attorney to proceed to any place in the state and assist the State Attorney holding office in the circuit where such place is located in the discharge of any of the duties of such State Attorney.
- F.S. 27.181(3) states that each assistant state attorney shall have all of the powers and discharge all of the duties of the State Attorney appointing him or her under the direction of that State Attorney.
- F.S. 27.25 provides that the State Attorney is authorized to employ and establish, in such number as authorized by the General Appropriations Act, assistant state attorneys and other staff pursuant to s. 29.005. All payments for the salary of the State Attorney and the necessary expenses of office, including salaries of deputies, assistants, and staff, shall be considered as being for a valid public purpose.

LEGISLATIVELY MANDATED REPORTS

The State Attorney must comply with the following reporting requirements:

- Revolving Fund Reports - quarterly, F.S. 17.58(4).
- Report Upon Claims Committed To The State Attorney - semi-annual, F.S. 27.11.
- Statement of Understanding Prompt Payment Law F.S. 215.422(9).
- Savings Sharing Program; Lump sum Bonus Plan F.S. 110.1245(2).
- Statement of Financial Interests, F.S. 112.3145(2)(b).
- Statement of Contribution-Gift, F.S. 112.3148(6)(d)
- Certified Forward Information, F.S. 216.102.
- Legislative Budget Request, F.S. 216.023(4) and Long Range Program Plan (Annual)
- Financial Statement Report, F.S. 216.102.
- Affirmative Action Report - annual or update, F.S. 110.112(3).
- RICO Forfeiture Report, F.S. 27.345.
- Annual Review of Compensation Policies, F.S. 27.182.
- Agencies Guidelines for Fair Treatment of Victims and Witnesses, F.S. 960.001(3)(a).
- Juvenile Direct File Policy, F.S. 985.557(4).
- Habitual offender, habitual violent offender and violent career criminal uniform criteria - to FPAA F.S. 775.08401(1).
- Prison Releasee Reoffenders - deviation reports to FPAA Annually F.S. 775.082(9) (d) 2.
- 10-20-Life Quarterly Report on deviations from F.S. 775.087(2) and (3) to FPAA pursuant to F.S. 27.366(1).
- 10-20-Life Annual Report regarding the prosecution and sentencing of offenders who met the criteria in F.S.775.087 (2) and (3).Report to Governor, Speaker and President of Senate pursuant to F.S. 27.366(2).

PROSECUTION OF FELONY, MISDEMEANOR AND CRIMINAL TRAFFIC CASES

The State Attorney is required to represent the State in the prosecution of all criminal cases arising out of their respective circuits (F.S. 27.02). A criminal case may be generated by several different events.

1. **Arrest of an Offender** - The State Attorney must review every arrest for violations of state law that occur in their respective circuits. This review process can be very extensive. Law enforcement prepares criminal investigations, arrest reports, victim affidavits and witness statements in addition to securing the evidence needed to prove each and every element of the offense charged by the arrest. Law Enforcement presents their completed investigation, statements and evidence to the State Attorney for review.

Once the State Attorney has reviewed all the evidence presented a decision is made to either file the case with the Clerk of Court by Information, decline to file the case (No Info), file a change of charge of the case, or defer the case back to law enforcement for additional investigation.

When the Information or Indictment is filed by the State Attorney with the Clerk of the Court, the case then proceeds to arraignment, discovery preparation, depositions, motion responses, pretrial hearings, trial or plea, and sentencing. If there is a conviction then the appellate process may begin. If the appeal is from county court to circuit court the State Attorney must respond. The State Attorney may respond to circuit court to District or Supreme Court appeals.

2. **Non-Arrest Cases Submitted by Law Enforcement** -The State Attorney receives from law enforcement complaints and reports of criminal activity that require investigation and evaluation prior to arrest. Each one of these complaints must be investigated thoroughly by law enforcement and/or the State Attorney to determine whether a crime has been committed and who has committed the crime. The investigation may include sworn witness statements, search warrants, subpoenas duces tecum, and more.

When the State Attorney has completed its review of the investigation, a decision is made to either file with the Clerk of Court an Information or decline to file any charges. If charges are filed an arrest warrant or issue summons must be prepared to bring the accused into custody. Once the accused is arrested the case proceeds to arraignment, discovery preparation, motion response, pretrial hearings, trial and sentencing. The appellate process then begins as outlined above.

3. **Complaints submitted by non-Law Enforcement and Citizens**
The State Attorney receives from non-law enforcement and citizens complaints of alleged criminal activity. These complaints must be thoroughly investigated to determine whether a crime has occurred and who has committed the crime. The investigation may include sworn witness statements, search warrants, subpoena duces tecums and more. When the State Attorney has completed its investigation the same procedure as outlined above for non-arrest law enforcement cases is followed.
4. **State Attorney Initiated Investigations** - The State Attorney may initiate an investigation if they have reason to believe a crime has occurred and an investigation is warranted.
5. **Executive Assignments** - The State Attorney receives assignments to investigate and prosecute cases outside their circuit when directed to pursuant to an Executive Order of the Governor. This occurs when another circuit has a conflict and requests the Governor to re-assign the prosecution. State Attorneys may also receive assignments to prosecute cases from the Statewide Prosecutor's Office when ordered to do so by the Governor.
6. **Grand Jury Investigations** – One of the functions of the Grand Jury is to investigate certain criminal allegations to determine whether there is sufficient evidence to justify an indictment against an accused. They must ascertain whether there is probable cause a crime has been committed by the person so accused. If they determine that the evidence is sufficient to constitute probable cause they issue a true bill which then becomes the indictment on which the accused will be put on trial.

The Florida Constitution guarantees "no person shall be tried for a capital crime without presentment or indictment by a grand jury", Art I, Section 15(a). Therefore capital homicide cases must be presented to the Grand Jury. Otherwise, the State Attorney has concurrent powers to file charges.

