



BUDGET COMMITTEE MEETING

May 26, 2022

JD Peacock, II
OKALOOSA COUNTY
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAIR

Jeffrey R. Smith, CPA, CGMA
INDIAN RIVER COUNTY
VICE-CHAIR

Tiffany Moore Russell, Esq.
ORANGE COUNTY
SECRETARY/TREASURER



STACY BUTTERFIELD, CPA
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RON FICARROTTA
13TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT JUDGE
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NIKKI ALVAREZ-SOWLES, ESQ.
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SENATE APPOINTEE

KEN BURKE, CPA
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JOHN DEW
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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GENERAL COUNSEL

2560-102 BARRINGTON CIRCLE | TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32308 | PHONE 850.386.2223 | FAX 850.386.2224 | WWW.FLCCOC.ORG

BUDGET COMMITTEE MEETING

May 26, 2022

Meeting: 2:00 – 4:00 PM, Eastern

WebEx Link: <https://flclerks.webex.com/flclerks/j.php?MTID=mac135fe093bc1943a71754f95c8ffe06>

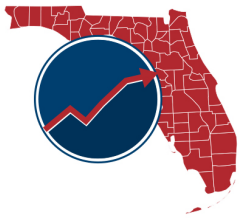
Meeting Code: 2306 220 4360; Password: CCOC

Conference Call: 1-866-469-3239; Access Code: 2306 220 4360

- 1) Call to Order and IntroductionHon. Tiffany Moore Russell
- 2) Approve AgendaHon. Tiffany Moore Russell
- 3) Approve Minutes from 4/21/22Hon. Tiffany Moore Russell
- 4) Approve Updated Juror Management PolicyHon. Angela Vick
- 5) Approve Jury Management Reimbursement FormHon. Angela Vick
- 6) Revenue and Expenditures UpdateGriffin Kolchakian
- 7) Determine Pandemic Recovery Plan DistributionHon. Tiffany Moore Russell
- 8) Other BusinessHon. Tiffany Moore Russell
 - a) Workgroup Updates
 - b) Discuss Potential New Workgroup
 - c) Various Follow-up from Committee Member Requests
 - d) Upcoming Dates:
 - i) CCOC Executive Council Meeting (June 6th)
 - ii) Summer Conference in Orlando (June 7th-9th)
 - e) Next Meeting: Late July or early August in Orlando
 - f) Budget Request Forms are due by June 1st
 - g) Public Comment

Committee Members: Tiffany Moore Russell, Esq., Chair; Jeffrey Smith, CPA, Vice-Chair; Joseph Abruzzo; Nikki Alvarez-Sowles, Esq.; Tom Bexley; Ken Burke, CPA; Stacy Butterfield, CPA; Pam Childers, CPA; Gary Cooney, Esq.; John Crawford; Nadia K. Daughtrey; Brenda Forman; Greg Godwin; Tara S. Green; Carla Hand, CPA, CGFO; Bill Kinsaul; Grant Maloy; Brandon J. Patty; Clayton O. Rooks, III; Donald C. Spencer; Cindy Stuart; Carolyn Timmann; and Angela Vick

Our Mission: As a governmental organization created by the Legislature, we evaluate Clerks' court-related budgetary needs, and recommend the fair and equitable allocation of resources needed to sustain court operations.



Minutes of April 21, 2022, Budget Committee Meeting

Committee Action: Review and approve the minutes with amendments, as necessary.

The Budget Committee of the Clerks of Court Operations Corporation (CCOC) held a meeting in person and via WebEx on April 21, 2022. An agenda and materials were distributed in advance of the meeting and posted on the CCOC website. Provided below is a summary of staff notes from the meeting. These staff notes are designed to document committee action, not to be a full record of committee discussions. All motions adopted by the committee are in **bold** text. All action items based on committee direction are in **red** and **bold** text.

Agenda Item 1 – Call to Order and Introduction

Clerk Tiffany Moore Russell, Chair of the Budget Committee, called the meeting to order at 1:12 PM. The meeting was turned over to Griffin Kolchakian, CCOC Budget and Communications Director, to conduct roll call.

Present In-Person: Clerk Tiffany Moore Russell, Clerk Jeffrey Smith, Clerk Ken Burke, Clerk Stacy Butterfield, Clerk Nadia K. Daughtrey, Clerk Grant Maloy, Clerk Cindy Stuart.

Present via WebEx: Clerk Joseph Abruzzo, Clerk Nikki Alvarez-Sowles, Clerk Pam Childers, Clerk Gary Cooney, Clerk John Crawford, Clerk Brenda Forman, Clerk Greg Godwin, Clerk Tara S. Green, Clerk Bill Kinsaul, Clerk Clayton Rooks, III, Clerk Carolyn Timmann, Clerk Angela Vick.

Absent: Clerk Tom Bexley, Clerk Carla Hand, Clerk Brandon Patty, Clerk Don Spencer.

Agenda Item 2 – Approve Agenda

A motion was made to approve the agenda by Clerk Stuart and seconded by Clerk Butterfield; the motion was adopted without objection.

Agenda Item 3 – Approve Minutes from 2/9/22 Meeting

Mr. Kolchakian presented the minutes of the February 9 meeting to the committee.

Chair Russell opened the floor for discussion. Clerk Alvarez-Sowles raised a question regarding the motion for Item #6 and pointed out a spelling error.

A motion was made to adopt the minutes with the noted changes by Clerk Daughtrey and seconded by Clerk Stuart; the motion was adopted without objection.

Agenda Item 4 – Legislative Update

Chair Russell introduced Clerk Timmann to present the Legislative Update. Clerk Timmann began her report by stating that the clerks had a successful 2022 Session. Two of the three issues that were approved by the CCOC Legislative Committee and Executive Council were approved by the Legislature. This includes year two of the Pandemic Recovery Plan funding (\$6.25 million of nonrecurring General Revenue) to allow the clerks to continue to address the backlog of cases. Also approved is continued funding for Jury Management Reimbursement; the \$11.7 million recurring appropriation remains the same and clerks received an additional \$3.3 million in carry forward funds to use next year. The third issue that was not approved this year was the reimbursement for Injunctions for Protection (\$3.2 million for approximately 80,000 injunctions for protection). The Sheriffs would be entitled to half of that amount, so for the clerks it would be about \$1.6 million. This issue will stay on the legislative list as well as adding the ability to seek funding for Baker and Marchman Act case reimbursements. Other items of note include the Legislature approving \$2.4 million in nonrecurring funds for the CCOC to build the database as part of the Guardianship Data Transparency Project. The employer portion of FRS costs increased through the legislative session for an impact of about \$3.4 million to the clerks statewide. All items discussed are awaiting the Governor's action.

Clerk Burke commented that success can be defined in many ways and from the bills we did have out there we can consider this Session successful. Clerk Burke stated that we basically have the same amount of money as last year, despite facing record inflation. We have an FRS impact of \$3.4 million which will have to be taken off the top because we have to pay FRS before we get to pay our employees. Clerk Burke stated that every other governmental entity is getting an hourly adjustment, including the State's 5.38%. This is disheartening because this is the most money-full session we have had in recent memory. He added that the art community seemed to be funded this year while the clerks are not. Clerk Burke wants to put into perspective where our budget is now and that we are below where we were in 2006; he does not know of any other governmental entity that is funded below the 2006 level. Clerk Timmann encouraged clerks and their staff to bring ideas for solutions forward. She stated that we all feel the pain that our staff feel when they don't receive pay increases while others are.

Clerk Burke also stated that indigency is another topic that needs to be discussed, including the \$11 million clerks' portion of these cases. He mentioned that this could be something we focus on from a budget angle in the near future.

Vice Chair Smith commented that, two years ago, clerks were asked to supply ideas on changing the counting law. He stated that this was going to be over a three-year period, but we haven't seen anything yet. Vice Chair Smith also echoed the salary increase comments. He stated that we are capped at the revenue the REC thinks we are going to bring in and that his budget appears to be lower than his pre-pandemic budget. Clerk Timmann responded that there are a few nuances with the REC that were not there before and asked Jason Welty, CCOC Deputy Executive Director, to provide a summary of the REC changes that give clerks more flexibility. Mr. Welty stated that we now have the Cumulative Excess and Unspent Budgeted Funds that we can build into future clerks' budgets. He stated that the CFY 2021-22 budget includes \$2.1 million of Cumulative Excess and \$9.9 million of Unspent Budgeted Funds. Next year, we will have \$9.8 million of Unspent Budgeted Funds available to build the upcoming budget; CCOC does not yet know what the Cumulative Excess amount will be. Clerk Burke stated that he understands what Mr. Welty is saying but this will not get us where we need to be. Clerk Butterfield mentioned a conversation she had with her county tax collector about pay-related issues. She says we should focus on the fact that we can't hire people because the minimum salary is too low and this directly impacts our ability to accomplish essential services. Clerk Daughtrey commented that she saw a gas station had a starting salary of \$15.50 an hour. Clerk Daughtrey stated that she is currently losing a Deputy Clerk due to pay. Clerk Daughtrey stated that it is frustrating that she put in two years of training for this employee and then they leave to make more money or the same amount of money. Clerk Maloy recommended that clerks build a coalition when approaching the Legislature, like we did this year. Clerk Timmann thanked everyone for their comments and suggested that this conversation should continue to be discussed and developed further during a Legislative Committee meeting. Chair Russell also thanked committee members for the discussion.

Agenda Item 5 – Indigency Update

Chair Russell called on Mr. Kolchakian to present the indigency update. Mr. Kolchakian reported that, at the February 9th Budget Committee Meeting, Clerk Burke requested a report that included a full year of civil and probate filing fees waived by indigency be included in today's meeting. Therefore, included in the meeting packet is a breakdown of indigent cases reported by county via the monthly Civil Indigency Report for CFY 2018-19 (the most recent fiscal year that was not affected by the pandemic). Mr. Kolchakian went over the report in detail. Clerk Burke referenced poverty rates by county. Clerk Burke stated that indigency applications could be something that is educated on in the future via the FCCC. Clerk Maloy commented that we should review the varying approval rate percentage by county and why. Clerk Green echoed Clerk Burke's comments and added that she really couldn't find any differences between the Peer Groups/counties when compared to other counties. Clerk Green stated that this could be a timing issue but, if you look at the total number of applications approved in some instances, they were statically more. Clerk Green also stated that if we are going to look at money for indigency we don't need to be part of the problem. She added that there needs to be an education for clerk staff on what the indigency report actually means. Clerk Green stated that most of these numbers are in family and that

there are situations where individuals are indigent, but she does not believe it is the number presented. Clerk Green wants to discuss this at future conferences and wants to ensure that we are providing education to staff prior to asking anything from the Legislature.

A motion was made for the CCOC to make a formal request to the FCCC to provide additional education on the indigency application process, including at future conferences, and for the CCOC to provide additional expanded indigency data by Clerk Burke and seconded by Clerk Stuart; the motion was adopted without objection.

Agenda Item 6 – Revenue and Expenditures Update

Chair Russell called on Mr. Kolchakian to present the revenue and expenditures update. Mr. Kolchakian provided a detailed summary of the revenues and expenditures to date, which is also included in the meeting packet. Mike Murphy was requested to present his updated revenue summary that is also included in the meeting packet. Mr. Murphy provided a detailed summary of the revenue data. Clerk Burke stated that it is concerning that the clerks' revenue came in below the monthly estimate and the year-to-date projection. Mr. Kolchakian stated that the REC projects each individual month and that this month was below the monthly estimate and that we are just below the annual estimate as well. Clerk Burke stated that it concerns him that we are trending in the wrong direction. Clerk Butterfield asked about the current status of outputs statewide.

