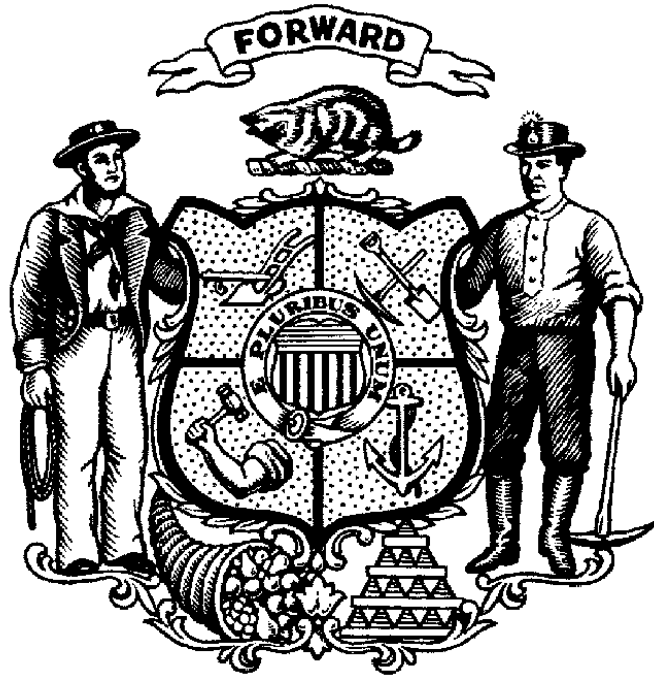


State of Wisconsin

Supreme Court



Agency Budget Request
2015 – 2017 Biennium
September 15, 2014

Table of Contents

Cover Letter	4
Description	6
Agency Total by Fund Source	7
Agency Total by Program	9
Agency Total by Decision Item (DIN)	14
General Purpose Revenue (GPR) - Earned.....	15
Program Revenue and Balances Statement	17
Segregated Revenue and Balances Statement	28
Decision Items	29



Shirley S. Abrahamson
Chief Justice

Supreme Court of Wisconsin

DIRECTOR OF STATE COURTS

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October 1, 2014

Secretary Mike Huebsch
Department of Administration
101 E. Wilson Street, 10th Floor
Madison, WI 53707

Dear Secretary Huebsch:

I submit to you the proposed 2015-2017 biennial budgets of the Circuit Courts, Court of Appeals and Supreme Court of Wisconsin. The combined budgets advance our commitment to provide judges and courts with the resources they need to meet the constitutional responsibilities of the court system through partnerships with other justice stakeholders. Our request represents less than 1 percent of the total state GPR budget.

A major focus of the budget request is working cooperatively with our justice partners—counties, district attorneys, state public defenders, state agencies, treatment providers and others—to continue to provide quality court services in an efficient and effective manner for the people of the state who seek resolution of their disputes.

The Governor's creation in 2012 of the statewide Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) has provided a statewide focus for continuing innovations initiated by the courts, namely the development of problem-solving courts and the use of effective justice strategies that have demonstrated success. These efforts, however, are implemented at the local level, with our counties and circuit courts playing key roles in expanding successes in enhancing public safety, reducing recidivism, and addressing criminal and addictive behaviors. To that end, our requests focus on giving counties and their circuit courts the resources they need to operate efficiently and effectively.

Three requests are critical in these efforts. The first provides an additional \$8.6 million annually to the county payment programs to restore the level of state funding to the circuit courts that existed 15 years ago, the time of the last increase to the payment programs. Counties have increased their share of court funding over the years at a time when they are struggling to keep within their levy limits and hold down property taxes. At the same time, state funding has not kept up with increasing court system costs.

The second request is for \$2.1 million start-up GPR funding and two temporary project positions to implement electronic case filing (eFiling) throughout the circuit courts. Currently 24 Wisconsin circuit courts provide attorneys and pro se litigants with the ability to electronically

file and receive court documents for certain small claims and family case types. Adoption of eFiling has proceeded slowly. We lack funding for technological enhancements to provide eFiling across the state for all types of cases.

There are significant benefits to implementing a complete eFiling system in the Wisconsin courts. Cost savings for the counties will include lower costs for paper and files, decreased need for storage space, and more efficient use of staff for higher-level tasks. Judges and court commissioners will be able to operate more efficiently, with everything they need at their fingertips. Lawyers and litigants will benefit from greater access to court files and lower costs for paper and delivery costs. By investing in this two-year startup, the state will allow the court system to increase efficiencies, lower county costs, provide better services, and take full advantage of technology for access and information for court users across the state.

The third request is for a GPR statewide problem-solving courts position to continue the important work being done in that area. The position is currently funded with federal funds that will expire in June 2015. The statewide coordinator provides assistance not only to the court system as a whole, but to the counties and judges using treatment courts, state agencies, and the statewide CJCC. As a measure of this position's value to the state, in August the Legislative Council's Study Committee on Problem-Solving Courts voted to recommend that permanent state funding be provided for this statewide coordinator position.

Two other requests are designed to improve the quality of a critical core court service—court interpretation—while providing financial assistance to counties for this service. One request would provide funding and statutory modification to allow counties to be reimbursed by the State for court interpreter services on a per diem rather than hourly basis, to reflect better how court interpreters are billing counties for court interpreting services. A second request is for a two-year court interpreter pilot project whereby the State would establish a centralized interpreter station that would offer three pilot counties centralized scheduling and video and telephone interpreting services in order to provide efficiencies, reduce interpreter costs and expand access to quality interpreter services. This pilot project does not require any additional funding but requires a non-statutory change.

Another long-standing concern is judicial compensation. Wisconsin's judicial salaries continue to lag behind those of other states, dropping to 37th in the country. The work of the judicial branch has a direct impact on Wisconsin's people and businesses and the quality of life in local communities. Talented, experienced people must be attracted to and retained to perform the difficult role of a judge. Our proposal would set the judicial rate of office for circuit court judges in the 2015-2017 compensation plan to be comparable to the average trial judge salary of Wisconsin's surrounding Midwest states, and would similarly reset the salaries for the Supreme Court justices, Court of Appeals judges, and reserve judges.

The following additional requests, while modest, address pressing needs of the court system:

- An additional staff attorney is requested for the Court of Appeals to help with a workload that has increased substantially since 1991, the last year a staff attorney position was approved by the Legislature.

- An appropriation change is requested to modify the Director of State Courts appropriation from annual to biennial to provide additional flexibility in administering the court system. The request does not have a fiscal cost.

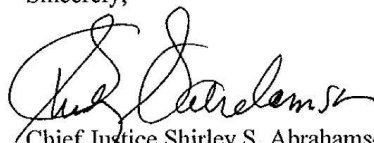
As you know, the court system's responsibilities extend to the civil legal system as well as the criminal justice system. Another concern for the courts is the lack of state funding for civil legal services to indigent persons. Legal assistance is needed in certain cases involving child welfare, child support, domestic abuse, supplemental security benefits, and reintegration of mentally ill inmates and juvenile offenders. Fair and timely justice for the indigent in these civil areas is needed. At the behest of the State Bar of Wisconsin, the Supreme Court has created a Wisconsin Access to Justice Commission, whose mission is to aid the courts in improving the administration of justice and to develop and encourage means of expanding access to the civil justice system for unrepresented low income Wisconsin residents. Wisconsin is one of only a few states that do not provide some level of state funding for civil legal services for the indigent. Wisconsin's Access to Justice Commission is working on a variety of projects, including efforts to increase legal funding for civil legal services at both the state and federal levels. We support the Commission's efforts and urge you to reinstate funding for civil legal services in the 2015-2017 budget.

Finally, we urge you to accept the Judicial Council's budget proposal to restore its funding for a full-time GPR staff attorney position. The Judicial Council advises the Supreme Court, the Legislature and the Governor on issues affecting the administration of justice. The Council's independence, neutrality and impartiality are crucial to its effectiveness in advising all three branches of government. Accordingly, it should be funded as an independent agency.

In summary, we are confident that these budget requests reflect our shared goal of the fair and effective delivery of justice in Wisconsin.

We want to assure you of our continuing efforts in making court operations more effective and efficient and look forward to working with you and your staff in the coming months in meeting these goals.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Shirley S. Abrahamson". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "S" and "A".

Chief Justice Shirley S. Abrahamson
Wisconsin Supreme Court

AGENCY DESCRIPTION

The Wisconsin Supreme Court, consisting of seven justices elected to ten-year terms, has original jurisdiction in certain cases of statewide concern and, since August 1978, discretionary appellate jurisdiction on all other issues arising under Wisconsin law. The court considers petitions to review decisions of the Court of Appeals, petitions to bypass the Court of Appeals and certifications from that court. It is the highest tribunal for actions commenced in state courts, except where a federal question allowing an appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court is raised. It is the final authority on the state constitution.

The constitution provides that the Wisconsin Supreme Court has the superintending and administrative authority over all courts in the state. The chief justice is the administrative head of the state judicial system and exercises this authority both directly and through the director of state courts pursuant to rules adopted by the Supreme Court.

Agency Total by Fund Source

Supreme Court

1517 Biennial Budget

Source of Funds		ANNUAL SUMMARY						BIENNIAL SUMMARY			
		Prior Year Total	Adjusted Base	1st Year Total	2nd Year Total	1st Year FTE	2nd Year FTE	Base Year Doubled (BYD)	Biennial Request	Change From (BYD)	Change From BYD %
GPR	S	\$13,163,754	\$14,991,600	\$16,764,300	\$16,765,000	123.50	123.50	\$29,983,200	\$33,529,300	\$3,546,100	11.8%
Total		\$13,163,754	\$14,991,600	\$16,764,300	\$16,765,000	123.50	123.50	\$29,983,200	\$33,529,300	\$3,546,100	11.8%
PR	S	\$12,268,541	\$14,896,400	\$12,447,200	\$12,473,200	96.25	96.25	\$29,792,800	\$24,920,400	(\$4,872,400)	-16.4%
Total		\$12,268,541	\$14,896,400	\$12,447,200	\$12,473,200	96.25	96.25	\$29,792,800	\$24,920,400	(\$4,872,400)	-16.4%
PR Federal	S	\$840,408	\$900,000	\$935,700	\$935,700	5.00	5.00	\$1,800,000	\$1,871,400	\$71,400	4.0%
Total		\$840,408	\$900,000	\$935,700	\$935,700	5.00	5.00	\$1,800,000	\$1,871,400	\$71,400	4.0%
SEG	S	\$201,677	\$740,700	\$763,000	\$764,100	5.00	5.00	\$1,481,400	\$1,527,100	\$45,700	3.1%
Total		\$201,677	\$740,700	\$763,000	\$764,100	5.00	5.00	\$1,481,400	\$1,527,100	\$45,700	3.1%
Grand Total		\$26,474,380	\$31,528,700	\$30,910,200	\$30,938,000	229.75	229.75	\$63,057,400	\$61,848,200	(\$1,209,200)	-1.9%

Agency Total by Program

680 Supreme Court

1517 Biennial Budget

Source of Funds	ANNUAL SUMMARY						BIENNIAL SUMMARY			
	Prior Year Actual	Adjusted Base	1st Year Total	2nd Year Total	1st Year FTE	2nd Year FTE	Base Year Doubled (BYD)	Biennial Request	Change From (BYD)	Change From BYD %
01 SUPREME COURT PROCEEDINGS										
Non Federal										
GPR	\$4,660,183	\$5,119,300	\$5,286,800	\$5,292,500	38.50	38.50	\$10,238,600	\$10,579,300	\$340,700	3.33%
S	\$4,660,183	\$5,119,300	\$5,286,800	\$5,292,500	38.50	38.50	\$10,238,600	\$10,579,300	\$340,700	3.33%
Total - Non Federal	\$4,660,183	\$5,119,300	\$5,286,800	\$5,292,500	38.50	38.50	\$10,238,600	\$10,579,300	\$340,700	3.33%
S	\$4,660,183	\$5,119,300	\$5,286,800	\$5,292,500	38.50	38.50	\$10,238,600	\$10,579,300	\$340,700	3.33%
PGM 01 Total	\$4,660,183	\$5,119,300	\$5,286,800	\$5,292,500	38.50	38.50	\$10,238,600	\$10,579,300	\$340,700	3.33%
GPR	\$4,660,183	\$5,119,300	\$5,286,800	\$5,292,500	38.50	38.50	\$10,238,600	\$10,579,300	\$340,700	3.33%
S	\$4,660,183	\$5,119,300	\$5,286,800	\$5,292,500	38.50	38.50	\$10,238,600	\$10,579,300	\$340,700	3.33%
TOTAL 01	\$4,660,183	\$5,119,300	\$5,286,800	\$5,292,500	38.50	38.50	\$10,238,600	\$10,579,300	\$340,700	3.33%
S	\$4,660,183	\$5,119,300	\$5,286,800	\$5,292,500	38.50	38.50	\$10,238,600	\$10,579,300	\$340,700	3.33%