In addition, the Grand Jury may also investigate and report on Community matters of great public importance and the State Attorney must assist the Grand Jury with the investigation. The Grand Jury may release a report of their investigation along with any relevant recommendations.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PROSECUTIONS

The State Attorney is responsible for overseeing and prosecuting delinquent acts and violations of Florida Law by juvenile offenders.

Florida Statutes Chapter 985 establishes the procedures relating to juvenile delinquency and the Interstate Compact on Juveniles. Juvenile cases (delinquent acts) that do not qualify for a diversion program are filed by petition by the State Attorney in Juvenile Circuit Court. Certain qualifying cases may be direct filed to adult court pursuant to those Florida Statutes that mandate it. Some cases are direct filed to adult court at the discretion of the State Attorney. The State Attorney is required by F.S. 985.557(4) to annually submit a Juvenile Direct File Policy to the Governor, House and Senate. Other cases may be certified to adult court by the Judge. A juvenile may also be indicted by the Grand Jury for capital offenses and offenses punishable by life in prison.

VICTIM AND WITNESS OBLIGATIONS

Pursuant to F.S. 960.001, the State Attorney must provide the following services to victims and witnesses of crimes and may employ victim advocates to assist in these matters:

- Inform victims of availability of Crimes Compensation Fund, community-based victim treatment programs, and the role of the victim in the criminal justice process.
- Notify victims of the availability of protection.
- Notify victim and witnesses of scheduling changes.
- Notify witnesses and relatives of homicide victims of judicial and post-judicial proceedings.
- Consult with victims of felonies involving physical or emotional injury or trauma on the case.
- Return victim's property held for evidentiary purposes. Notify victims'/witnesses' employers or creditors of the need for the victim's or witness's cooperation, if requested.
- Assist victim in receiving restitution.
- Send out and receive victim impact statements.
- Provide separate waiting areas, transportation and translators for victim and witnesses, when practical.
- Notify victims, material witnesses, and sheriff's officials of the county where the criminal charge or petition for delinquency arose of offenders who have escaped.
- Victim Assistance, Education and Training shall be offered to State Attorneys and assistant state attorneys so that victims may be promptly, properly and completely assisted.

F.S. 914.25 provides protective services for victims and witnesses of serious felony offenses. These services may include the temporary relocation of the witness if the need is certified by the State Attorney.

F.S. 960.001 established the Guidelines for Fair Treatment of Victims to provide that the victim of a crime and the State Attorney, with the consent of the victim, have standing to assert the rights of a crime victim which are provided by law or the State Constitution.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OBLIGATIONS

Pursuant to the Domestic Violence Act of 1991 each State Attorney shall:

- Develop special units or assign prosecutors to specialize in the prosecution of domestic violence cases, but such specialization need not be an exclusive area of duty assignment.
- Provide specialized training for prosecutors and staff who handle domestic violence cases.
- Treat domestic violence as an illegal act and not just a private matter.
- Adopt a pro-prosecution policy.
- Have the specialized prosecutors determine the filing or non-filing of criminal charges over the objection of the victim, if necessary.
- Perform a thorough investigation of defendant's history prior to first appearance, including but not limited to -
 - Prior arrests for domestic violence charges
 - Prior arrests for non-domestic violence charges
 - Prior injunctions for protection against domestic violence and repeat violence
 - Prior walk-in complaints against defendant.
- Present this information to the judge at the first appearance, bond hearing and sentencing.

F.S. 741.2901 requires State Attorneys to establish an intake policy for violations of injunctions for protection against domestic violence. This intake policy is to be coordinated with the Clerk of the Court and should follow the procedures outlined in F.S. 741.31.

When there has been a violation of an injunction and no arrest, the victim proceeds first to the Clerk's office for assistance in preparing an affidavit of violation. The affidavit is then immediately sent to the State Attorney and the court who issued the injunction (or a court determined by the Chief Judge). If the affidavit alleges a crime it is also sent to the appropriate law enforcement agency. Within 20 days this law enforcement agency must complete their investigation and forward it to the State Attorney. The State Attorney shall determine within 30 working days whether its office will proceed to file criminal charges or prepare a motion for an order to show cause as to why the respondent should not be held in criminal contempt; or prepare both as alternative findings; or file notice that the case remains under investigation or is pending subject to some other action.

The State Attorney may be appointed by the court to assist in an indirect criminal contempt proceeding regarding the violation of an injunction.

In 1995 F.S. 741.31(4) was amended to expand the criminal offenses regarding violations of injunctions to include going to the petitioner's residence, school, place of employment or place frequented by the petitioner makes telephoning or otherwise contacting the petitioner also a first degree misdemeanor. F.S. 784.035 was also created to provide that a third or subsequent offense of battery when committed under circumstances that constitute the battery as an act of domestic violence is a felony of the third degree.

All state agencies involved with the enforcement, monitoring, or prosecution of domestic violence cases shall: Collect and maintain records of each domestic violence incident for access by investigators preparing for bond hearings and prosecutions for acts of domestic violence. This information shall be provided to the court at first appearance hearings and all subsequent hearings.

In 1997 the legislature amended F.S. 741.31 and 741.315 to recognize violations of foreign protection orders for domestic violence as a first degree misdemeanor and to require law enforcement officers to enforce these foreign protection orders.

CAREER CRIMINAL OBLIGATIONS

F.S. 775.0841 establishes legislative intent to support increased efforts by state and local law enforcement agencies and State Attorney's to investigate, apprehend, and prosecute career criminals, and to incarcerate them for extended terms.

Each State Attorney, Sheriff and the Police Chief of each municipality shall provide for, or participate in a career criminal prosecution program to coordinate the efforts as outlined in the career criminal statutes. These efforts shall include but are not limited to:

- The assignment of highly qualified investigators and prosecutors to career criminal cases;
- Significant reduction of caseloads for investigators and prosecutors assigned to career criminal cases;
- Coordination with federal, state and local criminal justice agencies to facilitate the collection and dissemination of criminal investigative and intelligence information relating to those persons meeting the criteria of a career criminal.

