



COUNTY FISCAL YEAR 2017-18 ANNUAL REPORT

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MESSAGE FROM CCOC CHAIR

The Clerks of Court Operations Corporation (CCOC) is pleased to present the County Fiscal Year 2017-18 Annual Report. As an integral part of the justice system, Florida's clerks provide important services that affect public safety, commerce, and access to justice. As the statewide budget office of the 67 elected clerks, the CCOC saw many positive trends for the budgets of the clerks during CFY 2017-18, and it saw the opportunity for additional improvements in the upcoming year.

For the first time in many years, the clerks were projected to have enough dollars to operate the approved budgets during the year. Therefore, there was no need to make mid-year budget reductions as had been done in previous fiscal years. This accomplishment was a result of new revenue streams provided by the legislature and an increase in the number of revenues collected. However, the clerks were not able to fully use the revenues collected and the clerks hope to continue to work with the legislature to allow the clerks to serve the Citizens of Florida.

Clerks continue to confront a serious budget challenge that is affecting their ability to provide these critical core services to the public and it has been an ongoing problem. The current funding model is insufficient to support the critical duties of the clerks' offices. This year, clerks seek to collaborate with state policymakers on a solution which will help ensure that clerks can provide these important services within our communities.

Clerks and the CCOC appreciate your leadership during these times, and the clerks look forward to continuing to work closely with you on these issues during the upcoming year. If you have any questions or concerns, please let us know and we are happy to aid.