Agency Total by Program

680 Supreme Court

1517 Biennial Budget

Source of Funds	ANNUAL SUMMARY						BIENNIAL SUMMARY			
	Prior Year Actual	Adjusted Base	1st Year Total	2nd Year Total	1st Year FTE	2nd Year FTE	Base Year Doubled (BYD)	Biennial Request	Change From (BYD)	Change From BYD %
02 DIRECTOR OF STATE COURTS										
Non Federal										
GPR	\$6,523,712	\$7,660,200	\$9,185,800	\$9,161,100	75.00	75.00	\$15,320,400	\$18,346,900	\$3,026,500	19.75%
S	\$6,523,712	\$7,660,200	\$9,185,800	\$9,161,100	75.00	75.00	\$15,320,400	\$18,346,900	\$3,026,500	19.75%
PR	\$8,110,518	\$10,548,600	\$7,912,100	\$7,928,200	54.25	54.25	\$21,097,200	\$15,840,300	(\$5,256,900)	-24.92%
S	\$8,110,518	\$10,548,600	\$7,912,100	\$7,928,200	54.25	54.25	\$21,097,200	\$15,840,300	(\$5,256,900)	-24.92%
SEG	\$201,677	\$740,700	\$763,000	\$764,100	5.00	5.00	\$1,481,400	\$1,527,100	\$45,700	3.08%
S	\$201,677	\$740,700	\$763,000	\$764,100	5.00	5.00	\$1,481,400	\$1,527,100	\$45,700	3.08%
Total - Non Federal	\$14,835,907	\$18,949,500	\$17,860,900	\$17,853,400	134.25	134.25	\$37,899,000	\$35,714,300	(\$2,184,700)	-5.76%
S	\$14,835,907	\$18,949,500	\$17,860,900	\$17,853,400	134.25	134.25	\$37,899,000	\$35,714,300	(\$2,184,700)	-5.76%
Federal										
PR	\$840,408	\$900,000	\$935,700	\$935,700	5.00	5.00	\$1,800,000	\$1,871,400	\$71,400	3.97%
S	\$840,408	\$900,000	\$935,700	\$935,700	5.00	5.00	\$1,800,000	\$1,871,400	\$71,400	3.97%
Total - Federal	\$840,408	\$900,000	\$935,700	\$935,700	5.00	5.00	\$1,800,000	\$1,871,400	\$71,400	3.97%
S	\$840,408	\$900,000	\$935,700	\$935,700	5.00	5.00	\$1,800,000	\$1,871,400	\$71,400	3.97%
PGM 02 Total	\$15,676,315	\$19,849,500	\$18,796,600	\$18,789,100	139.25	139.25	\$39,699,000	\$37,585,700	(\$2,113,300)	-5.32%
GPR	\$6,523,712	\$7,660,200	\$9,185,800	\$9,161,100	75.00	75.00	\$15,320,400	\$18,346,900	\$3,026,500	19.75%
S	\$6,523,712	\$7,660,200	\$9,185,800	\$9,161,100	75.00	75.00	\$15,320,400	\$18,346,900	\$3,026,500	19.75%

Agency Total by Program

680 Supreme Court										1517 Biennial Budget	
PR		\$8,950,926	\$11,448,600	\$8,847,800	\$8,863,900	59.25	59.25	\$22,897,200	\$17,711,700	(\$5,185,500)	-22.65%
	S	\$8,950,926	\$11,448,600	\$8,847,800	\$8,863,900	59.25	59.25	\$22,897,200	\$17,711,700	(\$5,185,500)	-22.65%
SEG		\$201,677	\$740,700	\$763,000	\$764,100	5.00	5.00	\$1,481,400	\$1,527,100	\$45,700	3.08%
	S	\$201,677	\$740,700	\$763,000	\$764,100	5.00	5.00	\$1,481,400	\$1,527,100	\$45,700	3.08%
TOTAL 02		\$15,676,315	\$19,849,500	\$18,796,600	\$18,789,100	139.25	139.25	\$39,699,000	\$37,585,700	(\$2,113,300)	-5.32%
	S	\$15,676,315	\$19,849,500	\$18,796,600	\$18,789,100	139.25	139.25	\$39,699,000	\$37,585,700	(\$2,113,300)	-5.32%

Agency Total by Program

680 Supreme Court

1517 Biennial Budget

Source of Funds	ANNUAL SUMMARY						BIENNIAL SUMMARY			
	Prior Year Actual	Adjusted Base	1st Year Total	2nd Year Total	1st Year FTE	2nd Year FTE	Base Year Doubled (BYD)	Biennial Request	Change From (BYD)	Change From BYD %
03 BAR EXAMINERS AND RESPONSIBILITY										
Non Federal										
PR	\$3,758,738	\$3,612,100	\$3,809,800	\$3,819,700	35.50	35.50	\$7,224,200	\$7,629,500	\$405,300	5.61%
S	\$3,758,738	\$3,612,100	\$3,809,800	\$3,819,700	35.50	35.50	\$7,224,200	\$7,629,500	\$405,300	5.61%
Total - Non Federal	\$3,758,738	\$3,612,100	\$3,809,800	\$3,819,700	35.50	35.50	\$7,224,200	\$7,629,500	\$405,300	5.61%
S	\$3,758,738	\$3,612,100	\$3,809,800	\$3,819,700	35.50	35.50	\$7,224,200	\$7,629,500	\$405,300	5.61%
PGM 03 Total	\$3,758,738	\$3,612,100	\$3,809,800	\$3,819,700	35.50	35.50	\$7,224,200	\$7,629,500	\$405,300	5.61%
PR	\$3,758,738	\$3,612,100	\$3,809,800	\$3,819,700	35.50	35.50	\$7,224,200	\$7,629,500	\$405,300	5.61%
S	\$3,758,738	\$3,612,100	\$3,809,800	\$3,819,700	35.50	35.50	\$7,224,200	\$7,629,500	\$405,300	5.61%
TOTAL 03	\$3,758,738	\$3,612,100	\$3,809,800	\$3,819,700	35.50	35.50	\$7,224,200	\$7,629,500	\$405,300	5.61%
S	\$3,758,738	\$3,612,100	\$3,809,800	\$3,819,700	35.50	35.50	\$7,224,200	\$7,629,500	\$405,300	5.61%

Agency Total by Program

680 Supreme Court

1517 Biennial Budget

Source of Funds	ANNUAL SUMMARY						BIENNIAL SUMMARY			
	Prior Year Actual	Adjusted Base	1st Year Total	2nd Year Total	1st Year FTE	2nd Year FTE	Base Year Doubled (BYD)	Biennial Request	Change From (BYD)	Change From BYD %
04 LAW LIBRARY										
Non Federal										
GPR	\$1,979,859	\$2,212,100	\$2,291,700	\$2,311,400	10.00	10.00	\$4,424,200	\$4,603,100	\$178,900	4.04%
S	\$1,979,859	\$2,212,100	\$2,291,700	\$2,311,400	10.00	10.00	\$4,424,200	\$4,603,100	\$178,900	4.04%
PR	\$399,285	\$735,700	\$725,300	\$725,300	6.50	6.50	\$1,471,400	\$1,450,600	(\$20,800)	-1.41%
S	\$399,285	\$735,700	\$725,300	\$725,300	6.50	6.50	\$1,471,400	\$1,450,600	(\$20,800)	-1.41%
Total - Non Federal	\$2,379,144	\$2,947,800	\$3,017,000	\$3,036,700	16.50	16.50	\$5,895,600	\$6,053,700	\$158,100	2.68%
S	\$2,379,144	\$2,947,800	\$3,017,000	\$3,036,700	16.50	16.50	\$5,895,600	\$6,053,700	\$158,100	2.68%
PGM 04 Total	\$2,379,144	\$2,947,800	\$3,017,000	\$3,036,700	16.50	16.50	\$5,895,600	\$6,053,700	\$158,100	2.68%
GPR	\$1,979,859	\$2,212,100	\$2,291,700	\$2,311,400	10.00	10.00	\$4,424,200	\$4,603,100	\$178,900	4.04%
S	\$1,979,859	\$2,212,100	\$2,291,700	\$2,311,400	10.00	10.00	\$4,424,200	\$4,603,100	\$178,900	4.04%
PR	\$399,285	\$735,700	\$725,300	\$725,300	6.50	6.50	\$1,471,400	\$1,450,600	(\$20,800)	-1.41%
S	\$399,285	\$735,700	\$725,300	\$725,300	6.50	6.50	\$1,471,400	\$1,450,600	(\$20,800)	-1.41%
TOTAL 04	\$2,379,144	\$2,947,800	\$3,017,000	\$3,036,700	16.50	16.50	\$5,895,600	\$6,053,700	\$158,100	2.68%
S	\$2,379,144	\$2,947,800	\$3,017,000	\$3,036,700	16.50	16.50	\$5,895,600	\$6,053,700	\$158,100	2.68%

Agency Total by Program

680 Supreme Court

Agency Total	\$26,474,380	\$31,528,700	\$30,910,200	\$30,938,000	229.75	229.75	\$63,057,400	\$61,848,200	1517 Biennial Budget (\$1,209,200)	-1.92%
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Agency Total by Decision Item

Supreme Court

1517 Biennial Budget

Decision Item	1st Year Total	2nd Year Total	1st Year FTE	2nd Year FTE
2000 Adjusted Base Funding Level	\$31,528,700	\$31,528,700	220.75	220.75
3003 Full Funding of Continuing Position Salaries and Fringe Benefits	\$1,130,100	\$1,130,100	0.00	0.00
3010 Full Funding of Lease and Directed Moves Costs	\$79,000	\$141,600	0.00	0.00
6211 Satewide Coordinator Position for Problem-Solving Courts	\$88,200	\$88,200	1.00	1.00
6213 Circuit Court Records Efficiency Project: Electronic Case Filing	\$1,084,200	\$1,049,400	8.00	8.00
6214 Adjust CCAP to Actual Levels	(\$3,000,000)	(\$3,000,000)	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	\$30,910,200	\$30,938,000	229.75	229.75

GPR Earned

1517 Biennial Budget

	CODES	TITLES
DEPARTMENT	680	Supreme Court
PROGRAM	01	Supreme court proceedings
DATE	September 25, 2014	

Revenue	Prior Year Actuals	Base Year Estimate	1st Year Estimate	2nd Year Estimate
Opening Balance	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
GPR-Earned	\$50,200	\$51,200	\$52,200	\$52,200
Total	\$50,200	\$51,200	\$52,200	\$52,200

Program Revenue

1517 Biennial Budget

	CODES	TITLES
DEPARTMENT	680	Supreme Court
PROGRAM	02	Director of state courts
SUBPROGRAM		
NUMERIC APPROPRIATION	22	Materials and services

Revenue and Expenditures	Prior Year Actuals	Base Year Estimate	1st Year Estimate	2nd Year Estimate
Opening Balance	\$210,700	\$131,200	\$133,900	\$72,200
Program Revenue	\$109,400	\$63,000	\$65,500	\$65,500
	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Revenue	\$320,100	\$194,200	\$199,400	\$137,700
Expenditures	\$188,834	\$60,300	\$0	\$0
2000 Adjusted Base Funding Level	\$0	\$0	\$60,300	\$60,300
3003 Full Funding of Continuing Position Salaries and Fringe Benefits	\$0	\$0	\$66,900	\$66,900
Total Expenditures	\$188,834	\$60,300	\$127,200	\$127,200
Closing Balance	\$131,266	\$133,900	\$72,200	\$10,500

Program Revenue

1517 Biennial Budget

	CODES	TITLES
DEPARTMENT	680	Supreme Court
PROGRAM	02	Director of state courts
SUBPROGRAM		
NUMERIC APPROPRIATION	23	Municipal judge training

Revenue and Expenditures	Prior Year Actuals	Base Year Estimate	1st Year Estimate	2nd Year Estimate
Opening Balance	\$22,000	\$11,800	\$3,600	\$3,600
Municipality Assessments	\$155,600	\$157,000	\$163,300	\$163,300
Miscellaneous Revenue	\$4,700	\$4,800	\$4,800	\$4,800
Total Revenue	\$182,300	\$173,600	\$171,700	\$171,700
Expenditures	\$170,500	\$170,000	\$0	\$0
2000 Adjusted Base Funding Level	\$0	\$0	\$157,500	\$157,500
3003 Full Funding of Continuing Position Salaries and Fringe Benefits	\$0	\$0	\$6,700	\$6,700
3010 Full Funding of Lease and Directed Moves Costs	\$0	\$0	\$300	\$600
Compensation Reserve	\$0	\$0	\$1,700	\$3,400
Health Insurance Reserves	\$0	\$0	\$1,900	\$2,900
Total Expenditures	\$170,500	\$170,000	\$168,100	\$171,100
Closing Balance	\$11,800	\$3,600	\$3,600	\$600