Agenda Item 7 – Establish CFY 2022-23 Base Budget

Chair Russell provided a brief update on the budget development process so far. Chair Russell stated that, in February, the committee established the Reserve Fund calculation at 10% and voted to roll the additional actual Cumulative Excess from CFY 2020-21 (about \$1 million) into the CFY 2022-23 budget. The committee also approved the budget request submission forms in February. Today, the committee plans to establish the CFY 2022-23 Base Budget. Using the current operating budget as a starting place provides a true funding level each county is currently at. The total available revenue for CFY 2020-21 was just under \$445 million dollars; based on current REC projections, the total available funding for the upcoming budget year is projected at about \$449.7 million, which is a slight increase from last year. Based on these numbers, the Chair recommends that the committee establish the Base Budget at \$444.8 million (the CFY 2021-22 Revenue-Limited Budget). Chair Russell opened floor for discussion, debate, and comments. Chair Russell stated that the clerks should submit to this committee any request they have above the Base Budget.

Clerk Cooney commented on the FRS increase and the case count methodology. Clerk Kinsaul stated that the clerks' budget should be based on the work they do as required by statute. Clerk Butterfield commented on the FRS increased cost as well as the use of weighted cases. Clerk Alvarez-Sowles agreed that an FRS increase should be included in the Base Budget. She also referenced the Needs-Based Budget and that

she wants to look at updating related forms to identify funding information to capture actuals from the end of the year, not just the beginning. Clerk Alvarez-Sowles stated that this data could tell us what other funds are being used to support court operations. Clerk Green stated that, if we are going to add the \$3.4 million FRS increase to the Base Budget, we still need to go through the process to allocate the remaining \$1.5 million. She stated that there may be offices that need that money and that the specific needs of offices need to be priorities instead of an across-the-board increase. Clerk Kinsaul commented that the issues like FRS, COLA, and health insurance cannot be judged between different counties. He said that we should go back to developing the budget based on cases and revenues. Clerk Kinsaul stated that we get paid to process cases and that the budget needs to be based on this. Emily Toner read a question asked in the chat box: is it necessary for all clerks to do an FRS issue request? All offices will be affected by this, so can it be included in the Base Budget? Chair Russell stated that this is the issue currently being discussed. Clerk Timmann clarified that the \$3.4 million is an estimate for the FRS increase and can change daily based on staff changes. She feels that it's important to have FRS factored into the budget, whether it is a part of the Base Budget or a separate issue, and that it needs to be an actual number based on a calculation rather than just the estimated \$3.4 million.

A motion was made to approve the Base Budget to be comprised of the \$444.8 million and an FRS increase by Clerk Daughtrey and seconded by Clerk Stuart; the motion was adopted without objection.

Chair Russell stated that the question on the table is how clerks want to handle the FRS increase process. Clerk Butterfield stated that it needs to be based on the Operational Budget and the positions that we currently have; it would be the same people but with the new rates.

A motion was made directing the CCOC to calculate the FRS increase based on the Operational Budget submissions by Clerk Butterfield and seconded by Clerk Burke; the motion was adopted without objection.

Agenda Item 8 – Revenue-Limited Budget Methodology Discussion

Chair Russell reminded clerks that June 1 is the deadline to submit any requests above Base Budget. Clerk Burke commented that, in the past, there have been clerks that were not aware they can submit a true Needs-Based Budget. He stated that the CCOC should ensure that clerks are aware of the Needs-Based Budget submission. Clerk Burke stated that we need to do a better job in defining what a Needs-Based Budget is. Clerk Burke stated that there needs to be in bold on the certification letter that this is your Needs-Based Budget which will make you fully operational. Clerk Butterfield stated that she would like to see the calculation of weighted cases applied to the entire budget. Clerk Burke stated that he does not have faith in those numbers because there are counties within his Peer Group that count cases but don't really preform any work on those specific case. Mr. Welty stated that we can use these numbers to show the Legislature what the real needs of the clerks are. Clerk Daughtrey stated that she

agrees with Clerk Burke that those numbers reported aren't the most accurate since a lot of counties do their case processing differently. Clerk Kinzel commented that there is a statutory requirement that all clerks submit a balance budget. Further discussion will be addressed at upcoming Budget Committee meetings.

Agenda Item 9 – Workgroups Update

Chair Russell called on Clerk Maloy and thanked him for chairing the Compliance Workgroup. Clerk Maloy provided an update on the Compliance Workgroup and stated that a draft of the Best Practices Checklist was presented to the PIE Committee to collect recommendations. He stated that this issue is not about how much money you are collecting, but rather if you are doing whatever it takes to collect as much money as possible. Clerk Maloy stated that there are plenty of new technologies for best practices, such as texting reminders, that take you right to your ticket. He stated that these are technologies we should all be using, and we should help each other get there. Clerk Burke mentioned the default rate for payment plans for Operation Green Light. He asked Clerk Maloy if, as part of this workgroup, he would look at those numbers and see which counties have a high compliance rate. Clerk Maloy stated that we could get those numbers from CCOC and that his compliance program requires them to do payment plans.

Chair Russell called on Shannon Ramsey-Chessman to report on behalf of Clerk Abruzzo for the New Judges Funding Workgroup. Mrs. Ramsey-Chessman stated that the workgroup has had two meetings so far and has engaged OSCA to identify the methodology that OSCA uses when certifying a new judge. The workgroup is in the process of putting together a formula, including the concept of one courtroom administrator or court room clerk for each new judgeship. This aligns with the Courts' concept of one JA to one judge. She stated that OSCA has devised formulas that are based on either the number of cases that the judge has or the number of judgeships. She stated that the workgroup will test this formula on medium and small counties to see if it appears to have a rational foundation. She said the more objective the calculation can be, the more likely the Legislature will adopt it. Chair Russell asked Mr. Welty to explain the legislation that passed this year and how it addresses the new judge appropriated to Lake County. Mr. Welty explained that the bill gives CCOC the authority to create this formula. As long as the Governor signs the bill, the committee can proceed with creating this formula. Chair Russell stated that, in the past, we provided around \$65,000 per new judge, but based on this formula it's going to be more. Clerk Burke stated that the formula does not need to be funded from what we already have. Chair Russell asked if we will have the ability to request additional funding for the new judge created for Lake next year. Mr. Welty stated that next year we can go to the Legislature and request General Revenue funding for this newly appropriated judge. Clerk Burke stated that we need to address the added associated cost. Mrs. Ramsey-Chessman stated that the intent of the calculation is to provide that, if the Supreme Court certifies a new judge, we propose the need for one courtroom clerk and either one, two, or three additional support staff to process cases associated with that new judge. Clerk Burke stated that clerks and the courts should go in front of

the Legislature with an agreement that both entities receive additional funding when a new judge is approved and would like to get that commitment from OSCA. Clerk Alvarez-Sowles stated that the Legislature must ensure clerks are fully funded through the fines, fees, and service charges. She stated that, in the past, we haven't had a lot of success with getting additional funds from the Legislature. Clerk Alvarez-Sowles recommends clerks go to the Legislature and request to raise our fines and fees in order to fully fund court operations.

Chair Russell called on Clerk Godwin to report on the Cost of Living Component Workgroup. Clerk Godwin stated that the workgroup met on March 16. He stated that cost of living is vastly different throughout the State from county to county. He believes a recommendation will be presented soon. The workgroup plans to meet within the next couple of weeks. Clerk Godwin stated that this issue is very difficult to address without a consistent source of revenue to rely on each year. Clerk Alvarez-Sowles asked Clerk Godwin if the workgroup plans to investigate a living wage by county and stated that MIT puts out a living wage calculator. Clerk Godwin responded by saying that the MIT calculator is one of the things the workgroup will look at as well as the Florida Price Level Index. The workgroup is also looking into the competitive area differential.

Chair Russell acknowledged the previous request made by Clerk Alvarez-Sowles regarding an additional potential workgroup and stated that this will be addressed. Chair Russell asked CCOC staff to follow up with Clerk Alvarez-Sowles before the next Budget Committee meeting.

Clerk Butterfield stated that weighted cases are just one part of the story and that the budget process needs to be taken to the next level, like peeling back the layers. This includes the work that is done and the services provided by the clerks. She recommends that one clerk from each Peer Group take the lead in their Peer Group and come together to develop a list to identify the top processes, differences in processing, and determine how we would use that in the decision-making process.

Mr. Kolchakian announced that there is a virtual budget training on Thursday, May 5 at 2:30 PM via WebEx. He also stated that the CFY 2021-22 Operational Budgets have been submitted and additional technical reviews have been completed.

Chair Russell thanked all the clerks who traveled to Gainesville to attend the Budget Committee Meeting in person and all the clerks who joined via WebEx.

Chair Russell adjourned the meeting at 3:39 PM.



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AGENDA ITEM 4

DATE: May 26, 2022
SUBJECT: Juror Management Policy
COMMITTEE ACTION: Approve Updated Juror Management Policy

OVERVIEW:

In 2021, the Legislature changed the juror management funding process to a reimbursement model, replacing the previous advance-and-reconciliation process. Based on this process change, the updated juror management policy that outlines the jury reimbursement process is up for committee approval. Once approved, this updated policy will be available on the CCOC website.

Changes to the policy include:

- Removing references to the quarterly Jury Estimate form that is no longer used, as well as removing references to the jury budget that is no longer used
- Establishing the due date for the certification letter and reimbursement form as the 10th of the month following the end of each quarter
- Outlining that if the available released reimbursement funding in a given quarter is less than the actual identified costs statewide, the CCOC will apply that reduction to each county proportionally
- Adding language to the meals/tip line to cover 'delivery fees'

COMMITTEE ACTION: Approve Updated Juror Management Policy

LEAD STAFF: Griffin Kolchakian, Budget and Communications Director
Rafael Ali-Lozano, Budget Manager I

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Juror Management Policy



2560-102 BARRINGTON CIRCLE ✦ TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32308 ✦ PHONE 850.386.2223 ✦ FAX 850.386.2224 ✦ WWW.FLCCOC.ORG

CCOC Juror Management Funds Policy
Adopted by the Budget Committee [Date]

1) PURPOSE

- a) Provide the Florida Clerks of Court Operations Corporation's (CCOC) Budget Committee an official policy and procedure for the administration of General Revenue allocated to the clerks by the Legislature for the management of the juror process. This policy will provide guidance to the Committee. Per subsection 40.24(2), Florida Statutes (F.S.), "juror service constitutes being summoned and reporting for jury service as well as actual service on a jury."

2) AUTHORITY

- a) Section 40.24, F.S.
- b) Subsection 40.29(5), F.S.
 - i) Section 40.011, F.S. (Jury lists)
 - ii) Section 40.221, F.S. (Drawing jury venire)
 - iii) Section 40.23, F.S. (Summoning jurors)

3) POLICY/PROCEDURES

- a) Compensation to Jurors
 - i) A juror who is regularly employed and continues to receive regular wages while serving as a juror is not entitled to receive compensation from the Clerk of the Circuit Court for the first three days of juror service. Regular employment includes full-time employment and part-time, temporary, and casual employment, if the employment hours can be reasonably determined by a schedule or by custom and practice established during the three months preceding the term of service as a juror.
 - ii) A juror who is not regularly employed or does not continue to receive regular wages while serving as a juror is entitled to receive \$15 per day for the first three days of juror service.
 - iii) Each juror who serves more than three days is entitled to be paid by the Clerk of the Circuit Court for the fourth day of service and each day after that at the rate of \$30 per day of service.
 - iv) A juror is not entitled to additional reimbursement by the Clerk of the Circuit Court for travel and other out-of-pocket expenses.
 - v) A juror who is present on any of the days when the presiding judge is absent or, being present, does not hold the session of the court, shall be entitled to receive the same compensation as if the court were in session, if the entitlement requirements stated in number ii and iii above are met.