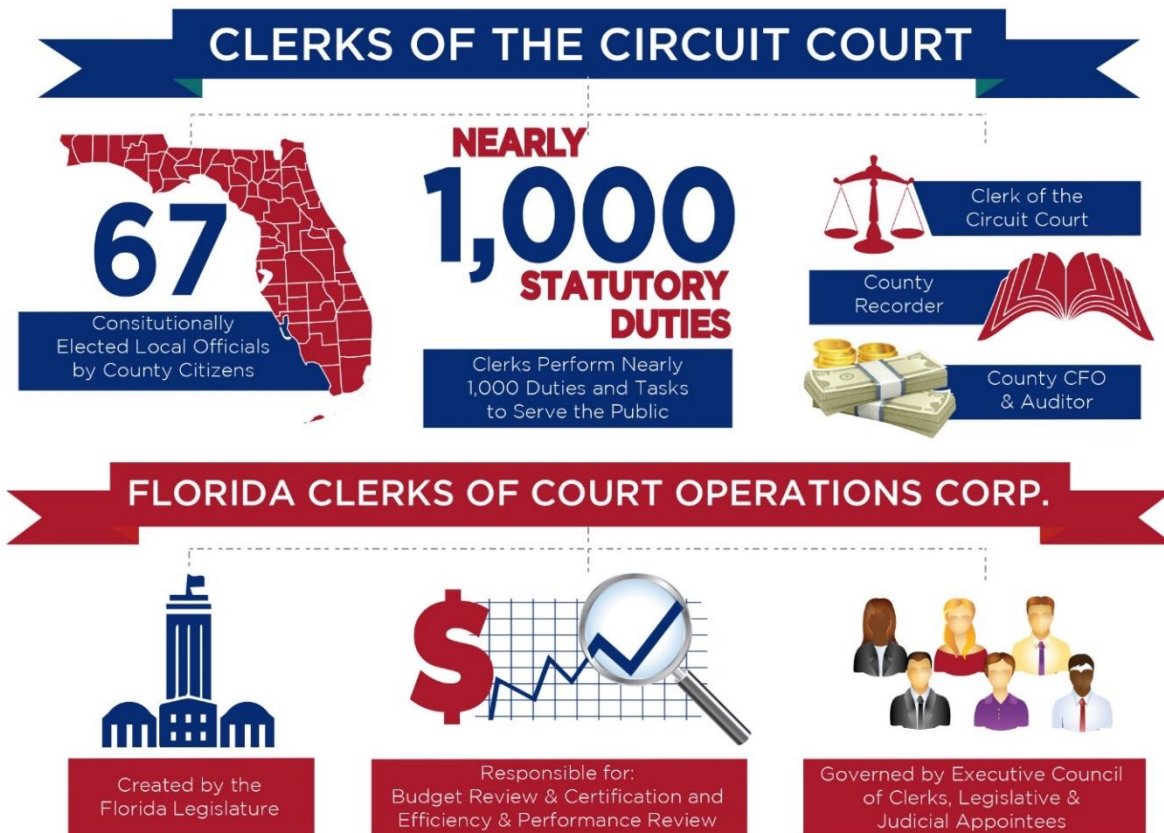
Sincerely,

Stacy Butterfield, CPA – Chair

Clerks of Court Operations Corporation

INTRODUCTION

The legislature set up the Florida Clerk of Court Operations Corporation (CCOC or Corporation) as a public corporation to perform the functions specified in sections 28.35, 28.36 and 28.37, Florida Statutes. All 67 clerks of the circuit court are by statute members of the CCOC. The Corporation members chose eight clerks to represent them based on population groupings. The Speaker of the House, the Senate President, and the Supreme Court Justice each appoint one member to the Council as representations of their organizations. The eleven individuals are members of the CCOC Executive Council whose duties are outlined in statute and according to the Plan of Operations approved by the members. CCOC Staff, under the direction of the Executive Director as chosen by the Council, performs the day-to-day administrative, budget, and data-related functions necessary to carry out the duties of the Corporation. For more information, visit www.flccoc.org.



CCOC utilizes workgroups and committees to gather information, make recommendations, and to create processes to collect and analyze all the statutorily required information. Workgroups consist of clerks and staff from various clerk offices around the state. Staff is invited to take part in any workgroup meeting. Committees are made up of specific clerks as appointed by the Executive Council. Proposals from a workgroup will pass to the relevant committee to be discussed and voted on before being given to the Executive Council as a

recommendation. The process is open to all participants. The current working committees include:

- Budget Committee
- Performance Improvement and Efficiency (PIE) Committee
- Revenue Enhancement Committee
- Legislative Committee

The Executive Council, working with the Budget Committee, handles reviewing, certifying, and approving budgets for all 67 clerks.

Through the Performance Improvement and Efficiency (PIE) Committee, the CCOC developed a uniform system of performance measures and applicable standards. The CCOC monitors these performance measures on a quarterly basis. These measures and standards are designed to facilitate an objective determination of the performance of each clerk in fiscal management, operational efficiency, and effective collection of fines, fees, service charges, and court costs.

The Legislative Committee monitors legislation, completes fiscal analyses of legislative proposals, and responds to requests from the Legislature concerning the budget.

The Revenue Enhancement Committee makes recommendations on short-term funding solutions, such as adjustments to the fines, fees, and court costs to ensure there is adequate funding for court-related services. The Revenue Enhancement Committee is also developing recommendations for a new funding model that is not tied to the current revenue-limited model.

CFY 2017-18 STATUS UPDATE

County Fiscal Year (CFY) 2017-18 was an exciting and challenging year for the Clerks of Court Operations Corporation. As a result of Hurricane Irma, revenues came in much lower than projected, leading to concern that there would not be enough revenues to fund the clerks' CFY 2017-18 approved budgets. Additionally, during that same time, the Legislature revised the clerks' budget process and gave the CCOC new budgetary responsibilities. Despite the challenges, the CCOC met its statutory responsibilities, with the most important duty of approving the CFY 2018-19 budget for the 67 clerks.

Before the CCOC could approve a new budget for CFY 2018-19, the Corporation had to close out the CFY 2017-18 fiscal year. In recent years, the end of the year has become a stressful time for the CCOC and the clerks because revenues have not kept pace with the demand for services. In total, clerks' budgets have been reduced by \$48 million over the last six years. However, this was the first year in approximately ten years that revenue increased over the prior year.

An essential function of the CCOC is to monitor and make projections of the available revenue that will be available for the clerks. The downward trend of revenues that began in 2010 was a combination of revenues that never materialized, a decrease of the foreclosure backlog,

and the continued deterioration of the number of civil traffic cases. However, the funding the Legislature provided in Ch. 2017-126 (SB 2506) helped diversify the clerks' revenue streams and as a result, the new revenue helped stop the budget reductions for the clerks. After the initial loss of revenues during the beginning of the CFY 2017-18 revenues picked up stronger than expected. Therefore CFY 2017-18 was the first year the clerks did not have a threat of a budget reduction since 2008, and it was also the first year the clerks had a surplus over the revenue-limited budget. However, that surplus was a complicated issue for the clerks because there were many critical public services the clerks could have provided with the approximately \$20 million carry-forward surplus, but statutory restrictions prevented those dollars from being fully used.

There is a combination of factors for the revenue growth in CFY 2017-18, driven primarily by an increase in filing fees and the new revenues provided by the legislature in Ch. 2017-126.

The new revenues netted the clerks approximately \$19.6 million; however, the traditional revenue growth outpaced the new revenues and netted the clerks over \$25 million of new revenue. Filing fees in both the circuit and the county civil cases drove the growth in the traditional revenues. Circuit civil filings were up by 13.5 percent and county civil filings were up by almost 20 percent. Coupled with the new revenues, the year-over-year growth in revenue was \$45.3 million.

Heading into CFY 2018-19 the clerks' budget and the CCOC are well positioned to meet the revenue estimates for CFY 2018-19. The clerks' current year (2018-19) approved the revenue-limited budget is \$424.6 million. This approved budget represents an increase of \$14.9 million from the CFY 2017-18 budget.