Program Revenue

1517 Biennial Budget

	CODES	TITLES
DEPARTMENT	680	Supreme Court
PROGRAM	02	Director of state courts
SUBPROGRAM		
NUMERIC APPROPRIATION	24	Court commissioner training

Revenue and Expenditures	Prior Year Actuals	Base Year Estimate	1st Year Estimate	2nd Year Estimate
Opening Balance	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$700
County Assessments	\$0	\$0	\$66,500	\$66,500
Total Revenue	\$0	\$0	\$66,500	\$67,200
Expenditures	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2000 Adjusted Base Funding Level	\$0	\$0	\$62,000	\$62,000
3003 Full Funding of Continuing Position Salaries and Fringe Benefits	\$0	\$0	\$3,100	\$3,100
	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Compensation Reserve	\$0	\$0	\$700	\$1,500
Total Expenditures	\$0	\$0	\$65,800	\$66,600
Closing Balance	\$0	\$0	\$700	\$600

Program Revenue

1517 Biennial Budget

	CODES	TITLES
DEPARTMENT	680	Supreme Court
PROGRAM	02	Director of state courts
SUBPROGRAM		
NUMERIC APPROPRIATION	25	Court information systems

Revenue and Expenditures	Prior Year Actuals	Base Year Estimate	1st Year Estimate	2nd Year Estimate
Opening Balance	\$1,182,900	\$1,227,000	\$217,000	\$10,300
eFiling Fee	\$9,100	\$20,000	\$77,300	\$844,800
General Sale of Goods	\$3,700	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000
Miscellaneous	\$0	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000
CCAP Fee	\$4,252,900	\$4,100,000	\$3,900,000	\$3,700,000
Justice Info Systems Surcharge	\$3,334,700	\$3,250,000	\$3,200,000	\$3,150,000
Total Revenue	\$8,783,300	\$8,617,000	\$7,414,300	\$7,725,100
Expenditures	\$7,556,264	\$8,400,000	\$0	\$0
6214 Adjust CCAP to Actual Levels	\$0	\$0	(\$3,000,000)	(\$3,000,000)
2000 Adjusted Base Funding Level	\$0	\$0	\$10,001,100	\$10,001,100
3003 Full Funding of Continuing Position Salaries and Fringe Benefits	\$0	\$0	\$257,400	\$257,400
3010 Full Funding of Lease and Directed Moves Costs	\$0	\$0	\$15,100	\$30,700
Compensation Reserve	\$0	\$0	\$79,900	\$161,300

Health Insurance Reserves	\$0	\$0	\$50,500	\$98,400
Total Expenditures	\$7,556,264	\$8,400,000	\$7,404,000	\$7,548,900
<u>Closing Balance</u>	\$1,227,036	\$217,000	\$10,300	\$176,200

Program Revenue

1517 Biennial Budget

	CODES	TITLES
DEPARTMENT	680	Supreme Court
PROGRAM	02	Director of state courts
SUBPROGRAM		
NUMERIC APPROPRIATION	26	Central services

Revenue and Expenditures	Prior Year Actuals	Base Year Estimate	1st Year Estimate	2nd Year Estimate
Opening Balance	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Internal Chargebacks	\$170,100	\$222,600	\$241,700	\$246,900
Total Revenue	\$170,100	\$222,600	\$241,700	\$246,900
Expenditures	\$170,100	\$222,600	\$0	\$0
2000 Adjusted Base Funding Level	\$0	\$0	\$222,600	\$222,600
3003 Full Funding of Continuing Position Salaries and Fringe Benefits	\$0	\$0	\$13,300	\$13,300
3010 Full Funding of Lease and Directed Moves Costs	\$0	\$0	\$700	\$900
Health Insurance Reserves	\$0	\$0	\$2,200	\$4,300
Compensation Reserve	\$0	\$0	\$2,900	\$5,800
Total Expenditures	\$170,100	\$222,600	\$241,700	\$246,900
Closing Balance	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Program Revenue

1517 Biennial Budget

	CODES	TITLES
DEPARTMENT	680	Supreme Court
PROGRAM	02	Director of state courts
SUBPROGRAM		
NUMERIC APPROPRIATION	30	Court interpreter training and certification

Revenue and Expenditures	Prior Year Actuals	Base Year Estimate	1st Year Estimate	2nd Year Estimate
Opening Balance	\$9,600	\$9,600	\$6,500	\$3,400
Training and Exam Fees	\$25,200	\$42,000	\$42,000	\$42,000
Total Revenue	\$34,800	\$51,600	\$48,500	\$45,400
Expenditures	\$25,274	\$45,100	\$0	\$0
2000 Adjusted Base Funding Level	\$0	\$0	\$45,100	\$45,100
Total Expenditures	\$25,274	\$45,100	\$45,100	\$45,100
<u>Closing Balance</u>	\$9,526	\$6,500	\$3,400	\$300

Program Revenue

1517 Biennial Budget

	CODES	TITLES
DEPARTMENT	680	Supreme Court
PROGRAM	03	Bar examiners and responsibility
SUBPROGRAM		
NUMERIC APPROPRIATION	31	Board of bar examiners

Revenue and Expenditures	Prior Year Actuals	Base Year Estimate	1st Year Estimate	2nd Year Estimate
Opening Balance	\$1,251,800	\$705,700	\$637,900	\$650,500
Bar Admission and Licensing	\$522,400	\$520,000	\$495,300	\$483,400
Continuing Legal Education	\$320,400	\$303,200	\$299,100	\$294,600
Total Revenue	\$2,094,600	\$1,528,900	\$1,432,300	\$1,428,500
Expenditures	\$1,388,900	\$891,000	\$0	\$0
2000 Adjusted Base Funding Level	\$0	\$0	\$766,100	\$766,100
3003 Full Funding of Continuing Position Salaries and Fringe Benefits	\$0	\$0	(\$1,900)	(\$1,900)
3010 Full Funding of Lease and Directed Moves Costs	\$0	\$0	\$2,500	\$5,100
Compensation Reserve	\$0	\$0	\$9,000	\$18,300
Health Insurance Reserves	\$0	\$0	\$6,100	\$11,900
Total Expenditures	\$1,388,900	\$891,000	\$781,800	\$799,500
Closing Balance	\$705,700	\$637,900	\$650,500	\$629,000

Program Revenue

1517 Biennial Budget

	CODES	TITLES
DEPARTMENT	680	Supreme Court
PROGRAM	03	Bar examiners and responsibility
SUBPROGRAM		
NUMERIC APPROPRIATION	33	Office of lawyer regulation

Revenue and Expenditures	Prior Year Actuals	Base Year Estimate	1st Year Estimate	2nd Year Estimate
Opening Balance	\$857,600	\$897,400	\$423,600	\$358,900
Bar Assessments	\$3,100,500	\$3,152,000	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000
Miscellaneous	\$171,300	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
Total Revenue	\$4,129,400	\$4,099,400	\$3,473,600	\$3,408,900
Expenditures	\$3,232,000	\$3,675,800	\$0	\$0
2000 Adjusted Base Funding Level	\$0	\$0	\$2,846,000	\$2,846,000
3003 Full Funding of Continuing Position Salaries and Fringe Benefits	\$0	\$0	\$190,000	\$190,000
3010 Full Funding of Lease and Directed Moves Costs	\$0	\$0	\$7,100	\$14,400
Compensation Reserve	\$0	\$0	\$39,000	\$78,800
Health Insurance Reserves	\$0	\$0	\$32,600	\$63,600
Total Expenditures	\$3,232,000	\$3,675,800	\$3,114,700	\$3,192,800
Closing Balance	\$897,400	\$423,600	\$358,900	\$216,100

Program Revenue

1517 Biennial Budget

	CODES	TITLES
DEPARTMENT	680	Supreme Court
PROGRAM	04	Law library
SUBPROGRAM		
NUMERIC APPROPRIATION	21	Library collections and services

Revenue and Expenditures	Prior Year Actuals	Base Year Estimate	1st Year Estimate	2nd Year Estimate
Opening Balance	\$236,900	\$197,400	\$184,400	\$119,700
Law Library Revenue	\$12,700	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000
Other - MCLRC & DCLRC	\$15,400	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000
Total Revenue	\$265,000	\$252,400	\$239,400	\$174,700
Expenditures	\$67,638	\$68,000	\$0	\$0
2000 Adjusted Base Funding Level	\$0	\$0	\$136,000	\$136,000
3003 Full Funding of Continuing Position Salaries and Fringe Benefits	\$0	\$0	(\$17,200)	(\$17,200)
Compensation Reserve	\$0	\$0	\$900	\$1,900
Total Expenditures	\$67,638	\$68,000	\$119,700	\$120,700
Closing Balance	\$197,362	\$184,400	\$119,700	\$54,000

Program Revenue

1517 Biennial Budget

	CODES	TITLES
DEPARTMENT	680	Supreme Court
PROGRAM	04	Law library
SUBPROGRAM		
NUMERIC APPROPRIATION	22	Gifts and grants

Revenue and Expenditures	Prior Year Actuals	Base Year Estimate	1st Year Estimate	2nd Year Estimate
Opening Balance	\$9,400	\$3,300	\$48,300	\$33,800
Grant Revenues	\$325,500	\$375,000	\$600,000	\$600,000
Total Revenue	\$334,900	\$378,300	\$648,300	\$633,800
Expenditures	\$331,647	\$330,000	\$0	\$0
2000 Adjusted Base Funding Level	\$0	\$0	\$599,700	\$599,700
3003 Full Funding of Continuing Position Salaries and Fringe Benefits	\$0	\$0	\$6,800	\$6,800
Compensation Reserve	\$0	\$0	\$4,900	\$9,800
Health Insurance Reserves	\$0	\$0	\$3,100	\$6,100
Total Expenditures	\$331,647	\$330,000	\$614,500	\$622,400
Closing Balance	\$3,253	\$48,300	\$33,800	\$11,400

Segregated Funds Revenue and Balances Statement

1517 Biennial Budget

	CODES	TITLES
DEPARTMENT	680	Supreme Court
NUMERIC APPROPRIATION	62	Mediation fund
PROGRAM	02	Director of state courts
SUBPROGRAM		
WiSMART FUND	238	

Revenue and Expenditures	Prior Year Actuals	Base Year Estimate	1st Year Estimate	2nd Year Estimate
Opening Balance	\$365,400	\$165,500	\$30,500	\$10,800
Assessments, Filing Fees & Interest	\$1,800	\$102,000	\$250,000	\$275,000
	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Revenue	\$367,200	\$267,500	\$280,500	\$285,800
Expenditures	\$201,677	\$237,000	\$0	\$0
2000 Adjusted Base Funding Level	\$0	\$0	\$240,000	\$240,000
3003 Full Funding of Continuing Position Salaries and Fringe Benefits	\$0	\$0	\$19,300	\$19,300
3010 Full Funding of Lease and Directed Moves Costs	\$0	\$0	\$3,000	\$4,100
Compensation Reserve	\$0	\$0	\$5,200	\$10,500
Health Insurance Reserves	\$0	\$0	\$2,200	\$4,200

Total Expenditures	\$201,677	\$237,000	\$269,700	\$278,100
<u>Closing Balance</u>	\$165,523	\$30,500	\$10,800	\$7,700

Decision Item (DIN) - 2000

Decision Item (DIN) Title - Adjusted Base Funding Level

NARRATIVE

Adjusted Base Funding Level

Decision Item by Line

1517 Biennial Budget

	CODES	TITLES
DEPARTMENT	680	Supreme Court
	CODES	TITLES
DECISION ITEM	2000	Adjusted Base Funding Level

Expenditure items		1st Year Cost	2nd Year Cost
01	Permanent Position Salaries	\$14,498,300	\$14,498,300
02	Turnover	\$0	\$0
03	Project Position Salaries	\$0	\$0
04	LTE/Misc. Salaries	\$378,500	\$378,500
05	Fringe Benefits	\$5,961,700	\$5,961,700
06	Supplies and Services	\$9,652,600	\$9,652,600
07	Permanent Property	\$1,037,600	\$1,037,600
08	Unalloted Reserve	\$0	\$0
09	Aids to Individuals Organizations	\$0	\$0
10	Local Assistance	\$0	\$0
11	One-time Financing	\$0	\$0
12	Debt Service	\$0	\$0
13		\$0	\$0
14		\$0	\$0
15		\$0	\$0
16		\$0	\$0
17	Total Cost	\$31,528,700	\$31,528,700
18	Project Positions Authorized	0.00	0.00
19	Classified Positions Authorized	0.00	0.00
20	Unclassified Positions Authorized	220.75	220.75