Each state attorney's office shall establish a Career Criminal Prosecution Unit, which may adopt and implement certain policies enumerated by F.S. 775.0843(2), including:

- Limited pre-trial release;
- Seeking a plea of guilty or conviction on each offense;
- Reducing the time between arrest and disposition;
- Persuading the court to impose the most severe sanction authorized.

The State Attorney in each judicial circuit shall adopt a uniform criteria to be used when deciding to pursue a) habitual felony offender or habitual violent felony offender sanctions; or, b) with respect to an offense committed on or after October 1, 1995, violent career criminal sanctions. The criteria for each circuit shall be kept on file by the Florida Prosecuting Attorneys Association. Deviations from these criteria must be explained in writing, signed by the State Attorney and placed in the case file.

State Attorney - Obligations and Responsibilities

On a quarterly basis each State Attorney shall submit copies of deviation memoranda regarding offenses committed on or after October 1, 1995, to the president of the FPAA. The association must maintain such information for at least a 10 year period.

In 1997, the '**Prison Releasee Reoffender Punishment Act**' was created, F.S. 775.082(8). This act created mandatory sentences for a specific list of enumerated felonies if committed within 3 years of being released from state prison. The offender must serve one hundred percent of the statutory maximums for each felony offense. If an offender meets the statutory criteria and is not sentenced as a prison releasee re-offender the State Attorney must explain in writing, place the explanation in the case file and send copies annually to the president of the FPAA. The FPAA must maintain the records and make them available to the public for 10 years.

In 1999, the '**Three-Time Violent Felony Offender Act**' was created, F.S. 775.084 (1) c. This act created mandatory sentencing for a defendant who has been previously convicted as an adult two or more times of a felony, or an attempt to commit a felony, and two or more of such convictions were for committing, or attempting to commit certain enumerated violent offenses. The offense for which the defendant is to be sentenced must also be one of the enumerated felonies.

In 1999, the '**10-20-Life Law**' was created. F.S. 775.087 (2) and (3) were amended to increase the minimum mandatory sentences for certain enumerated felonies if during the commission of the felony the offender actually possessed or discharged a firearm or destructive device. Possession of the firearm or destructive device may result in a 10 year minimum mandatory sentence, discharge of the firearm or destructive device may result in a 20 year minimum mandatory sentence and if, as a result of the discharge, death or great bodily harm is inflicted on another person a life sentence may be imposed. This legislation also mandates a reporting requirement of the State Attorney. On a quarterly basis, each State Attorney shall submit copies of deviation memoranda to the President of the FPAA to explain offenders who qualified as 10-20-Life offenders but were not sentenced as such. In addition, effective July 1, 2000, each State Attorney shall annually report to the Speaker of the House, President of the Senate and the Executive Office of the Governor regarding the prosecution and sentencing of offenders who met the criteria of the 10-20-Life law. This report must categorize the defendants by age, gender, race and ethnicity.

SEXUAL PREDATOR AND CIVIL COMMITMENT OBLIGATIONS

Florida Statutes 775.21, 775.22, 775.225 and 775.23 establish the identification and registration of sexual predators. These statutes set out the specific criteria for the court to consider in identifying a sexual predator and issuing a court order as such. Based on the date of offense certain additional restrictions are placed on the predator after release from incarceration which may include registration, public notification or specialized supervision, or more.

If the Department of Corrections or any other law enforcement agency obtains information which indicates that an offender meets the sexual predator criteria but the court did not make a written finding that the offender is a sexual predator the Department of Corrections or the law enforcement agency shall notify the State Attorney who prosecuted the offense or the State Attorney of the county where the offender temporarily or permanently resides upon first entering the state. The State Attorney shall bring the matter to the

court's attention in order to establish that the offender meets the sexual predator criteria.

In 1999, the '**Jimmy Ryce Act**' established a Civil Commitment Procedure in Civil Court by which sexually violent predators may be committed to the Department of Children and Family Services for control, care, and treatment until such time as the person's mental abnormality or personality disorder has so changed that the offender is safe to be released into the community. Upon being served notice by DCF, the State Attorney is charged with the duty to file a petition in Civil Court alleging that such person is a sexually violent predator, and is then responsible for presenting the case to a Jury or Judge from the probable cause hearing through trial. The State Attorney must also represent the state when a committed sexually violent predator petitions for release.

BAKER ACT OBLIGATIONS

F.S. 394.467(3) (a) establishes the duties of State Attorney's in Baker Act Proceedings. Upon being served notice the State Attorney shall represent the state in actions concerning the involuntary placement of a mental health patient who was committed under the Baker Act. An Assistant State Attorney must appear at all Baker Act hearings as the real party in interest and present witnesses and evidence to the Court.

MENTAL HEALTH FIREARM DISABILITY OBLIGATIONS

FDLE maintains a data base of persons who are prohibited from purchasing a firearm based on court records of mental defectiveness or commitments to mental institutions. In 2010, F.S. 790.065 was amended to create a new subsection that allows a person who has been so adjudicated to petition the Circuit Court that made the adjudication or commitment, for relief from the firearm disability. A copy of the petition must be served on the State Attorney. The State Attorney may object to and present evidence relevant to the relief sought by the petition. The hearing may be open or closed and the petitioner may cross examine state witnesses and present their own evidence.

PRE-TRIAL INTERVENTION, DRUG COURT AND POST-ADJUDICATORY DRUG COURT PROGRAMS

Florida Statute 948.08 outlines Pretrial Intervention Programs. These programs are supervised by the Department of Corrections. The State Attorney's duties are to approve and/or consent to the eligibility of any person who has applied for the program and who is charged with any non-violent felony of the third degree. This may occur before or after an Information (charging document) has been filed with the Clerk. The pretrial intervention program shall provide appropriate counseling, education, supervision and medical and psychological treatment as available and when appropriate for the persons released to such programs. The offender must voluntarily agree to enter the program and knowingly and intelligently waive his right to speedy trial for the period of diversion. The criminal charges are then continued until the offender completes the program. Resumption of the pending charges shall be undertaken if the program administrator or State Attorney determines that the offender is not fulfilling their obligations.

