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FLORIDA LEGISLATURE—REGULAR SESSION—1988
HISTORY OF HOUSE BILLS

H 1049 GENERAL BILL/ENG by Nergard and others (Similar CS/S 377, S 833)

Criminal Proceedings/Costa, provides for counties to pay to state attorneys & public defenders specified costs certified as necessary in prosecution or defense of criminal proceedings, amends provision re collection & distribution of additional court costs in such proceedings to provide for such costs to be part of plea agreements, provides for deposit of such additional costs in special trust fund of county, etc. Amends 27.34, 54, 3455 Effective Date 10/01/88

04/05/88 HOUSE Filed

04/08/88 HOUSE Introduced, referred to Criminal Justice, Appropriations -HJ 99

04/15/88 HOUSE Subreferred to Subcommittee on Community and Economic Development, On subcommittee agenda—Criminal Justice, 04/19/88, 1 15 pm, 217-HOB

04/19/88 HOUSE Subcommittee Recommendation pending ratification by full Committee Favorable with 1 amendment, On Committee agenda, pending subcommittee action—Criminal Justice, 04/20/88, 3 30 pm, Morris Hall

04/20/88 HOUSE Preliminary Committee Action by Criminal Justice Favorable with 2 amendments

04/25/88 HOUSE Comm Report Favorable with 2 amendment(s) by Criminal Justice -HJ 249, Now in Appropriations -HJ 249

06/03/88 HOUSE On Committee agenda—Appropriations, 06/06/88, 3 30 pm, Morris Hall

06/12/88 HOUSE Comm Report Favorable with 2 amendment(s) by Appropriations, placed on Calendar -HJ 472

05/17/88 HOUSE Placed on Special Order Calendar

05/19/88 HOUSE Read second time, Amendments adopted -HJ 596

05/24/88 HOUSE Read third time, Passed as amended, YEAS 117 NAYS 0 -HJ 637

05/24/88 SENATE In Messages

05/25/88 SENATE Received, referred to Judiciary-Civil, Appropriations -SJ 381

05/27/88 SENATE Extension of time granted Committee Judiciary-Civil

(PAGE NUMBERS REFLECT DAILY SENATE AND HOUSE JOURNALS AND NOT FINAL BOUND JOURNALS)

H 1049 (CONTINUED)

06/03/88 SENATE Withdrawn from Judiciary-Civil, Appropriations, Substituted for CS/SB 377, Passed, YEAS 39 NAYS 0 -SJ 816

06/03/88 Ordered enrolled

06/21/88 Signed by Officers and presented to Governor

07/05/88 Approved by Governor, Chapter No 88-280

STORAGE NAME: H 1049-F.CJ
 Date: June 10, 1988

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
 COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE
 FINAL STAFF ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

BILL #: HB 1049
 RELATING TO: Criminal Proceedings Costs
 SPONSOR(S): Representative Nergard and others
 EFFECTIVE DATE: October 1, 1988
 DATE BECAME LAW: July 5, 1988
 CHAPTER #: 88-280 Laws of Florida
 COMPANION BILL(S): SB 833
 OTHER COMMITTEES OF REFERENCE: (1) Appropriations
 (2) _____

I. SUMMARY:

A. PRESENT SITUATION:

Section 27.3455, F.S., mandates the payment of additional court costs for any person pleading guilty, nolo contendere or is found guilty of any felony, misdemeanor, criminal traffic offense, or in violation of any municipal or county ordinance, referenced as a misdemeanor under state law. Mandatory fines are collected by the clerk of each county court and forwarded to the State Treasury for deposit in the Local Government Criminal Justice Trust Fund to be administered by the Office of the Governor.

The following cost schedule is imposed:

(a)	Felonies	\$200
(b)	Misdemeanors	\$ 50
(c)	Criminal traffic offense	\$ 50

The clerk of the court will retain \$3 for each misdemeanor or criminal traffic case and \$5 for each felony case.

Prioritized reimbursements from the Trust Fund are made by the Office of the Governor to those individual counties, first, when county expenditures are made pursuant to s. 27.34(2), F.S., and s. 27.54(3), F.S., for services provided to the state attorney and public defender with the exception of office space, utilities, or custodial services. Secondly, funds remaining are distributed quarterly to the Medical Examiners Commission for

distribution to the counties to supplement the cost of operations and services of the medical examiners. Thirdly, counties which establish or operate a comprehensive victim-witness program meeting the standards set by the Bureau of Crimes Compensation are eligible to receive 50 percent matching funds from any remaining Trust Fund deposits which would be distributed to the Bureau of Crimes Compensation. Funds distributed for this purpose shall not exceed 25 cents per capita state-wide.

Distribution of funds to a county is limited by the counties pro rata share which is based on the county's collections as a percentage of total collections statewide.

Funds remaining at the end of the fiscal year shall be distributed to the General Revenue Fund and the Trust Fund respectively, with the General Revenue Fund receiving 75% and the Trust Fund retaining 25% of the balance.

Sections 27.34(2) and 27.54(3), F.S., which govern expenditures for State Attorneys and Public Defenders respectively, require that the county will pay the court reporter costs when it is certified by a judgment rendered by the court against the county. Other costs which must be included in a judgement by the court before the county is liable for payment include: post indictment and post information deposition costs, and the cost of copying state witness depositions.

The Local Government Criminal Justice Trust Fund will expire on October 1, 1988

B. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

Section 27.34(2), F.S., of HB 1049 provides for county liability for payment of court reporter costs of the state attorney upon certification by the state attorney as being necessary in a prosecution. The county may contest in court the reasonableness of the costs.

HB 1049 amends s. 27.3455, F.S., to require:

1. That payment of the mandatory costs provided for be made part of any plea agreement reached by the prosecution and defense for guilt or nolo contendere pleadings to a felony, misdemeanor, or criminal traffic offense or county ordinance which adopts by reference any misdemeanor under state law.
2. Counties to deposit revenues in a special trust fund of the county from which eligible county expenditures would be reimbursed.
3. That each county submit to the Comptroller and Auditor General annually on a standardized form a statement of revenues and expenditures on the different aspects of the

state attorney, public defender offices, medical examiners services, and victim witness operations that are eligible for reimbursement from the Trust Fund pursuant to s. 27.34(2), s. 27.54(3) and s. 27.3455, F.S. The Comptroller working in consultation with the Advisory Council on Intergovernmental Relations will establish the format for the form to be used.

4. That each county submit a statement from its independent auditor engaged pursuant to ch. 11, F.S., that the revenue and expenditure report is in accordance with the provisions of s. 27.34(2), s. 27.54(3) and s. 27.3455, F.S. If discrepancies are noted by the independent certified public accountant the comptroller shall take the appropriate action to bring the county into compliance at the county's expense.
5. That county expenditures made in support of state attorney and public defender offices which are eligible for reimbursement be expanded to include costs associated with the provision of office space, utilities, and custodial services, actual county expenditures on appellate filing fees in criminal cases involving indigent defendants, and other court costs that are assessed against the county by a judgment of the court. The costs are reimbursable if funds remain at the end of the fiscal year and after reimbursements have been made pursuant to s. 27.3455(7)(a), (7)(b) and (7)(c), F.S.
6. That any remaining revenues in the Trust Fund of the county at the close of the local government's fiscal year, after all eligible expenditures have been reimbursed, be remitted to the General Revenue Fund of the state.
7. That a four year expiration period be provided.

HB 1049 also amends s. 27.54(3), F.S., to provide for county liability for payment of court reporter costs of the public defender upon certification by the public defender as being necessary for the criminal defense. The amendment preserves the county's right to contest the reasonableness of the expense in trial court.

C. SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS:

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT: FY 88-89 FY 89-90 FY 90-91

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE AGENCIES/STATE FUNDS:

1. Non-recurring or First Year Start-Up Effects:

None

2. Recurring or Annualized Continuation Effects:

Local Gov't Crim Just Trust Fund (10,000,000) (10,000,000) (10,000,000)

3. Long Run Effects Other Than Normal Growth:

None

4. Appropriations Consequences:

Local Gov't Crim Just Trust Fund (10,000,000) (10,000,000) (10,000,000)

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AS A WHOLE:

1. Non-recurring or First Year Start-Up Effects:

None

2. Recurring or Annualized Continuation Effects:

Special County Trust Funds 10,000,000 10,000,000 10,000,000

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

1. Direct Private Sector Costs:

Indeterminate

2. Direct Private Sector Benefits:

Indeterminate

3. Effects on Competition, Private Enterprise, and Employment Markets:

Indeterminate

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

If the mandatory charges provided for by s. 27.3455, F.S., were assessed and collected in all applicable cases a projected total of \$57 million in 1987 would have been generated. However the number of persons who are found to be guilty and assessed the costs for the offense types involved far outstrips collections. For the first 6 months of 1987 the court costs collected pursuant to this section were \$4,934,234. The amendments to s. 27.3455, F.S., are geared to enhance the collection of revenues. The economic impact on the Comptroller's office is indeterminate.

The \$10,000,000 fiscal impact noted above is based on an approximation of possible collection's for the 88-89 fiscal year.

III. LONG RANGE CONSEQUENCES:

IV. COMMENTS:

The Local Government Criminal Justice Trust Fund is scheduled to expire October 1988. HB 1049 represents the output of the review by the Advisory Committee on Intergovernmental Relations' Subcommittee on Article V Financing. The amendments to chapter 27, F.S., are intended to increase Trust Fund collections in order to satisfy requests for expenditure reimbursements for those counties which actively support the operations of the state attorney and public defender. According to ACIR at the end of 1987 Trust Fund collections were not sufficient to satisfy county requests for reimbursements.

Revenue collection problems uncovered by the subcommittee identified: a lack of judicial cooperation in assessing the mandatory additional court costs; difficulty in collecting the costs from individuals that were assessed by the courts; and administrative inefficiencies associated with the process of reimbursement. Utilization of a certification mechanism by state attorneys and public defenders should help to relieve the counties of bearing costs for court reporter services that are not accompanied by a judicial order.

However, HB 1049 does not provide alternatives for indigents who cannot afford to pay the mandatory costs. Effective October 1, 1986 s. 27.3455, F.S., was amended deleting the option of allowing defendants found to be indigent at sentencing, the choice of community service work in lieu of the mandatory court costs imposed.

V. SIGNATURES:

SUBSTANTIVE COMMITTEE:

Prepared by:

Staff Director:

Laurence Martinez, Staff Analyst

Bill Ryan

FINANCE & TAXATION:

Prepared by:

Staff Director:

APPROPRIATIONS:

Prepared by:

Staff Director:

REVISED: May 30, 1988

BILL NO. CS/SB 377

DATE: May 26, 1988

Page 1

SENATE STAFF ANALYSIS AND ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

<u>ANALYST</u>	<u>STAFF DIRECTOR</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>	<u>ACTION</u>
1. <u>Lester</u>	<u>Lester</u>	1. <u>JCI</u>	<u>FAV/CS</u>
2. <u>Martin</u>	<u>Smith</u>	2. <u>AP</u>	<u>Fav/2 amend.</u>
3. <u></u>	<u></u>	3. <u></u>	<u></u>
4. <u></u>	<u></u>	4. <u></u>	<u></u>

SUBJECT:

Judicial Branch

BILL NO. AND SPONSOR:

CS/SB 377 by
Judiciary-Civil Committee

I. SUMMARY:

A. Present Situation:

Section 27.3455, F.S., imposes in addition to any other cost required to be imposed by law, additional court costs upon a person who pleads guilty or nolo contendere to, or who is found guilty of any felony, misdemeanor, or criminal traffic offense, or the violation of certain municipal or county ordinances. The additional court costs are: felonies, \$200; misdemeanors, \$50; criminal traffic offenses, \$50.