Decision Item by Numeric

Supreme Court

Program	Decision Item/Numeric	1st Year Total	2nd Year Total	1st Year FTE	2nd Year FTE
	2000	Adjusted Base Funding Level			
01	Supreme court proceedings				
	01 General program operations	\$5,119,300	\$5,119,300	38.50	38.50
	Supreme court proceedings SubTotal	\$5,119,300	\$5,119,300	38.50	38.50
02	Director of state courts				
	01 General program operations	\$7,660,200	\$7,660,200	66.00	66.00
	22 Materials and services	\$60,300	\$60,300	1.00	1.00
	23 Municipal judge training	\$157,500	\$157,500	1.25	1.25
	24 Court commissioner training	\$62,000	\$62,000	0.50	0.50
	25 Court information systems	\$10,001,100	\$10,001,100	49.00	49.00
	26 Central services	\$222,600	\$222,600	2.50	2.50
	30 Court interpreter training and certification	\$45,100	\$45,100	0.00	0.00
	41 Federal aid	\$900,000	\$900,000	5.00	5.00
	62 Mediation fund	\$740,700	\$740,700	5.00	5.00
	Director of state courts SubTotal	\$19,849,500	\$19,849,500	130.25	130.25
03	Bar examiners and responsibility				
	31 Board of bar examiners	\$766,100	\$766,100	8.00	8.00
	33 Office of lawyer regulation	\$2,846,000	\$2,846,000	27.50	27.50
	Bar examiners and responsibility SubTotal	\$3,612,100	\$3,612,100	35.50	35.50
04	Law library				
	01 General program operations	\$2,212,100	\$2,212,100	10.00	10.00
	21 Library collections and services	\$136,000	\$136,000	1.00	1.00
	22 Gifts and grants	\$599,700	\$599,700	5.50	5.50
	Law library SubTotal	\$2,947,800	\$2,947,800	16.50	16.50
	Adjusted Base Funding Level SubTotal	\$31,528,700	\$31,528,700	220.75	220.75
	Agency Total	\$31,528,700	\$31,528,700	220.75	220.75

Decision Item by Numeric

Supreme Court

Decision Item by Fund Source

Supreme Court

	Source of Funds		1st Year Total	2nd Year Total	1st Year FTE	2nd Year FTE
Decision Item	2000	Adjusted Base Funding Level				
	GPR	S	\$14,991,600	\$14,991,600	114.50	114.50
	PR	S	\$14,896,400	\$14,896,400	96.25	96.25
	PR Federal	S	\$900,000	\$900,000	5.00	5.00
	SEG	S	\$740,700	\$740,700	5.00	5.00
	Total		\$31,528,700	\$31,528,700	220.75	220.75
Agency Total			\$31,528,700	\$31,528,700	220.75	220.75

Decision Item (DIN) - 3003

Decision Item (DIN) Title - Full Funding of Continuing Position Salaries and Fringe Benefits

NARRATIVE

Standard Budget Adjustment - Full Funding of Continuing Position Salaries and Fringe Benefits

Decision Item by Line

1517 Biennial Budget

	CODES	TITLES
DEPARTMENT	680	Supreme Court
	CODES	TITLES
DECISION ITEM	3003	Full Funding of Continuing Position Salaries and Fringe Benefits

Expenditure items		1st Year Cost	2nd Year Cost
01	Permanent Position Salaries	\$603,500	\$603,500
02	Turnover	\$0	\$0
03	Project Position Salaries	\$0	\$0
04	LTE/Misc. Salaries	\$0	\$0
05	Fringe Benefits	\$526,600	\$526,600
06	Supplies and Services	\$0	\$0
07	Permanent Property	\$0	\$0
08	Unalloted Reserve	\$0	\$0
09	Aids to Individuals Organizations	\$0	\$0
10	Local Assistance	\$0	\$0
11	One-time Financing	\$0	\$0
12	Debt Service	\$0	\$0
13		\$0	\$0
14		\$0	\$0
15		\$0	\$0
16		\$0	\$0
17	Total Cost	\$1,130,100	\$1,130,100
18	Project Positions Authorized	0.00	0.00
19	Classified Positions Authorized	0.00	0.00
20	Unclassified Positions Authorized	0.00	0.00

Decision Item by Numeric

Supreme Court

Program	Decision Item/Numeric	1st Year Total	2nd Year Total	1st Year FTE	2nd Year FTE
	3003	Full Funding of Continuing Position Salaries and Fringe Benefits			
01	Supreme court proceedings				
	01 General program operations	\$162,100	\$162,100	0.00	0.00
	Supreme court proceedings SubTotal	\$162,100	\$162,100	0.00	0.00
02	Director of state courts				
	01 General program operations	\$336,400	\$336,400	0.00	0.00
	22 Materials and services	\$66,900	\$66,900	0.00	0.00
	23 Municipal judge training	\$6,700	\$6,700	0.00	0.00
	24 Court commissioner training	\$3,100	\$3,100	0.00	0.00
	25 Court information systems	\$257,400	\$257,400	0.00	0.00
	26 Central services	\$13,300	\$13,300	0.00	0.00
	41 Federal aid	\$35,500	\$35,500	0.00	0.00
	62 Mediation fund	\$19,300	\$19,300	0.00	0.00
	Director of state courts SubTotal	\$738,600	\$738,600	0.00	0.00
03	Bar examiners and responsibility				
	31 Board of bar examiners	(\$1,900)	(\$1,900)	0.00	0.00
	33 Office of lawyer regulation	\$190,000	\$190,000	0.00	0.00
	Bar examiners and responsibility SubTotal	\$188,100	\$188,100	0.00	0.00
04	Law library				
	01 General program operations	\$51,700	\$51,700	0.00	0.00
	21 Library collections and services	(\$17,200)	(\$17,200)	0.00	0.00
	22 Gifts and grants	\$6,800	\$6,800	0.00	0.00
	Law library SubTotal	\$41,300	\$41,300	0.00	0.00
	Full Funding of Continuing Position Salaries and Fringe Benefits SubTotal	\$1,130,100	\$1,130,100	0.00	0.00
	Agency Total	\$1,130,100	\$1,130,100	0.00	0.00

Decision Item by Fund Source

Supreme Court

	Source of Funds		1st Year Total	2nd Year Total	1st Year FTE	2nd Year FTE
Decision Item	3003	Full Funding of Continuing Position Salaries and Fringe Benefits				
	GPR	S	\$550,200	\$550,200	0.00	0.00
	PR	S	\$525,100	\$525,100	0.00	0.00
	PR Federal	S	\$35,500	\$35,500	0.00	0.00
	SEG	S	\$19,300	\$19,300	0.00	0.00
	Total		\$1,130,100	\$1,130,100	0.00	0.00
Agency Total			\$1,130,100	\$1,130,100	0.00	0.00

Decision Item (DIN) - 3010

Decision Item (DIN) Title - Full Funding of Lease and Directed Moves Costs

NARRATIVE

Standard Budget Adjustment - Full Funding of Lease and Directed Moves Costs

Decision Item by Line

1517 Biennial Budget

	CODES	TITLES
DEPARTMENT	680	Supreme Court
	CODES	TITLES
DECISION ITEM	3010	Full Funding of Lease and Directed Moves Costs

Expenditure items		1st Year Cost	2nd Year Cost
01	Permanent Position Salaries	\$0	\$0
02	Turnover	\$0	\$0
03	Project Position Salaries	\$0	\$0
04	LTE/Misc. Salaries	\$0	\$0
05	Fringe Benefits	\$0	\$0
06	Supplies and Services	\$79,000	\$141,600
07	Permanent Property	\$0	\$0
08	Unalloted Reserve	\$0	\$0
09	Aids to Individuals Organizations	\$0	\$0
10	Local Assistance	\$0	\$0
11	One-time Financing	\$0	\$0
12	Debt Service	\$0	\$0
13		\$0	\$0
14		\$0	\$0
15		\$0	\$0
16		\$0	\$0
17	Total Cost	\$79,000	\$141,600
18	Project Positions Authorized	0.00	0.00
19	Classified Positions Authorized	0.00	0.00
20	Unclassified Positions Authorized	0.00	0.00

Decision Item by Numeric

Supreme Court

Program	Decision Item/Numeric	1st Year Total	2nd Year Total	1st Year FTE	2nd Year FTE
	3010	Full Funding of Lease and Directed Moves Costs			
01	Supreme court proceedings				
	01 General program operations	\$5,400	\$11,100	0.00	0.00
	Supreme court proceedings SubTotal	\$5,400	\$11,100	0.00	0.00
02	Director of state courts				
	01 General program operations	\$16,800	\$26,900	0.00	0.00
	23 Municipal judge training	\$300	\$600	0.00	0.00
	25 Court information systems	\$15,100	\$30,700	0.00	0.00
	26 Central services	\$700	\$900	0.00	0.00
	41 Federal aid	\$200	\$200	0.00	0.00
	62 Mediation fund	\$3,000	\$4,100	0.00	0.00
	Director of state courts SubTotal	\$36,100	\$63,400	0.00	0.00
03	Bar examiners and responsibility				
	31 Board of bar examiners	\$2,500	\$5,100	0.00	0.00
	33 Office of lawyer regulation	\$7,100	\$14,400	0.00	0.00
	Bar examiners and responsibility SubTotal	\$9,600	\$19,500	0.00	0.00
04	Law library				
	01 General program operations	\$27,900	\$47,600	0.00	0.00
	Law library SubTotal	\$27,900	\$47,600	0.00	0.00
	Full Funding of Lease and Directed Moves Costs SubTotal	\$79,000	\$141,600	0.00	0.00
	Agency Total	\$79,000	\$141,600	0.00	0.00

Decision Item by Fund Source

Supreme Court

	Source of Funds		1st Year Total	2nd Year Total	1st Year FTE	2nd Year FTE
Decision Item	3010	Full Funding of Lease and Directed Moves Costs				
	GPR	S	\$50,100	\$85,600	0.00	0.00
	PR	S	\$25,700	\$51,700	0.00	0.00
	PR Federal	S	\$200	\$200	0.00	0.00
	SEG	S	\$3,000	\$4,100	0.00	0.00
	Total		\$79,000	\$141,600	0.00	0.00
Agency Total			\$79,000	\$141,600	0.00	0.00

Decision Item (DIN) - 6211

Decision Item (DIN) Title - Satewide Coordinator Position for Problem-Solving Courts

NARRATIVE

The Director of State Courts requests \$88,200 GPR annually and 1.0 GPR statewide coordinator for problem-solving courts position to continue critical efforts that ensure the quality of services for the increasing number of problem-solving courts in Wisconsin. This includes coordinating efforts with other justice partners and assisting local courts in grant writing, training, and technical assistance. This position is currently federally funded, and federal funding will end in June, 2015. The goal of problem-solving courts is to accomplish three critical policy goals: enhance public safety, reduce recidivism, and address criminal and addictive behaviors. The statewide coordinator position assists in achieving these goals by providing valuable assistance not only to the court system as a whole, but to the counties and judges using treatment courts, the other state agencies working in this area, and the statewide Criminal Justice Coordinating Council. Counties continue to create treatment courts at a rapid rate and local problem-solving court coordinators and judges often do not have the background in these courts to set them up effectively without assistance. It is essential that these counties, which often operate on a very limited budget for their treatment courts, have someone within the court system who is extremely knowledgeable to assist them and their judges in setting up their problem-solving courts according to established standards and produce results that accomplish the policy goals.

2015–2017 ISSUE PAPER

Department/Program: Supreme Court/Director of State Courts

Name: Statewide Coordinator for Problem-Solving Courts

APPRN: 680-201

DIN: 6211

	<u>2015-2016</u>	<u>2016-2017</u>
Permanent Salary	\$61,000	\$61,000
LTE Salary		
Fringe Benefits	26,000	26,000
Supplies & Services	1,200	1,200
Permanent Property		
One-Time		
TOTAL	\$88,200	\$88,200
FTE	1.0	1.0

NARRATIVE

The Director of State Courts requests \$88,200 GPR annually and 1.0 GPR statewide coordinator for problem-solving courts position to continue critical efforts that ensure the quality of services for the increasing number of problem-solving courts in Wisconsin. This includes coordinating efforts with other justice partners and assisting local courts in grant writing, training, and technical assistance. This position is currently federally funded, and federal funding will end in June, 2015.