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- vi) A juror on call by the court in a jury pool, as provided in section 40.231, F.S., is entitled to compensation for only those days the juror actually attended court and not for the days on call.
 - vii) A juror who is excused from jury service at their own request is not entitled to compensation.
 - viii) In accordance with subsection 40.24(8), F.S., jurors are permitted to irrevocably donate their juror service compensation in circuits that elect to allow this.
- b) Juror Meals and Lodging – In circumstances requiring extended attendance by a jury in court, such as a major felony case, the court may order meals and lodging for jurors to be provided by the Sheriff pursuant to section 40.26, F.S. These expenses are to be paid by the Clerk of the Circuit Court reimbursable by the State.

Guidelines for payment of these expenses:

- i) When the court has directed that the jury be kept together, due to deliberations, sequestration, or an extended voir dire, meals and/or lodging may be provided. When required by order of the court, the Sheriff shall provide juries with meals and lodging to be paid by the Clerk of the Circuit Court.
 - ii) Lodging should be paid only if appropriate, such as when the jury is sequestered.
 - iii) Reasonably priced meals should be obtained for jurors. A statement of justification is required on invoices for meal reimbursements that are substantially above the standard state employee allowance for meals: \$6 for breakfast, \$11 for lunch, and \$19 for dinner, as prescribed in subsection 112.061(6)(b), F.S.
 - iv) A reasonable tip, gratuity, or delivery fee may be paid when jurors are restricted in movement, such as being sequestered or when requiring an escort by the bailiff, to obtain a meal when such meal is served by wait staff or the meal is delivered onsite.
 - v) Coffee and water for the jurors is an allowable expenditure if it is located in a public area.
 - vi) Transportation costs must be borne by the county. This includes the cost of transportation to relocate a jury from one county to another.
 - vii) No other jury-related costs are reimbursable by the State. All costs associated with the bailiff or other Sheriff's office personnel must be borne locally.
 - viii) Any additional unique expenditures for meals and/or lodging may be addressed on a case-by-case basis by CCOC.
- c) Personnel – All personnel costs attributable to managing the juror process are reimbursable.
- d) Direct Operational Costs – Printing summonses, mailing summonses, securing jury lists, etc. are reimbursable.

4) REPORTING:

- a) Clerks must submit the completed Jury Management Expenditure Report (Excel file) and the Justice Administrative Commission (JAC) signed certification letter (PDF file) to the CCOC quarterly by the 10th of the month following the end of the requesting quarter (i.e., submit October–December expenditures by January 10).

- i) The clerk must sign the JAC Certification form and cannot delegate this authority.
 - ii) Electronic signatures must show a visible signature.
 - iii) Clerks must submit the expenditure report and the certification letter as an e-mail attachment to reports@flccoc.org.
- b) The quarterly report will capture jury management expenditures in the following categories:
 - i) Jury-Related Personnel Costs
 - ii) Direct Operational Costs Associated with the Processing of Jurors
 - iii) Compensation to Jurors
 - iv) Meals and Lodging Provided to Jurors
- c) Exclusions – The reimbursement request should NOT include cost estimates for jury management software (initial cost or maintenance) or cost for providing juror parking. The quarterly requests for reimbursement should not include expenditures associated with county obligations or local requirements deemed the county's responsibility pursuant to section 29.008, F.S.

5) REVIEW AMOUNTS, REIMBURSEMENT REQUESTS, AND PAYMENT

- a) CCOC will prepare and submit a statewide summary per county to the JAC by the first day of the subsequent month the reports were submitted. The report submitted to the JAC will reflect the cost per clerk by the expenditure categories listed above. This report is used for clerks to request reimbursement of actual costs each quarter of the State Fiscal Year (July 1 through June 30).
 - i) Should there be an insufficient amount of funds available to meet the needs of requested reimbursement from the clerks, CCOC will prorate the amount statewide for reimbursement to meet the available funds pursuant to subsection 40.29(5), F.S. Each county would share this reduction percentage proportionally.
 - (1) This reduction will be done each quarter of the State Fiscal Year, as necessary.
 - (2) If actual total costs exceed the statewide available funding for reimbursement at the end of the State Fiscal Year, each clerk is responsible to cover any jury-related costs that exceed the total available statewide funding for reimbursement from their CCOC court-related budget.
- b) Pursuant to subsection 40.29(5), F.S., the JAC will review the request for reimbursement to determine the sufficiency of funds for each quarter and receipt of the required clerk's signed and dated certification letter.
- c) Upon completing the review, JAC will submit the request for reimbursement to the State's Chief Financial Officer who will directly provide these funds to the individual clerk offices.
- d) For auditing purposes, detailed jury management data to support reimbursement requests, such as payroll, payments to jurors, etc., should be retained at the local level.



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13TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT JUDGE
SUPREME COURT APPOINTEE

NIKKI ALVAREZ-SOWLES, ESQ.
PASCO COUNTY
SENATE APPOINTEE

KEN BURKE, CPA
PINELLAS COUNTY
HOUSE APPOINTEE

JOHN DEW
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

FIRM OF BOYD AND DURANT
GENERAL COUNSEL

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AGENDA ITEM 5

DATE: May 26, 2022
SUBJECT: Jury Management Reimbursement Form
COMMITTEE ACTION: Approve SFY 2022-23 Jury Management Reimbursement Form

OVERVIEW:

In 2021, the Legislature changed the juror management funding process to a reimbursement model, replacing the previous advance-and-reconciliation process. To identify and track quarterly reimbursement costs, each clerk must submit a request for reimbursement within 10 days after each quarter concludes detailing actual jury-related costs. CCOC reviews the submissions and forwards the total request to the Justice Administrative Commission (JAC). The JAC ensures that funds are available and submits a payment request to the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) who then disburses a payment to the clerk's office directly.

The move to a reimbursement process allowed the CCOC to eliminate a quarterly form previously required for submission. As a result, clerks no longer use the quarterly Jury Estimate form.

In addition to the current appropriation of \$11.7 million, the estimated \$3.3 million of unexpended funds in SFY 2021-22 will be reverted and appropriated for the same purpose in SFY 2022-23. As a result, these funds are available for clerks to use in the upcoming year.

Changes to the spreadsheet include:

- The jury budget authority section at the top of the form is removed since this funding switched to a reimbursement model; budget authority is no longer necessary. Therefore, the remaining budget authority calculation line was also removed.
- The jury funds available as of June 30 section is removed since this process was completed and cleaned up during the current fiscal year. This identification of existing funds on hand was needed to clean up the balance of funds resulting from the previous estimate/actual model. This is no longer needed since each county should be entirely caught up with jury reimbursement dollars and have no additional jury-related dollars.
- Clarification was added to the JAC disbursement line (now titled the "Jury Reimbursement Actually Received from JAC" line). There was confusion regarding which quarter the disbursed funds were to be identified in the current year. Even

APPROVE SFY 2022-23 JURY MANAGEMENT REIMBURSEMENT FORM

though funds are technically received in the following quarter, they should be reflected on this form for the quarter that the costs were actually accrued.

Once approved, this updated form will be available on the CCOC website. The first quarterly due date for July through September 2022 will be October 10, 2022.

COMMITTEE ACTION: Approve SFY 2022-23 Jury Management Reimbursement Form

LEAD STAFF: Griffin Kolchakian, Budget and Communications Director
Rafael Ali-Lozano, Budget Manager I

ATTACHMENTS:

1. SFY 2022-23 Jury Management Reimbursement Form

Quarterly Clerk Jury Management Reimbursement Request
State Fiscal Year 2022-23



CCOC Form Version 1
 Created 03/21/2022

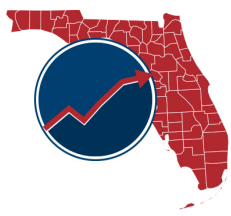
County:		Reporting Qtr:	
Contact:		Version #:	
E-Mail Address:			

Clerk Personnel Cost	Jul - Sep SFY Q1 (CFY Q4 PY)	Oct - Dec SFY Q2 (CFY Q1)	Jan - Mar SFY Q3 (CFY Q2)	Apr - Jun SFY Q4 (CFY Q3)	Total Expenditures by Area During State Fiscal Year
Include Managers/Supervisors, Deputies, and all others in all phases of the jury management process.					\$ -
Clerk Operational Cost					
Include cost of Summons procedures. Postage					\$ -
Do not include costs of Juror Management Printing					\$ -
software or Juror parking. Supplies					\$ -
Other (Include Specific Description on row 48, Below)					\$ -
Operating Cost Total:	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Juror Per Diem					
Petit Juror Payment (per day)					
\$15.00					\$ -
\$30.00					\$ -
Other (Include Specific Description on row 48, Below)					\$ -
Petit Juror Payment Total:	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Grand Juror Payment (per day)					
\$15.00					\$ -
\$30.00					\$ -
Other (Include Specific Description on row 48, Below)					\$ -
Grand Juror Payment Total:	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Juror Meals/Lodging					
Meals					\$ -
Lodging					\$ -
Meals and Lodging Total:	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Juror Cost Total:	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total Reimbursable Jury Management Cost:	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Jury Funding					
JURY REIMBURSEMENT REQUESTED from JAC:	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
JURY REIMBURSEMENT ACTUALLY RECEIVED from JAC: (Amount received for the quarter requested)					\$ -
Amount necessary to cover Jury Management expenditures from CCOC Funds:					\$ -

Specific Descriptions of "OTHER" reported above on rows 15, 22, and/or 27:				
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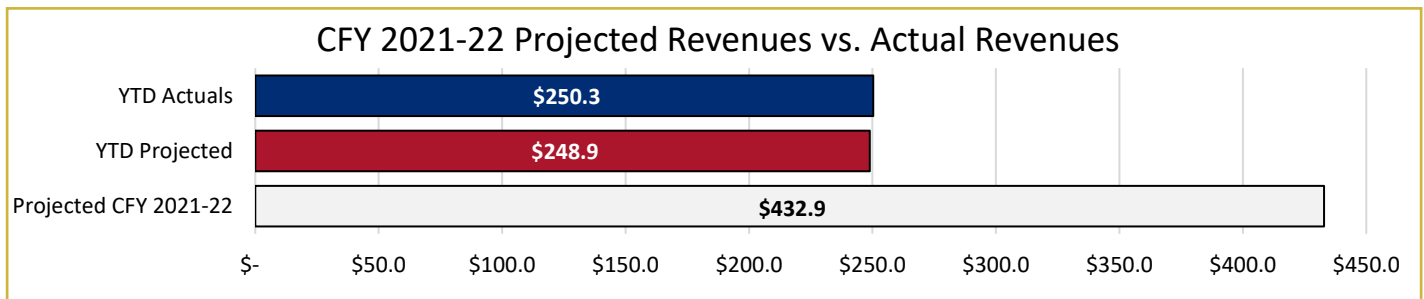
Please provide **justification**, **calculations**, and/or **any applicable information** deemed necessary to support reasonableness of the above expenditure amounts in the area below.

Additional Information	
Jul - Sep SFY Q1 (CFY Q4 PY)	
Oct - Dec SFY Q2 (CFY Q1)	
Jan - Mar SFY Q3 (CFY Q2)	
Apr - Jun SFY Q4 (CFY Q3)	



REVENUE UPDATE – Through March 2022

The July Article V Revenue Estimating Conference (REC) projected the clerks to collect a total statewide revenue of **\$432.9 million** for CFY 2021-22.