The clerk of court is responsible for collecting these costs and must forward all but \$3 for each misdemeanor or criminal traffic case and all but \$5 for each felony to the State Treasurer to be deposited in the Local Government Criminal Justice Trust Fund which is administered by the Governor.

The monies collected in the fund are to be distributed

FLORIDA ACIR REPORT-IN-BRIEF

STATE COURT REFORM: ISSUES IN COURT SYSTEM STRUCTURE AND FINANCE

With the adoption of the 1972 amendments to the state Constitution, Florida became the latest of a growing number of states to reform its courts along the lines of the 'unified' model of state court systems. This model proposes the centralization and structural consolidation of a whole range of court functions within states previously characterized by a wide variety of autonomous courts, many of which had overlapping jurisdictions. In addition, the model calls for piecemeal systems of local government finance to be replaced by full state funding of and centralized budgeting for both trial and appellate court operations.

In proposing structural consolidation and the centralization of policy making, administration, and finance at the state level, the unified model seeks to create 'state court systems' and to curtail substantially the role of local governments in the operation of the courts. These reforms, it is argued, should enhance the operational efficiency of and uniformity of justice provided for by a state's courts. In addition, it is argued that adoption of the unified model should afford the courts a measure of independence from the political process. It has been estimated that by the early 1980's well over one-half of the states had adopted reforms patterned after one or more elements of the model.

Within Florida, the 1972 constitutional revision provided for the adoption of a number of reforms consistent with the unified model. Despite these, the revision failed to provide for full state funding of the court system and its correlary, centralized budgeting for all state courts. While provisions were made for full state funding for the appellate court structure, the bulk of trial court operations remained the responsibility of the state's counties. This relative absence of state funding for the state's trial courts represents something of an anomaly. Nationwide as of 1980, 24 states provided the bulk of funding for their state court systems. While Florida ranks relatively high in relation to other states on most measures of court system unification, it ranks relatively low in terms of the proportion of court system costs assumed by the state.

Currently, Florida counties are responsible for a wide variety of trial court system costs. These include salaries and benefits of numerous court system personnel, all facility costs, and a variety of preparation and proceedings - related costs in criminal cases. While the state has moved to reimburse the counties for costs incurred in several functional areas of trial court system operation since the 1972 constitutional revision, efforts to realize a greater state role in this area have met with failure. This lack of progress and the resulting fiscal burden placed upon county governments has led to concerted attempts by several groups to encourage greater state participation in the area of trial court system finance.

FISCAL 1986 COURT SYSTEM COSTS TO FLORIDA'S COUNTIES

A primary impediment to many of the efforts seeking to realize greater state responsibility in the area of trial court system finance has been uncertainty relative to the fiscal impact associated with discrete proposals for state funding. It was in the context of such uncertainty that the ACIR in 1986 undertook a comprehensive study of Article V costs to the counties. The chief objective of the study was to determine the net costs to the counties associated with the operation of the state trial court system. In order to be of most use to state and local government policy-makers, a second objective of the study was the development of a crosswalk that related total county expenditures and revenues associated with each cost liability and revenue source mandated by statutory and case law. By presenting data to the legislature in this format, the fiscal impacts posed by amending specific mandates would be identified.

The primary method of data collection for the Article V cost study was a mail survey of the Clerks of Court and county administrators. A total of 54 completed surveys were returned to Council staff; taken together,

these counties represented approximately 98% of the state's 1986 population. The results of the survey were summarized in the Council's Article V Costs study that was published in the Spring of 1987. An overview of the results of this study is presented in Tables 1 and 2 and in the accompanying chart.

As depicted in Table 1, responding counties reported a total of \$291,899,826 in fiscal 1986 court system expenditures. As further noted, this total was offset by \$159,858,984 in court system revenues to the counties. The resulting net cost figure of \$132,040,842 represents the magnitude of court system expenditures that the counties funded from general revenue sources. This deficit is portrayed graphically in Chart 1, which indicates that court system expenditures by the counties exceeded revenues by a factor of nearly 2 to 1.

TABLE 1
REPORTED COUNTY EXPENDITURES, REVENUES, &
NET EXPENDITURES ASSOCIATED WITH THE OPERATION
OF STATE TRIAL COURT SYSTEM FUNCTIONS
FISCAL 1985-1986

EXPENDITURES & REVENUES (in dollars)				
<u>COURT FUNCTION</u>	<u>TOTAL EXP.</u>	<u>LOCAL REV.</u>	<u>STATE REV.</u>	<u>NET LOCAL EXP.</u>
Clerk of Court(1)	134,570,931	42,715,967(a)	0	91,854,964
State Attorney(1)	9,778,618	0	2,880,758(b)	6,897,860
Public Defender(1)	6,652,707	1,121,764(c)	(see State Attorney)	5,530,943
Court Reporter(1)	4,912,317	0	(see State Attorney)	4,912,317
Court Admin- istrator(1)	7,565,451	0	0	7,565,451
Probation Programs(1)	5,635,833	4,025,078(d)	195,055(e)	1,415,700
County Court Op.(1)	6,244,693	6,810,490(f)	0	(-565,797)
Circuit Court Op.(1)	14,208,945	119,681(g)	0	14,089,264
Medical Examiner(1)	8,617,186	0	2,274,329(h)	6,342,857
Law Library(1)	4,154,369	3,236,171(i)	0	918,198
Bailiff(1)	17,459,836	0	0	17,459,836
Jury(1)	8,030,953	0	7,307,040(b)	723,913
Misc. Programs(1)	15,084,917	21,325(j)	17,638(k)	15,045,954
Court Expenses	31,650,917	15,535,996(l)	5,198,971(m)	10,915,950
Other(2)	<u>17,332,153</u>	<u>66,770,033(n)</u>	<u>1,628,688</u>	<u>(-51,066,568)</u>
Total	291,899,826	140,356,505	19,502,479	132,040,842

(SEE NOTES PAGE 10)

CHART 1

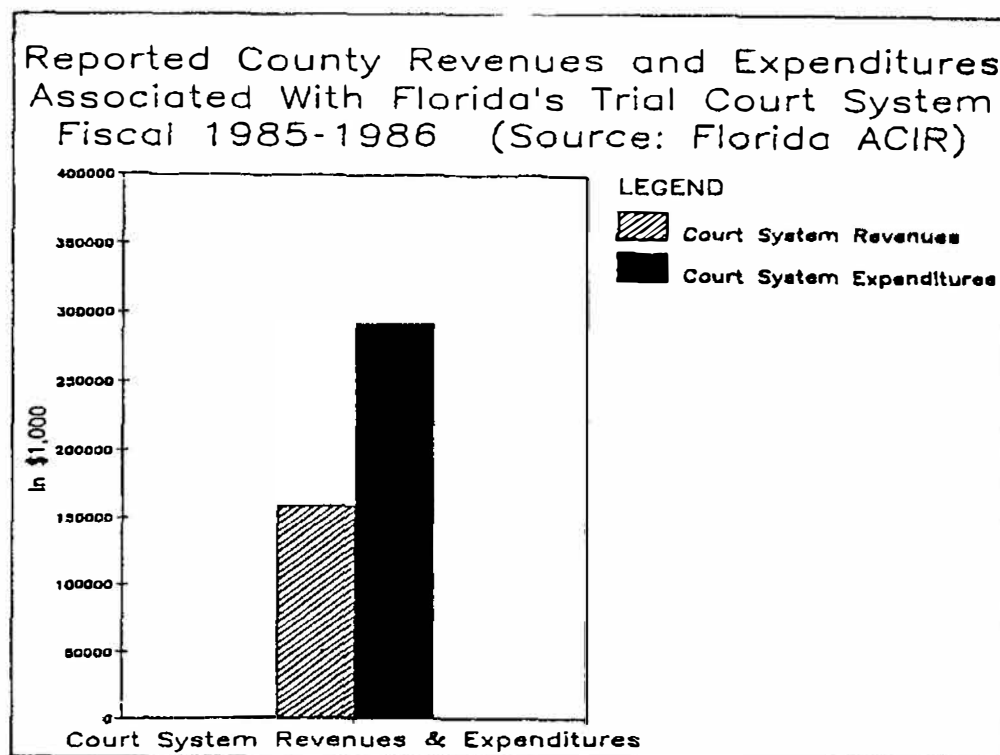


Table 1 also presents financial data relative to the various functional areas of trial court system operation. The court-related operations of the Clerks of Court represented the largest functional expenditure category, followed by miscellaneous court expenses assessed against and paid for by the Boards of County Commissioners. Court system revenues generated by local offices in the form of Clerk of Court service charges and fines and forfeitures represented the most important revenue sources available to the counties as offsets to their Article V expenditures.

Table 2 contains total revenue and expenditure data for each of the counties responding to the survey as well as net cost figures. According to the detail provided in the table, the vast majority of counties responding to the survey reported deficits. The sole exceptions here were the dozen primarily rural counties that reported an excess of revenues over expenditures. Among the counties reporting the largest deficits were Dade, Hillsborough, and Broward counties. As close inspection of the data in Table 2 indicates, these extreme cases help define a pattern whereby net county expenditures are strongly and positively related to county population.

It is important to consider the impact such expenditures have on county millage rates. As noted further in Table 2, the proportion of county operating millage allocated to court system funding exceeds or approaches 15% in several large and mid-sized population counties. Overall, one half of the counties responding to the ACIR survey reported net expenditures that accounted for more than 5% of the county operating millage rate, while nearly one in five reported net Article V costs in excess of 10% of the operating millage rate.