Background

The goal of evidence-based practices, including treatment courts, is to accomplish three critical policy goals: enhance public safety, reduce recidivism, and address criminal and addictive behaviors. In 2012, the National Center for State Courts (NCSC) released a report outlining how the Wisconsin Court System could best meet these goals, detailing the use of, and recommendations for, effective justice strategies in the court system. The report concluded that the Director of State Courts Office (DSCO) should create a full-time position dedicated to coordinating problem-solving courts in Wisconsin. The report also concluded that a second position be dedicated to coordinating evidence based practices (EBP). The reasoning for creating these two positions was to best, “improve quality assurance, training, and the dissemination and coordination of research and evaluation” and “assist local courts by providing assistance in grant writing, identifying funding sources, and serving as the local expert on evidence-based practices in courts and problem-solving court implementation strategies.”

Local problem-solving courts also consistently identified the need for a state level coordinator as one of the most important factors in continuing to expand and improve both the quantity and quality of local problem-solving courts across Wisconsin. Further, a recent study showed that for the Wisconsin treatment courts that were part of

the Treatment Alternatives and Diversion (TAD) program, those courts yielded a benefit of \$1.35 for every \$1.00 invested. This data clearly shows treatment courts are cost effective.

Need for Position

While the EBP position already existed in the Office of Court Operations, grant funds were sought for the problem-solving court coordinator position when it became clear that the growing emphasis and interest in this area justified two positions working on these issues, just as the NCSC report and local courts had concluded. The EBP position simply could not support the growing amount of work being generated in this area. As a result, a grant to support the coordinator position was obtained through the Office of Justice Assistance (now the Department of Justice - DOJ) in 2012, with sufficient funding to support the position through June, 2015.

In the time the coordinator position has been funded, the area of EBP and problem-solving courts has continued to grow exponentially. Following the 2012 NCSC report, the DSCO obtained a \$200,000, three-year federal grant to work with NCSC to create performance measures for Wisconsin's adult drug and hybrid courts. The coordinator position staffs this grant work and the resulting performance measures will be the cornerstone for ensuring that treatment courts in Wisconsin operate to produce effective outcomes. Creating performance measures sets the stage to conduct a statewide evaluation of Wisconsin's adult drug and hybrid courts, for which the coordinator position will be crucial. As more and more counties create these courts, it is essential that they have someone at the state level that is extremely knowledgeable to assist them in operating according to established standards and produce results that accomplish the policy goals outlined above.

In addition to working on the performance measures project, the statewide coordinator provides technical assistance to Wisconsin's 69 operational treatment courts on best practices, works with the Wisconsin Association of Treatment Court Professionals (WATCP) to develop and implement model standards for treatment courts, and works with the National Association of Drug Court Professionals (NADCP) to assist in their standards creation and ensure that they do not conflict with Wisconsin's goals. The coordinator is able to perform site visits to problem-solving courts to determine areas of strength and opportunities for growth and improvement, and work with local jurisdictions seeking to establish treatment courts in order to ensure that their design is consistent with best practices that will lead to successful outcomes, including cost effectiveness.

Additionally, by having a thorough knowledge of Wisconsin's treatment courts and the court system as a whole, the coordinator is able to identify areas of the state that have a need for new or additional treatment courts and recruit local judges and other officials to help implement these courts. The position is also able to identify funding opportunities for these courts and ensure the court system community is made aware of them.

When the Governor created the statewide Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) in 2012, the coordinator was appointed to serve on the problem-solving court subcommittee to make certain that group considered the court system's goals and interests. The coordinator brings extensive knowledge about Wisconsin's problem-solving courts to the subcommittee, which has helped the subcommittee develop state level recommendations in support of local problem-solving court operations and evidence based practices. The coordinator has been successful in advising the statewide CJCC subcommittee of existing court resources, the status of current court

programs, and local practices and policies that assists the subcommittee in advancing support for using evidence based practices and the problem-solving court model.

Moreover, as the court system was made a Treatment Alternatives and Diversion (TAD) program partner for the TAD program managed by DOJ, the coordinator position has played a crucial role in this group, serving on the advisory committee, reviewing TAD grant applications for DOJ, and participating in site visits to ensure the TAD sites operate effectively. The coordinator has integrated training, performance measurement, and problem-solving court standards into the framework of the TAD grant program. With \$1.5 million dollars in new TAD money recently approved, to add to the \$1.5 million dollars in expansion funding approved in 2013, the need for a court system position playing a role in these projects will only grow. New TAD sites choosing to implement a problem-solving court must not only follow the twelve program requirements under the TAD statute, but also must ensure adherence to the most up to date research based practices, including the NADCP best practices and the WATCP treatment court standards.

The continued commitment of the TAD program partners (DOJ, Department of Health Services (DHS), and the Department of Corrections (DOC)) to national standards and the problem-solving court model further demonstrates the need for a coordinator position extremely knowledgeable in those areas who can assist in making sure those standards are followed and that any questions about them can be easily answered. DOJ, DOC, and DHS look to both the EBP position and the coordinator position for their assistance and knowledge in implementing these projects statewide. These two positions have been crucial in ensuring that all the justice partners work together collaboratively to produce valuable results that serve the goals of EBP and problem-solving courts.

This Spring the Legislative Council established a Study Committee on Problem-Solving Courts, whose charge is to examine problem-solving courts to consider best practices, effectiveness in reducing recidivism and saving money, efforts to establish multi-county problem-solving courts and improve regionalization, and the appropriate role and structure of state-level training and coordination. At its August 13, 2014 meeting, the Study Committee voted to recommend that permanent state funding be provided for this statewide coordinator position.

The areas of EBP and problem-solving courts have grown enormously in the last several years. None of the activities and duties outlined above show a likelihood to wane and in fact are almost assuredly going to grow in the coming years. The fact that more counties are poised to create a variety of different problem-solving courts, and that the amount of time and money other justice partners are spending in this area continues to grow, further evidences that the need for work in this area will not diminish. The court system needs a permanent position dedicated to making sure the court system's needs in this area are being met. A statewide coordinator position can help ensure that problem-solving courts are established properly and operate effectively.

Summary

As was stated above, the goal of evidence-based practices, including treatment courts, is to accomplish three critical policy goals: enhance public safety, reduce recidivism, and address criminal and addictive behaviors. The statewide coordinator position assists in achieving these goals by providing valuable assistance not only to the

court system as a whole, but to the counties and judges using treatment courts, the other state agencies working in this area, and the statewide CJCC.

Counties continue to create treatment courts at a rapid rate and local problem-solving court coordinators and judges often do not have the background in these courts to set them up effectively without assistance. It is essential that these counties, which often operate on a very limited budget for their treatment courts, have someone within the court system who is extremely knowledgeable to assist them in setting up their problem-solving courts according to established standards and produce results that accomplish the policy goals outlined above. For the most part, judges take on problem-solving court duties in addition to their regular caseload. The state level coordinator's assistance to judges in setting up these courts properly makes the courts run more efficiently and effectively, which benefits the judge in taking on these additional duties.

The statewide coordinator position is also a crucial part of DOJ's new TAD grants, serving as one of the TAD partners assisting in implementing the many new programs funded by the \$3 million of TAD funding authorized in the last year. As some of the new TAD money is being used to establish problem-solving courts, the coordinator has become an even more valuable partner in the TAD effort, assisting DOJ, DOC, and DHS in ensuring that the new TAD treatment court programs are set up according to established treatment court standards. Counties that have received TAD funding are already reaching out directly to the coordinator for assistance. Without the statewide coordinator position, DOJ, DOC, and DHS would lose a valuable resource in ensuring that the TAD funds are spent effectively and responsibly and produce outcomes that justify the large amount of money being spent on these programs.

Further, as a member of the statewide CJCC, the coordinator has played a valuable role in that group advising the problem-solving court subcommittee of existing court resources, the status of current court programs, and local court practices and policies. The coordinator brings extensive knowledge of the totality of local court practices to that group and without that information, the subcommittee's ability to advance support for using evidence based practices and the problem-solving court model could be diminished.

Through the EBP position and the grant funded statewide coordinator position the court system has established itself as a knowledgeable and effective force in creating and supporting projects that meet the three policy goals: enhance public safety, reduce recidivism, and address criminal and addictive behaviors. Without this position, the ability to assist the statewide CJCC, other agencies, counties, and local courts in meeting these goals will be affected. Making the coordinator position a permanent part of the court system is the most reliable way to ensure that these goals continue to be met and that all justice partners work together collaboratively to produce valuable results.

Decision Item by Line

1517 Biennial Budget

	CODES	TITLES
DEPARTMENT	680	Supreme Court
	CODES	TITLES
DECISION ITEM	6211	Statewide Coordinator Position for Problem-Solving Courts

Expenditure items		1st Year Cost	2nd Year Cost
01	Permanent Position Salaries	\$61,000	\$61,000
02	Turnover	\$0	\$0
03	Project Position Salaries	\$0	\$0
04	LTE/Misc. Salaries	\$0	\$0
05	Fringe Benefits	\$26,000	\$26,000
06	Supplies and Services	\$1,200	\$1,200
07	Permanent Property	\$0	\$0
08	Unalloted Reserve	\$0	\$0
09	Aids to Individuals Organizations	\$0	\$0
10	Local Assistance	\$0	\$0
11	One-time Financing	\$0	\$0
12	Debt Service	\$0	\$0
13		\$0	\$0
14		\$0	\$0
15		\$0	\$0
16		\$0	\$0
17	Total Cost	\$88,200	\$88,200
18	Project Positions Authorized	0.00	0.00
19	Classified Positions Authorized	0.00	0.00
20	Unclassified Positions Authorized	1.00	1.00

Decision Item by Numeric

Supreme Court

Program	Decision Item/Numeric			1st Year	2nd Year
		1st Year Total	2nd Year Total	FTE	FTE
	6211	Satewide Coordinator Position for Problem-Solving Courts			
02	Director of state courts				
	01 General program operations	\$88,200	\$88,200	1.00	1.00
	Director of state courts SubTotal	\$88,200	\$88,200	1.00	1.00
	Satewide Coordinator Position for Problem-Solving Courts SubTotal	\$88,200	\$88,200	1.00	1.00
	Agency Total	\$88,200	\$88,200	1.00	1.00

Decision Item by Fund Source

Supreme Court

	Source of Funds		1st Year Total	2nd Year Total	1st Year FTE	2nd Year FTE
Decision Item	6211	Satewide Coordinator Position for Problem-Solving Courts				
	GPR	S	\$88,200	\$88,200	1.00	1.00
	Total		\$88,200	\$88,200	1.00	1.00
Agency Total			\$88,200	\$88,200	1.00	1.00

Decision Item (DIN) - 6212

Decision Item (DIN) Title - Biennial Appropriation for the Director of State Courts

NARRATIVE

The Director of State Courts requests a statutory language change to convert the Director of State Courts Office appropriation from annual to biennial in order to provide the Judicial Branch with management flexibility. Within the Judicial Branch, the Director of State Courts Office is funded from an annual sum certain appropriation, which limits administrative flexibility and efficiency. This flexibility is particularly needed in these times of budget cutbacks to effectively and efficiently manage the increasing needs of the Judicial Branch without concomitant increasing resources. A biennial appropriation would enhance the Courts' ability to direct resources where they can best be used. This proposal will also provide the Judicial Branch with the same management flexibility currently afforded the Legislative Branch, whose corresponding service agencies are funded from biennial appropriations. Conversion of the Director of State Courts' appropriation to biennial would provide:

- Administrative flexibility and efficiency.
- The ability to direct resources where they can best be used.
- Parity with the Legislative Branch.

2015–2017 ISSUE PAPER

Department/Program: Supreme Court/Director of State Courts

Name: Statutory Language Change: Biennial Appropriation for the Director of State Courts

APPN: 680-201

DIN: 6212

NARRATIVE

The Director of State Courts requests a statutory language change to convert the Director of State Courts Office appropriation from annual to biennial in order to provide the Judicial Branch with management flexibility. Within the Judicial Branch, the Director of State Courts Office is funded from an annual sum certain appropriation. The annual, sum certain appropriation for the Director's Office limits administrative flexibility and efficiency. This flexibility is particularly needed in these times of budget cutbacks to effectively and efficiently manage the increasing needs of the Judicial Branch without concomitant increasing resources. A biennial appropriation would enhance the Courts' ability to direct resources where they can best be used. This request has no fiscal effect.