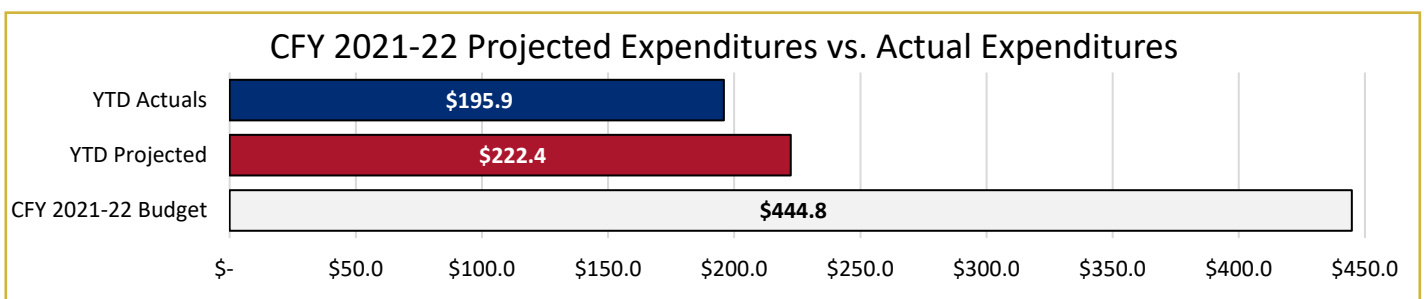


Total revenues reported for March 2022 were **\$41,757,030**

- This amount is about **\$3.2 million, or 8.3 percent, above** the July REC projection for March
- Through the first seven months of the CFY, the REC expected clerks to collect approximately **\$248.9 million**; the actual revenue is **\$250.3 million**, which is **\$1.4 million, or 0.6 percent, above** YTD expectations
 - September, October, December, and March actuals came in above REC monthly estimate
 - November, January, and February actuals came in below REC monthly estimate

EXPENDITURES UPDATE – Through March 2022

The Budget Committee and Executive Council approved the **\$444.8 million** budget for CFY 2021-22.



Total expenditures reported for March 2022 were **\$34,805,320**

- This amount is about **\$2.3 million, or 6.2 percent, below** the monthly average projection
- Actual YTD expenditures are **\$26.5 million, or 11.9 percent, below** the six-month average

* *Note: expenditures may be much higher because some offices report on a cash and not accrual basis as well as some annual contracts are paid later in the fiscal year*

FY21 to FY25 Analysis - CCOC Budget (**Excludes Jury**)

CCOC Budget Authority

Dollar Change Year over Year

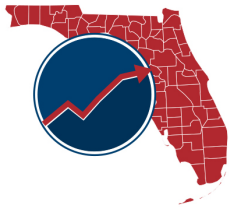
Percentage Change Year over Year

FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25
410.00	444.78	449.74	438.70	437.30
	34.78	4.97	(11.04)	(1.40)
	8.48%	1.12%	-2.46%	-0.32%

December 2021 REC Estimate	REC \$M	Statutory Increase (Decrease)			
REC FY21 Original Estimate	410.00				
REC FY21 Revised (90% of 50%)	432.10	9.945			
REC FY21 Final True-Up (90% of 50%)	434.37		1.02		
REC FY22 for Approved Budget	432.86	22.86			
REC FY22 Based on Latest Meeting	434.80		0.87		
REC FY23	438.10		5.24		
REC FY24	436.70			(1.40)	
REC FY25	435.30				(1.40)
FY22 Budget Comm Fisc Constr Backout		(0.077)			
Unspent from FY20,21,22,23 (Hist. Est.)		2.05	9.75	2.00	2.00
Total Increase (Decrease) from PY REC		34.78	16.89	0.60	0.60

Additional Funding Sources Outside of CCOC Base

Jury, subject to annual reappropriation	11.70	11.70	11.70	11.70	11.70
Carry forward of prior year Jury		2.40	3.30		
Pandemic Relief Funds (July to June)		6.25	6.25		
Total Clerk budget	421.70	465.13	470.99	450.40	449.00
		10.30%	1.26%	-4.37%	-0.31%
			Estimate		



AGENDA ITEM 7

DATE: May 26, 2022
SUBJECT: SFY 2022-23 Pandemic Recovery Plan (PRP) Funding
COMMITTEE ACTION: Approve Allocation of PRP Funds

OVERVIEW:

In the current fiscal year, the Legislature provided \$6.25 million in nonrecurring General Revenue for the clerks' Pandemic Recovery Plan (PRP) to address the backlog of cases resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. The Legislature also provided \$9.5 million to the State Court System (which mirrors the clerks' PRP funding) to provide senior judge hours, magistrates, and other court support positions. The CCOC worked with the Office of the State Courts Administrator (OSCA) and the Trial Court Budget Commission (TCBC) to establish the clerks' distribution methodology based on weighted workload. The Budget Committee then approved this methodology and implemented it on July 1, 2021.

For SFY 2022-23, the Legislature provided \$6.25 million in nonrecurring General Revenue for year two of the clerks' PRP to continue to address the backlog of cases. If approved by the Governor, this funding will take effect on July 1, 2022. Special thanks to Senator Perry for sponsoring our issue in the Senate and all the advocates who worked tirelessly to secure this requested funding.

To allocate this funding, since the amount for SFY 2022-23 is the same as the current year, the Chair proposes to continue implementing the current allocation of the \$6.25 million for SFY 2022-23. A breakdown of this allocation is included in the meeting packet. In addition, the Courts plan to continue using the breakdown of the weighted cases. Therefore, continuing the same distribution methodology for year two is proposed.

COMMITTEE ACTION: Approve Allocation of PRP Funds

LEAD STAFF: Griffin Kolchakian, Budget and Communications Director
Rafael Ali-Lozano, Budget Manager I

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Proposed PRP Allocation for SFY 2022-23

Pandemic Recovery Plan Allocation (SFY 2022-23)			
County	PG	Quarterly Distribution	Total Distribution
Calhoun	1	\$ 924.75	\$ 3,699.00
Lafayette	1	\$ 707.25	\$ 2,829.00
Liberty	1	\$ 631.50	\$ 2,526.00
Union	1	\$ 510.50	\$ 2,042.00
Baker	2	\$ 1,924.25	\$ 7,697.00
Dixie	2	\$ 1,748.25	\$ 6,993.00
Franklin	2	\$ 977.75	\$ 3,911.00
Gilchrist	2	\$ 981.75	\$ 3,927.00
Glades	2	\$ 711.00	\$ 2,844.00
Gulf	2	\$ 1,260.75	\$ 5,043.00
Hamilton	2	\$ 1,616.25	\$ 6,465.00
Holmes	2	\$ 1,370.50	\$ 5,482.00
Jefferson	2	\$ 1,076.00	\$ 4,304.00
Taylor	2	\$ 1,191.25	\$ 4,765.00
Washington	2	\$ 1,616.75	\$ 6,467.00
Bradford	3	\$ 1,568.25	\$ 6,273.00
Desoto	3	\$ 1,962.25	\$ 7,849.00
Gadsden	3	\$ 4,402.00	\$ 17,608.00
Hardee	3	\$ 1,515.75	\$ 6,063.00
Hendry	3	\$ 2,733.75	\$ 10,935.00
Jackson	3	\$ 3,013.25	\$ 12,053.00
Levy	3	\$ 2,241.75	\$ 8,967.00
Madison	3	\$ 1,793.75	\$ 7,175.00
Okeechobee	3	\$ 2,572.00	\$ 10,288.00
Suwannee	3	\$ 3,235.00	\$ 12,940.00
Wakulla	3	\$ 2,683.25	\$ 10,733.00
Citrus	4	\$ 5,818.50	\$ 23,274.00
Columbia	4	\$ 4,766.50	\$ 19,066.00
Flagler	4	\$ 5,449.25	\$ 21,797.00
Highlands	4	\$ 3,983.00	\$ 15,932.00
Indian River	4	\$ 4,911.50	\$ 19,646.00
Nassau	4	\$ 5,101.00	\$ 20,404.00
Putnam	4	\$ 4,195.25	\$ 16,781.00
Sumter	4	\$ 4,464.50	\$ 17,858.00
Walton	4	\$ 4,417.25	\$ 17,669.00
Alachua	5	\$ 9,409.00	\$ 37,636.00
Charlotte	5	\$ 8,049.50	\$ 32,198.00
Clay	5	\$ 8,509.50	\$ 34,038.00

Pandemic Recovery Plan Allocation (SFY 2022-23)			
County	PG	Quarterly Distribution	Total Distribution
Hernando	5	\$ 8,871.00	\$ 35,484.00
Martin	5	\$ 7,270.25	\$ 29,081.00
Monroe	5	\$ 7,736.25	\$ 30,945.00
Okaloosa	5	\$ 5,611.00	\$ 22,444.00
Saint Johns	5	\$ 2,779.75	\$ 11,119.00
Santa Rosa	5	\$ 9,192.25	\$ 36,769.00
Bay	6	\$ 12,620.00	\$ 50,480.00
Brevard	6	\$ 34,285.25	\$ 137,141.00
Collier	6	\$ 17,483.00	\$ 69,932.00
Escambia	6	\$ 17,043.50	\$ 68,174.00
Lake	6	\$ 16,223.50	\$ 64,894.00
Leon	6	\$ 16,426.00	\$ 65,704.00
Manatee	6	\$ 20,288.25	\$ 81,153.00
Marion	6	\$ 17,128.00	\$ 68,512.00
Osceola	6	\$ 29,553.50	\$ 118,214.00
Pasco	6	\$ 35,027.25	\$ 140,109.00
Saint Lucie	6	\$ 14,905.00	\$ 59,620.00
Sarasota	6	\$ 18,239.75	\$ 72,959.00
Seminole	6	\$ 28,391.00	\$ 113,564.00
Duval	7	\$ 83,395.25	\$ 333,581.00
Lee	7	\$ 51,941.00	\$ 207,764.00
Pinellas	7	\$ 60,941.75	\$ 243,767.00
Polk	7	\$ 37,936.00	\$ 151,744.00
Volusia	7	\$ 37,487.50	\$ 149,950.00
Broward	8	\$ 150,915.50	\$ 603,662.00
Hillsborough	8	\$ 139,379.00	\$ 557,516.00
Miami-Dade	8	\$ 364,142.50	\$ 1,456,570.00
Orange	8	\$ 117,163.00	\$ 468,652.00
Palm Beach	8	\$ 86,079.75	\$ 344,319.00
TOTAL:		\$ 1,562,500.00	\$ 6,250,000.00

New Judges Funding Workgroup

Scope of Workgroup:

- ❖ This workgroup is tasked with establishing a recurring funding allocation formula for the cost of Clerk staff necessary to support new judges approved by the Legislature as well as for judges that are transferred between counties. During the 2022 legislative session, HB 397 was passed which, if signed into law, will require the CCOC to “develop a formula to estimate the total cost associated with clerk support for new circuit and county judges”.
- ❖ The workgroup agreed to the following process to calculate the number of FTEs required to support a new judge:
 1. For each new judge certified one (1) new courtroom clerk is required. **1 FTE**
 2. Additional support staff: **TBD per the following calculation**
 - a) Utilize the Court Services Framework to determine what tasks are involved with supporting a new judge and the time required to perform those tasks.
 - ❖ Based on a study performed by the PIE Committee related to service costing, the bulk of the work relates to Case Processing and Revenue Collection & Distribution functions/activities/tasks.
 - b) Determine the time spent performing these tasks.
 - c) Determine the workload impact based on the average number of cases handled by a judge.
 - d) Calculate the number of FTEs required to support the additional workload.
 - a) Determine the average number of annual hours worked.
 - b) Calculate the required FTEs to support an additional judge’s case load.