TABLE 2

Net Total Expenditures by the Counties
Associated With the Operation of the Trial Court System
Fiscal 1985-1986

OBS	County	TOTAL - ALL EXPENDITURES	TOTAL - ALL REVENUES	NET EXPENDITURES	PERCENT OF COUNTY MILLAGE RATE
1	ALACHUA	\$5,446,433	\$2,569,757	\$2,876,676	14.4311
2	BAY	\$2,196,641	\$1,703,553	\$493,088	4.6660
3	BRADFORD	\$492,078	\$506,698	\$-14,620	-0.8985
4	BREVARD	\$7,231,411	\$2,866,299	\$4,365,112	14.1162
5	BROWARD	\$37,347,110	\$18,393,025	\$18,954,085	13.0617
6	CALHOUN	\$176,115	\$119,956	\$56,159	6.2446
7	CHARLOTTE	\$2,362,088	\$888,351	\$1,473,737	14.2590
8	CLAY	\$771,965	\$747,220	\$24,745	0.2516
9	COLLIER	\$3,446,579	\$1,998,806	\$1,447,773	5.8047
10	COLUMBIA	\$538,793	\$600,834	\$-62,041	-2.4384
11	DADE	\$58,445,330	\$23,444,446	\$35,000,884	9.6757
12	DESDOTO	\$387,364	\$212,419	\$174,945	6.8788
13	DUVAL	\$15,308,050	\$10,644,537	\$4,663,513	3.6782
14	ESCAMBIA	\$7,651,376	\$4,634,997	\$3,016,379	9.5033
15	FRANKLIN	\$120,236	\$191,794	\$-71,558	-3.4761
16	GADSDEN	\$486,976	\$504,804	\$-17,828	0.9940
17	GLADES	\$165,536	\$56,641	\$108,895	5.2681
18	HAMILTON	\$154,395	\$209,376	\$-54,981	-4.0203
19	HARDEE	\$489,978	\$249,137	\$240,841	6.0830
20	HENDRY	\$360,724	\$297,777	\$62,947	1.1712
21	HERNANDO	\$987,077	\$969,978	\$17,099	0.2658
22	HIGHLANDS	\$949,596	\$693,287	\$256,309	3.1738
23	HILLSBOROUGH	\$27,137,449	\$12,464,922	\$14,672,527	15.8649
24	HOLMES	\$128,841	\$184,331	\$-55,490	-5.0651
25	INDIAN RIVER	\$1,203,048	\$1,357,537	\$-154,489	-1.4436
26	JACKSON	\$625,744	\$659,556	\$-33,812	-1.1211
27	JEFFERSON	\$224,728	\$196,379	\$28,349	2.5273
28	LAKE	\$2,554,147	\$1,403,864	\$1,150,283	14.0844
29	LEE	\$8,036,530	\$3,359,593	\$4,676,937	10.7207
30	LEON	\$4,171,865	\$2,237,655	\$1,934,210	11.6706
31	LEVY	\$330,672	\$293,007	\$37,665	1.1694
32	MANATEE	\$3,357,165	\$2,544,012	\$813,153	2.2939
33	MARION	\$2,100,075	\$2,892,719	\$-792,644	-9.0873
34	MARTIN	\$1,662,491	\$1,694,130	\$-31,639	-0.2474
35	MONROE	\$2,234,110	\$1,904,425	\$329,685	2.0377
36	NASSAU	\$321,617	\$429,610	\$-107,993	-1.7897
37	OKALOOSA	\$1,753,968	\$1,377,954	\$376,014	4.3047
38	OKEECHOBEE	\$617,009	\$346,870	\$270,139	6.4789
39	ORANGE	\$16,694,662	\$10,909,656	\$5,785,006	6.9765
40	OSCEOLA	\$1,733,981	\$1,118,536	\$615,445	5.6419
41	PALM BEACH	\$18,355,504	\$10,282,928	\$8,072,576	6.3999
42	PASCO	\$4,164,359	\$2,462,242	\$1,702,117	7.0348
43	PINELLAS	\$17,469,235	\$9,561,054	\$7,908,181	9.7416
44	POLK	\$8,050,280	\$4,701,062	\$3,349,218	8.3529
45	PUTNAM	\$1,078,922	\$687,941	\$390,981	3.9610
46	SANTA ROSA	\$1,079,315	\$572,175	\$507,140	9.7845
47	SARASOTA	\$3,436,187	\$2,778,568	\$657,619	2.2255
48	SEMINOLE	\$5,258,310	\$2,959,583	\$2,298,727	11.9423
49	ST. JOHNS	\$2,495,337	\$1,116,564	\$1,378,773	13.9432
50	ST. LUCIE	\$3,003,068	\$1,914,748	\$1,088,320	5.2727
51	SUMTER	\$439,252	\$362,448	\$76,804	3.9982
52	SUWANNEE	\$221,986	\$364,925	\$-142,939	-5.7585
53	VOLUSIA	\$6,179,114	\$3,901,711	\$2,277,403	7.5090
54	WALTON	\$265,004	\$314,587	\$-49,583	-0.7514
		=====	=====	=====	
		\$291,899,826	\$159,858,984	\$132,040,842	

(SEE NOTES PAGE 10)

SUNSET OF SECTION 27.3455, F.S.
(LOCAL GOVERNMENT CRIMINAL JUSTICE TRUST FUND)

Background

In September of 1987, the Council voted to continue its work in the area of Article V financing by approving a study to consider and develop funding alternatives that would help relieve the burden placed upon the counties by their support of trial court system operations. Since that time, the ACIR Subcommittee on Article V Finance has directed much of its attention to Section 27.3455, F.S., which establishes the Local Government Criminal Justice Trust Fund. This program requires the state's courts to impose a mandatory 'cost of criminal proceedings' fee on any person found guilty of a criminal offense. These costs are collected by the Clerk of Court in the respective counties and remitted to the Office of the Governor for deposit into the Local Government Criminal Justice Trust Fund. Trust Fund revenues then are made available to the counties on a quarterly basis as reimbursements for selected Article V costs. Included among these are certain county expenditures made in support of state attorney and public defender operations, all county expenditures on medical examiner services, and county expenditures on victim-witness programs.

Section 27.3455, F.S., was scheduled for sunset review by the 1988 Florida Legislature and would have expired effective October 1, 1988, absent favorable action to extend its life. By conducting a comprehensive evaluation that involved testimony, statistical analysis, and a survey of the chief judges of the state's 20 judicial circuits, the Subcommittee sought to identify specific problems characterizing the program and to frame legislative alternatives for addressing these.

Issues Addressed and Proposed Subcommittee Legislation

Actual Versus Potential Revenues

The Subcommittee found that while a number of factors worked to limit the revenues generated by the program, Section 27.3455, F.S., nevertheless represents a significant revenue source for relieving in part the Article V burden placed upon the counties. As noted in Table 3, county collections under the program exceeded \$10 million statewide in Calendar 1987, with nearly all Florida counties remitting collections to the Trust Fund. However, Table 3 also indicates that the revenue potential of the program far outstrips collections. Thus, the mandatory charges provided for by Section 27.3455, F.S., would have generated approximately \$56 million in calendar 1987 were these assessed and collected in all applicable cases. While the difference between actual and potential revenues to the counties under the program have been narrowing somewhat since the program was originally enacted, the 1987 collection rate statewide was only 18%.

Role of the Judiciary

The subcommittee identified two reasons for the revenue shortfall. The first emphasized the failure of the judiciary to assess the mandatory costs in all cases as provided for by statute. At the circuit (felony) court level, the costs are waived most frequently on the basis that the defendant lacks the ability to pay these. While trial judges are afforded such discretion under the state Supreme Court's decision in Mays (see Mays v. State 519 So.2d 618, 1988), the manner in which trial judges inquire into a defendant's ability to pay the costs appears to be a key factor that influences both the frequency with which the costs are imposed and actual collection rates across the state's 20 judicial circuits. Thus, in those circuits in which 'lenient' ability to pay tests are applied, judges waive the costs more frequently and collection rates are substantially lower than in those circuits in which 'stricter' tests are applied.

Table 3

Local Government Criminal Justice Trust Fund -
Actual & Potential Revenue Collections
January 1, 1987 - December 31, 1987

Source: Florida ACIR

OBS	County	TOTAL COLLECTIONS- JAN.-DEC '87	REVENUE POTENTIAL- JAN.-DEC 87	ACTUAL - POTENTIAL REVENUE DIFFERENCE	ACTUAL-TO-POTENTIAL REVENUE RATIO
1	ALACHUA	\$187,676	\$748,000	\$-560,324	.25
2	BAKER	\$14,053	\$44,150	\$-30,097	.32
3	BAY	\$239,969	\$753,750	\$-513,781	.32
4	BRADFORD	\$15,568	\$78,500	\$-62,932	.20
5	BREVARD	\$184,343	\$1,187,900	\$-1,003,557	.16
6	BROWARD	\$810,510	\$6,188,950	\$-5,378,440	.13
7	CALHOUN	\$9,964	\$25,300	\$-15,336	.39
8	CHARLOTTE	\$94,494	\$140,150	\$-45,656	.67
9	CITRUS	\$89,932	\$183,950	\$-94,018	.49
10	CLAY	\$135,121	\$259,900	\$-124,779	.52
11	COLLIER	\$127,049	\$498,800	\$-371,751	.25
12	COLUMBIA	\$44,089	\$193,150	\$-149,061	.23
13	DADE	\$662,161	\$7,763,800	\$-7,101,639	.09
14	DE SOTO	\$46,777	\$130,450	\$-83,673	.36
15	DIXIE	\$13,771	\$43,850	\$-30,079	.31
16	DUVAL	\$234,040	\$4,665,850	\$-4,431,810	.05
17	ESCAMBIA	\$93,917	\$1,751,900	\$-1,657,983	.05
18	FLAGLER	\$37,685	\$131,350	\$-93,665	.29
19	FRANKLIN	\$4,759	\$92,450	\$-87,691	.05
20	GADSDEN	\$33,990	\$203,350	\$-169,360	.17
21	GILCHRIST	\$4,615	\$33,150	\$-28,535	.14
22	GLADES	\$1,647	\$37,850	\$-36,003	.04
23	GULF	\$15,716	\$42,300	\$-26,584	.37
24	HAMILTON	\$22,702	\$76,800	\$-54,098	.30
25	HARDEE	\$68,295	\$133,700	\$-65,405	.51
26	HENDRY	\$31,537	\$129,600	\$-98,063	.24
27	HERNANDO	\$107,418	\$276,300	\$-168,882	.39
28	HIGHLANDS	\$86,314	\$184,850	\$-98,536	.47
29	HILLSBOROUGH	\$602,431	\$4,307,350	\$-3,704,919	.14
30	HOLMES	\$19,306	\$42,550	\$-23,244	.45
31	INDIAN RIVER	\$106,503	\$339,000	\$-232,497	.31
32	JACKSON	\$29,796	\$125,700	\$-95,904	.24
33	JEFFERSON	\$9,665	\$29,250	\$-19,585	.33
34	LA FAYETTE	\$8,851	\$16,700	\$-7,849	.53
35	LAKE	\$124,475	\$473,350	\$-348,875	.26
36	LEE	\$249,861	\$1,228,050	\$-978,189	.20
37	LEON	\$152,842	\$1,055,300	\$-902,458	.14
38	LEVY	\$8,314	\$51,150	\$-42,836	.16
39	LIBERTY	\$0	\$8,000	\$-8,000	.00
40	MADISON	\$18,894	\$70,550	\$-51,656	.27
41	MANATEE	\$191,621	\$683,750	\$-492,129	.28
42	MARION	\$325,963	\$853,200	\$-527,237	.38
43	MARTIN	\$143,497	\$463,850	\$-320,353	.31
44	MONROE	\$107,259	\$330,600	\$-223,341	.32
45	NASSAU	\$5,189	\$179,100	\$-173,911	.03
46	OKALOOSA	\$49,212	\$542,450	\$-493,238	.09
47	OKEECHOBEE	\$21,829	\$101,050	\$-79,221	.22
48	ORANGE	\$678,381	\$4,030,500	\$-3,354,119	.17
49	OSCEOLA	\$99,913	\$256,400	\$-156,487	.39
50	PALM BEACH	\$590,353	\$3,605,150	\$-3,014,797	.16
51	PASCO	\$247,765	\$590,000	\$-342,235	.42
52	PINELLAS	\$1,141,460	\$3,653,700	\$-2,512,240	.31
53	POLK	\$351,406	\$1,471,900	\$-1,120,494	.24
54	PUTNAM	\$68,429	\$241,050	\$-172,621	.28
55	SANTA ROSA	\$329	\$330,850	\$-330,521	.00
56	SARASOTA	\$323,772	\$973,150	\$-649,378	.33
57	SEMINOLE	\$269,786	\$769,850	\$-500,064	.35
58	ST JOHNS	\$33,106	\$251,450	\$-218,344	.13
59	ST LUCIE	\$109,665	\$579,500	\$-469,835	.19
60	SUMTER	\$41,989	\$134,050	\$-92,061	.31
61	SUWANNEE	\$20,662	\$81,350	\$-60,688	.25
62	TAYLOR	\$34,515	\$88,200	\$-53,685	.39
63	UNION	\$4,090	\$21,050	\$-16,960	.19
64	VOLUSIA	\$419,516	\$1,745,500	\$-1,325,984	.24
65	WAKULLA	\$7,990	\$49,700	\$-41,710	.16
66	WALTON	\$9,935	\$136,700	\$-126,765	.07
67	WASHINGTON	\$22,641	\$54,100	\$-31,459	.42
		=====	=====	=====	
		\$10,067,323	\$55,964,950	\$-45,897,627	.18

The Subcommittee also found that the costs often are not imposed because judges at times feel that they are unfair in the sense that the magnitude of the fee assessed does not bear any relationship to the seriousness of the offense at issue or to the costs to the court system associated with processing individual cases. This is especially true in the state's county courts which exercise original jurisdiction over many of the minor misdemeanor offenses for which the fairness argument has been made most forcefully.