This proposal will provide the Judicial Branch with the same management flexibility currently afforded the Legislative Branch. The primary source of expenditure authority for the Legislative Branch is three GPR sum sufficient appropriations: one for the Senate, one for the Assembly and one for Legislative Documents. These appropriations, in addition to paying salaries and benefits of elected officials and their staff, fund all legislative administrative functions as well as computer purchases for all legislative staff, whether or not they are funded from the sum sufficient appropriations. All GPR legislative functions that are not funded from the three sum sufficient appropriations are funded from biennial appropriations. This includes data processing services and the legislative service agencies.

The functions provided by the Director's Office (administrative services, policy analysis, program support and data processing services) are analogous to the functions provided by the legislative service agencies, the clerk's offices in either house or legislative information processing staff. All of these are funded either from sum sufficient or biennial appropriations. The annual, sum certain appropriation for the Director's Office limits administrative flexibility and efficiency that the biennial appropriations afford the Legislative Branch.

Conversion of the Director of State Courts' appropriation to biennial would provide:

- Administrative flexibility and efficiency.
- The ability to direct resources where they can best be used.
- Parity with the Legislative Branch.

DIN 6212: Biennial Appropriation for the Director of State Courts

Statutory Change Requested: Convert the Director of State Courts' general program operations appropriation (s.20.680 (2)(a)) from annual to biennial.

Decision Item (DIN) - 6213**Decision Item (DIN) Title - Circuit Court Records Efficiency Project: Electronic Case Filing****NARRATIVE**

The Director of State Courts requests 8.0 GPR two-year project business process analysts and \$1,084,200 GPR in 2015-16 and \$1,049,400 GPR in 2016-17 to implement electronic case filing (eFiling) throughout the circuit courts. Currently 24 Wisconsin circuit courts provide attorneys and pro se litigants with the ability to electronically file and receive court documents for certain civil, small claims and family case types. Adoption of eFiling has proceeded slowly due to lack of funding for enhancements and a limited number of counties volunteering to use a partially developed system. The GPR funding will be used to expand and enhance the eFiling system using software development contractors. New desktop scanners and upgraded large screen and dual monitors will be installed prior to implementation to give court staff the necessary tools to migrate to paperless files. Two-year project business process analyst staff will be hired to provide software design, testing, training and other preparatory work prior to implementation. There are significant benefits to implementing a complete eFiling system in the Wisconsin courts. Cost savings for the counties will include lower costs for paper and files, decreased storage space, and more efficient use of staff for higher-level tasks. Judges and court commissioners will be able to operate more efficiently, with everything they need at their fingertips. Lawyers and litigants will benefit from greater access to court files and lower costs for paper and delivery costs. By investing in this two-year startup, the court system can increase efficiencies, lower county costs, provide better services, and take full advantage of technology for access and information for court users across the state.

2015–2017 ISSUE PAPER

Department/Program: Supreme Court/Director of State Courts

Name: Circuit Court Records Efficiency Project: Electronic Case Filing

APPRN: 680-201

DIN: 6213

	<u>2015-2016</u>	<u>2016-2017</u>
Permanent Salary	\$298,200	\$397,600
LTE Salary		
Fringe Benefits	\$127,400	\$169,800
Supplies & Services		
Permanent Property		
One-Time	\$658,600	\$482,000
TOTAL	\$1,084,200	\$1,049,400
FTE	8.0	8.0

NARRATIVE

The Director of State Courts requests 8.0 GPR two-year project business process analysts and \$1,084,200 GPR in 2015-16 and \$1,049,400 GPR in 2016-17 to implement electronic case filing (eFiling) throughout the circuit courts.

Background

The Circuit Court Automation Project started in 1987-88 with GPR funds to automate county court caseload management systems. It was anticipated that only small and medium-sized counties would choose to be a part of CCAP, but the system proved so successful that now all counties use CCAP. The system has expanded to provide case management, financial and jury management. In recent years CCAP has developed ongoing data interfaces with other justice agencies including district attorney offices, the State Public Defender, and the Departments of Transportation, Justice, Workforce Development, Natural Resources, and Revenue. New services for the public have also been implemented, including online filing wizards for small claims and family cases, juror qualification and status websites, and electronic payment options for outstanding criminal fines and traffic citations. As an adjunct to CCAP, the Wisconsin Circuit Court Access (WCCA) website provides the public with access to information concerning circuit court cases, handling between two and three million requests for information daily. Recently CCAP implemented the Wisconsin Juvenile Circuit Court Access website to provide information about confidential juvenile cases to parties authorized by 2011 Wisconsin Act 270.

Over the past fifteen years, users of CCAP's technology services and applications have grown from the original scope of circuit court users. Users now include state justice partners, county agencies and private sector users

who rely on CCAP and WCCA in their daily work, as well as members of the general public. CCAP now serves an expanding user community and a demand for information beyond normal office hours. At the same time, CCAP has realized no growth in the number of staff charged with supporting these new users and new functions.

CCAP is funded from fee and surcharge revenues. A CCAP fee, ranging from \$5 to \$15, is imposed on most court filings, and a \$5 CCAP fee is imposed on forfeiture actions other than safety belt, smoking, not carrying proof of insurance and failure to display handicap card violations. CCAP also receives \$6 of the \$21.50 justice information system surcharge imposed on most court filings and forfeiture actions. The remainder of the justice information surcharge revenue goes to other justice programs (\$14.50) and to the General Fund as GPR-Earned (\$1). This funding, which supports CCAP circuit court operations, has dropped over 24% since 2008-09 (down 16% over the last two years).

As part of the Supreme Court's 2007-09 biennial budget request, the Court asked for GPR funding to implement eFiling and statutory authority to create an eFiling fee. The additional funding was not approved, but statutory language was created authorizing the Director of State Courts to establish and charge a fee for eFiling of circuit court documents (Wis. Statutes 758.19(4m) and 801.17(7)(c)). Revenues from the eFiling fee are deposited to the CCAP appropriation. With eFiling development slowed by lack of funding and with a limited number of counties volunteering to use a partially developed system, these revenues have been limited.

Current use of eFiling in Wisconsin

Currently 24 Wisconsin circuit courts provide attorneys and pro se litigants with the ability to electronically file and receive court documents for certain civil, small claims and family case types. Adoption of eFiling has proceeded slowly and eFiling fee revenues have been extremely limited, only \$9,055 in 2013-14. Due to the 24% drop in CCAP revenues since 2008-09, there has been no way for CCAP to fund eFiling enhancements, and the benefits anticipated from a paperless system have been unrealized.

In 2013 the Director of State Courts asked the Committee of Chief Judges of the Circuit Courts to determine why eFiling has progressed so slowly and what could be done to improve its use. The chief judges looked at how eFiling works in the federal courts and in other states where it has been successful, and talked with a consultant provided by the National Center for State Courts. The chief judges concluded that mandatory systems elsewhere have proven most successful, and recommended that the Supreme Court make circuit court eFiling mandatory, not voluntary, in Wisconsin for all attorneys and for high-volume litigants. The committee has drafted a comprehensive amendment to the eFiling rule that it plans to file as a rule petition this fall, with a request that the Court hear the petition in the spring of 2015.

If the Supreme Court accepts this recommendation, major work will be needed over a short period to roll out the system to all counties and to train all users. Even if the Supreme Court chooses not to make eFiling mandatory, work is still needed to make the system successful and to achieve the efficiencies that eFiling can

deliver. Attorneys, court staff and judges will still want new case types enabled and enhancements provided to take full advantage of the opportunity to migrate from paper processes to electronic court processes.

Efficiencies expected from electronic filing

As eFiling becomes the norm in Wisconsin, court staff will achieve greater efficiencies for a number of reasons:

- After the transition is made to eFiling for all case types, staff will manage only electronic files rather than a mix of paper and electronic records. This greatly speeds the task of creating, reading, and sharing case files.
- Court staff will not be required to type redundant information into the CCAP case management system, as data from the eFiling system will automatically insert information into the case management system.
- Judges, litigants and court staff will have simultaneous access to identical case files, eliminating the demand to create and track physical file folders.
- The eFiling system will deliver court documents to litigants electronically, eliminating the need for the clerk to print and mail paper documents. Expanding the eFiling system will yield valuable savings in personnel resources within the circuit courts that can be redirected to other important tasks.
- Conversion to all-electronic files will dramatically reduce storage space needs over time, a growing concern for counties as courthouses age and paper files multiply.

Further investment in the eFiling system will significantly improve services already offered to the public. Lawyers and self-represented litigants will be able to file and view case documents without visiting the courthouse, working from their home or office, outside of the traditional workday. They can work from multiple locations using multiple technology devices, including laptops, mobile phones and tablets. Expansion of the eFiling system will allow court users to conduct business with the courts using modern tools they rely on in their everyday lives.

eFiling is not a new concept. The first federal court mandated electronic filing 20 years ago and all federal courts now require it. State courts have been slower to require electronic filing, but a number of them have now moved in that direction, including Iowa, Colorado, Utah, Missouri, Minnesota and Texas, as well as many local jurisdictions throughout the nation.

The migration to mandatory eFiling has yielded many positive outcomes in these courts. For example, in Texas where mandatory eFiling has just begun, the judiciary is using two million fewer pieces of paper per month, saving on both paper and the physical space needed for file storage. There is also convenience for filers who can access the eFiling site 24 hours per day, 365 days per year. There is no need for a last minute rush to the courthouse to file documents, and more than 60% of the filings are processed within two hours of filing.

In Utah the conversion to electronic filing has resulted in an estimated 13-18% savings on support services for local clerical operations, mostly at the front counter. In Iowa an estimated 80-90% of the data entry for civil cases is now handled by the filer rather than clerk staff. Local clerks report that within 3-4 months they are able to “complete a day’s work in a day’s time.” The efficiencies gained are mostly attributed to data entry completed by the filers and time saved managing the paper file.

Although there will be ongoing costs to maintain and improve the eFiling system after it is fully implemented, those costs will be borne by the users of the eFiling system, who pay an eFiling fee for each case. State government agencies that develop an automated means to eFile without using the eFiling system will not be required to pay the fee. After startup funding for the first two years, it is projected the system will become self-sufficient. It is projected the eFiling fee will fund the final two years of eFiling implementation and also fund the ongoing costs of maintaining the eFiling system. Compared with the cost of vendor-supported systems in other states, eFiling costs for users in Wisconsin are expected to compare favorably.

Building a successful eFiling system

In order to create and support a full eFiling environment, CCAP will need additional revenue and staffing for the following:

1. Complete the functionality of the eFiling system by adding new features, enabling new types of filers, accepting all documents, and making eFiling available for all case types. Temporary software development contractors will be used for this work.
2. Provide on-site training in each county for court staff, local bar, county agencies and other filers as eFiling is adopted. Create software design documents, test work completed by the software development contractors, and prepare user training guides and website materials. Eight GPR project business process analysts are requested for a two-year period.
3. Provide additional hardware to circuit courts to transition from paper to electronic records. Dual or large screen monitors for judges and staff and document scanners will be needed. The hardware will be bought in advance of implementation to allow each county to scan paper files and become more efficient at reading documents on screen.

The estimated cost for each of these categories over the 2015-17 biennium is as follows:

	Total Request	2015-16	2016-17
Contract software developers	\$ 400,400	\$320,300	\$80,100
8.0 new business process analyst staff	\$1,194,800	\$494,800	\$700,000
Increased scanner and large screen monitor installations	\$ 538,600	\$269,300	\$269,300
Total funding requested	\$2,133,800	\$1,084,400	\$1,049,400

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The breakdown of the funding requested is as follows:

1. Contract software developers to expand eFiling functionality

CCAP will need three software development contractors to expand the eFiling system to all case types. These contractors will also provide enhancements requested by current eFilers, judges, and court staff to increase the efficiency of the system. CCAP will contract for their services for a period of 15 months at a cost of \$400,400.

eFiling is currently available for only a limited number of case types: small claims, family and some civil. Two pilot programs are currently in operation, one for district attorneys to file criminal cases and one for child support agencies to file paternity cases. Although the basic infrastructure is in place for eFiling, adding the remaining case types requires programming unique to each case type based on business processes, filing documents and other factors specific to each case type. **Attachment 1** lists each case type that can currently be eFiled in Wisconsin circuit courts and those that still need to be programmed.

It is anticipated the contractors will begin their work July 1, 2015 to first enable all outstanding case types and then to program new features and ensure that the eFiling website is compliant with ADA requirements. **Attachment 2** lists the current outstanding requests that will need to be addressed in early stages of the eFiling implementation plan, along with any new features and requirements discovered as eFiling is implemented. It is anticipated the majority of these changes will be in place by September 30, 2016.

2. Business process analyst staff to design new features and train users

Business process analyst staff will be needed to design new features, complete testing and quality assurance for the new software, and train eFilers and court staff as they transition to the eFiling system. CCAP estimates the need for 8.0 GPR two-year project business analyst positions at a cost of \$494,800 GPR in 2015-16 and \$700,000 GPR in 2016-17 for this project.