At the end of the intervention period and after reviewing the recommendation of the administrator the State Attorney shall make the final determination as to whether the prosecution shall continue.

Drug Court Programs

Effective October 1, 1993, F.S. 948.08(6) was amended to add a new subsection concerning the use of pretrial intervention for drug offenses. This amendment expanded the program to allow offenders charged with second or third degree felonies for the purchase or possession of a controlled substance under Chapter 893 and who have not previously been convicted of a felony, nor been admitted to a pretrial intervention program, to be eligible for admission into a pretrial substance abuse education and treatment intervention program.

If the State Attorney believes that the facts and circumstances of the case suggest the defendant was involved in the dealing and selling of controlled substances the court shall hold a pre-admission hearing. If the State Attorney establishes, by a preponderance of the evidence at such hearing, that the defendant was involved in the dealing or selling of controlled substances, the court shall deny the defendant's admission into a pretrial intervention program. If a defendant was previously offered admission to a pretrial substance abuse education and treatment intervention program at any time prior to trial and the defendant rejected that offer on the record, the Court or the State Attorney may deny the defendant's admission to such program.

At the end of the pretrial intervention period, the court shall consider the recommendation of the administrator and the State Attorney as to disposition of the pending charges. The court shall determine, by a written finding, whether the defendant has successfully completed the pretrial intervention program. If the court finds that the defendant has not successfully completed the pretrial intervention program, the court may order the person to continue in education and treatment or order that the charges revert to normal channels for prosecution.

The court shall dismiss the charges upon a finding that the defendant has successfully completed the pretrial intervention program.

Post-Adjudicatory Drug Court Treatment Programs

The Post-Adjudicatory Drug Court Treatment Program was created in 2009 to allow non-violent felony offenders whose crime may be caused by drug use but who have not been charged with a drug offense, the opportunity to be sentenced to drug treatment in lieu of a state prison sanction.

Due to the overwhelming cost of maintaining prison inmates this program was created to provide an additional sentencing option for a restricted population of defendants and community supervision offenders who might successfully be diverted from the prison system into an existing post-adjudicatory drug court program.

A post-adjudicatory treatment based drug court program as a condition of probation or community control must be based on the sentencing courts assessment of the defendant's:

State Attorney - Obligations and Responsibilities

- Criminal history, substance abuse screening outcome, amenability to the services of the program, total sentence points, recommendation of the state attorney and the victim, if any, and the defendant's agreement to enter the program.

This sentencing option is only effective for offenses committed on or after July 1, 2009.

The Criminal Punishment Code was amended to add an additional mitigating factor for a departure from the lowest permissible sentence for the post-adjudicatory drug court program.

PUBLIC RECORD OBLIGATIONS

Pursuant to F. S. 119.07, every person who has custody of a public record shall permit the record to be inspected and copied by any person desiring to do so, at any reasonable time, under reasonable conditions, and under supervision by the custodian of the public records. State Attorney public records (other than those exempted by statute) must be made available under this provision. This responsibility has resulted in a substantial utilization of staff time (both professional and clerical) to respond to these demands and review the records and redact confidential investigations, victim information and other appropriate exemptions listed in F.S. 119.071. Public record demands have increased substantially not only from the media for their reports but from other state agencies and incarcerated defendants. State Attorney's must comply within the reasonable amount of time and this has resulted in the need for increased attorney and clerical staffing within each office.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL INTERVENTION OBLIGATIONS

In re Matter of Patricia Dubreuil, 629 So.2d 819 (Fla. 1993), a health care provider must comply with the wishes of a patient to refuse medical treatment unless ordered to do otherwise by a court of competent jurisdiction. The state has a duty to assure that a person's wishes regarding medical treatment are respected. That obligation serves to protect the rights of the individual from intrusion by the state unless the state has a compelling interest great enough to override this constitutional right. A health care provider cannot act on behalf of the State to assert the state's interest. Therefore, the State Attorney must be contacted when a health care provider wishes to override a patient's decision to refuse medical treatment to represent the interests of the state at any time of day or night. The State Attorney will determine whether to seek judicial intervention if appropriate.

OBLIGATIONS REGARDING THE GRAND JURY

F. S. 27.03 states that whenever required by the Grand Jury, the State Attorney shall attend them for the purpose of examining witnesses in their presence, or of giving legal advice in any matter before them; and he or she shall prepare bills of indictment.

Chapter 905 further prescribes the State Attorney's duties with the Grand Jury. Those duties include:

- Issuing process when requested (F.S. 905.185).
- Attending sessions of the Grand Jury to examine witnesses, give legal advice and draft indictments. (F.S. 905.19, F.S. 27.03).

State Attorney - Obligations and Responsibilities

- Swearing witnesses, administering oath or affirmation (F.S. 905.22).
- Endorsement of Indictment (FRCP 3.140(f)).

OBLIGATIONS CONCERNING MEDICAL EXAMINERS AND AUTOPSIES

- F.S. 925.09 provides the State Attorney authority to order autopsies.
- Medical Examiner, F.S. 406.15, provides that in the absence of an official medical examiner a competent physician may be appointed by the State Attorney to act in his stead.
- Medical Examiner's Commission, F.S. 406.02(1) (a) 3 provides that a State Attorney shall be a member of the Medical Examiner's Commission.

EXTRADITION OBLIGATIONS

F.S. 941.04 provides that the State Attorney shall investigate or assist in investigating all extradition cases when called upon by the Governor to do so. This may involve substantial case documentation and translation if the offender is located in a foreign country.