CCOC BUDGET COMMITTEE

The CCOC Budget Committee consists of 14 clerk members and is responsible for developing the budget deliberation process and making recommendations to the Executive Council for the budget allocations based on the revenue-limited model. This process is necessary for the CCOC to calculate the minimum required amount of revenue for each clerk to efficiently perform specified court-related functions and apply workload measures appropriate for determining the individual level of review required to fund each clerk's budget.

The CCOC Budget Committee met several times during the year to continue to address clerks' budget issues and find ways to improve the process. The Budget Committee met on:

- March 15, 2017
- April 5, 2017
- May 12, 2017
- August 23, 2017
- December 12, 2017
- April 27, 2018
- August 21, 2108

Some of the key issues addressed this year by the CCOC Budget Committee include:

- Collecting Indigency Data
- Approval of The Similarly Situated Clerks Groups
- Monitoring of Revenues and Clerk Trust Fund
- Continuing to Improve Clerk Budget Process
- Approval of New Budget Forms and Statewide Budget Form Training
- Potential Options for Addressing Declining Revenues
- Discussion of The Impact of Hurricane Irma
- Development of The Budget Process for The CFY 2018-19

The Article V Revenue Estimating Conference projects the total revenue available several times throughout the fiscal year. Once the CCOC sets the budget for each Clerk, the Corporation determines whether a Clerk is a "Funded" or a "Depository" Clerk.

Clerks who estimate that the projected revenues will be insufficient to meet the anticipated expenditures must report the revenue deficit to the Corporation. Clerks who estimate that projected revenues will be adequate to meet the anticipated expenditures are required to submit any such actual excess revenues to the Department of Revenue (DOR) to deposit in the Clerk of the Court Trust Fund. The Corporation verifies the revenue excess or deficit and notifies DOR that the specific Clerk is expected to make a payment to the Clerk of the Court Trust Fund or a clerk may draw down revenues from the trust fund to cover the deficit.

For County Fiscal Year 2017-18, 40 of the 67 clerks were "funded" clerks, meaning that they projected to generate less revenue than they need to cover expenditures and must draw down excess funds deposited into the Clerk of the Court Trust Fund. The remaining 27 clerks were "depository" counties and were expected to give excess revenue to aid the "funded" clerks.

CHANGES TO THE BUDGET PROCESS

The legislature made changes to the budget process during the 2017 Legislative Session, and CFY 2017-18 was the first year of implementation of this new process. Before the passage of Ch. 2017-126, the Corporation sent to the Legislative Budget Commission (LBC) the proposed budgets of the clerks for approval. While individual clerk budgets may have revenue deficits, the clerks' combined budgets had to be balanced and could not exceed the Article V Revenue Estimating Conference projection of clerk revenues. The LBC had the authority to approve, disapprove, or amend and approve the total of the clerks' combined budgets or any individual clerk's budget.

The budget procedures did not permit the LBC to approve a budget in which the aggregate expenditures exceeded the Article V Revenue Estimating Conference revenue projection nor was the LBC allowed to approve additional resources to address Clerk deficits. The LBC was only able to approve increases to budgets to pay the cost of new or additional functions required by law or court rule or to support increases in the number of judges or magistrates authorized by the legislature.

However, after the passage of Ch. 2017-126, the process changed and required the Clerks of Court Operations Corporation to approve the clerks' budgets instead of the LBC. Additionally, the bill required the CCOC to prepare an annual report on the operations and activities of the Corporation. It also requires the Corporation to detail the budget development for the clerks and reconcile actual expenditures vs the budget authority for each clerk. The one thing that did not change because of Ch. 2017-126 was the limiting of the aggregate budgets of the clerks to the revenue estimates agreed to by the Revenue Estimating Conference.