Initially staff will be assigned to develop technical requirements for all new software features outlined in **Attachment 2** and to do performance testing to assure that all enhancements and filing changes function as designed. They will prepare documentation, training videos and other training tools for users. In the first and second quarter of 2016, the analysts will begin to work in counties that are identified for eFiling implementation to assist them in the transition to fully electronic files, including scanning of all pending case files.

CCAP staff will need to provide training in all 72 counties, even those that are currently participating in eFiling, due to the necessity to train all court staff and external users that are not currently eFiling. There are over 12,000 practicing attorneys in the state, and less than 350 attorneys statewide have participated in eFiling during the past three years. In most counties a small subset of court staff and filers are participating in eFiling and the need for extensive training in all counties is expected.

As eFiling rolls out to each county, the business process analysts will be embedded within the courts for several weeks and will train and work directly with court staff, judges, and county agency staff to ensure a smooth transition throughout the county. These staff will also be responsible for providing help desk support for electronic filers and their support staff. This gradual rollout is modeled on recent successful implementations in the Iowa and Missouri state courts.

Analyst staff will train not only court system staff, judges and court commissioners, but also external users such as law enforcement, private attorneys, legal secretaries, paralegals, large company filing agents, landlords and self-represented litigants. CCAP plans to install temporary training networks in each county to provide hands-on training. Webinars and online training videos will supplement this hands-on training and serve as reference material for eFilers after the implementation is concluded. CCAP will also provide ongoing training at legal conferences and other venues. Analyst staff will also provide help desk support for these new users. Although this training model initially requires more staff resources, Iowa and Missouri have both found that it is ultimately more efficient, leaving users better prepared for successful adaption to the eFiling system.

3. Scanners and monitors to convert files and read documents efficiently

The last component required for this transition is an increase in the number of desktop scanners and large screen monitors within the circuit courts. Both of these items are essential to ensure that court staff can quickly create, scan and view electronic documents. The total cost for scanners and monitors to be implemented in 2015-2017 is \$538,600.

Hardware Installation	Total Funding Request	2015-16	2016-17
Desktop Scanners	\$ 302,600	\$151,300	\$151,300
Large screen/dual monitors	\$ 236,000	\$118,000	\$118,000

CCAP estimates an additional 1,600 desktop scanners will be needed to convert existing paper files to electronic and to scan paper documents filed by self-represented litigants. This number was calculated based on CCAP's equipment allocation policy, which provides desktop scanners for 70% of the staff in counties where eFiling is implemented. CCAP will also install 1,770 large screen or dual monitors during this implementation period to ensure that judges and court staff have monitors big enough to read electronic documents while simultaneously viewing case management data. Scanners and monitors need

to be purchased and installed in advance of implementing eFiling to allow each clerk of court and register in probate office the necessary time to scan paper documents of all pending case files.

Hardware Installation per CCAP Equipment Allocation Policy	Total Installations	Current Installations	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Desktop Scanners	1,820	220	550	550	500
Large screen/dual monitors	2,600	830	590	590	590

CCAP will use the requested start-up funds to purchase 1,100 scanners at a cost of \$275 each and 1,180 monitors at a cost of \$200 each. These monitors and scanners will be installed in the first two fiscal years to allow courts adequate time to convert pending case documents and familiarize judges with relying upon electronic files and documents. Existing technical support engineers will be assigned to install newly purchased hardware.

An additional 500 scanners and 590 monitors will be purchased for the counties that implement eFiling during the third and fourth fiscal years. The purchase of this hardware will be funded by the eFiling fee.

Summary

To transition the state to full eFiling, the Director of State Courts is seeking a one-time allocation of GPR funding and position authority for 8.0 GPR two-year project business analyst positions. The GPR funding will be used to expand and enhance the eFiling system using software development contractors. New desktop scanners and upgraded large screen and dual monitors will be installed prior to implementation to give court staff the necessary tools to migrate to paperless files. Two-year project business process analyst staff will be hired to provide software design, testing, training and other preparatory work prior to implementation. If the Supreme Court makes eFiling mandatory, the associated eFiling fee will provide sufficient funds for ongoing support and maintenance of the eFiling system.

There are significant benefits to implementing a complete eFiling system in the Wisconsin courts. Cost savings for the counties will include lower cost for paper and files, decreased storage space, and more efficient use of staff on higher-level tasks. Judges and court commissioners will be able to operate more efficiently, with everything they need at their fingertips. Lawyers and litigants will benefit from greater access to court files and lower costs for paper and delivery costs.

If this project is not funded, expansion of the system will be slow and the expected efficiencies will be delayed. It is even possible that declining revenues might result in abandonment of the eFiling system, if

declining revenues force the courts to redirect all resources to basic operational needs rather than expand to a fully functional eFiling system. By investing in this two-year startup project, the court system can increase efficiencies, lower county costs, provide better services, and take full advantage of technology for access and information for court users across the state.

Attachment 1: Efiling Availability by Case Types

Case Type	Description	eFiling fully enabled	eFiling partially enabled	eFiling not enabled
AD	Adoption			X
CF	Felony		X	
CI	Commitment of an inmate			X
CL	Construction Lien			X
CM	Misdemeanor		X	
CO	Condominium Lien			X
CT	Criminal Traffic		X	
CV	Civil		X	
CX	Complex Forfeitures			X
FA	Family	X		
FJ	Foreign Judgments			X
FO	Non-Traffic Ordinance Violation			X
GN	Guardianships			X
HL	Hospital Lien			X
HT	Habitual Traffic Offender			X
IN	Informal Probate			X
JA	Juvenile Adoption			X
JC	Juvenile CHIPS			X
JD	John Doe			X
JG	Juvenile Guardianship			X
JJ	Juvenile Injunction			X
JJ	Juvenile Judgments			X
JM	Juvenile Civil Commitment			X
JO	Juvenile Civil Law and Ordinance Violations			X
JV	Juvenile Delinquency			X
ME	Civil Commitment			X
ML	Mechanic's Lien			X
OL	Other Lien			X
PA	Paternity		X	
PR	Probate			X
SC	Small Claims	X		
TJ	Transcript of Judgment			X
TP	Juvenile Termination of Parental Rights			X
TR	Traffic Forfeiture			X
TW	Tax Warrants			X
UC	Unemployment Compensation			X
WC	Worker's Compensation			X
WL	Wills			X

Attachment 2: Outstanding eFiling Functionality

The following list details outstanding eFiling functionality. This list is comprised of requests made by eFilers, judges, court commissioners and clerks of circuit court, as well as changes needed to support the changes outlined in the modified Supreme Court Rule which mandates eFiling.

1. Ensure eFiling website meets all ADA requirements for visually impaired filers.
2. Remove electronic notarization for small claims cases.
3. Complete eFiling for civil classes by enabling all class codes.
4. Provide means for specialized non-party filers to upload electronic documents.
5. Provide ability to add second signature for various electronic orders.
6. Provide ability to resubmit a returned filing.
7. Modifications to remove PIN as requirement for electronic signature.
8. Provide means for transferring electronic cases between counties for change of venue.
9. Provide means for defendants to electronically sign documents in court or remotely during videoconference hearings.
10. Make modifications to filing deadlines per new SCR.
11. Create method to identify smaller filing agents not required to eFile.
12. Allow fee waivers as part of eFiling process.
13. Tie online pro se filing assistants for small claims and family sites to eFiling.
14. Provide attorneys with trust accounts for payment of court/eFiling fees.
15. Provide mechanism for accepting electronic transcripts.
16. Provide automated review of transcript timeframes for filers for redaction purposes.
17. Provide payment module and access rights for transcripts.
18. Improve system logging for technical failures.
19. Develop an interface for large filers to transfer data/documents automatically from attorney case management system to the eFiling system.
20. Prepare record on appeal from electronic file.
21. Complete and refine criminal and paternity eFiling.

Decision Item by Line

1517 Biennial Budget

	CODES	TITLES
DEPARTMENT	680	Supreme Court
	CODES	TITLES
DECISION ITEM	6213	Circuit Court Records Efficiency Project: Electronic Case Filing

Expenditure items		1st Year Cost	2nd Year Cost
01	Permanent Position Salaries	\$0	\$0
02	Turnover	\$0	\$0
03	Project Position Salaries	\$298,200	\$397,600
04	LTE/Misc. Salaries	\$0	\$0
05	Fringe Benefits	\$127,400	\$169,800
06	Supplies and Services	\$0	\$0
07	Permanent Property	\$0	\$0
08	Unalloted Reserve	\$0	\$0
09	Aids to Individuals Organizations	\$0	\$0
10	Local Assistance	\$0	\$0
11	One-time Financing	\$658,600	\$482,000
12	Debt Service	\$0	\$0
13		\$0	\$0
14		\$0	\$0
15		\$0	\$0
16		\$0	\$0
17	Total Cost	\$1,084,200	\$1,049,400
18	Project Positions Authorized	8.00	8.00
19	Classified Positions Authorized	0.00	0.00
20	Unclassified Positions Authorized	0.00	0.00

Decision Item by Numeric

Supreme Court

Program	Decision Item/Numeric	1st Year Total	2nd Year Total	1st Year FTE	2nd Year FTE
	6213	Circuit Court Records Efficiency Project: Electronic Case Filing			
02	Director of state courts				
	01 General program operations	\$1,084,200	\$1,049,400	8.00	8.00
	Director of state courts SubTotal	\$1,084,200	\$1,049,400	8.00	8.00
	Circuit Court Records Efficiency Project: Electronic Case Filing SubTotal	\$1,084,200	\$1,049,400	8.00	8.00
	Agency Total	\$1,084,200	\$1,049,400	8.00	8.00

Decision Item by Fund Source

Supreme Court

				1st Year FTE	2nd Year FTE
	Source of Funds		1st Year Total	2nd Year Total	
Decision Item	6213	Circuit Court Records Efficiency Project: Electronic Case Filing			
	GPR	S	\$1,084,200	\$1,049,400	8.00 8.00
	Total		\$1,084,200	\$1,049,400	8.00 8.00
Agency Total			\$1,084,200	\$1,049,400	8.00 8.00

Decision Item (DIN) - 6214

Decision Item (DIN) Title - Adjust CCAP to Actual Levels

NARRATIVE

The Supreme Court requests a decrease of \$3,000,000 PR annually for the Court Information Systems (CCAP) continuing appropriation to adjust the Chapter 20 appropriation to reflect 2013-14 actual expenditures. CCAP revenues, generated by court filing fees and a portion of the justice information systems surcharge, have decreased 24.4% since 2008-09.

Decision Item by Line

1517 Biennial Budget

	CODES	TITLES
DEPARTMENT	680	Supreme Court
	CODES	TITLES
DECISION ITEM	6214	Adjust CCAP to Actual Levels

Expenditure items		1st Year Cost	2nd Year Cost
01	Permanent Position Salaries	\$0	\$0
02	Turnover	\$0	\$0
03	Project Position Salaries	\$0	\$0
04	LTE/Misc. Salaries	\$0	\$0
05	Fringe Benefits	\$0	\$0
06	Supplies and Services	(\$3,000,000)	(\$3,000,000)
07	Permanent Property	\$0	\$0
08	Unalloted Reserve	\$0	\$0
09	Aids to Individuals Organizations	\$0	\$0
10	Local Assistance	\$0	\$0
11	One-time Financing	\$0	\$0
12	Debt Service	\$0	\$0
13		\$0	\$0
14		\$0	\$0
15		\$0	\$0
16		\$0	\$0
17	Total Cost	(\$3,000,000)	(\$3,000,000)
18	Project Positions Authorized	0.00	0.00
19	Classified Positions Authorized	0.00	0.00
20	Unclassified Positions Authorized	0.00	0.00

Decision Item by Numeric

Supreme Court

Program	Decision Item/Numeric	1st Year Total	2nd Year Total	1st Year FTE	2nd Year FTE
	6214	Adjust CCAP to Actual Levels			
02	Director of state courts				
	25 Court information systems	(\$3,000,000)	(\$3,000,000)	0.00	0.00
	Director of state courts SubTotal	(\$3,000,000)	(\$3,000,000)	0.00	0.00
	Adjust CCAP to Actual Levels SubTotal	(\$3,000,000)	(\$3,000,000)	0.00	0.00
	Agency Total	(\$3,000,000)	(\$3,000,000)	0.00	0.00

Decision Item by Fund Source

Supreme Court

				1st Year FTE	2nd Year FTE
	Source of Funds		1st Year Total	2nd Year Total	
Decision Item	6214	Adjust CCAP to Actual Levels			
	PR	S	(\$3,000,000)	(\$3,000,000)	0.00
	Total		(\$3,000,000)	(\$3,000,000)	0.00
Agency Total			(\$3,000,000)	(\$3,000,000)	0.00