WORTHLESS CHECK DIVERSION PROGRAMS

Pursuant to F.S. 832.08 the State Attorney may establish a bad check diversion program, either within their office or through an independent contractor for the purpose of diverting from prosecution certain persons accused of a violation of F.S. 832.04, 832.041, 832.05, or 832.06.

Upon receipt of a complaint alleging any such violation, the State Attorney shall determine if the case is appropriate for referral to the bad check diversion program by considering statutorily defined criteria.

If the State Attorney approves the defendant to enter into a diversion program, the State Attorney shall enter into a written agreement with the defendant. The agreement shall include all of the following conditions, which must be accepted by the defendant:

- Attendance at a program designed to assist and educate persons who have written bad checks, full restitution to the victim, and the complete payment of fees due.
- Any individual who does not fulfill the agreements for diversion could then be prosecuted under the appropriate section.
- A knowing and intelligent waiver of the right to a speedy trial for the period of diversion.

To fund the diversion program, the State Attorney may collect a fee on each check that is collected.

CITIZEN DISPUTE PROGRAMS

The Citizen Dispute Program is designed to formulate and implement a plan for creating an informal forum for the mediation and settlement of disputes. Disputes are referred to the center with the hopes of resolving the disagreements of the parties without affecting the criminal justice system. No adjudication, sanction, or penalty may be made or imposed by the mediator or the center. If the dispute fails at mediation or a settlement is breached, the case is reported back to the referring agency.

Pursuant to Florida Statute 44.201, the Chief Judge of each Judicial Circuit may establish a Citizen Dispute Program which shall be administered by a council composed of at least seven members. The Chief Judge serves as the chairman and appoints the other members. Membership shall include a representative of the State Attorney, Sheriff, County Court Judge, Board of County Commissioners and two members of the general public.

The council establishes qualifications for and appoints a director of the center. The director shall administer the operations of the center. In several circuits in Florida the director has been appointed from the State Attorney's Office and therefore the programs are administered through these offices.

STATE ATTORNEY IS AGENT UPON WHOM PROCESS IS SERVED IN VARIOUS ACTIONS

- Unclaimed Funds, F.S. 43.19(3), provides that written notice must be given to the State Attorney by anyone claiming funds that have been paid into court and have remained so deposited and unclaimed for a period of five years, or longer.
- Suits against the State, F.S. 48.121, provides that when the State has consented to be sued, process on the State shall be served on the State Attorney or an Assistant State Attorney.
- Bond Validations, F.S. 75.05, provides that in bond validation suits the State Attorney shall appear on behalf of the State and show cause, if any, why the bonds or certificates should not be validated. A copy of the complaint and order to show cause are to be served on the State Attorney. If, upon examination, he determines that it is defective, insufficient, and untrue or, in his opinion, not duly-authorized, the State Attorney is to defend against the complaint.
- Local Charters and Ordinances, F.S. 86.091, provides that in any proceeding concerning the alleged unconstitutionality of a county or municipal charter, ordinance or franchise, the State Attorney General or the State Attorney shall be served with a copy of the complaint and be entitled to be heard.

MISCELLANEOUS DUTIES AND AUTHORIZATIONS

- Justice Administrative Commission, F.S. 43.16. Two members of the Justice Administrative Commission shall be State Attorneys who are to be appointed by the President of the Florida Prosecuting Attorneys Association.
- Abatement of Nuisances - The State Attorney may sue in the name of the State to enjoin a nuis-

State Attorney - Obligations and Responsibilities

ance, the person or persons maintaining it, and the owner or agent of the building or ground on which the nuisance exists (F.S. 60.05).

- Failure to Pay Gas Taxes, restraining and enjoining violations, F.S. 206.22, provides that the State Attorney shall bring suit to enjoin and restrain any person who has failed to pay gas taxes from selling or consuming any motor fuel taxable under the laws of the State.
- Suits to Recover Losses on Gambling Contracts, F.S. 849.32, provides that the State Attorney's duty shall be to protect the interests of the State and, if the plaintiff in such a suit fails to diligently prosecute the suit, to bring such failure to the attention of the court. If the plaintiff fails to effectively prosecute any such suit without collusion or deceit and without unnecessary delay, the court shall direct the State Attorney to proceed with the action.
- F.S. 215.08 provides that the Department of Revenue shall report delinquent tax collectors to the State Attorney, who shall institute such proper proceedings, both civil and criminal, as are authorized by law, and that the State Attorney shall, in case the said defaulting tax collector shall either attempt to collect taxes or perform any other act prohibited by law, apply to the circuit court for an order prohibiting and enjoining such defaulting collector from collecting or attempting to collect taxes.
- F.S. Chapter 161.071 provides that the State Attorney must assist the Department of Natural Resources in enforcing the laws concerning construction, reconstruction and other physical activity of beach and shore preservation.
- F.S. 468.3115 provides that the State Attorney may bring an action for injunctive relief to restrain the practice of radiologic technology that is declared a nuisance inimical to the public health, safety and welfare in this state.
- F.S. 500.178 Duty of state attorney. Each state attorney to whom the department or its designated agent reports any violation of this chapter shall cause an appropriate proceeding to be instituted in the proper court without delay and to be prosecuted in the manner required by law.
- F.S. 501.052 Home solicitation sale - The State Attorney may institute proceedings to enjoin any person found to be violating the provisions of ss. 501.021-501.055.
- F.S. 559.921 Repair of Motor Vehicles - The department or the state attorney, if a violation of this part occurs in his or her judicial circuit, shall be the enforcing authority for purposes of this part and may bring a civil action in circuit court for temporary or permanent injunctive relief and may seek other appropriate civil relief, including a civil penalty not to exceed \$1,000 for each violation, restitution and damages for injured customers, court costs, and reasonable attorney's fees.
- F.S. 585.004 The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services may require the State Attorney to institute suits, civil or criminal, for the purpose of carrying out the terms of F.S. 585 dealing with the animal industry and preventing violation thereof.
- F.S. 817.505 Patient Brokering - The state attorney of the judicial circuit in which any part of the offense occurred may maintain an action for injunctive or other process to enforce the provisions of

this section.