Cases x Case Weights (in minutes) = Additional FTEs Needed

Annual Available Work hours

1. Test the methodology
 - a) Tested the methodology using a time study done by Palm Beach and average Judge caseloads from Palm Beach and Orange Counties.
- ❖ Next steps:
 - ✓ Perform a time study for select counties, peer groups or across all 67 clerk’s offices.
 - ✓ Confirm how we can easily obtain average judicial caseloads for all counties.
 - ✓ CCOC to determine the cost associated with the additional FTEs.
 - ✓ CCOC Legislative Committee determine language to present funding request to the Legislature.

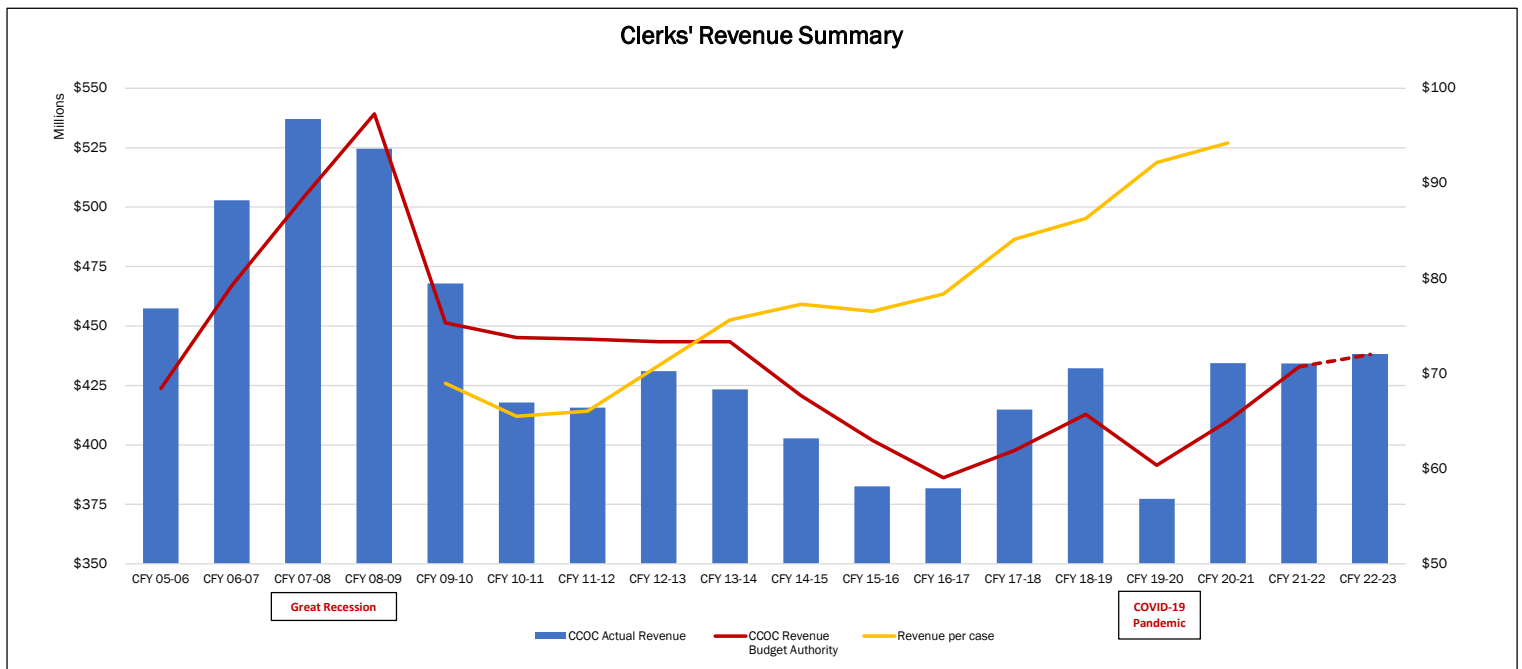
			Sum of Annual Applications					Sum of Annual Approved					Total Applications	Total Approved Applications	Estimated Lost Filing Fee	Estimated Clerk Filing Fee Lost	Percent Approved
County	PG	CFY	Circuit Civil	County Civil	Family	Juvenile Depend.	Probate	Circuit Civil	County Civil	Family	Juvenile Depend.	Probate					
Alachua	5	2017-18	79	121	808		59	34	110	705		22	1,067	871	\$ 348,400	\$ 169,845	82%
		2018-19	71	170	830		89	39	145	684		42	1,160	910	\$ 364,000	\$ 177,450	78%
		2019-20	43	143	639	-	103	24	123	524	-	22	928	693	\$ 277,200	\$ 135,135	75%
		2020-21	43	142	722	-	98	28	115	552	-	38	1,005	733	\$ 293,200	\$ 142,935	73%
Baker	2	2017-18	1	-	42		12	1	-	38		12	55	51	\$ 20,400	\$ 9,945	93%
		2018-19	-	-	54		1	-	-	54		1	55	55	\$ 22,000	\$ 10,725	100%
		2019-20	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	45	45	\$ 18,000	\$ 8,775	100%
		2020-21	-	-	62	-	-	-	-	61	-	-	62	61	\$ 24,400	\$ 11,895	98%
Bay	6	2017-18	24	43	573		3	13	39	558		-	643	610	\$ 244,000	\$ 118,950	95%
		2018-19	35	63	433		26	13	54	412		-	557	479	\$ 191,600	\$ 93,405	86%
		2019-20	27	20	334	60	9	9	16	313	-	-	450	338	\$ 135,200	\$ 65,910	75%
		2020-21	27	41	336	21	3	13	37	327	-	-	428	377	\$ 150,800	\$ 73,515	88%
Bradford	3	2017-18	20	16	111		4	16	16	111		4	151	147	\$ 58,800	\$ 28,665	97%
		2018-19	16	21	133		6	9	21	128		6	176	164	\$ 65,600	\$ 31,980	93%
		2019-20	21	17	131	-	11	5	17	122	-	11	180	155	\$ 62,000	\$ 30,225	86%
		2020-21	21	20	106	-	6	14	20	96	-	6	153	136	\$ 54,400	\$ 26,520	89%
Brevard	6	2017-18	44	34	709		106	21	19	375		25	893	440	\$ 176,000	\$ 85,800	49%
		2018-19	24	53	678		118	24	38	531		126	873	719	\$ 287,600	\$ 140,205	82%
		2019-20	22	33	786	176	124	19	27	602	114	109	1,141	871	\$ 348,400	\$ 169,845	76%
		2020-21	33	68	627	14	147	76	55	478	13	124	889	746	\$ 298,400	\$ 145,470	84%
Broward	8	2017-18	414	357	5,145		266	383	339	5,025		238	6,182	5,985	\$ 2,394,000	\$ 1,167,075	97%
		2018-19	353	330	4,919		246	319	295	4,774		242	5,848	5,630	\$ 2,252,000	\$ 1,097,850	96%
		2019-20	207	200	4,123	-	137	165	171	3,955	-	129	4,667	4,420	\$ 1,768,000	\$ 861,900	95%
		2020-21	137	282	4,433	-	87	112	257	4,251	-	80	4,939	4,700	\$ 1,880,000	\$ 916,500	95%
Calhoun	1	2017-18	3	10	98		4	3	10	95		4	115	112	\$ 44,800	\$ 21,840	97%
		2018-19	7	19	85		5	7	19	83		4	116	113	\$ 45,200	\$ 22,035	97%
		2019-20	9	12	77	2	1	6	12	76	2	1	101	97	\$ 38,800	\$ 18,915	96%
		2020-21	3	9	75	2	9	2	9	73	2	9	98	95	\$ 38,000	\$ 18,525	97%
Charlotte	5	2017-18	43	26	307		13	32	23	256		7	389	318	\$ 127,200	\$ 62,010	82%
		2018-19	17	18	260		3	14	15	218		1	298	248	\$ 99,200	\$ 48,360	83%
		2019-20	33	17	363	-	1	30	15	311	-	1	414	357	\$ 142,800	\$ 69,615	86%
		2020-21	15	25	345	-	2	10	18	287	-	-	387	315	\$ 126,000	\$ 61,425	81%
Citrus	4	2017-18	4	25	272		3	3	24	181		2	304	210	\$ 84,000	\$ 40,950	69%
		2018-19	16	37	245		16	16	34	162		10	314	222	\$ 88,800	\$ 43,290	71%
		2019-20	8	25	231	293	31	8	24	151	292	27	588	502	\$ 200,800	\$ 97,890	85%
		2020-21	4	19	229	276	18	4	16	140	276	17	546	453	\$ 181,200	\$ 88,335	83%
Clay	5	2017-18	20	18	305		59	20	18	273		59	402	370	\$ 148,000	\$ 72,150	92%
		2018-19	14	37	366		60	14	36	327		62	477	439	\$ 175,600	\$ 85,605	92%
		2019-20	4	18	242	85	56	4	18	213	79	56	405	370	\$ 148,000	\$ 72,150	91%
		2020-21	5	21	217	26	62	6	23	196	12	72	331	309	\$ 123,600	\$ 60,255	93%
Collier	6	2017-18	19	48	624		84	18	45	597		83	775	743	\$ 297,200	\$ 144,885	96%
		2018-19	19	63	675		45	19	61	632		47	802	759	\$ 303,600	\$ 148,005	95%
		2019-20	11	20	424	235	44	11	20	400	230	40	734	701	\$ 280,400	\$ 136,695	96%
		2020-21	11	21	352	192	36	10	19	318	190	34	612	571	\$ 228,400	\$ 111,345	93%
Columbia	4	2017-18	5	18	280		4	5	16	276		2	307	299	\$ 119,600	\$ 58,305	97%
		2018-19	10	20	398		6	7	19	346		1	434	373	\$ 149,200	\$ 72,735	86%
		2019-20	7	29	309	10	8	3	27	267	2	1	363	300	\$ 120,000	\$ 58,500	83%
		2020-21	16	36	245	-	7	16	36	225	-	7	304	284	\$ 113,600	\$ 55,380	93%
Desoto	3	2017-18	16	5	46		1	16	5	39		1	68	61	\$ 24,400	\$ 11,895	90%
		2018-19	4	2	59		5	3	2	55		3	70	63	\$ 25,200	\$ 12,285	90%
		2019-20	11	5	54	-	7	10	5	47	-	5	77	67	\$ 26,800	\$ 13,065	87%
		2020-21	10	2	56	-	7	10	2	47	-	6	75	65	\$ 26,000	\$ 12,675	87%
Dixie	2	2017-18	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-			
		2018-19	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-			
		2019-20	3	-	57	-	1	2	-	54	-	-	61	56	\$ 22,400	\$ 10,920	92%
		2020-21	2	5	70	-	1	2	5	69	-	1	78	77	\$ 30,800	\$ 15,015	99%
Duval	7	2017-18	147	216	3,566		267	111	234	3,522		262	4,196	4,129	\$ 1,651,600	\$ 805,155	98%
		2018-19	85	161	3,434		285	64	157	3,415		291	3,965	3,927	\$ 1,570,800	\$ 765,765	99%
		2019-20	122	106	2,034	165	282	108	106	1,980	131	250	2,709	2,575	\$ 1,030,000	\$ 502,125	95%
		2020-21	123	81	1,926	2	313	92	83	1,871	2	280	2,445	2,328	\$ 931,200	\$ 453,960	95%
Escambia	6	2017-18	20	38	727		11	18	36	716		11	796	781	\$ 312,400	\$ 152,295	98%
		2018-19	33	61	791		30	32	49	761		26	915	868	\$ 347,200	\$ 169,260	95%
		2019-20	18	23	574	100	26	16	21	522	98	26	741	683	\$ 273,200	\$ 133,185	92%
		2020-21	14	51	564	151	25	14	46	468	130	23	805	681	\$ 272,400	\$ 132,795	85%
Flagler	4	2017-18	7	9	159		7	7	9	154		5	182	175	\$ 70,000	\$ 34,125	96%
		2018-19	3	18	184		3	1	16	167		2	208	186	\$ 74,400	\$ 36,270	89%
		2019-20	3	6	159	-	12	2	6	152	-	11	180	171	\$ 68,400	\$ 33,345	95%
		2020-21	3	3	155	-	13	3	3	134	-	12	174	152	\$ 60,800	\$ 29,640	87%
Franklin	2	2017-18	3	12	88		3	3	12	88		3	106	106	\$ 42,400	\$ 20,670	100%
		2018-19	1	20	93		3	1	20	93		3	117	117	\$ 46,800	\$ 22,815	100%
		2019-20	8	13	99	13	2	8	13	99	13	2	135	135	\$ 54,000	\$ 26,325	100%
		2020-21	4	11	83	-	6	4	11	83	-	6	104	104	\$ 41,600	\$ 20,280	100%
Gadsden	3	2017-18	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-			
		2018-19	9	-	157		4	8	-	141		4	170	153	\$ 61,200	\$ 29,835	90%
		2019-20	8	-	114	-	3	5	-	97	-	3	125	105	\$ 42,000	\$ 20,475	84%
		2020-21	2	5	95	3	4	2	3	85	1	4	109	95	\$ 38,000	\$ 18,525	87%
Gilchrist	2	2017-18	1	1	178		1	1	1	14		1	181	17	\$ 6,800	\$ 3,315	9%
		2018-19	21	25	175		1	21	25	175		-	222	221	\$ 88,400	\$ 43,095	100%
		2019-20	19	17	177	-	1	19	17	177	-	1	214	214	\$ 85,600	\$ 41,730	100%
		2020-21	9	37	138	-	-	9	37	138	-	-	184	184	\$ 73,600	\$ 35,880	100%
Glades	2	2017-18	1	2	14		-	1	2	13		-	17	16	\$ 6,400	\$ 3,120	94%
		2018-19	-	1	12		1	-	1	12		1	14	14	\$ 5,600	\$ 2,730	100%
		2019-20	2	1	6	3	2	2	1	5	3	2	14	13	\$ 5,200	\$ 2,535	93%
		2020-21	1	2	8	2	2	1	2	8	2	2	15	15	\$ 6,000	\$ 2,925	100%
Gulf	2	2017-18	3	-	27		4	-	-	21		4	34	25	\$ 10,000	\$ 4,875	74%
		2018-19	5	1	17		3	3	-	16		1	26	20	\$ 8,000	\$ 3,900	77%
		2019-20	3	1	27</												