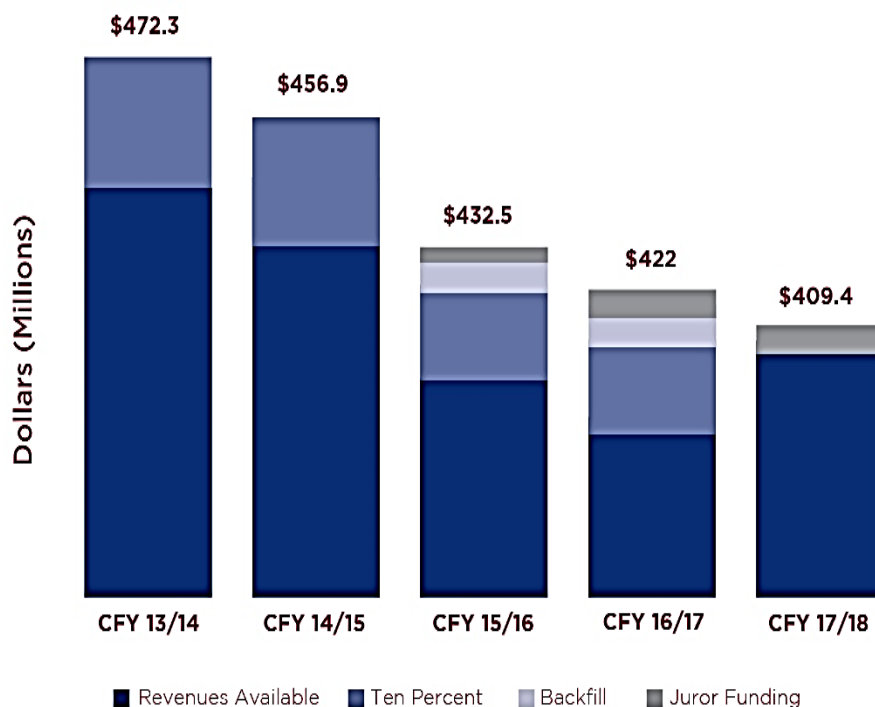
Like the earlier process, the new law allows the Corporation to improve increases and decreases to the clerks' budgets to pay the cost of new or added functions required by statute or court rule or to support increases in the number of judges or magistrates authorized by the legislature.

CFY 2017-18 BUDGET DEVELOPMENT

After the clerks submitted their budgets on June 1, the CCOC gave an analysis of the clerks' proposed budgets to the Budget Committee including a cost comparison of similarly situated clerks of the court (via peer groups) and a base budget review and examination of the total budget of each Clerk.

For CFY 2017-18, the Budget Committee agreed to use a "weighted workload measure" approach to help decide which clerks should be considered for added budget authority. The intent of the workload measure and subsequent budget deliberation process was to give the means to compare clerks' budgets within peer groups. This process also provided an opportunity to identify and quantify external local factors that increased costs for individual Clerk offices within peer groups. However, with declining revenues from CFY 2016-17, the process of giving more authority in CFY 2017-18 was not implemented.

On July 31, 2017, the Article V Revenue Estimating Conference (REC) estimated the clerks would have a statewide revenue total of \$397.7 million. The CCOC Budget Committee utilized the REC estimate combined with the \$11.7 million General Revenue provided by the legislature for the cost of jury management to create a budget for each clerk. The total aggregate budget for the clerks was \$409.4 million.



The CCOC Budget Committee at their August 23, 2017 meeting approved individual budgets for clerks to stay within the statewide allowable revenue projection of \$409.4 million. The Executive Council accepted and approved the individual and statewide budget recommendation at their August 31, 2017 meeting. The CFY 2017-18 budget of \$409.4 million was a reduction of \$12.6 million from the CFY 2016-17 approved budget of \$422 million due to less revenues projected by the REC. As in previous years, the public services provided by the clerks needed significantly more revenue than available. The \$52 million gap between the services required and the budget available required the clerks to cut services and reduce the budget request of \$461.47 million, as shown below:

County Fiscal Year 2017-18 Budget Comparison		
REC Estimate for CFY 2017-18 (in millions)		
Fine and Forfeiture TF	\$ 393.70	
Trust Fund Carry Forward (est.)	\$ 4.00	
REC Subtotal	\$ 397.70	
Jury Management (GR)	\$ 11.70	
Total Revenue Available for CFY 2017-18	\$409.40	
Comparison to Request and CFY 2016-17	Amount	Percentage
CFY 2016-17 Budget Authority	\$ 422.00	
Budget Gap Between CFY 2016-17 Budget Authority and CFY 2017-18 Authority	\$ (12.60)	-2.99%
CFY 2017-18 Budget Request		
Submitted Net Budget	\$ 461.47	
Difference from CFY 2016-17 Budget Request	\$ (4.53)	-0.98%
Budget Gap Between CFY 2017-18 Budget Request and CFY 2017-18 Authority	\$ (52.07)	-11.3%
FTE (Full Time Equivalent Staff)		
	Net FTE Requested	Net FTE Funded
CFY 2016-17 FTE	7,320	6,742
CFY 2017-18 FTE	7,077	6,549
Change +/-	(243)	(193)