The Problem of Collection

Another factor clearly contributes to the revenue shortfall characterizing Section 27.3455, F.S.; namely, the difficulty of collecting the costs in those cases in which they have been assessed by the judiciary. By and large this difficulty stems from the limited ability and lack of incentives many of the state's felons and non-traffic misdemeanants have to pay the costs, and the administrative difficulties encountered in tracking released defendants and enforcing payment where court workloads are heavy. In such cases, the absence of flexible collection policies and procedures coupled with ineffective incentive and enforcement mechanisms results in frequent failure to satisfy the financial obligation imposed by the courts. When these factors are considered together, collections in felony and non-traffic misdemeanor cases can be expected to fall below their potential even under strict judicial compliance with the provisions of the statute. Statistical evidence tends to corroborate this view and indicates that counties experience the greatest success in collecting the fees in criminal traffic cases, which through the provisions of Section 322.245, F.S., have an established series of tracking and enforcement mechanisms that encourage prompt payment of Section 27.3455, F.S., costs.

Administrative Inefficiencies

The Subcommittee found other problems associated with the implementation of Section 27.3455, F.S., in its review. For one, the documentation requirements placed upon local agencies seeking Trust Fund reimbursements for county expenditures on state attorney and public defender offices impose substantial workloads and administrative inefficiencies upon these. Statistical analysis indicates that these administrative burdens have discouraged many counties from applying for state attorney and public defender reimbursements and otherwise have resulted in an inefficient reimbursement pattern. Moreover, these problems are exacerbated by the limited range of county expenditures on state attorney and public defender offices that are eligible for reimbursement, and the related problem of uncertainty relative to eligible versus ineligible costs. Thus, while the results of the ACIR's 1987 Article V Costs study estimated that county expenditures on state attorney and public defender offices were at least twice as great as those made in support of medical examiner services, Table 4 indicates that 1986 reimbursements for state attorney and public defender expenditures ran behind those for medical examiner services in all but a handful of Florida counties. The Subcommittee's review also indicated that a substantial administrative burden is placed upon state officials in verifying that the reimbursement requests forwarded by the counties are allowable under the provisions of Section 27.3455, F.S. Officials involved with the implementation of the program have noted that the combination of local documentation and state verification requirements contribute to delays of up to nine months in distributing Trust Fund revenues to the counties.

Legislative Remedies

In attempting to frame a legislative package that would address effectively the issues of judicial cooperation and post-sentence collection so as to increase program revenues, the Subcommittee recommended, and the full Council approved, amending Section 27.3455, F.S., in order to:

- require that payment of the costs be made part of any plea agreement reached by prosecution and defense counsel and/or the criminal defendant;
- require that a lien be placed upon the real and personal property of any defendant upon whom the mandatory costs are imposed by the court;
- provide that revenues generated by the imposition of the costs be retained by the counties instead of being remitted to the Office of the Governor for deposit into the Local Government Criminal Justice Trust Fund.

TABLE 4

Local Government Criminal Justice Trust Fund -
Total Collections, Reimbursements, and
Balances to Medical Examiners Commission
January - December 1986

OBS	County	TOTAL COLLECTIONS	STATE ATTY & PUB. DEF. REIMBURSEMENTS	MEDICAL EXAM. REIMBURSEMENTS	ST. ATT & P D AS A % OF MED. EX. REIM
1	ALACHUA	\$44,511	\$23,600	\$20,910	112.86
2	BAKER	\$19,096	\$0	\$19,096	0.00
3	BAY COUNTY	\$183,335	\$27,158	\$156,177	17.39
4	BRADFORD	\$11,027	\$0	\$11,027	0.00
5	BREVARD	\$171,093	\$33,026	\$138,067	23.92
6	BROWARD	\$579,228	\$381,005	\$198,223	192.21
7	CALHOUN	\$12,291	\$1,040	\$11,251	9.24
8	CHARLOTTE	\$82,297	\$0	\$82,297	0.00
9	CITRUS	\$80,909	\$0	\$80,909	0.00
10	CLAY	\$143,363	\$13,900	\$129,462	10.74
11	COLLIER	\$116,364	\$0	\$116,364	0.00
12	COLUMBIA	\$41,916	\$37,965	\$3,951	960.90
13	DADE	\$359,540	\$0	\$359,540	0.00
14	DESOTO	\$42,081	\$0	\$42,081	0.00
15	DIXIE	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
16	DUVAL	\$80,816	\$80,816	\$0	-
17	ESCAMBIA	\$226,110	\$105,510	\$120,601	87.49
18	FLAGLER	\$34,554	\$0	\$34,554	0.00
19	FRANKLIN	\$3,919	\$1,130	\$2,789	40.52
20	GADSDEN	\$8,046	\$3,941	\$4,105	96.00
21	GILCHRIST	\$3,266	\$0	\$3,266	0.00
22	GLADES	\$3,995	\$0	\$3,995	0.00
23	GULF	\$8,140	\$1,770	\$6,370	27.79
24	HAMILTON	\$19,193	\$3,632	\$15,561	23.34
25	HARDEE	\$64,272	\$9,121	\$55,151	16.54
26	HENDRY	\$36,152	\$0	\$36,152	0.00
27	HERNANDO	\$119,064	\$24,117	\$94,946	25.40
28	HIGHLANDS	\$75,568	\$10,456	\$65,113	16.06
29	HILLSBOROUGH	\$500,955	\$412,169	\$88,786	464.23
30	HOLMES	\$11,907	\$1,047	\$10,860	9.64
31	INDIAN RIVER	\$62,071	\$37,975	\$24,096	157.60
32	JACKSON	\$31,979	\$11,260	\$20,719	54.35
33	JEFFERSON	\$11,675	\$3,757	\$7,918	47.45
34	LAFAYETTE	\$5,189	\$1,101	\$4,088	26.93
35	LAKE	\$145,802	\$8,439	\$137,363	6.14
36	LEE	\$230,006	\$145,826	\$84,179	173.23
37	LEON	\$42,351	\$42,351	\$0	-
38	LEVY	\$7,485	\$0	\$7,485	0.00
39	LIBERTY	\$0	\$0	\$0	-
40	MADISON	\$22,071	\$0	\$22,071	0.00
41	MANATEE	\$174,501	\$14,647	\$159,853	9.16
42	MARION	\$219,181	\$74,054	\$145,126	51.03
43	MARTIN	\$117,125	\$63,837	\$53,288	119.80
44	MONROE	\$102,655	\$15,475	\$87,181	17.75
45	NASSAU	\$11,914	\$0	\$11,914	0.00
46	OKALOOSA	\$28,190	\$7,883	\$20,305	38.82
47	OKEECHOBEE	\$22,466	\$18,924	\$3,542	534.27
48	ORANGE	\$542,059	\$146,881	\$395,175	37.17
49	OSCEOLA	\$93,232	\$0	\$93,232	0.00
50	PALM BEACH	\$471,256	\$404,669	\$66,587	607.73
51	PASCO	\$272,237	\$261,641	\$10,595	2,469.48
52	PINELLAS	\$872,454	\$718,023	\$154,433	464.94
53	POLK	\$300,219	\$90,711	\$209,508	43.30
54	PUTNAM	\$65,183	\$1,575	\$63,608	2.48
55	SANTA ROSA	\$190,803	\$13,621	\$177,182	7.69
56	SARASOTA	\$25,495	\$906	\$24,588	3.68
57	SEMINOLE	\$92,205	\$41,776	\$50,429	82.84
58	ST JOHNS	\$6,037	\$253	\$5,784	4.37
59	ST LUCIE	\$62,179	\$750	\$61,429	1.22
60	SUMTER	\$30,973	\$938	\$30,035	3.12
61	SUWANNEE	\$11,424	\$0	\$11,424	0.00
62	TAYLOR	\$29,256	\$0	\$29,256	0.00
63	UNION	\$250	\$0	\$250	0.00
64	VOLUSIA	\$367,541	\$107,408	\$260,132	41.29
65	WAKULLA	\$4,183	\$0	\$4,183	0.00
66	WALTON	\$13,734	\$8,596	\$5,138	167.30
67	WASHINGTON	\$13,249	\$835	\$12,414	6.73
		=====	=====	=====	
		\$7,781,638	\$3,415,515	\$4,366,114	

(SEE NOTES ON PAGE 10)

In conjunction with county retention of revenues generated from the costs provided for by Section 27.3455, F S , the Subcommittee passed out several recommendations designed to ease the administrative burdens that currently characterize the distribution of program revenues. These included the following:

- streamlining the documentation process by requiring the counties to file with the Comptroller and the Auditor General on an annual basis a standardized summary financial form that identifies county revenues and expenditures that fall under the purview of Section 27.3455, F S ;

- expanding the range of expenditures made in support of state attorney and public defender offices that are eligible for reimbursement to more closely match the statutory mandates contained in Section 27.34(2) and 27.54(3), F S ,

- omitting the requirement that county expenditures on court reporter costs of the state attorney and public defender shall be eligible for reimbursement out of Section 27.3455, F S , revenues only when county liability for these costs is certified by an order of the court. Instead, county liability and eligibility for reimbursement of such costs will exist where the costs are certified by the state attorney or public defender as being necessary for the prosecution or preparation of a criminal defense, respectively. The counties are provided an explicit right to contest the reasonableness of the certified cost in the trial court.

Other Legislative Changes

In addition to recommending changes designed to increase county collections of Section 27.3455, F S , revenues and to ease the administrative burden placed upon both state and county officials, the Subcommittee recommended that several other changes be incorporated in the amended statute. The first of these would provide for state retention of any revenues collected pursuant to the program that exceed a county's expenditures that are eligible for reimbursement. The second would provide a four year sunset period for the revamped program.