			Sum of Annual Applications						Sum of Annual Approved										
County	PG	CFY	Circuit Civil	County Civil	Family	Juvenile Depend.	Probate	Circuit Civil	County Civil	Family	Juvenile Depend.	Probate	Total Applications	Total Approved Applications	Estimated Lost Filing Fee	Estimated Clerk Filing Fee Lost	Percent Approved		
Hernando	5	2020-21	2	11	94	-	4	2	11	84	-	3	111	111	100	\$ 40,000	\$ 19,500	90%	
		2017-18	15	105	592		4	14	102	571		4	716	691	\$ 276,400	\$ 134,745	97%		
		2018-19	17	91	579		9	17	90	554		7	696	668	\$ 267,200	\$ 130,260	96%		
		2019-20	15	81	464	26	14	14	80	443	26	14	600	577	\$ 230,800	\$ 112,515	96%		
Highlands	4	2020-21	18	78	409	18	11	16	77	400	16	11	534	520	\$ 208,000	\$ 101,400	97%		
		2017-18	3	8	193		2	3	8	184		2	206	197	\$ 78,800	\$ 38,415	96%		
		2018-19	8	21	211		5	8	20	193		5	245	226	\$ 90,400	\$ 44,070	92%		
		2019-20	7	19	167	67	-	7	17	156	59	-	260	239	\$ 95,600	\$ 46,605	92%		
Hillsborough	8	2020-21	6	16	181	33	5	6	15	156	25	5	241	207	\$ 82,800	\$ 40,365	86%		
		2017-18	273	762	5,552		316	287	681	4,446		231	6,903	5,645	\$ 2,258,000	\$ 1,100,775	82%		
		2018-19	338	640	5,048		358	268	602	4,410		266	6,384	5,546	\$ 2,218,400	\$ 1,081,470	87%		
		2019-20	281	356	4,147	28	308	217	326	3,758	25	219	5,120	4,545	\$ 1,818,000	\$ 886,275	89%		
Holmes	2	2020-21	199	220	3,930	10	339	145	199	3,421	9	275	4,698	4,049	\$ 1,619,600	\$ 789,555	86%		
		2017-18	-	-	35		-	-	-	35		-	35	35	\$ 14,000	\$ 6,825	100%		
		2018-19	1	1	23		1	1	1	23		1	26	26	\$ 10,400	\$ 5,070	100%		
		2019-20	1	-	18	8	-	1	-	17	8	-	27	26	\$ 10,400	\$ 5,070	96%		
Indian River	4	2020-21	-	-	14	1	1	-	-	14	1	1	16	16	\$ 6,400	\$ 3,120	100%		
		2017-18	98	25	88		10	77	19	68		8	221	172	\$ 68,800	\$ 33,540	78%		
		2018-19	4	11	116		24	2	6	83		22	155	113	\$ 45,200	\$ 22,035	73%		
		2019-20	8	25	114	11	37	7	20	84	-	21	195	132	\$ 52,800	\$ 25,740	68%		
Jackson	3	2020-21	12	14	111	-	18	11	11	103	-	16	155	141	\$ 56,400	\$ 27,495	91%		
		2017-18	22	1	100		12	22	1	100		12	135	135	\$ 54,000	\$ 26,325	100%		
		2018-19	19	1	63		11	18	1	60		11	94	90	\$ 36,000	\$ 17,550	96%		
		2019-20	17	1	63	1	14	15	1	62	1	13	96	92	\$ 36,800	\$ 17,940	96%		
Jefferson	2	2020-21	14	2	59	-	4	12	2	59	-	4	79	77	\$ 30,800	\$ 15,015	97%		
		2017-18	10	1	11		1	10	1	11		1	23	23	\$ 9,200	\$ 4,485	100%		
		2018-19	4	6	8		-	4	6	8		-	18	18	\$ 7,200	\$ 3,510	100%		
		2019-20	16	-	1	-	-	16	-	1	-	-	17	17	\$ 6,800	\$ 3,315	100%		
Lafayette	1	2020-21	14	-	5	-	-	14	-	5	-	-	19	19	\$ 7,600	\$ 3,705	100%		
		2017-18	-	-	35		-	-	-	33		-	35	33	\$ 13,200	\$ 6,435	94%		
		2018-19	3	-	38		-	3	-	36		-	41	39	\$ 15,600	\$ 7,605	95%		
		2019-20	2	-	34	-	-	2	-	34	-	-	36	36	\$ 14,400	\$ 7,020	100%		
Lake	6	2020-21	2	-	23	-	-	2	-	23	-	-	25	25	\$ 10,000	\$ 4,875	100%		
		2017-18	20	22	876		3	18	21	742		3	921	784	\$ 313,600	\$ 152,880	85%		
		2018-19	17	41	958		5	15	36	673		4	1,021	728	\$ 291,200	\$ 141,960	71%		
		2019-20	19	35	846	11	2	13	34	690	8	2	913	747	\$ 298,800	\$ 145,665	82%		
Lee	7	2020-21	30	38	984	5	9	15	31	636	5	9	1,066	696	\$ 278,400	\$ 135,720	65%		
		2017-18	113	175	3,410		937	70	211	2,488		192	4,635	2,961	\$ 1,184,400	\$ 577,395	64%		
		2018-19	68	263	3,222		115	31	213	2,118		58	3,668	2,420	\$ 968,000	\$ 471,900	66%		
		2019-20	41	196	3,503	-	127	16	161	2,257	-	32	3,867	2,466	\$ 986,400	\$ 480,870	64%		
Leon	6	2020-21	37	246	3,144	-	121	17	199	2,081	-	31	3,548	2,328	\$ 931,200	\$ 453,960	66%		
		2017-18	43	286	1,428		70	43	278	1,380		66	1,827	1,767	\$ 706,800	\$ 344,565	97%		
		2018-19	54	302	1,205		74	52	297	1,167		77	1,635	1,593	\$ 637,200	\$ 310,635	97%		
		2019-20	58	171	800	9	47	56	162	751	9	42	1,085	1,020	\$ 408,000	\$ 198,900	94%		
Levy	3	2020-21	78	167	919	3	69	63	152	823	3	62	1,236	1,103	\$ 441,200	\$ 215,085	89%		
		2017-18	2	26	171		11	2	26	168		10	210	206	\$ 82,400	\$ 40,170	98%		
		2018-19	14	20	216		18	15	20	211		18	268	264	\$ 105,600	\$ 51,480	99%		
		2019-20	12	12	163	21	10	12	10	133	18	8	218	181	\$ 72,400	\$ 35,295	83%		
Liberty	1	2020-21	6	21	129	33	24	5	18	123	15	20	213	181	\$ 72,400	\$ 35,295	85%		
		2017-18	3	2	61		-	2	1	60		-	66	63	\$ 25,200	\$ 12,285	95%		
		2018-19	1	7	46		-	1	5	43		-	54	49	\$ 19,600	\$ 9,555	91%		
		2019-20	-	1	33	-	-	-	1	32	-	-	34	33	\$ 13,200	\$ 6,435	97%		
Madison	3	2020-21	7	3	36	-	2	6	2	31	-	2	48	41	\$ 16,400	\$ 7,995	85%		
		2017-18	4	2	56		1	1	-	37		-	63	38	\$ 15,200	\$ 7,410	60%		
		2018-19	4	4	72		5	4	3	50		-	85	57	\$ 22,800	\$ 11,115	67%		
		2019-20	1	1	52	-	-	1	1	34	-	-	54	36	\$ 14,400	\$ 7,020	67%		
Manatee	6	2020-21	8	4	35	1	6	4	1	23	-	-	54	28	\$ 11,200	\$ 5,460	52%		
		2017-18	20	87	799		116	16	82	758		53	1,022	909	\$ 363,600	\$ 177,255	89%		
		2018-19	20	89	725		57	16	86	635		60	891	797	\$ 318,800	\$ 155,415	89%		
		2019-20	27	95	517	12	57	25	90	452	12	51	708	630	\$ 252,000	\$ 122,850	89%		
Marion	6	2020-21	19	79	579	30	48	19	75	491	31	82	755	698	\$ 279,200	\$ 136,110	92%		
		2017-18	25	87	1,176		66	23	80	1,062		51	1,354	1,216	\$ 486,400	\$ 237,120	90%		
		2018-19	24	90	1,288		49	19	84	1,077		45	1,451	1,225	\$ 490,000	\$ 238,875	84%		
		2019-20	27	74	1,066	8	57	25	70	896	6	49	1,232	1,046	\$ 418,400	\$ 203,970	85%		
Martin	5	2020-21	20	96	962	11	64	18	82	755	11	44	1,153	910	\$ 364,000	\$ 177,450	79%		
		2017-18	33	7	93		18	33	7	88		16	151	144	\$ 57,600	\$ 28,080	95%		
		2018-19	32	13	101		18	29	13	94		18	164	154	\$ 61,600	\$ 30,030	94%		
		2019-20	20	11	85	5	9	20	8	65	5	9	130	107	\$ 42,800	\$ 20,865	82%		
Miami-Dade	8	2020-21	4	7	98	7	25	4	5	83	6	16	141	114	\$ 45,600	\$ 22,230	81%		
		2017-18	370	447	3,085		435	357	445	3,014		435	4,337	4,251	\$ 1,700,400	\$ 828,945	98%		
		2018-19	288	447	3,010		532	284	423	2,620		547	4,277	3,874	\$ 1,549,600	\$ 755,430	91%		
		2019-20	186	231	1,520	131	475	186	214	1,459	131	470	2,543	2,460	\$ 984,000	\$ 479,700	97%		
Monroe	5	2020-21	129	188	1,972	30	363	123	186	1,915	30	363	2,682	2,617	\$ 1,046,800	\$ 510,315	98%		
		2017-18	12	16	69		10	9	13	60		10	107	92	\$ 36,800	\$ 17,940	86%		
		2018-19	31	8	65		3	30	8	56		3	107	97	\$ 38,800	\$ 18,915	91%		
		2019-20	3	9	68	12	-	2	7	63	12	1	92	85	\$ 34,000	\$ 16,575	92%		
Nassau	4	2020-21	-	7	60	5	4	-	6	51	5	1	76	63	\$ 25,200	\$ 12,285	83%		
		2017-18	12	4	196		31	11	4	163		13	243	191	\$ 76,400	\$ 37,245	79%		
		2018-19	3	9	189														