- F.S. 828.058(5) provides that the State Attorney may bring an action to enjoin any violation of the procedure established for euthanasia of dogs and cats or euthanasia of animals offered for sale by pet shops.
- Pursuant to Florida Bar Rule 3-7.8(a) whenever it shall be made known to any of the judges of the district courts of appeal or any judge of a circuit court or a county court in this state that a member of The Florida Bar practicing in any of the courts of the district or judicial circuit or county has been found guilty of any unprofessional act as defined by the Rules of Professional Conduct, such judge may direct the State Attorney for the circuit in which the alleged offense occurred to make, in writing, a motion in the name of the State of Florida to discipline such attorney, setting forth in the motion the particular act or acts of conduct for which the attorney is sought to be disciplined. At the trial the state shall offer the evidence to be heard by the Judge (3-7.8(c)). Upon the conclusion of the hearing, the judge shall enter such judgment of dismissal, reprimand, probation, suspension, or disbarment as shall be appropriate to the circumstances.

III. ADDITIONAL OBLIGATIONS AND THE RULES OF COURT

MAGISTRATE HEARINGS

Pursuant to Florida Rule of Criminal Procedure 3.130 every arrested person shall be taken before a judicial officer/magistrate within 24 hours of arrest. The State Attorney (or designee) must be present.

The magistrate holds a non-adversarial hearing to determine whether probable cause for the arrest exists. If probable cause is found, the defendant shall be held to answer the charges. If probable cause is not found the state may request a reasonable period of time to perfect the affidavit (Florida Rule of Criminal Procedure 3.133). The State Attorney must then contact the arresting agency for further investigation.

DISCOVERY OBLIGATIONS

Florida Rule of Criminal Procedure 3.220 outlines the duties of the State Attorney regarding discovery. After the filing of the charging document and within 15 days after service of the defendant's notice of election to participate in discovery, the State Attorney shall disclose to defense counsel and permit counsel to inspect, copy, test and photograph information and material as outlined in Florida Rule of Criminal Procedure 3.220(b).

SENTENCING OBLIGATIONS

Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure 3.701, 3.702, 3.703 and 3.704, along with Florida Statutes Chapter 921 outline the duties of the State Attorney concerning the sentencing of an offender in circuit court.

Sentencing Guidelines

Prior to October 1, 1998, offenders were sentenced pursuant to statutorily defined sentencing guidelines. Sentencing guidelines scoresheets were usually prepared by the State Attorney for the court. The sentencing guideline scoresheet in effect on the date of offense must be utilized. There are the 1983-93 sentencing guidelines, 1994 to 1995 sentencing guidelines, and 1995 to 1998 sentencing guidelines. This resulted in multiple sentencing guideline scoresheets for offenders who committed crimes over several time periods.

Criminal Punishment Code

Effective October 1, 1998, Florida's sentencing guidelines were repealed and the Florida Criminal Punishment Code became the new mechanism for sentencing felony offenders.

The Punishment Code is similar to the guidelines, in that it requires a calculation of points for the primary offense, additional offenses, victim injury, prior record and various other factors. The State Attorney's Office must have available for each offender a complete criminal history with dispositions of all arrests and criminal allegations. This will require NCIC and FCIC computer access, DHSMV driving records, domestic violence and injunction records and more. If the offender has convictions from out-of-state certified, copies must be obtained. In many instances fingerprints must be compared to match an offender to a conviction.

Once the criminal background has been retrieved and verified the State Attorney must begin a mathematical calculation and analysis concerning the current charges, any additional charges, victim injury, and prior record of the offender to complete a sentencing scoresheet. This must be presented to defense counsel and then to the judge who shall approve the scoresheet and impose the sentence. Under the criminal punishment code these calculations are only required to determine what the lowest permissible sentence will be. All offenses are subject to statutory maximums as the highest permissible sentence.

CRIMINAL CONTEMPT OBLIGATIONS

Pursuant to Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure 3.840(d) a judge may appoint the State Attorney to assist the court in the prosecution of indirect criminal contempt.

POST-CONVICTION OBLIGATIONS

Pursuant to Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure 3.850 and 3.851 the State Attorney must respond, if ordered by the court, to a motion for post-conviction relief. These orders to respond have increased dramatically over the last several years. Most offices must dedicate two or three attorneys along with support staff to research and respond to post conviction motions.