Legislative Action

As enacted by the 1988 Florida Legislature and signed into law by Governor Martinez, House Bill 1049 embodied all but one of the recommendations made by the ACIR Subcommittee on Article V Finance. The provision that required a lien to be placed on the real and personal property of any defendant upon whom the costs are imposed was removed in response to concerns expressed by the Senate Judiciary Civil Committee that such a requirement would impose substantial burdens upon both the Clerks of Court and title companies. The committee further expressed the concern that this additional workload would not be justified by the increment in collections that could be expected to result therefrom.

Non-Legislative Remedies

Despite the progress marked by the legislative changes to Section 27.3455, F S , it is clear to the Council that these actions alone cannot be expected to remedy the revenue shortfall problem that has characterized the program, and that additional action is necessary. Chief among the additional actions that are necessary are the following:

1. Addressing the ability-to-pay issue by achieving more widespread use of 'strict' ability to pay tests by trial judges. In working towards this end, the development of more fair and effective collection mechanisms that are sensitive to and work within the constraints to which many of the state's felons and misdemeanants are subject will be necessary in order to convince the judiciary that most defendants will have the ability to pay the costs.
2. Focusing attention on the development and implementation at the local level of more effective tracking and enforcement mechanisms for released defendants who have been assessed the costs. Alternatives here include the increased use by the judiciary of probation sentences for purposes of paying Section 27.3455, F.S., costs, and the development of monitoring procedures through the office of the Clerk of Court.

- 3 Addressing the substantive fairness issue by increased use of the judicial administrative process operative within the respective circuits, and more frequent and effective communication on the part of prosecution counsel, local Boards of County Commissioners, and Clerks of Court relative to the matter of judicial compliance with Section 27 3455, F S

Finally, the Subcommittee's work points to the need for increased involvement on the part of Boards of County Commissioners in various aspects of the program. Given their position as prime beneficiaries of program revenues, their ability to develop innovative collection mechanisms through the role they play in the finance and operation of misdemeanor probation programs, and the existing lines of communication that link them to the judiciary through the budgetary process, increased involvement on the part of county governments may prove effective in increasing the rate at which Section 27 3455, F S, revenues are collected.

NOTES TO TABLES

Table 1:

- (1) Expenditure totals include salaries and benefits, other operating expenditures, operating capital outlay, and facilities costs
- (2) Expenditure totals include county funds remitted to Clerks for court services rendered to the county and expenditures on miscellaneous court-related functions not captured above.
 - (a) From Chapter 28, F S, service charges.
 - (b) From Local Government Criminal Justice Trust Fund Reimbursements
 - (c) From Public Defender Fees and Public Defender Lien Collections
 - (d) From Client's Cost of Supervision Fees and Community Service Program Fees.
 - (e) From State cost of supervision reimbursements
 - (f) From County Court Filing Fees
 - (g) From Circuit Court Filing Fees
 - (h) From Local Government Criminal Justice Trust Fund and State Medical Examiner Allocation Funds.
 - (i) From Law Library Fees
 - (j) From Pre-Trial Intervention Services Fees
 - (k) From state reimbursements for child support enforcement Masters
 - (l) From Local Government Criminal Justice Trust Fund, and defendant and municipality reimbursements.
 - (n) Includes fine and forfeiture revenues and other miscellaneous revenues remitted to Boards of County Commissioners from local offices

Table 2: Negative values in the "Net Expenditures" column designate surplus county revenues over expenditures. Values in the "Percent of County Millage" column represent the percent of county operating millage accounted for by net county expenditures on trial court system operations.

Table 3: Revenue potential estimates based on case disposition data reported by Florida counties to the Office of the State Courts Administrator

Table 4: The "State Attorney and Public Defender as a Percentage of Medical Examiner Reimbursements" column represents the ratio (x's 100) of state attorney and public defender reimbursements to medical examiner reimbursements

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Section 27.3455, F.S.,
Legislation Proposed by
the Subcommittee on
Article V Financing

Contents:

- I. Section 27.3455, F.S.,
Legislation Proposed
by the Subcommittee (blue pages)
- II. Exhibit 1: Summary of
Recommendations Made by
Subcommittee on Article V
Financing
- III. Exhibit 2: Local Government
Criminal Justice Trust Fund:
Program Description
- IV. Exhibit 3: Local Government
Criminal Justice Trust Fund:
Intergovernmental Revenue
Flows
- V. Exhibit 4: Section 27.3455
Program Statistics

SECTION 27.3455, F.S., LEGISLATION

PROPOSED BY THE SUBCOMMITTEE

ON ARTICLE V FINANCING

BACKGROUND

Since it was formed by the full Council at its meeting of September 18, 1987, the Subcommittee on Article V Financing has given consideration to Section 27.3455, F.S., which establishes the Local Government Criminal Justice Trust Fund. This program requires the state's courts to impose certain mandatory costs on persons found guilty of felony, misdemeanor, and criminal traffic offenses in addition to any other fine or cost required by law. These costs are to be collected by the Clerk of the Court in the respective counties and remitted to the Office of the Governor for deposit into the Local Government Criminal Justice Trust Fund. Trust Fund revenues are then made available to the counties on a quarterly basis as reimbursements for selected Article V costs. Included among these are certain county expenditures made in support of state attorney and public defender operations, all county expenditures on medical examiner services, and county expenditures on victim-witness programs. A more detailed description of the program and a schematic representing the intergovernmental revenue flows provided for by Section 27.3455, F.S., are presented in Exhibits 2 and 3, respectively.

Section 27.3455, F.S., is up for sunset review by the 1988 Florida Legislature and currently is scheduled to expire effective October 1, 1988. Staff research as augmented by testimony taken by the subcommittee suggest that while a number of factors are working to constrain its revenue potential and threaten its basis of political support, the program nevertheless represents a significant revenue source for relieving in part the financial burden placed upon the counties by their support of Article V operations. Recent work of the subcommittee has involved the documentation of these problems and the development of alternative courses of action aimed at their resolution. A summary of the recommendations of the subcommittee that will be incorporated into draft legislation and presented for final subcommittee approval prior to submission to the full Council at its meeting of February 29, 1988 is presented in Exhibit 1.

ISSUES ADDRESSED AND PROPOSED SUBCOMMITTEE LEGISLATION

Tables 1a and 1b in Exhibit 4 detail actual revenues collected by the counties pursuant to the provisions of Section 27.3455, F.S. In combination with Table 1c which notes the percentage change in county collections over the 3 reporting periods for which data is available (ie. July - December, 1985, January - December, 1986, and January - June 1987), the program represents an increasing revenue source both statewide and for an overwhelming majority of Florida

counties. However, as Tables 2a through 2d indicate, the revenue potential of the program based upon the number of persons who are found to be guilty of felony, misdemeanor, and criminal traffic offenses far outstrips collections. Thus, Table 2a indicates that on an annual basis, the mandatory charges provided for by Section 27.3455, F.S., would have generated approximately \$57 million in calendar 1987 were these assessed and collected in all applicable cases. While Tables 2b through 2d indicate that the difference between actual and potential revenues to the counties under the program have been narrowing somewhat over the collection periods covered, for the first 6 months of 1987, the actual collection rate statewide was only 17% (Table 2d).

While subcommittee research and testimony as yet have not yielded any conclusive explanation for the low collection rates that have been evidenced through June 30, 1987, several rationales have been suggested. The first emphasizes the role of the judiciary in cooperating with the provisions of Section 27.3455, F.S. Specifically, it has been reported that in some instances individual judges are not assessing at all the fines provided for in the statute, or are doing so only on a selective, case-by-case basis. Alternately, it has been reported that the judiciary in some cases is decreasing the discretionary portion of the fine in order to compensate for the imposition of the mandatory charges

provided for. Both of these conditions work against the primary purpose behind the enactment of the bill insofar as either Trust Fund or county fine and forfeiture revenues can be expected to be lower than what they otherwise would be.

A second factor thought to affect the actual-to-potential revenue problem characterizing Section 27.3455, F.S., costs stresses the difficulty of collecting the costs in those cases in which they have been assessed by the judiciary. According to staff contacts with counties across the state and testimony taken over the course of subcommittee meetings, the lack of any incentive on the part of persons who have been sentenced to a period of incarceration in state prison to satisfy the financial obligations imposed by the court coupled with the frequent absence of effective enforcement mechanisms makes it difficult to realize collections in many felony cases. With respect to misdemeanor offenses, the logistical problems associated with tracking individuals after they have been released by the courts creates similar collection problems. While many state and local officials involved with the court system argue that criminal defendants often lack the ability to satisfy the obligations imposed by the courts pursuant to Section 27.3455, F.S., due to indigency, most observers acknowledge that the perfunctory review given by the courts in assessing claims of indigency for purposes of qualifying for public defender services does not address the issue of

whether these persons are indigent for the mandatory costs provided for.

In order to address the issues of judicial cooperation and post-sentence collection so as to enhance the revenue potential of the program, the subcommittee has voted to recommend amending Section 27.3455, F.S., in order to:

- require that payment of the costs provided for be made part of any plea agreement reached by prosecuting and defense counsel and/or the criminal defendant;

- require that a lien be placed upon the property of any defendant upon whom the mandatory charge is imposed by the court

- provide that revenues from the charges be retained by the counties instead of being remitted to the Office of the Governor for deposit into the Local Government Criminal Justice Trust Fund.

In recommending the latter, the subcommittee in part was responding to testimony and research that suggest that the judiciary will be more likely to impose the mandatory charges provided for if it realizes that collections resulting therefrom go directly to their counties as an offset to Article V costs. A more detailed discussion of

these and other subcommittee recommendations is presented in Exhibit 1.

Beyond the actual-to-potential revenue problem, staff contact with local government officials as well as the Governor's office suggest that the documentation requirements respectively placed upon local agencies seeking Trust Fund reimbursements for county expenditures on state attorney and public defender offices impose substantial workloads and administrative inefficiencies upon local government agencies. As a result of these burdens, some counties in the past have been discouraged from applying for these. In addition, a substantial administrative burden is placed upon state level officials in verifying that the reimbursement requests forwarded by the counties are allowable under the provisions of Section 27.3455, F.S. Officials involved with the implementation of the program have noted that the combination of local documentation and state verification requirements contribute to delays of up to nine months in distributing Trust Fund revenues to the counties.

In conjunction with county retention of revenues generated from the additional court costs provided for, the subcommittee passed out several other amendments designed to ease the administrative burden that currently characterizes the administration of program revenues. These include the following:

-streamlining the documentation process by requiring counties to file with the comptroller on an annual basis a standardized summary financial form that identifies county expenditures on the different aspects of state attorney and public defender operations that are eligible for reimbursement as well as actual revenues collected pursuant to the amended Section 27.3455, F.S.

-development by the respective counties of a uniform accounting system that identifies on an annual basis all such county expenditures

-omitting the requirement that county expenditures on court reporter costs of the state attorney and public defender are eligible for reimbursement out of Section 27.3455, F.S. revenues only when county liability for these costs is certified by an order of the court.

The latter recommendation was motivated by staff research that indicates that the accountability check afforded by the court order requirement in many cases is not effective and that at times counties have been bearing costs for state attorney and public defender court reporter services that are not accompanied by a judicial order. In place of this provision, the subcommittee directed staff to develop language providing for an alternative certification

mechanism that at once provides for a check on possible abuses by state attorneys and public defenders at the same time that it insures that the counties will be eligible for reimbursement for all court reporter expenses they are required to make under law.