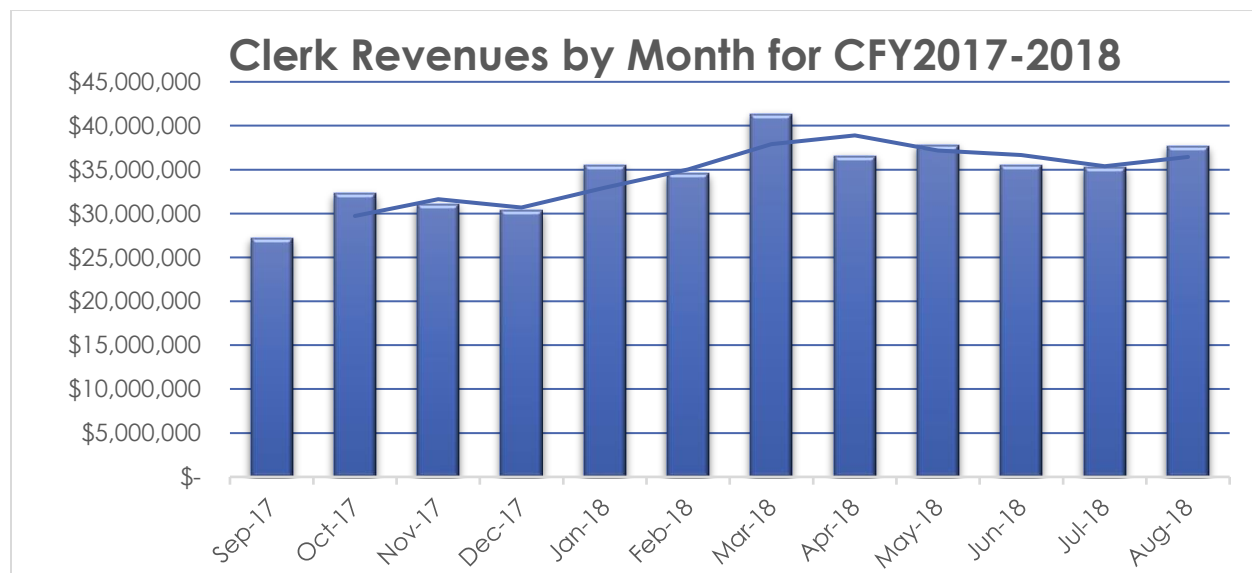
Once the budget authority and actual budget reduction amount were set, the Budget Committee developed a method to reduce the budgets from the \$422 million to the \$409.4 million. The methodology to reduce the budgets is outlined below:

- Start with CFY 2016-17 aggregate budget authority.
- Subtract CFY 2016-17 jury management amount to get aggregate budget authority minus jury total.
- Apply an across the board reduction of \$12.6 million to the budget.
- Add back in CFY 2016-17 jury amounts to total \$11.7 million appropriated.
- This amount provides the CFY 2017-18 Clerk budget authority by county.
- The net when jury budget is added back, there was a 2.99% across the board reduction to meet the \$409.4 approved budget authority for CFY 2017-18.

CFY 2017-18 BUDGET DETAILS

The CFY 2017-18 budget did not have a great start. Hurricane Irma had a significant drag on revenue collections to begin the fiscal year. From September to December 2017, CCOC expected revenues to be approximately \$131.2 million, but the clerks were only able to collect \$120.5 million leading to a \$10.7 million shortfall. CCOC raised the specter of another possible mid-year budget reduction.

The January 11, 2018 Article V Revenue Estimating Conference lowered the recurring revenue projection by \$3.6 million. The CCOC did not force the clerks to cut their budgets because there were more carry-forward revenues that were unexpended from CFY 2016-17. In the July REC, CCOC estimated there would be \$4 million unexpended from CFY 2016-17; however, after settle-up in December there was approximately \$8 million of unexpended revenues. The unexpended revenue helped cover the expenses for the clerks' budgets through the first quarter of the fiscal year when collections were lean. Revenues began to rebound in the second quarter of the fiscal year and ultimately provided enough revenue to cover the original \$397.7 million projection.



CCOC PERFORMANCE IMPROVEMENT AND EFFICIENCIES (PIE) COMMITTEE

The Performance Improvement and Efficiency (PIE) Committee has three critical purposes for the CCOC.

- “P” – Performance: Florida Statutes requires the CCOC to develop a statewide set of performance measures. The current performance measures are:
 1. Revenue collections
 2. Timeliness of cases filed and docketed
 3. Timeliness of juror payments and
 4. Fiscal management.

The role of the Committee is to review these measures and decide their relevance to the clerks’ court-related services; amend them when applicable; and set standards to measure performance. The PIE Committee discussed these measures and standards this year and made no changes. However, it is anticipated that new measures and standards will be developed in CFY 2018-19.

- “I” – Improvement: This function includes follow up on clerk’s current action plans when standards are not met to determine whether the steps taken will improve future performance. It is anticipated that with new measures and standards this may also result in additional action plans.
- “E” – Efficiency: This function of the PIE Committee includes identifying best practices for court-related services and developing effective means to communicate and share these practices among the clerk’s offices.