67 Sheriffs

FWC

DOC

DBPR

200 Police Agencies

FDLE

FHP

Citizens

Costs

Fines

Restitution

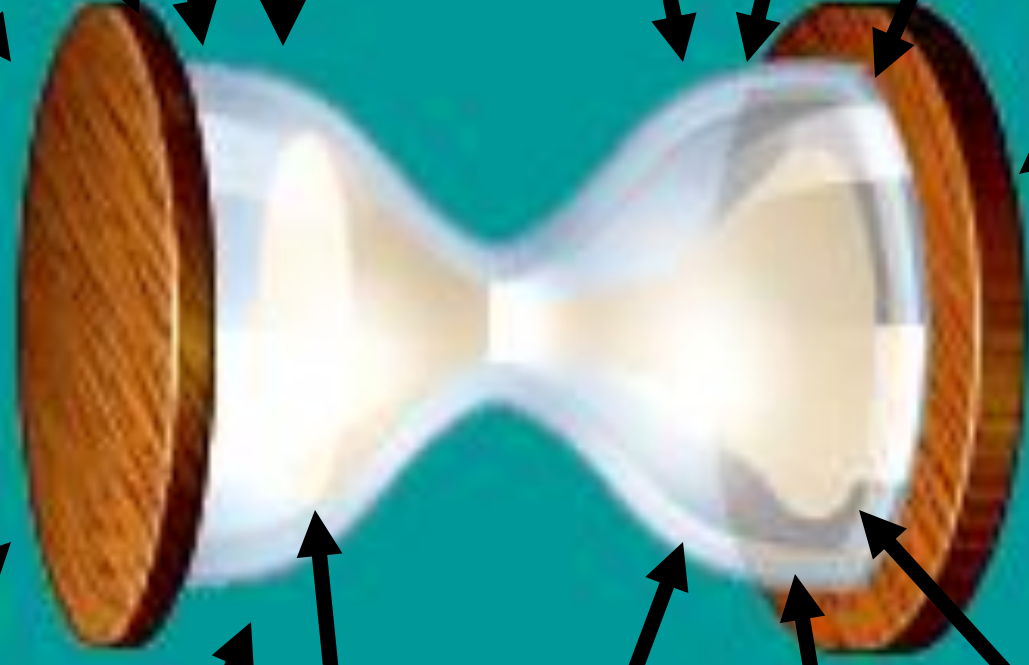
Prison

Justice

Fees

Treatment

Probation



67 Sheriffs

200 Police Agencies

FWC

DOC

DBPR

FDLE

FHP

Citizens

STATE

ATTORNEYS

Costs

Fines

Restitution

Prison

Justice

Fees

Treatment

Probation





FLORIDA STATEWIDE GUARDIAN AD LITEM OFFICE

December 2010

Total # of abused and neglected children under court supervision	30,835
Total abused and neglected children represented by GAL Program	21,339
Percent of abused and neglected children represented by GAL Program	69.2 %
Percent of abused and neglected children without GAL representation	30.8%
Age of abused and neglected children represented by GAL Program	
Under 10 years	65.4%
10 – 15 years	22.8%
16 years and above	11.8%
Ethnicity of abused and neglected children represented by GAL Program	
African – American	31.8%
Caucasian	53.7%
Other	14.5%
Gender of abused and neglected children represented by GAL Program	
Female	49%
Male	51%
Total number of Volunteers	7,858
Average age of Volunteers	54
Ethnicity of Volunteers	
African – American	10.3%
Caucasian	78.9%
Other	10.8%
Gender of Volunteers	
Female	76.8%
Male	22.6%

The Florida Guardian ad Litem Program is a partnership of community advocates and professional staff providing a powerful voice on behalf of Florida's abused, abandoned, and neglected children.

In a time when resources are scarce, it is essential that children have their own advocates to identify needed services and to fight for them.



**JUSTICE ADMINISTRATIVE
COMMISSION**

Presentation to House Justice Appropriations Subcommittee

February 16, 2011

Alton L. “Rip” Colvin, Jr.
Executive Director



JAC's History

1965, JAC was created to serve Courts, State Attorneys, and Public Defenders

1984, transfer of administrative services for Courts to OSCA

1985, added Capital Collateral Representation

2003, added Statewide Guardian ad Litem

2004, added Court Appointed Services

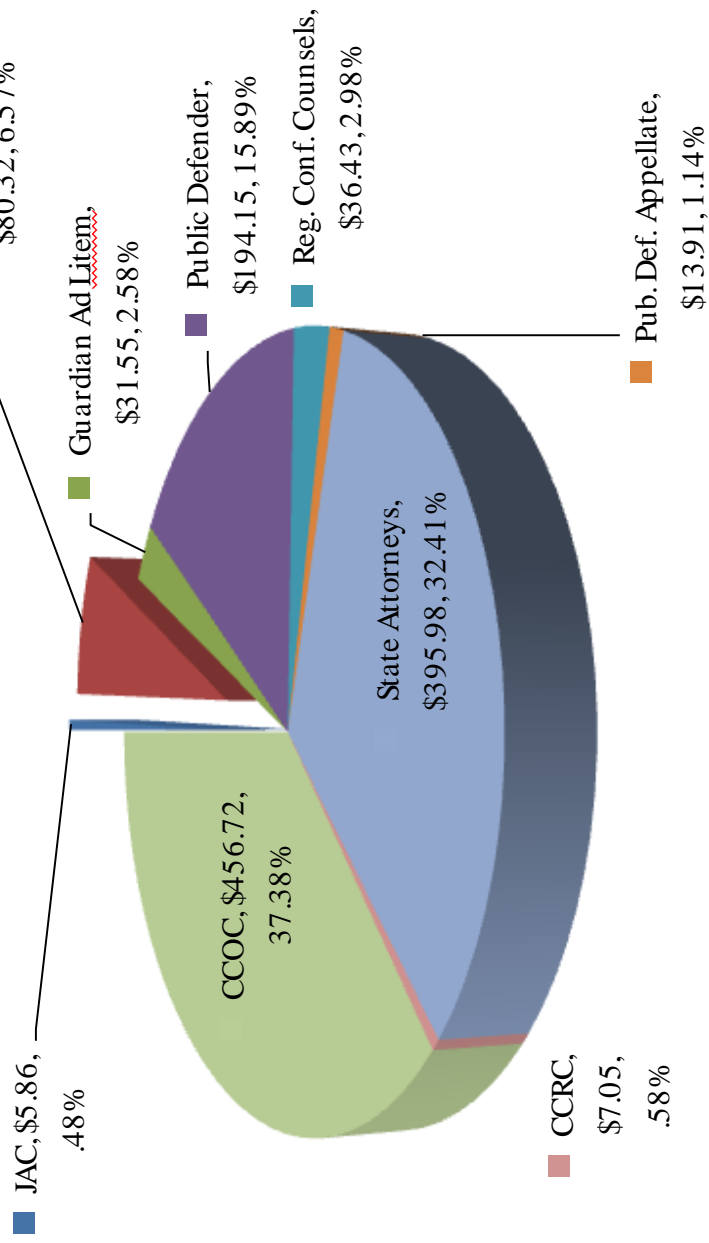
2007, added Regional Counsels

2009, added Clerks of Court Operations Corporation



Fiscal Year 2010-11 Appropriations

\$1,221.97 Million



Mission Statement

The mission of the Justice Administrative Commission is to be responsible stewards of taxpayer dollars, while providing the highest quality service to the 49 judicial entities we serve, by ensuring compliance with Florida Statutes and Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