			Sum of Annual Applications					Sum of Annual Approved									
County	PG	CFY	Circuit Civil	County Civil	Family	Juvenile Depend.	Probate	Circuit Civil	County Civil	Family	Juvenile Depend.	Probate	Total Applications	Total Approved Applications	Estimated Lost Filing Fee	Estimated Clerk Filing Fee Lost	Percent Approved
Pasco	6	2019-20	117	299	2,840	452	512	94	272	2,608	427	340	4,220	3,741	\$ 1,496,400	\$ 729,495	89%
		2020-21	101	229	2,370	23	663	89	204	2,198	21	399	3,386	2,911	\$ 1,164,400	\$ 567,645	86%
		2017-18	41	118	1,207		4	38	109	1,103		6	1,370	1,256	\$ 502,400	\$ 244,920	92%
		2018-19	42	174	1,305		68	34	149	1,223		71	1,589	1,477	\$ 590,800	\$ 288,015	93%
		2019-20	34	104	1,064	-	61	31	103	1,018	-	54	1,263	1,206	\$ 482,400	\$ 235,170	95%
Pinellas	7	2020-21	18	142	933	-	73	13	137	892	-	66	1,166	1,108	\$ 443,200	\$ 216,060	95%
		2017-18	62	186	1,338		360	55	175	1,217		209	1,946	1,656	\$ 662,400	\$ 322,920	85%
		2018-19	75	211	1,282		341	63	187	1,154		271	1,909	1,675	\$ 670,000	\$ 326,625	88%
		2019-20	84	183	1,198	92	216	78	174	1,085	76	190	1,773	1,603	\$ 641,200	\$ 312,585	90%
		2020-21	111	191	1,100	100	246	106	172	979	98	214	1,748	1,569	\$ 627,600	\$ 305,955	90%
Polk	7	2017-18	93	237	2,484		140	93	237	2,389		110	2,954	2,829	\$ 1,131,600	\$ 551,655	96%
		2018-19	24	212	2,394		171	24	206	2,274		161	2,801	2,665	\$ 1,066,000	\$ 519,675	95%
		2019-20	29	144	2,167	345	133	29	138	2,027	341	109	2,818	2,644	\$ 1,057,600	\$ 515,580	94%
		2020-21	33	161	2,157	18	187	25	141	1,950	16	171	2,556	2,303	\$ 921,200	\$ 449,085	90%
		2017-18	-	4	265		2	-	4	262		2	271	268	\$ 107,200	\$ 52,260	99%
Putnam	4	2018-19	1	8	239		2	1	8	235		2	250	246	\$ 98,400	\$ 47,970	98%
		2019-20	5	6	264	-	-	5	6	264	-	-	275	275	\$ 110,000	\$ 53,625	100%
		2020-21	5	7	261	-	13	5	7	260	-	13	286	285	\$ 114,000	\$ 55,575	100%
		2017-18	30	12	377		1	9	12	238		1	420	260	\$ 104,000	\$ 50,700	62%
		2018-19	5	41	269		11	5	38	248		12	326	303	\$ 121,200	\$ 59,085	93%
Saint Johns	5	2019-20	11	24	247	41	2	9	23	223	126	2	325	383	\$ 153,200	\$ 74,685	118%
		2020-21	10	22	206	1	8	10	22	186	3	7	247	228	\$ 91,200	\$ 44,460	92%
		2017-18	78	100	638		115	60	90	558		98	931	806	\$ 322,400	\$ 157,170	87%
		2018-19	48	144	744		49	42	136	680		40	985	898	\$ 359,200	\$ 175,110	91%
		2019-20	45	78	670	-	45	35	68	601	-	39	838	743	\$ 297,200	\$ 144,885	89%
Santa Rosa	5	2020-21	19	113	836	-	53	16	107	752	-	43	1,021	918	\$ 367,200	\$ 179,010	90%
		2017-18	35	78	705		189	30	72	584		98	1,007	784	\$ 313,600	\$ 152,880	78%
		2018-19	10	10	299		2	3	13	198		-	321	214	\$ 85,600	\$ 41,730	67%
		2019-20	15	3	222	98	-	2	2	152	-	-	338	156	\$ 62,400	\$ 30,420	46%
		2020-21	9	7	79	44	1	7	8	29	7	-	140	51	\$ 20,400	\$ 9,945	36%
Sarasota	6	2017-18	15	25	245		9	13	23	227		9	294	272	\$ 108,800	\$ 53,040	93%
		2018-19	41	102	639		106	31	91	546		101	888	769	\$ 307,600	\$ 149,955	87%
		2019-20	50	105	499	129	114	37	89	402	116	98	897	742	\$ 296,800	\$ 144,690	83%
		2020-21	32	56	464	63	156	25	43	367	58	121	771	614	\$ 245,600	\$ 119,730	80%
		2017-18	44	95	670		51	41	90	628		42	860	801	\$ 320,400	\$ 156,195	93%
Seminole	6	2018-19	23	69	803		109	19	65	633		106	1,004	823	\$ 329,200	\$ 160,485	82%
		2019-20	22	48	650	170	74	17	43	498	158	68	964	784	\$ 313,600	\$ 152,880	81%
		2020-21	27	47	598	302	88	21	37	475	278	86	1,062	897	\$ 358,800	\$ 174,915	84%
		2017-18	2	5	212		12	2	5	208		12	231	227	\$ 90,800	\$ 44,265	98%
		2018-19	4	6	149		8	4	6	143		8	167	161	\$ 64,400	\$ 31,395	96%
Suwannee	3	2019-20	3	12	136	4	10	3	12	127	4	10	165	156	\$ 62,400	\$ 30,420	95%
		2020-21	4	7	91	1	13	4	6	88	-	10	116	108	\$ 43,200	\$ 21,060	93%
		2017-18	-	13	136		4	4	9	117		2	153	132	\$ 52,800	\$ 25,740	86%
		2018-19	11	16	177		6	7	14	144		6	210	171	\$ 68,400	\$ 33,345	81%
		2019-20	5	15	186	28	6	3	13	161	26	4	240	207	\$ 82,800	\$ 40,365	86%
Taylor	2	2020-21	6	7	116	32	9	6	6	102	31	9	170	154	\$ 61,600	\$ 30,030	91%
		2017-18	3	4	86		6	2	4	81		2	99	89	\$ 35,600	\$ 17,355	90%
		2018-19	2	2	79		1	-	1	46		2	84	49	\$ 19,600	\$ 9,555	58%
		2019-20	2	1	61	-	3	1	1	54	-	2	67	58	\$ 23,200	\$ 11,310	87%
		2020-21	2	2	61	-	2	1	8	57	-	1	67	67	\$ 26,800	\$ 13,065	100%
Union	1	2017-18	12	2	23		3	4	2	23		3	40	32	\$ 12,800	\$ 6,240	80%
		2018-19	8	1	31		1	6	1	29		2	41	38	\$ 15,200	\$ 7,410	93%
		2019-20	7	1	24	-	1	3	1	21	-	1	33	26	\$ 10,400	\$ 5,070	79%
		2020-21	2	-	46	-	2	2	-	47	-	2	50	51	\$ 20,400	\$ 9,945	102%
		2017-18	54	178	2,365		39	51	159	2,291		34	2,636	2,535	\$ 1,014,000	\$ 494,325	96%
Volusia	7	2018-19	74	180	2,191		59	69	165	2,121		54	2,504	2,409	\$ 963,600	\$ 469,755	96%
		2019-20	68	202	1,799	610	84	63	187	1,710	609	79	2,763	2,648	\$ 1,059,200	\$ 516,360	96%
		2020-21	72	173	1,758	372	129	62	157	1,672	372	123	2,504	2,386	\$ 954,400	\$ 465,270	95%
		2017-18	26	389	169		7	26	389	169		7	591	591	\$ 236,400	\$ 115,245	100%
		2018-19	16	8	190		6	16	8	190		8	220	222	\$ 88,800	\$ 43,290	101%
Wakulla	3	2019-20	19	21	202	-	9	19	21	202	-	9	251	251	\$ 100,400	\$ 48,945	100%
		2020-21	13	9	186	1	10	13	9	186	1	10	219	219	\$ 87,600	\$ 42,705	100%
		2017-18	10	24	156		4	8	24	152		4	194	188	\$ 75,200	\$ 36,660	97%
		2018-19	9	19	165		4	4	20	154		4	197	182	\$ 72,800	\$ 35,490	92%
		2019-20	7	18	136	3	3	5	14	132	3	3	167	157	\$ 62,800	\$ 30,615	94%
Walton	4	2020-21	4	26	113	14	10	1	13	111	10	10	167	145	\$ 58,000	\$ 28,275	87%
		2017-18	-	1	26		1	-	1	26		-	28	27	\$ 10,800	\$ 5,265	96%
		2018-19	1	-	16		3	1	-	14		3	20	18	\$ 7,200	\$ 3,510	90%
		2019-20	-	2	27	-	-	-	2	26	-	-	29	28	\$ 11,200	\$ 5,460	97%
		2020-21	2	1	40	-	2	2	1	40	-	2	45	45	\$ 18,000	\$ 8,775	100%
Grand Total			9,524	17,918	190,869	5,875	17,521	7,534	16,024	165,168	5,046	12,823	241,707	206,595	\$ 82,638,000	\$ 40,286,025	85%

Year	Annual Applications					Annual Approved					Total Applications	Total Approved Applications
	Circuit Civil	County Civil	Family	Juvenile Depend.	Probate	Circuit Civil	County Civil	Family	Juvenile Depend.	Probate		
2017-18	2,992	5,426	54,178		5,052	2,368	4,892	46,844		2,982	67,648	57,086
2018-19	2,605	5,243	52,165		3,975	2,066	4,731	45,635		3,463	63,988	55,895
2019-20	2,102	3,611	42,788	3,920	3,974	1,658	3,224	37,165	3,286	2,986	56,395	48,319
2020-21	1,825	3,638	41,738	1,955	4,520	1,442	3,177	35,524	1,760	3,392	53,676	45,295
Grand Total	9,524	17,918	190,869	5,875	17,521	7,534	16,024	165,168	5,046	12,823	241,707	206,595