The CCOC PIE Committee has several workgroups that met throughout the year. Some of the significant issues addressed this year by the CCOC PIE Committee and workgroups include:

- Court Services Framework – Updates from the 2018 Legislative Session
- Performance Measures
 - Development of new standards
 - Monitoring current standards
- Weighted Cases and Subcases
- Statewide Collections Initiative
- Modifying Outputs Form to Collect Risk Protection Orders for CFY 2018-19
 - Creating an Interim Form for Risk Protection Orders for CFY 2017-18
- Sunsetting the Contraband Report
- Training on the Civil Indigent Report Form

CCOC REVENUE ENHANCEMENT / NEW FUNDING MODEL COMMITTEE

The CCOC established the Revenue Enhancement/New Funding Model Committee to develop a more sustainable funding model for clerks. The Executive Council wanted to find a long-term funding solution for the clerks and the committee was re-established in September 2017.

There was a short-term goal to present recommended solutions to the CCOC in 2018. The long-term goal will be to develop a case-based funding model to work in case types that have costs associated with them. The committee works closely with the PIE Committee and incorporates data from the outputs reports and budget information from the Budget Committee.

2018 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

During the 2018 Legislative Session, the Legislature passed several bills that affect the clerks. Specifically, the Legislature created two new case types:

1. SB 7026 – Risk Protection Orders (RPO's) effective March 1.
2. HB 1059 – Injunction/vulnerable adults effective July 1.

Risk Protection Orders (RPOs)

Chapter 2018-3 LOF, among other provisions, created s. 790.401, F.S. entitled “The Risk Protection Order Act.” The new law created an action in the circuit courts that would allow a law enforcement officer or law enforcement agency to petition for a risk protection court order (RPO) to prevent a person from temporarily accessing firearms or ammunition.

Protective Injunctions for Vulnerable Adults

Chapter 2018-100 created a new cause of action for an injunction prohibiting exploitation of a vulnerable adult. A vulnerable adult is a person 18 years of age or older whose ability to perform the normal activities of daily living or whose ability to provide for his or her care or protection is impaired due to a physical or mental condition.

Additionally, the 2018 General Appropriations Act (GAA) provided proviso directing the Office of State Court Administrator (OSCA) to coordinate with the CCOC to procure an information technology platform to electronically transmit alert reminders and information to individuals involved in the criminal justice system. CCOC has been working with OSCA during the last few months and will continue to work with OSCA into CFY 2018-19 to fulfill the requirements of this proviso.

APPENDIX ONE – ACTUAL EXPENDITURES VS. BUDGET AUTHORITY

County Name	Actual Expenditures	Budget Authority
Alachua	\$ 5,335,832.36	\$ 5,427,160
Baker	\$ 509,214.85	\$ 586,898
Bay	\$ 3,266,194.00	\$ 3,266,194
Bradford	\$ 619,855.00	\$ 619,855
Brevard	\$ 10,706,596.00	\$ 10,706,596
Broward	\$ 35,355,099.00	\$ 35,355,099
Calhoun	\$ 367,263.10	\$ 391,728
Charlotte	\$ 3,163,839.00	\$ 3,163,839
Citrus	\$ 2,111,017.00	\$ 2,111,017
Clay	\$ 3,054,471.00	\$ 3,054,471
Collier	\$ 5,078,592.84	\$ 5,959,785
Columbia	\$ 1,288,899.63	\$ 1,356,276
Desoto	\$ 691,686.82	\$ 700,317
Dixie	\$ 388,845.19	\$ 425,421
Duval	\$ 16,847,415.56	\$ 16,941,238
Escambia	\$ 5,704,155.23	\$ 6,014,557
Flagler	\$ 1,444,488.86	\$ 1,536,516
Franklin	\$ 564,494.86	\$ 570,436
Gadsden	\$ 1,020,599.00	\$ 1,020,599
Gilchrist	\$ 463,187.90	\$ 471,197
Glades	\$ 365,969.81	\$ 464,281
Gulf	\$ 404,548.32	\$ 431,682
Hamilton	\$ 416,882.00	\$ 416,882
Hardee	\$ 742,213.00	\$ 742,213
Hendry	\$ 950,852.96	\$ 950,835
Hernando	\$ 2,866,402.13	\$ 3,091,748
Highlands	\$ 1,624,549.70	\$ 1,624,576
Hillsborough	\$ 26,119,799.00	\$ 27,022,786
Holmes	\$ 546,603.00	\$ 546,603
Indian River	\$ 2,732,910.86	\$ 2,735,025
Jackson	\$ 817,779.12	\$ 958,612
Jefferson	\$ 380,348.91	\$ 384,676
Lafayette	\$ 260,685.00	\$ 260,685
Lake	\$ 5,106,228.00	\$ 5,208,127