In addition to recommending changes designed to increase county collections of Section 27.3455, F.S., revenues and to ease the administrative burden placed upon both state and local governments, the subcommittee approved several other changes to the statute. The first of these would expand the range of county expenditures made in support of state attorney and public defender offices that are eligible for reimbursement from program revenues. Second, the subcommittee recommended that revenues remaining on deposit with the counties at the end of the fiscal year after all eligible expenses have been reimbursed be deposited in the state general fund. Finally, the subcommittee voted to provide for a 3 year sunset period for the amended legislation. As with the recommendations discussed above, these actions of the subcommittee are summarized in a more detailed fashion in Exhibit 1.

SUBCOMMITTEE PROCESS

At its February 11, 1988 meeting the subcommittee directed staff to develop draft legislation embodying the recommendations summarized in Exhibit 1. Current plans call

for the subcommittee to review and give final approval to the draft legislation at its meeting immediately preceding the February 29, 1988 meeting of the full Council. Changes to Section 27.3455, F.S., that are given final approval by the subcommittee will be presented to the full Council for review and consideration.

Summary of Recommendations
Made by ACIR Subcommittee
on Article V Financing

The Article V subcommittee of the Advisory Council on Intergovernmental Relations met on Thursday, February 11, 1988 at the Parke Suite Hotel in Orlando. The purpose of the meeting was to consider and develop recommendations concerning the Local Government Criminal Justice Trust Fund that is provided for by Section 27.3455, F.S. Among the recommendations voted out by the subcommittee were the following:

1. To amend Section 27.3455, F.S., to require that payment of the costs provided for be made part of any plea agreement reached by prosecuting attorneys and criminal defense counsel and/or criminal defendants.

2. To amend 27.3455, F.S., to require that a lien be placed upon the property of any defendant upon whom the mandatory charge is imposed by the court.

3. To amend 27.3455, F.S., in order to provide that revenues from the charges be retained by the several counties and deposited in a special trust fund from which expenditures eligible for reimbursement are to be met. In conjunction with local retention of the revenue, the following also will be required:

- a. Development by all counties of a uniform cost accounting system that identifies on a local fiscal year basis all county expenditures for each of the different areas of state attorney and public defender offices for which the county is liable for under Chapter 27, F.S., and other court related expenses of state attorney and public defender offices that the county bears. Expenditure categories to be included in the accounting system are to be defined and presented by staff to the subcommittee for final action at its February 29, 1988 meeting.

Responsibility for defining the areas for which county expenditure data will be accounted for by the uniform cost accounting systems will be vested in the Comptroller and the Advisory Council on Intergovernmental Relations.

- b. County submission to the Comptroller, the Governor, and the presiding officers of the Florida House and Senate on an annual basis a standardized summary financial form that identifies county expenditures on the different aspects of state attorney and public defender offices and operations that are

eligible for reimbursement from trust fund revenues, as well as actual trust fund revenues used as reimbursement for county expenditures in each of these areas. Responsibility for developing the format for and expenditure categories to be detailed in the summary financial report form is to be vested in the Comptroller, the Office of the Governor, and the Advisory Council on Intergovernmental Relations. The subcommittee did not take any action to alter the reporting requirements that currently govern county requests for Trust Fund revenues from the Medical Examiners Commission.

c. Expansion of the range of county expenditures eligible for reimbursement from Section 27.3455, F.S., revenues to include county expenditures on office space, utilities, and custodial services for state attorney and public defender offices, and court related costs of the state attorneys and public defenders borne by the counties that are not covered by Sections 27.34 & 27.54, F.S. Counties will be able to apply Section 27.3455, F.S., revenues as reimbursements for these additional expenditures only at the close of the local fiscal year and only after the following county expenses made over the course of the fiscal year have been reimbursed by Section 27.3455, F.S., revenues:

- (1) all expenses made in support of state attorney and public defender operations that currently are eligible for trust fund reimbursement

- (2) county expenditures on medical examiner offices

- (3) county expenditures on victim-witness programs, except that Section 27.3455, F.S., revenues used to reimburse a county for these expenses cannot exceed 25¢ per county resident on an annual basis.

4. To amend Sections 27.34(2), and 27.54(3), F.S., in order to omit the requirement that county liability for court reporter costs of state attorney and public defender offices be certified by a judgement rendered by the court against the county. Instead, staff was directed to develop and present to the subcommittee

language providing for an alternative certification mechanism.

5. To amend Section 27.3455, F.S., to provide that any revenues remaining on deposit in the trust fund of a county at the close of the fiscal year after all eligible expenses have been met and/or reimbursed, be deposited in the state general fund.

6. To recommend that Section 27.3455, F.S., be sunset 3 years after its reenactment by the Florida Legislature.

The subcommittee elected to schedule a meeting on February 29, 1988 to review and give final approval to draft legislation incorporating these changes prior to their submission to the full Council.

The Article V subcommittee of the Advisory Council on Intergovernmental Relations met on Thursday, February 11, 1988 at the Parke Suite Hotel in Orlando. The purpose of the meeting was to consider and develop recommendations concerning the Local Government Criminal Justice Trust Fund that is provided for by Section 27.3455, F.S. Among the recommendations voted out by the subcommittee were the following:

1. To amend Section 27.3455, F.S., to require that payment of the costs provided for be made part of any plea agreement reached by prosecuting attorneys and criminal defense counsel and/or criminal defendants.
2. To amend 27.3455, F.S., to require that a lien be placed upon the property of any defendant upon whom the mandatory charge is imposed by the court.
3. To amend 27.3455, F.S., in order to provide that revenues from the charges be retained by the several counties and deposited in a special trust fund from which expenditures eligible for reimbursement are to be met. In conjunction with local retention of the revenue, the following also will be required:

- a. Development by all counties of a uniform cost accounting system that identifies on a local fiscal year basis all county expenditures for each of the different areas of state attorney and public defender offices for which the county is liable for under Chapter 27, F.S., and other court related expenses of state attorney and public defender offices that the county bears. Expenditure categories to be included in the accounting system are to be defined and presented by staff to the subcommittee for final action at its February 29, 1988 meeting.

Responsibility for defining the areas for which county expenditure data will be accounted for by the uniform cost accounting systems will be vested in the Comptroller and the Advisory Council on Intergovernmental Relations.

- b. County submission to the Comptroller, the Governor, and the presiding officers of the Florida House and Senate on an annual basis a standardized summary financial form that identifies county expenditures on the different aspects of state attorney and public defender offices and operations that are

Local Government Criminal
Justice Trust Fund:
Program Description

The Local Government
Criminal Justice Trust Fund:
Program Description

Section 27.3455 was enacted by the 1985 Florida Legislature in order to relieve in part the burden placed upon the counties by their support of court system operations. It seeks to do so by providing that certain mandatory assessments be made upon persons pleading guilty or nolo contendere to or who otherwise are found to be guilty of any felony, misdemeanor, or criminal traffic offense under the laws of the state. Revenues generated by these mandatory assessments are made available to county governments as reimbursements for the following Article V costs:

- certain expenditures made in support of state attorney and public defender offices;
- county expenditures on medical examiner services;
- county expenditures on victim-witness programs that meet the standards established by the Bureau of Crimes Compensation.

Once imposed by the court, the mandatory fines provided for by Section 27.3455 are collected by the clerk of court within each county. After retaining a modest processing fee, the clerk remits the county's collections to the state Treasury. Upon receipt of these revenues, the Treasurer deposits these into the Local Government Criminal Justice Trust Fund that is administered by the Office of the Governor. The state does not retain any portion of county collections as a service charge for administering the Trust Fund.

Trust Fund revenues are disbursed quarterly by the Office of the Governor to individual counties and the Medical Examiners Commission on the basis of actual county expenditures made in support of state attorney and public defender offices, and medical examiner services. County expenditures that are eligible in this regard include the following:

State Attorney Offices:

- telephone services
- library services

- transportation services
- communication services
- pretrial witness consultation fees
- travel expenses associated with out-of-jurisdiction depositions
- out of state travel expenses incurred in locating/interrogating witnesses
- certain court reporter costs and post-indictment/information deposition costs
- copying costs for depositions of state witnesses taken by defense counsel.

Public Defender Offices:

- telephone services
- pretrial witness consultation fees
- travel expenses associated with out-of-jurisdiction depositions
- out-of-state travel expenses incurred in locating/interrogating witnesses
- certain court reporter costs and post-indictment/information deposition costs
- copying costs for depositions of defense witnesses taken by the state attorney

Medical Examiners Services: all expenditures

Specifically excluded from Trust Fund reimbursements are county expenditures on office space, utilities, and custodial services provided to both public defender and state attorney offices.

Reimbursement of county expenditures made in support of state attorney and public defender operations receive priority over reimbursements for expenditures on medical examiner services. County requests for reimbursement of state attorney and public defender expenditures must be received by the Governor's Office by the end of the month following the close of each calendar quarter. Requests must be accompanied by copies of paid invoices or other supporting documentation. Quarterly Trust Fund distributions to each county cannot exceed the quarterly

total deposited by the county into the fund. In cases in which a county's request exceeds its deposits, the balance of the request is held over by the Governor's Office and is added to the next quarterly request made by the county. This practice holds for each quarter with the exception of the quarter ending on June 30, which closes out the fiscal year of the Trust Fund.

Balances remaining in the Trust Fund at the close of each quarter are forwarded by the Governor's Office to the Medical Examiners Commission and are itemized on the basis of the county providing the funds. County requests for reimbursement of expenditures made in support of medical examiner services take the form of a standardized, consolidated statement that identifies in summary form quarterly county expenditures on these services. Quarterly Commission disbursements to each county cannot exceed the total received by the Commission from the Governor's Office for each county. In addition, funds distributed by the Commission shall not exceed \$1 per capita statewide on an annual basis.

The final priority for Trust Fund revenues are county victim witness-victim programs. Funds available in the Trust Fund after reimbursement of county expenditures on state attorney and public defender offices, and medical examiner services up to the \$1 per capita statewide limit, are to be transferred by the Office of the Governor to the Department of Labor. Counties establishing or having in existence a comprehensive victim-witness program which meets the standards set by the Bureau of Crimes Compensation are eligible to receive 50 percent matching funds from Trust Fund revenues distributed to the Department. As of the close of the 1987 calendar year, Trust Fund collections have not been sufficient to invoke this aspect of the program.

75 percent of any money remaining in the Trust Fund at the end of the fiscal year are to be transferred to the general revenue fund of the state, with the remaining 25 percent remaining in the Trust Fund. Insofar as Trust Fund collections have not been sufficient to satisfy county requests for expenditure reimbursements, the trust fund has been closed out with a zero balance each fiscal year to date.