Fiscal Year	CCOC Actual Revenue	CCOC Revenue Budget Authority	Cases	Revenue per case	
CFY 05-06	\$ 457,365,746	\$ 423,809,382			
CFY 06-07	\$ 502,857,225	\$ 467,144,952			
CFY 07-08	\$ 537,101,580	\$ 503,796,320			
CFY 08-09	\$ 524,552,757	\$ 539,300,000			
CFY 09-10	\$ 467,876,194	\$ 451,400,000	6,781,936	\$ 68.99	* the Legislature set the clerks' budget authority
CFY 10-11	\$ 417,929,544	\$ 445,200,000	6,377,374	\$ 65.53	* the Legislature set the clerks' budget authority
CFY 11-12	\$ 415,740,600	\$ 444,500,000	6,291,945	\$ 66.08	* the Legislature set the clerks' budget authority
CFY 12-13	\$ 431,048,911	\$ 443,400,000	6,084,022	\$ 70.85	* the Legislature set the clerks' budget authority
CFY 13-14	\$ 423,285,754	\$ 443,400,000	5,595,700	\$ 75.64	
CFY 14-15	\$ 402,763,834	\$ 420,708,942	5,211,072	\$ 77.29	
CFY 15-16	\$ 382,523,921	\$ 402,019,152	4,997,725	\$ 76.54	
CFY 16-17	\$ 381,829,789	\$ 386,200,002	4,872,458	\$ 78.36	
CFY 17-18	\$ 414,823,933	\$ 397,700,000	4,931,248	\$ 84.12	
CFY 18-19	\$ 432,216,216	\$ 412,892,171	5,008,138	\$ 86.30	
CFY 19-20	\$ 377,357,410	\$ 391,413,777	4,093,031	\$ 92.20	
CFY 20-21	\$ 434,365,719	\$ 410,000,000	4,609,358	\$ 94.24	
CFY 21-22	\$ 434,228,175	\$ 432,855,670			* Projection
CFY 22-23	\$ 438,100,000	\$ 438,100,000			* Projection



Great Recession: started December 2007 and ended June 2009

COVID-19 Pandemic: started February 2020 and ended April of 2020

<https://www.nber.org/research/data/us-business-cycle-expansions-and-contractions>

Weighted Workload Applied to 100% of the CFY 2021-22 Budget

County	Peer Group	CFY 2021-22 Revenue-Limited Budget	Total Weighted Workload Measure (CFY 2020-21)	WWM Applied to 100% of the \$444.8M	Percentage of Total Budget	Difference
Calhoun	1	\$448,334	10,054.5	\$249,386	0.06%	(\$198,948)
Lafayette	1	\$307,140	3,869.0	\$95,964	0.02%	(\$211,176)
Liberty	1	\$312,333	6,585.5	\$163,343	0.04%	(\$148,990)
Union	1	\$485,497	7,100.0	\$176,104	0.04%	(\$309,393)
Baker	2	\$707,152	18,280.5	\$453,419	0.10%	(\$253,733)
Dixie	2	\$489,054	14,410.0	\$357,417	0.08%	(\$131,637)
Franklin	2	\$658,287	10,508.5	\$260,647	0.06%	(\$397,640)
Gilchrist	2	\$545,457	12,138.5	\$301,076	0.07%	(\$244,381)
Glades	2	\$566,489	13,606.0	\$337,475	0.08%	(\$229,014)
Gulf	2	\$490,361	10,113.5	\$250,849	0.06%	(\$239,512)
Hamilton	2	\$596,303	13,653.0	\$338,641	0.08%	(\$257,662)
Holmes	2	\$589,080	18,084.0	\$448,545	0.10%	(\$140,535)
Jefferson	2	\$501,826	10,999.0	\$272,813	0.06%	(\$229,013)
Taylor	2	\$562,835	19,712.0	\$488,925	0.11%	(\$73,910)
Washington	2	\$786,795	18,481.0	\$458,392	0.10%	(\$328,403)
Bradford	3	\$854,135	31,867.0	\$790,411	0.18%	(\$63,724)
DeSoto	3	\$805,964	28,033.0	\$695,314	0.16%	(\$110,650)
Gadsden	3	\$1,334,828	37,739.5	\$936,069	0.21%	(\$398,759)
Hardee	3	\$906,252	21,666.5	\$537,403	0.12%	(\$368,849)
Hendry	3	\$1,281,071	31,135.0	\$772,255	0.17%	(\$508,816)
Jackson	3	\$1,104,348	35,398.0	\$877,992	0.20%	(\$226,356)
Levy	3	\$1,122,633	37,134.0	\$921,050	0.21%	(\$201,583)
Madison	3	\$556,502	23,740.0	\$588,833	0.13%	\$32,331
Okeechobee	3	\$1,273,503	32,825.5	\$814,185	0.18%	(\$459,318)
Suwannee	3	\$1,172,095	36,468.5	\$904,544	0.20%	(\$267,551)
Wakulla	3	\$688,701	22,579.5	\$560,049	0.13%	(\$128,652)
Citrus	4	\$2,995,549	99,627.5	\$2,471,103	0.56%	(\$524,446)
Columbia	4	\$1,527,140	60,631.0	\$1,503,857	0.34%	(\$23,283)
Flagler	4	\$1,818,120	67,808.0	\$1,681,871	0.38%	(\$136,249)
Highlands	4	\$1,963,861	59,096.5	\$1,465,796	0.33%	(\$498,065)
Indian River	4	\$2,968,481	90,620.5	\$2,247,699	0.51%	(\$720,782)
Nassau	4	\$1,563,243	53,467.5	\$1,326,177	0.30%	(\$237,066)
Putnam	4	\$2,147,549	54,945.5	\$1,362,837	0.31%	(\$784,712)
Sumter	4	\$1,897,084	66,571.0	\$1,651,189	0.37%	(\$245,895)
Walton	4	\$1,649,782	55,950.0	\$1,387,752	0.31%	(\$262,030)
Alachua	5	\$5,812,319	182,728.0	\$4,532,281	1.02%	(\$1,280,038)
Charlotte	5	\$3,537,405	142,018.5	\$3,522,546	0.79%	(\$14,859)
Clay	5	\$3,656,087	140,230.5	\$3,478,197	0.78%	(\$177,890)
Hernando	5	\$3,417,201	128,596.5	\$3,189,634	0.72%	(\$227,567)
Martin	5	\$3,504,902	100,343.5	\$2,488,863	0.56%	(\$1,016,039)
Monroe	5	\$3,508,532	112,725.0	\$2,795,966	0.63%	(\$712,566)
Okaloosa	5	\$3,639,385	162,381.0	\$4,027,605	0.91%	\$388,220
Saint Johns	5	\$3,582,299	141,643.0	\$3,513,232	0.79%	(\$69,067)
Santa Rosa	5	\$3,178,098	114,096.5	\$2,829,984	0.64%	(\$348,114)
Bay	6	\$3,866,025	211,628.5	\$5,249,112	1.18%	\$1,383,087
Brevard	6	\$11,310,285	391,956.0	\$9,721,852	2.19%	(\$1,588,433)
Collier	6	\$6,428,666	219,771.0	\$5,451,074	1.23%	(\$977,592)
Escambia	6	\$6,977,883	250,250.0	\$6,207,058	1.40%	(\$770,825)
Lake	6	\$6,136,866	221,687.0	\$5,498,597	1.24%	(\$638,269)
Leon	6	\$5,905,602	183,090.0	\$4,541,259	1.02%	(\$1,364,343)
Manatee	6	\$5,938,958	242,336.5	\$6,010,776	1.35%	\$71,818
Marion	6	\$6,558,206	236,281.0	\$5,860,579	1.32%	(\$697,627)

Weighted Workload Applied to 100% of the CFY 2021-22 Budget

County	Peer Group	CFY 2021-22 Revenue-Limited Budget	Total Weighted Workload Measure (CFY 2020-21)	WWM Applied to 100% of the \$444.8M	Percentage of Total Budget	Difference
Osceola	6	\$7,748,730	291,554.0	\$7,231,538	1.63%	(\$517,192)
Pasco	6	\$11,604,036	336,855.0	\$8,355,158	1.88%	(\$3,248,878)
Saint Lucie	6	\$6,684,411	225,286.5	\$5,587,877	1.26%	(\$1,096,534)
Sarasota	6	\$8,122,696	280,269.0	\$6,951,632	1.56%	(\$1,171,064)
Seminole	6	\$8,861,209	335,066.0	\$8,310,785	1.87%	(\$550,424)
Duval	7	\$19,581,816	1,068,704.5	\$26,507,534	5.96%	\$6,925,718
Lee	7	\$11,689,883	488,502.0	\$12,116,524	2.72%	\$426,641
Pinellas	7	\$22,646,675	689,018.0	\$17,090,008	3.84%	(\$5,556,667)
Polk	7	\$12,397,921	528,475.0	\$13,107,991	2.95%	\$710,070
Volusia	7	\$11,626,073	520,553.5	\$12,911,511	2.90%	\$1,285,438
Broward	8	\$38,928,487	1,749,498.5	\$43,393,557	9.76%	\$4,465,070
Hillsborough	8	\$30,288,553	1,563,237.0	\$38,773,634	8.72%	\$8,485,081
Miami-Dade	8	\$70,739,517	2,990,994.0	\$74,186,901	16.68%	\$3,447,384
Orange	8	\$28,984,523	1,454,819.5	\$36,084,508	8.11%	\$7,099,985
Palm Beach	8	\$30,237,171	1,092,633.0	\$27,101,043	6.09%	(\$3,136,128)
TOTAL		\$444,778,204	17,932,127.0	\$444,778,198	100.00%	(\$6)

weighted cases

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State Employee Pay Raises (Past 13 Years)				
State Fiscal Year	Salary Increase	Comments	Scenario: Employee hired in 2010 at:	Scenario: Employee hired in 2010 at:
2010-11	None		\$20,800 (\$10.00/hr.)	\$31,200 (\$15.00/hr.)
2011-12	None	Take-home pay reduction due to required 3% employee contribution for all FRS members moving forward	\$20,800 (\$10.00/hr.)	\$31,200 (\$15.00/hr.)
2012-13	None		\$20,800 (\$10.00/hr.)	\$31,200 (\$15.00/hr.)
2013-14	\$1,000 - \$1,400	Competitive pay adjustment: an increase of \$1,400 for employees at \$40,000 or less and an increase of \$1,000 for employees above \$40,000. http://laws.flrules.org/files/Ch_2013-040.pdf	\$22,200 (\$10.67/hr.)	\$32,600 (\$15.67/hr.)
2014-15	None		\$22,200 (\$10.67/hr.)	\$32,600 (\$15.67/hr.)
2015-16	None		\$22,200 (\$10.67/hr.)	\$32,600 (\$15.67/hr.)
2016-17	None		\$22,200 (\$10.67/hr.)	\$32,600 (\$15.67/hr.)
2017-18	\$1,000 - \$1,400	Competitive pay adjustment: an increase of \$1,400 for employees at \$40,000 or less and an increase of \$1,000 for employees above \$40,000. http://laws.flrules.org/2017/88	\$23,600 (\$11.35/hr.)	\$34,000 (\$16.35/hr.)
2018-19	None		\$23,600 (\$11.35/hr.)	\$34,000 (\$16.35/hr.)
2019-20	None		\$23,600 (\$11.35/hr.)	\$34,000 (\$16.35/hr.)
2020-21	3.00%	Competitive pay adjustment: 3.0% to each employee, minimum increase of \$1,000. http://laws.flrules.org/files/Ch_2020-111.pdf	\$24,600 (\$11.83/hr.)	\$35,020 (\$16.84/hr.)
2021-22	None		\$24,600 (\$11.83/hr.)	\$35,020 (\$16.84/hr.)
2022-23	5.38%	<i>Pending Governor's signature of the GAA</i> — inflation pay adjustment of 5.38% to each employee to address rising inflation.	\$25,924 (\$12.46/hr.)	\$36,905 (\$17.74/hr.)
12-year increase of:			\$5,124 (\$2.46/hr.)	\$5,705 (\$2.74/hr.)

https://www.dms.myflorida.com/workforce_operations/human_resource_management/for_state_personnel_system_hr_practitioners/classification_and_compensation/pay_instructions