County Name	Actual Expenditures	Budget Authority
Lee	\$ 10,508,904.84	\$ 10,509,814
Leon	\$ 5,038,504.70	\$ 5,270,736
Levy	\$ 814,923.48	\$ 838,717
Liberty	\$ 263,545.02	\$ 265,218
Madison	\$ 483,828.84	\$ 491,524
Manatee	\$ 4,909,488.28	\$ 5,527,233
Marion	\$ 5,561,034.40	\$ 5,811,561
Martin	\$ 2,974,367.14	\$ 3,078,626
Miami-Dade	\$ 65,205,550.00	\$ 65,205,550
Monroe	\$ 3,276,149.91	\$ 3,161,505
Nassau	\$ 1,328,195.33	\$ 1,378,034
Okaloosa	\$ 3,265,146.62	\$ 3,276,901
Okeechobee	\$ 1,046,129.00	\$ 1,144,020
Orange	\$ 26,005,902.51	\$ 26,013,264
Osceola	\$ 6,295,047.96	\$ 6,295,048
Palm Beach	\$ 27,713,415.43	\$ 27,761,855
Pasco	\$ 10,050,789.00	\$ 10,050,789
Pinellas	\$ 20,615,306.00	\$ 20,615,306
Polk	\$ 11,156,584.48	\$ 11,147,555
Putnam	\$ 1,673,718.00	\$ 1,673,718
Saint Johns	\$ 3,045,417.63	\$ 3,279,461
Saint Lucie	\$ 5,778,457.24	\$ 6,208,721
Santa Rosa	\$ 2,725,998.00	\$ 2,725,998
Sarasota	\$ 7,244,846.23	\$ 7,283,758
Seminole	\$ 7,949,356.67	\$ 8,018,619
Sumter	\$ 1,586,781.00	\$ 1,586,781
Suwannee	\$ 957,636.00	\$ 957,636
Taylor	\$ 478,489.15	\$ 478,629
Union	\$ 422,653.42	\$ 397,598
Volusia	\$ 9,766,606.14	\$ 10,157,612
Wakulla	\$ 587,638.00	\$ 587,638
Walton	\$ 1,456,682.15	\$ 1,456,832
Washington	\$ 525,813.00	\$ 525,813
	\$ 392,030,424.58	\$ 397,700,000

Notes

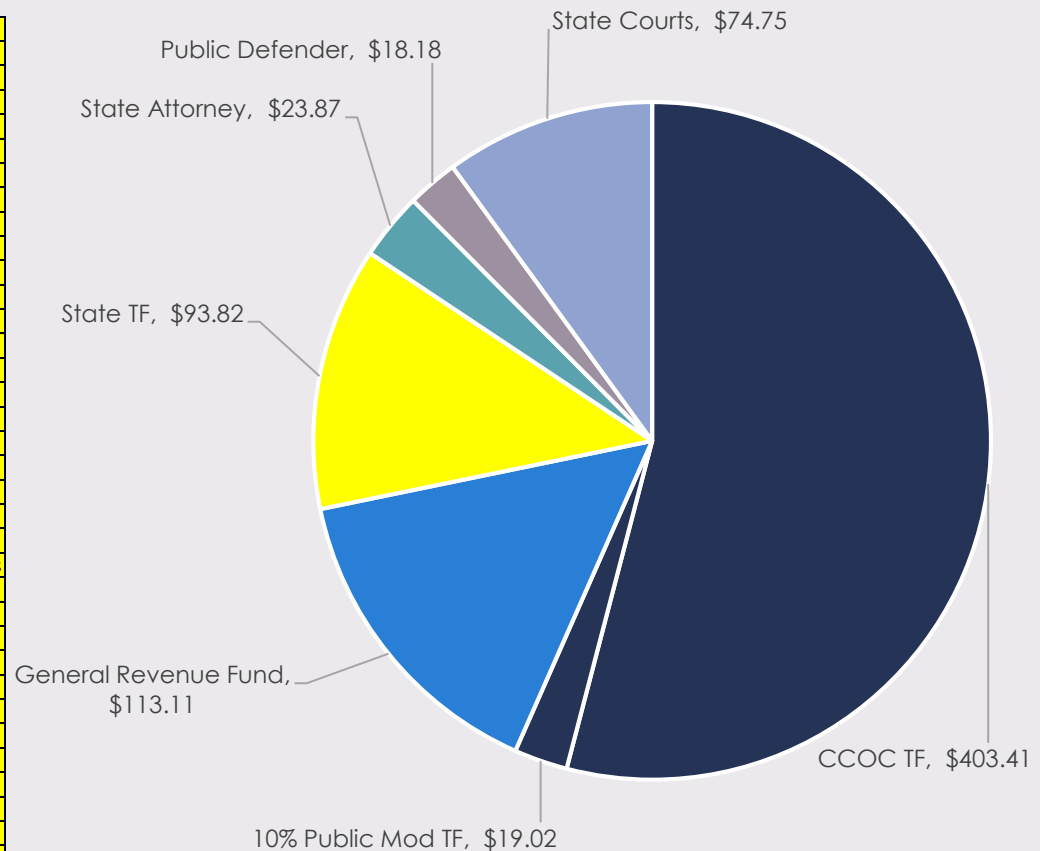
Actual Expenditures may change during the settle-up process. Budget authority does not include revenue from jury management program.