Decision Item (DIN) - 6215

Decision Item (DIN) Title - Judicial Compensation

NARRATIVE

The Supreme Court requests: (1) a nonstatutory provision requiring judicial salaries under the 2015-17 state compensation plan be set at a level comparable to the average judicial salaries among Wisconsin's surrounding Midwest states as of January 1, 2014; and (2) statutory language to create a Wisconsin Judicial Compensation Commission to study and make recommendations on judicial compensation, with the objective to assure that highly qualified persons are attracted to the bench and can serve without unreasonable economic hardship. Since 1978, the salaries of Wisconsin justices and judges have declined by 18.75% when adjusted for inflation. Wisconsin's judicial compensation is low compared to the surrounding Midwest states and other Wisconsin elected officials. As of January 2014, the National Center for State Courts (NCSC) ranked Wisconsin's trial court judicial salaries 37th among the 50 states. The Court of Appeals salaries were 29th of the 39 state appellate courts throughout the nation and the Supreme Court salaries were 34th of 50 courts. Wisconsin's judicial salaries have lost ground using these annual national rankings: the October 2001 NCSC survey showed that Wisconsin's circuit court judges' salaries ranked 24th nationwide while the Court of Appeals salaries ranked 22nd, and Supreme Court salaries ranked 23rd. As a first step, it is requested that Wisconsin's judicial rate of office for circuit court judges be set at a level comparable to the average trial judicial salaries among Wisconsin's surrounding Midwest states (Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois) and similarly reset the salaries for the Supreme Court justices, Court of Appeals judges, and reserve judges. Wisconsin has no systematic way for salary adjustments to be made based on analyses tied specifically to the judiciary. Some states have instituted a more structured and analytic approach to setting judicial compensation by creating judicial compensation commissions, with the objectives of ensuring that judicial salaries are equitable, set regularly and objectively, and treated in a nonpolitical atmosphere. It is requested that Wisconsin create such a commission to independently assess and recommend judicial salaries to the Legislature's Joint Committee on Employment Relations (JCOER). The judiciary's level of influence and decision-making has a direct impact on Wisconsin's citizens and communities. Quality people must be attracted and retained for the difficult role of a judge. The importance of retaining the valuable skills and insights offered by the State's experienced judges cannot be stressed enough. Based on other states' experiences, a judicial compensation commission is seen as the best mechanism to accomplish this.

2015 – 2017 ISSUE PAPER

Department/Program: Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, Circuit Courts

Issue Name: Judicial Compensation

DIN: 6215

NARRATIVE

The Supreme Court requests: (1) a nonstatutory provision requiring judicial salaries under the 2015-17 state compensation plan be set at a level comparable to the average judicial salaries among Wisconsin's surrounding Midwest states as of January 1, 2014; and (2) statutory language to create a Wisconsin Judicial Compensation Commission to study and make recommendations on judicial compensation, with the objective to assure that highly qualified persons are attracted to the bench and can serve without unreasonable economic hardship.

Background

Judicial compensation has been a long-standing concern – since 1978, the salaries of Wisconsin justices and judges have declined by 18.75% when adjusted for inflation. Their salaries will continue to experience a decline for two reasons: (1) the judicial rate of office was unchanged for over four years (from February 2009 until July 2013) with increases below inflation rates in 2013 and 2014; and (2) the passage of 2011 Wisconsin Acts 10 and 32 requires judges to pay more to their health insurance and retirement. Despite the real decline in judicial salaries, with the onset of the 2008 recession, the Supreme Court requested the Legislature's Joint Committee on Employment Relations (JCOER) to rescind a previously approved 2% general wage adjustment for the judiciary that was to take effect on or after June 7, 2009. JCOER complied with the request; however, most executive branch attorneys received the 2% increase along with other discretionary merit compensation, which exacerbated the compression problems between government attorney and judicial salaries.

Wisconsin's judicial compensation is low compared to the surrounding Midwest states and other Wisconsin elected officials. Wisconsin has no systematic way for salary adjustments to be made based on analyses tied specifically to the judiciary. Raises for judges are recommended by the Office of State Employment Relations (OSER), on behalf of the Governor, to the Legislature's JCOER as part of a larger proposal for unrepresented state employees and other elected officials. JCOER's action is final, subject to veto by the Governor. Once approved, any compensation adjustment becomes effective when a new judge or justice takes office after the effective date of the approved plan.

Some states have instituted a more structured and analytic approach to setting judicial compensation by creating judicial compensation commissions, with the objectives of ensuring that judicial salaries are equitable, set regularly and objectively, and treated in a nonpolitical atmosphere. Two national legal organizations have advocated for the creation of such commissions.

During the 2011-2013 biennial budget process, at the request of the Wisconsin Trial Judges Association (WTJA), the Wisconsin Court System submitted a request to create a Wisconsin Judicial Compensation Commission. This proposal required the commission to make written recommendations to the Governor and JCOER on judicial salaries every two years – in effect, replacing OSER in the development of recommending judicial compensation. Judicial salaries would have been increased based on the general wage increases awarded to all state employees or the salary increases recommended by the Commission and approved by JCOER, whichever was greater.

The Governor denied the court system's biennial budget request. However, the Legislature subsequently included in its biennial budget bill a provision to create a Wisconsin Judicial Compensation Commission. The Governor, however, vetoed the Legislature's proposal.

Benchmarks to Demonstrate Need

A number of benchmarks are used to assess the adequacy of Wisconsin's judicial salaries: (1) comparison with other Wisconsin state government officials; (2) comparison with the State's top law school professors; (3) comparison with local government officials and employees who may appear before judges; (4) comparison with federal judges; and (5) comparison with judges in other states. Under all of these measurements, Wisconsin's judicial salaries have lost ground, suggesting the method that has been used since 1978 for setting judicial rates of office is no longer working. It is time to restructure how judicial salaries are established so they are set competitively with the current labor market.

As of January 2014, the National Center for State Courts (NCSC) ranked Wisconsin's trial court judicial salaries 37th among the 50 states. The Court of Appeals salaries were 29th of the 39 state appellate courts throughout the nation and the Supreme Court salaries were 34th of 50 courts. It is easy to show how Wisconsin's judicial salaries have lost ground using these annual national rankings by taking a look back 13 years. The October 2001 NCSC survey showed that Wisconsin's circuit court judges' salaries ranked 24th nationwide while the Court of Appeals salaries ranked 22nd, and Supreme Court salaries ranked 23rd.

NCSC rankings are considered a sound measurement for assessing the adequacy of judicial salaries. As a first step for resetting Wisconsin's judicial salaries, it is requested that Wisconsin's judicial rate of office be set at a level comparable to the average judicial salaries among Wisconsin's surrounding Midwest states (Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois). As the following table shows, to set Wisconsin's trial court judicial salaries at a rate comparable to the average of trial court judicial salaries of surrounding Midwest states, trial judges would need a 15.84 percent increase. This 15.84 percent increase would then be applied to appellate court salaries.

Requested Increase to Judicial Compensation to the Surrounding Midwest States' Average Most Current Rankings – January 2014				
Court	Current Rate of Office	Federal Judiciary	Surrounding Midwest States' Average²	Percentage Increase Being Requested
Trial Court	\$131,187	\$199,100	\$151,968	15.84%
Intermediate Appellate ¹	\$139,059	\$211,200	\$162,511	15.84%
Supreme Court	\$147,403	\$244,400	\$175,132	15.84%
¹ Only 39 states have comparable intermediate appellate courts .				
² Surrounding Midwest states include Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, and Minnesota.				

Proposal for a Wisconsin Judicial Compensation Commission

It is important to note that resetting Wisconsin's judicial salaries to be more comparable to their surrounding Midwest judicial counterparts is only a first step: it is also critical to create an independent judicial compensation commission for continued assessment of appropriate judicial compensation. This would provide a more structured and analytic approach to setting judicial compensation, with the objectives of ensuring that judicial salaries are equitable, set regularly and objectively, and treated in a nonpolitical atmosphere. Two national legal organizations, the American Judicature Society (AJS) and the American Bar Association (ABA), have advocated for the creation of such commissions.

The commission's duties would be to use generally accepted measurements to recommend judicial rates of office for the upcoming biennium. The timing of the commission's salary recommendations are key so JCOER is able to review and approve the commission's recommendations for inclusion in the biennial compensation plan.

This proposal is the same, with slight modifications, as requested by the Court and accepted by the Legislature during the 2011-2013 biennial budget. The proposal is based primarily on the State of Maryland's statute. Every two years the commission would make written recommendations no later than December 1st of each even-numbered year to the Governor and JCOER on judicial salaries – in effect, replacing OSER in the development of recommendations concerning judicial compensation. JCOER would review the report and approve the Compensation Commission's recommendations unless a majority of its members agreed not to approve them. Judicial salaries would be increased based on the general wage increases awarded to all state employees or the salary increases recommended by the Commission and approved by JCOER, whichever is greater.

The proposed Commission would consist of seven members, appointed as follows: (1) two appointed by the Governor; (2) one by the President of the Senate; (3) one by the Speaker of the Assembly; (4) one member each by the Deans of the University of Wisconsin and Marquette University Law Schools; and (5) one by the President of the State Bar. Members would serve without compensation but would be reimbursed for reasonable expenses incurred in carrying out their responsibilities. The Director of State Courts Office would provide staffing and support as necessary. No additional resources are requested.

Proposal Summary

This proposal is two-fold: (1) increase Wisconsin's judicial salaries to a reasonable and equitable level within the current labor market; and (2) create an independent judicial compensation commission that will in the future be the vehicle used for recommending to JCOER the setting of judicial salaries.

A nonstatutory provision is requested to require judicial salaries under the 2015-2017 compensation plan be set at a level comparable to the average judicial salaries of Wisconsin's surrounding Midwest states. Statutory changes are also requested to establish a judicial compensation commission that would regularly assess and recommend changes to judicial compensation.

Conclusion

Wisconsin's judicial salaries continue to lag behind comparable counterparts. At some point, inadequate salaries will outweigh the intangible rewards of a judge's job, discouraging talented lawyers from seeking or accepting judgeships. To continue to attract high quality people, substantial salary increases are needed. Without meaningful increases, there is concern that only independently wealthy or relatively inexperienced attorneys will choose judicial service. For Wisconsin's adversarial justice system to work, decision-makers must be competent and compensated in some way comparable to the advocates who appear before them.

The judiciary's level of influence and decision-making has a direct impact on Wisconsin's citizens and communities. Quality people must be attracted and retained for the difficult role of a judge. The importance of retaining the valuable skills and insights offered by the State's experienced judges cannot be stressed enough. Based on other states' experiences, a judicial compensation commission is seen as the best mechanism for setting equitable judicial salaries.

DIN 6215: Judicial Compensation

Statutory/Non-statutory Changes Requested:

(1) Create a nonstatutory provision requiring judicial salaries under the 2015-17 state compensation plan be set at a level comparable to the average judicial salaries among Wisconsin's surrounding Midwest states as of January 1, 2014; and (2) create a statutory Wisconsin Judicial Compensation Commission to study and make recommendations to the Legislature's Joint Committee on Employment Relations (JCOER) on judicial compensation.

This proposal for a Judicial Compensation Commission is the same, with slight modifications, as requested by the Court and included into the 2011-2013 biennial budget by the Legislature (the Governor vetoed the provision). The proposal is based primarily on the State of Maryland's statute. Every two years the commission would make written recommendations no later than December 1st of each even-numbered year to the Governor and JCOER on judicial salaries (in effect, replacing OSER in the development of recommendations concerning judicial compensation). JCOER would review the report and approve the Compensation Commission's recommendations unless a majority of its members agreed not to approve them. Judicial salaries would be increased based on the general wage increases awarded to all state employees or the salary increases recommended by the Commission and approved by JCOER, whichever is greater. Current law provisions concerning gubernatorial vetoes of JCOER actions and override provisions would not change.

The proposed Commission would consist of seven members, appointed as follows: (1) two appointed by the Governor; (2) one by the President of the Senate; (3) one by the Speaker of the Assembly; (4) one member each by the Deans of the University of Wisconsin and Marquette University Law Schools; and (5) one by the President of the State Bar. Members would serve without compensation but would be reimbursed for reasonable expenses incurred in carrying out their responsibilities. Require the Director of State Courts Office to provide staffing and support services to the Commission.

The modifications to the vetoed 2011-2013 biennial budget provision are: (1) do not include a sunset of the judicial compensation commission; and (2) remove the language that "the Governor shall" provide sufficient funding in the biennial budget bill to fund the increase.