Exhibit 3

Local Government Criminal
Justice Trust Fund:
Intergovernmental Revenue Flows

Local Government Criminal Justice Trust Fund
(Sec. 27.3455 additional costs)

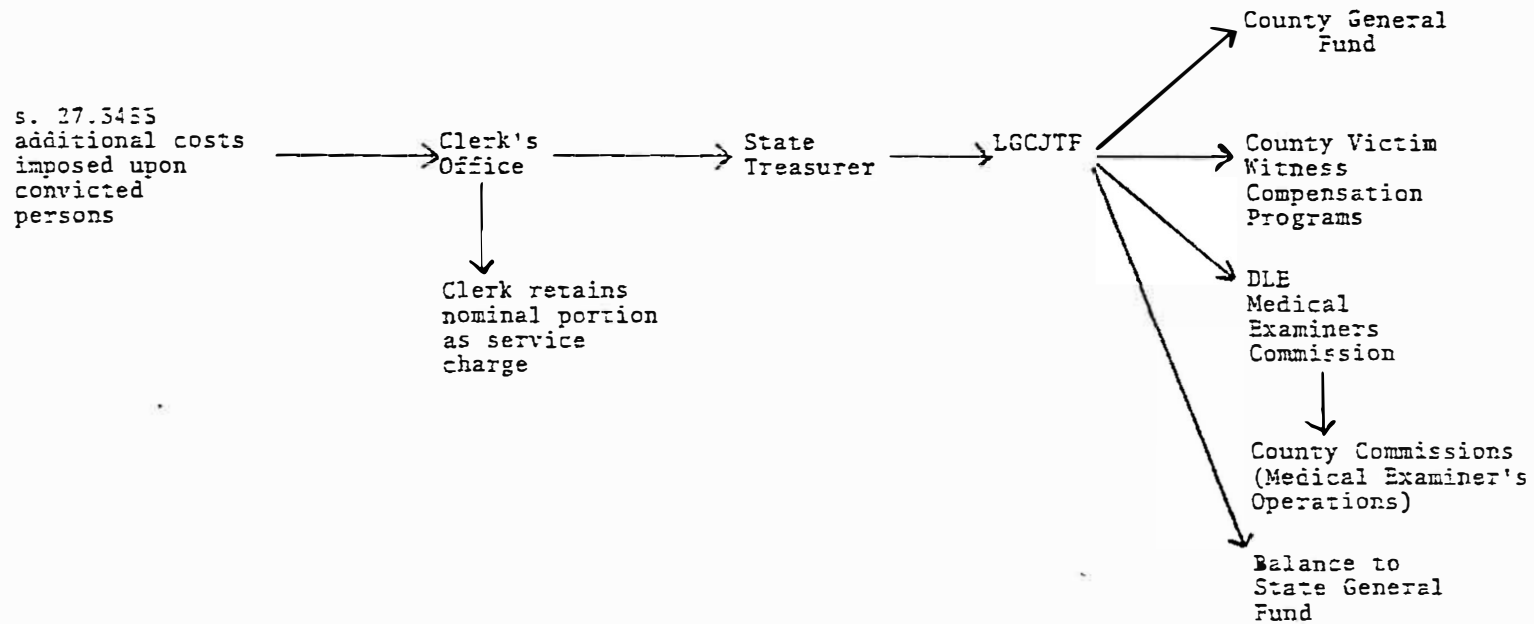


Exhibit 4

Section 27.3455
Program Statistics

Table 1a

Local Government Criminal Justice Trust Fund -
County Collections by Reporting Period
July 1, 1985 - Dec. 31, 1985

Source: Florida ACIR

OBS	County	TOTAL COLLECTIONS- JULY-DEC. '85	TOTAL COLLECTIONS- JAN.-DEC. '86	TOTAL COLLECTIONS- JAN.-JULY '87
1	ALACHUA	\$9,532	\$44,511	\$77,115
2	BAKER	\$3,501	\$19,096	\$7,746
3	BAY	\$31,387	\$183,335	\$117,332
4	BRADFORD	\$2,397	\$11,027	\$6,977
5	BREVARD	\$36,113	\$171,093	\$91,299
6	BROWARD	\$156,493	\$579,228	\$343,924
7	CALHOUN	\$705	\$12,291	\$5,076
8	CHARLOTTE	\$15,747	\$82,297	\$54,187
9	CITRUS	\$22,771	\$80,909	\$42,874
10	CLAY	\$46,885	\$143,363	\$66,004
11	COLLIER	\$27,219	\$116,364	\$59,188
12	COLUMBIA	\$6,486	\$41,916	\$22,790
13	DADE	\$44,562	\$359,540	\$275,810
14	DESOTO	\$5,272	\$42,081	\$23,842
15	DIXIE	\$0	\$0	\$0
16	DUVAL	\$48,119	\$80,816	\$113,160
17	ESCAMBIA	\$75,901	\$226,110	\$46,729
18	FLAGLER	\$6,762	\$34,554	\$20,932
19	FRANKLIN	\$2,750	\$3,919	\$2,174
20	GADSDEN	\$2,526	\$8,046	\$19,133
21	GILCHRIST	\$473	\$3,266	\$1,828
22	GLADES	\$2,350	\$3,995	\$1,410
23	GULF	\$1,542	\$8,140	\$7,085
24	HAMILTON	\$3,904	\$19,193	\$7,992
25	HARDEE	\$5,459	\$64,272	\$36,035
26	HENDRY	\$5,217	\$36,152	\$18,612
27	HERNANDO	\$29,049	\$119,064	\$50,591
28	HIGHLANDS	\$8,295	\$75,568	\$47,035
29	HILLSBOROUGH	\$79,325	\$500,955	\$317,746
30	HOLMES	\$2,592	\$11,907	\$9,801
31	INDIAN RIVER	\$0	\$62,071	\$50,174
32	JACKSON	\$7,954	\$31,979	\$16,296
33	JEFFERSON	\$3,329	\$11,675	\$4,944
34	LAFAYETTE	\$0	\$5,189	\$4,846
35	LAKE	\$376	\$145,802	\$60,329
36	LEE	\$48,253	\$230,006	\$128,356
37	LEON	\$3,546	\$42,351	\$68,319
38	LEVY	\$1,277	\$7,485	\$3,817
39	LIBERTY	\$0	\$0	\$0
40	MADISON	\$948	\$22,071	\$9,832
41	MANATEE	\$17,470	\$174,501	\$92,250
42	MARION	\$70,233	\$219,181	\$173,109
43	MARTIN	\$32,091	\$117,125	\$73,295
44	MONROE	\$20,546	\$102,655	\$53,319
45	NASSAU	\$4,754	\$11,914	\$3,528
46	OKALOOSA	\$3,708	\$28,190	\$14,679
47	OKEECHOBEE	\$5,264	\$22,466	\$10,716
48	ORANGE	\$47,396	\$542,059	\$315,987
49	OSCEOLA	\$23,269	\$93,232	\$46,100

Table 1a

Local Government Criminal Justice Trust Fund -
County Collections by Reporting Period
July 1, 1985 - Dec. 31, 1985

Source: Florida ACIR

OBS	County	TOTAL COLLECTIONS- JULY-DEC. '85	TOTAL COLLECTIONS- JAN.-DEC. '86	TOTAL COLLECTIONS- JAN.-JULY '87
50	PALM BEACH	\$57,602	\$471,256	\$294,737
51	PASCO	\$0	\$272,237	\$139,822
52	PINELLAS	\$278,070	\$872,454	\$610,960
53	POLK	\$46,725	\$300,219	\$173,086
54	PUTNAM	\$5,490	\$65,183	\$33,588
55	SANTA ROSA	\$2,303	\$6,037	\$329
56	SARASOTA	\$51,987	\$62,179	\$170,122
57	SEMINOLE	\$27,323	\$190,803	\$142,814
58	ST JOHNS	\$11,612	\$25,495	\$16,028
59	ST LUCIE	\$0	\$92,205	\$46,574
60	SUMTER	\$5,875	\$30,973	\$19,090
61	SUWANNEE	\$0	\$11,424	\$9,073
62	TAYLOR	\$3,197	\$29,256	\$18,366
63	UNION	\$0	\$250	\$2,740
64	VOLUSIA	\$28,460	\$367,541	\$217,928
65	WAKULLA	\$987	\$4,183	\$3,478
66	WALTON	\$1,509	\$13,734	\$5,287
67	WASHINGTON	\$3,391	\$13,249	\$5,889
		=====	=====	=====
		\$1,498,279	\$7,781,638	\$4,934,234

Table 1b

Local Government Criminal Justice Trust Fund -
Quarterly Collections by County
July 1, 1985 - June 30, 1987