APPENDIX TWO – REVENUE DISTRIBUTION DETAIL

Revenue Distribution Detail for SFY 2017-2018

State Trust Funds

1. Additional Court Costs TF	\$ 8,778,096.15
2. Agricultural Law Enforcement TF	\$ 30,049.28
3. Alcoholic Beverage and TR	\$ 1,843.66
4. Audit & Warrant Clearing TF	\$ 117,666.56
5. Brains & Spiral Cord Injury Program TF	\$ 6,534,998.26
6. Child Welfare Training TF	\$ 1,609,999.20
7. Court Education	\$ 2,934,755.48
8. Crime Stoppers	\$ 3,780,318.03
9. Crimes Compensatioons TF	\$ 14,333,856.74
10. DFS Admin TF	\$ 1,755,167.58
11. DOH Emergency Medical Service	\$ -
12. DFS Operating TF	\$ 122,856.77
13. Displaced Homeworke TF	\$ 159,879.45
14. DOE Grants And Donations TF	\$ 1,123,807.64
15. Domestic Violence	\$ 8,996,136.43
16. Ecosystem Mgmt & Restoration TF	\$ 17.50
17. Emergency Medical TF	\$ 8,702,268.29
18. Epilepsy Services TF	\$ 470,983.57
19. FDLE Operating TF	\$ 2,075,953.68
20. Forfeiture & Investigative Support TF	\$ 64,779.65
21. FWC Operating TF	\$ 19,730.10
22. Grants and Donations TF	\$ 267,511.69
23. Inland Protection TF	508.58
24. Internal Improvement TF	\$ -
25. JAC Grants and Donations TF	\$ 527.51
26. Juvenile Welfare Training	\$ 1,259,209.21
27. Law Enforcement Radio System TF	\$ 4,225,758.46
28. Marine Resources Conversation TF	\$ 448,552.17
29. Motor Vehicle License Clearing TF	\$ 21,264,250.19
30. Nongame Wildlife TF	\$ 1,183,267.14
31. Operations And Maintenance TF	\$ 260,305.79
32. Planning and Evaluation TF	\$ 1,127,563.86
33. Projects, Contracts & Grants	\$ 18,283.86
34. Rape Crisis Program TF	\$ 1,803,079.09
35. Solid Waste Management TF	\$ 48,785.24
36. State Game TF	\$ 66,834.13
37. State Transportation	\$ 31,735.98
38. SWP Grants & Donations TF	\$ 204,247.75
TF Total	\$ 93,823,584.67



APPENDIX THREE – BUDGET WORKFLOW

CFY 2017-18 BUDGET WORKFLOW



APPENDIX FOUR – CCOC EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The CCOC Executive Council is composed of eight Clerks of the Court elected by their fellow clerks for a term of two years as well as representatives from the House, Senate, and Judicial branches as ex officio members. At a minimum, the Council meets quarterly to discuss and make decisions regarding CCOC business and budgetary matters.

The Chair of the Executive Council establishes the Chairs of each CCOC Committee as described in the Plan of Operation.



[Honorable Stacy Butterfield, CPA](#)

Polk County Clerk &
Comptroller

Chair

Population Group III



[Honorable Tara Green](#)

Clay County Clerk

Vice-Chair

Population Group II



[Honorable JD Peacock, II](#)

Okaloosa County Clerk &
Comptroller

Secretary/Treasurer

Population Group II



[Honorable Harvey Ruvin,
Esq.](#)

Miami-Dade County Clerk
Population Group IV



[Honorable Pat Frank](#)

Hillsborough County Clerk
& Comptroller
Population Group IV



[Honorable Paula S. O'Neil,
Ph. D](#)

Pasco County Clerk &
Comptroller
Population Group III



[Honorable John Crawford](#)

Nassau County Clerk &
Comptroller
Population Group I



[Honorable Todd Newton](#)

Gilchrist County Clerk &
Comptroller
Population Group I



[Honorable Ronald
Ficarrotta](#)

13th Judicial Circuit Judge
Judicial Staff Appointee



[Honorable Kyle Hudson](#)

Holmes County Clerk &
Comptroller

Florida Senate Appointee



VACANT

Florida House of
Representatives
Appointee