Agencies Administratively Served by the Justice Administrative Commission

JAC was created to maintain a central state office for administrative services and assistance when possible to and on behalf of the following agencies:

- 20 State Attorneys
- 20 Public Defenders
- 5 Criminal Conflict & Civil Regional Councils
- 2 Capital Collateral Regional Councils
- Statewide Guardian ad Litem Program
- Clerks of Court Operations Corporation



Administrative Services Provided

Accounting

- Process revenue and expenditure accounting transactions. Prepare and file annual Financial Statements with the Dept. of Financial Services.

Budget

- Process budget transfers and amendments. Assistance with preparation and filing of Long-Range Program Plans and Legislative Budget Requests.

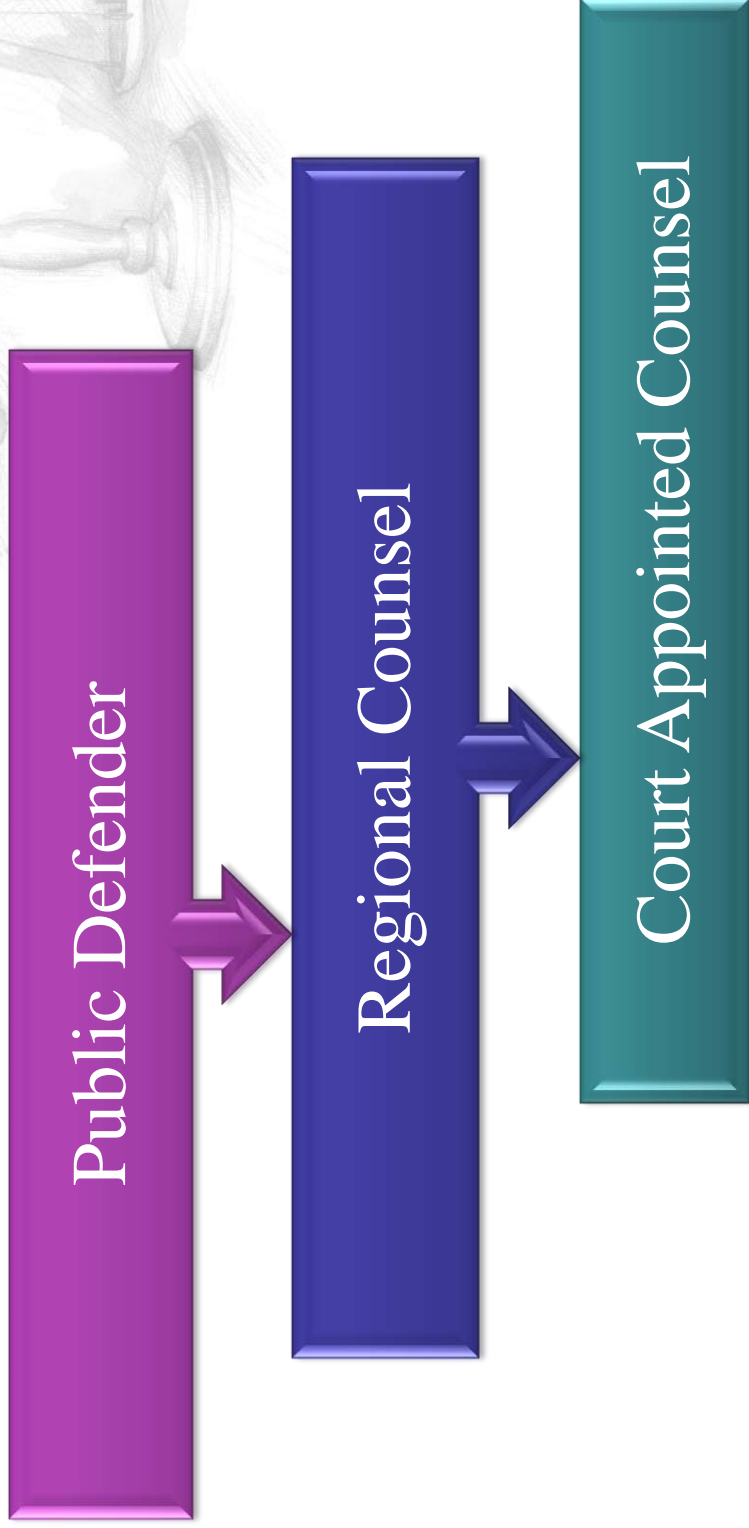
Human Resources

- Process payroll, benefits, retirement, unemployment and worker's compensation, and garnishment transactions for over 10,000 employees.

Subject Matter Expertise & Training

- JAC staff provide expertise and training in the areas of state purchasing, CFO guidelines, records management, inventory, payroll, benefits, retirement, public records and budget.
- Annual budget workshops are conducted to guide the offices we serve in their preparation of Legislative Budget Requests and Long-Range Program Plans.
- Annual accounting meetings are conducted for certified forward and financial statements.

Three-Tiered Indigent Defense Model



Court Appointed Services

- Contract with attorneys and due process vendors.
- Audit for compliance with contractual and statutory requirements. We process Hourly and Flat Fee attorney billings, as well as associated due process costs, including those for Indigent for Costs and Pro Se cases.
- Participate in hearings when objecting to attorney fees and/or associated due process costs.
- Monitor budgetary needs of court appointed counsel.
- Report on various aspects of this program.



**JUSTICE ADMINISTRATIVE
COMMISSION**

Questions?

**Alton L. “Rip” Colvin, Jr.
Executive Director**

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