Source: Office of the Governor/Florida ACIR

OBS	County	JULY- SEP. '85	OCT.- DEC. '85	JAN.- MAR. '86	APR.- JUNE '86	JULY- SEP. '86	OCT.- DEC. '85	JAN.- MAR. '87	APR.- JUNE '87
1	ALACHUA	\$1,800	\$7,732	\$9,088	\$12,217	\$9,134	\$14,072	\$29,257	\$47,858
2	BAKER	\$500	\$3,001	\$3,995	\$5,452	\$5,504	\$4,145	\$4,107	\$3,639
3	BAY	\$12,361	\$19,026	\$33,927	\$43,626	\$58,086	\$47,696	\$56,170	\$61,162
4	BRADFORD	\$470	\$1,927	\$2,115	\$3,211	\$2,552	\$3,149	\$3,062	\$3,915
5	BREVARD	\$10,131	\$25,982	\$39,264	\$50,480	\$43,089	\$38,260	\$42,955	\$48,344
6	BROWARD	\$0	\$156,493	\$139,825	\$201,865	\$181,514	\$56,024	\$176,580	\$167,344
7	CALHOUN	\$0	\$705	\$2,456	\$3,678	\$3,290	\$2,867	\$1,034	\$4,042
8	CHARLOTTE	\$658	\$15,089	\$20,403	\$22,005	\$22,475	\$17,414	\$29,130	\$25,057
9	CITRUS	\$9,283	\$13,488	\$28,706	\$19,892	\$18,458	\$13,853	\$18,928	\$23,946
10	CLAY	\$15,479	\$31,406	\$32,937	\$41,169	\$38,005	\$31,252	\$27,022	\$38,982
11	COLLIER	\$5,777	\$21,442	\$27,666	\$31,142	\$28,968	\$28,588	\$28,152	\$31,036
12	COLUMBIA	\$0	\$6,486	\$8,507	\$10,871	\$11,565	\$10,973	\$6,829	\$15,961
13	DADE	\$2,291	\$42,271	\$23,120	\$121,453	\$105,994	\$108,973	\$48,802	\$227,008
14	DE SOTO	\$1,651	\$3,621	\$11,440	\$11,599	\$8,959	\$10,083	\$11,395	\$12,447
15	DIXIE	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
16	DUVAL	\$0	\$48,119	\$15,338	\$23,336	\$20,901	\$21,241	\$66,850	\$46,310
17	ESCAMBIA	\$0	\$75,901	\$90,805	\$77,441	\$32,893	\$24,971	\$23,447	\$23,282
18	FLAGLER	\$658	\$6,104	\$4,303	\$12,497	\$7,167	\$10,587	\$12,165	\$8,767
19	FRANKLIN	\$0	\$2,750	\$705	\$1,099	\$1,504	\$611	\$517	\$1,657
20	GADSDEN	\$0	\$2,526	\$689	\$1,311	\$1,112	\$4,934	\$9,227	\$9,906
21	GILCHRIST	\$0	\$473	\$856	\$778	\$761	\$871	\$794	\$1,034
22	GLADES	\$799	\$1,551	\$1,128	\$1,269	\$1,269	\$329	\$1,410	\$0
23	GULF	\$0	\$1,542	\$1,770	\$2,445	\$2,957	\$968	\$2,349	\$4,736
24	HAMILTON	\$524	\$3,380	\$6,304	\$5,436	\$3,821	\$3,632	\$4,138	\$3,854
25	HARDEE	\$0	\$5,459	\$16,100	\$19,517	\$15,220	\$13,435	\$18,602	\$17,433
26	HENDRY	\$141	\$5,076	\$6,110	\$11,891	\$5,969	\$12,182	\$8,507	\$10,105
27	HERNANDO	\$8,090	\$20,959	\$27,828	\$33,296	\$27,487	\$30,453	\$23,332	\$27,259
28	HIGHLANDS	\$0	\$8,295	\$19,023	\$18,715	\$20,659	\$17,171	\$20,621	\$26,414
29	HILLSBOROUGH	\$0	\$79,325	\$106,773	\$140,211	\$123,957	\$130,014	\$135,685	\$182,061
30	HOLMES	\$235	\$2,357	\$1,363	\$2,834	\$3,398	\$4,312	\$4,702	\$5,099
31	INDIAN RIVER	\$0	\$0	\$22,983	\$13,923	\$11,336	\$13,829	\$21,393	\$28,781
32	JACKSON	\$0	\$7,954	\$7,166	\$8,708	\$8,329	\$7,776	\$6,764	\$9,532
33	JEFFERSON	\$0	\$3,329	\$1,708	\$4,423	\$3,278	\$2,266	\$2,751	\$2,193
34	LAFAYETTE	\$0	\$0	\$1,638	\$2,000	\$1,551	\$0	\$0	\$4,846
35	LAKE	\$376	\$0	\$35,438	\$46,007	\$34,800	\$29,557	\$28,778	\$31,551
36	LEE	\$0	\$48,253	\$58,215	\$77,850	\$59,412	\$34,529	\$66,487	\$61,869
37	LEON	\$0	\$3,546	\$1,541	\$15,982	\$12,992	\$11,836	\$29,170	\$39,149
38	LEVY	\$385	\$892	\$1,922	\$2,290	\$1,856	\$1,417	\$1,362	\$2,455
39	LIBERTY	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
40	MADISON	\$47	\$901	\$2,181	\$3,220	\$13,050	\$3,620	\$5,528	\$4,304
41	MANATEE	\$10,520	\$6,950	\$50,856	\$38,958	\$40,604	\$44,083	\$44,889	\$47,361
42	MARION	\$0	\$70,233	\$59,504	\$56,124	\$64,752	\$38,801	\$85,653	\$87,456
43	MARTIN	\$0	\$32,091	\$25,585	\$46,928	\$36,738	\$7,874	\$40,338	\$32,957
44	MONROE	\$0	\$20,546	\$23,197	\$25,632	\$32,747	\$21,079	\$0	\$53,319
45	NASSAU	\$0	\$4,754	\$0	\$0	\$390	\$11,524	\$2,776	\$752
46	OKALOOSA	\$0	\$3,708	\$13,123	\$7,901	\$3,906	\$3,260	\$4,479	\$10,200
47	OKEECHOBEE	\$1,457	\$3,807	\$6,251	\$5,546	\$5,076	\$5,593	\$5,640	\$5,076
48	ORANGE	\$0	\$47,396	\$112,169	\$151,304	\$140,808	\$137,778	\$140,282	\$175,705
49	OSCEOLA	\$0	\$23,269	\$21,238	\$24,733	\$17,929	\$29,332	\$6,377	\$39,723

Table 1b

Local Government Criminal Justice Trust Fund -
Quarterly Collections by County
July 1, 1985 - June 30, 1987

Source: Office of the Governor/Florida ACIR

OBS	County	JULY- SEP. '85	OCT.- DEC. '85	JAN.- MAR. '86	APR.- JUNE '86	JULY- SEP. '86	OCT.- DEC. '85	JAN.- MAR. '87	APR.- JUNE '87
50	PALM BEACH	\$10,678	\$46,924	\$84,778	\$122,017	\$136,974	\$127,487	\$135,108	\$159,629
51	PASCO	\$0	\$0	\$82,176	\$61,239	\$65,687	\$63,135	\$51,205	\$88,617
52	PINELLAS	\$95,611	\$182,459	\$222,708	\$252,031	\$229,504	\$168,211	\$265,819	\$345,141
53	POLK	\$5,105	\$41,620	\$62,708	\$83,138	\$73,990	\$80,383	\$80,438	\$92,648
54	PUTNAM	\$0	\$5,490	\$12,050	\$17,403	\$17,208	\$18,522	\$17,341	\$16,247
55	SANTA ROSA	\$0	\$2,303	\$1,739	\$2,256	\$1,334	\$708	\$141	\$188
56	SARASOTA	\$23,420	\$28,567	\$14,967	\$7,522	\$18,112	\$21,578	\$81,248	\$88,874
57	SEMINOLE	\$7,694	\$19,629	\$34,916	\$58,922	\$57,587	\$39,378	\$77,060	\$65,754
58	ST JOHNS	\$0	\$11,612	\$6,506	\$7,562	\$7,026	\$4,401	\$8,331	\$7,697
59	ST LUCIE	\$0	\$0	\$23,552	\$17,935	\$26,877	\$23,841	\$26,762	\$19,812
60	SUMTER	\$0	\$5,875	\$5,170	\$9,400	\$6,956	\$9,447	\$10,058	\$9,032
61	SUWANNEE	\$0	\$0	\$3,434	\$2,726	\$564	\$4,700	\$5,292	\$3,781
62	TAYLOR	\$235	\$2,962	\$2,867	\$7,948	\$9,555	\$8,886	\$9,215	\$9,151
63	UNION	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$250	\$1,390	\$1,350
64	VOLUSIA	\$5,393	\$23,067	\$55,565	\$111,854	\$103,465	\$96,657	\$88,779	\$129,149
65	WAKULLA	\$0	\$987	\$1,457	\$1,363	\$517	\$846	\$1,692	\$1,786
66	WALTON	\$0	\$1,509	\$2,617	\$3,402	\$4,024	\$3,691	\$2,534	\$2,753
67	WASHINGTON	\$1,363	\$2,028	\$3,546	\$4,707	\$658	\$4,338	\$2,404	\$3,485
		=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
		\$233,132	\$1,265,147	\$1,748,015	\$2,233,690	\$2,056,260	\$1,743,673	\$2,173,253	\$2,760,981

Table 1c

Local Government Criminal Justice Trust Fund -
Percent Change in 6 Month Collections by County
July 1, 1985 - June 30, 1987

Source: Office of the Governor/Florida ACIR

OBS	County	PERCENT CHANGE- JAN.-JUNE '86/ JULY-DEC.	PERCENT CHANGE- JULY-DEC. '86/ JAN.-JUNE	PERCENT CHANGE- JAN.-JUNE '87/ JULY-DEC.
1	ALACHUA	123.51	8.92	232.31
2	BAKER	169.84	2.14	-19.72
3	BAY	147.09	36.40	10.92
4	BRADFORD	122.19	7.04	22.38
5	BREVARD	148.51	-9.35	12.23
6	BROWARD	118.34	-30.48	44.79
7	CALHOUN	770.07	0.37	-17.56
8	CHARLOTTE	169.31	-5.94	35.84
9	CITRUS	113.42	-33.51	32.69
10	CLAY	58.06	-6.54	-4.70
11	COLLIER	116.05	-2.13	2.84
12	COLUMBIA	198.77	16.31	1.12
13	DADE	224.43	48.69	28.30
14	DESOTO	337.01	-17.35	25.21
15	DIXIE	*	*	*
16	DUVAL	-19.63	8.97	168.52
17	ESCAMBIA	121.67	-65.61	-19.24
18	FLAGLER	148.45	5.68	17.90
19	FRANKLIN	-34.40	17.24	2.79
20	GADSDEN	-20.82	202.30	216.46
21	GILCHRIST	245.45	-0.12	12.01
22	GLADES	2.00	-33.33	-11.76
23	GULF	173.35	-6.88	80.51
24	HAMILTON	200.72	-36.52	7.23
25	HARDEE	552.45	-19.55	25.75
26	HENDRY	245.05	0.83	2.54
27	HERNANDO	110.42	-5.21	-12.68
28	HIGHLANDS	354.95	0.24	24.33
29	HILLSBOROUGH	211.36	2.83	25.11
30	HOLMES	61.92	83.70	27.12
31	INDIAN RIVER	*	-31.81	99.38
32	JACKSON	99.57	1.46	1.19
33	JEFFERSON	84.17	-9.57	-10.82
34	LAFAYETTE	*	-57.37	212.44
35	LAKE	21,560.90	-20.98	-6.26
36	LEE	181.98	-30.96	36.63
37	LEON	394.16	41.69	175.17
38	LEVY	229.84	-22.29	16.62
39	LIBERTY	*	*	*
40	MADISON	469.73	208.65	-41.02
41	MANATEE	414.10	-5.71	8.93
42	MARION	64.63	-10.44	67.17
43	MARTIN	125.96	-38.48	64.29
44	MONROE	137.66	10.23	-0.94
45	NASSAU	-100.00	*	-70.39
46	OKALOOSA	466.99	-65.92	104.84
47	OKEECHOBEE	124.11	-9.56	0.44
48	ORANGE	455.90	5.74	13.43
49	OSCEOLA	97.56	2.81	-2.46

Table 1c

Local Government Criminal Justice Trust Fund -
Percent Change in 6 Month Collections by County
July 1, 1985 - June 30, 1987

Source: Office of the Governor/Florida ACIR

OBS	County	PERCENT CHANGE- JAN.-JUNE '86/ JULY-DEC.	PERCENT CHANGE- JULY-DEC. '86/ JAN.-JUNE	PERCENT CHANGE- JAN.-JUNE '87/ JULY-DEC.
50	PALM BEACH	259.01	27.89	11.45
51	PASCO	*	-10.18	8.54
52	PINELLAS	70.73	-16.22	53.62
53	POLK	212.14	5.85	12.12
54	PUTNAM	436.48	21.31	-5.99
55	SANTA ROSA	73.47	-48.89	-83.89
56	SARASOTA	-56.74	76.49	328.63
57	SEMINOLE	243.44	3.33	47.28
58	ST JOHNS	21.15	-18.77	40.26
59	ST LUCIE	*	22.25	-8.17
60	SUMTER	148.00	12.58	16.38
61	SUWANNEE	*	-14.55	72.36
62	TAYLOR	238.29	70.51	-0.41
63	UNION	*	*	996.00
64	VOLUSIA	488.26	19.53	8.90
65	WAKULLA	185.71	-51.67	155.17
66	WALTON	298.87	28.18	-31.47
67	WASHINGTON	143.38	-39.46	17.87

Note: Missing values denote cases in which counties did not report Trust Fund collections for one or more reporting periods.

Table 2a

Local Government Criminal Justice Trust Fund -
Revenue Potential for Selected Collection Periods
July 1, 1985 - June 30, 1987

(Note: Revenue potential estimates based on case disposition
data reported by Florida counties to the Office of the
State Courts Administrator)

Source: Florida ACIR

OBS	County	REVENUE POTENTIAL- JULY-DEC. '85	REVENUE POTENTIAL- JAN.-DEC. '86	REVENUE POTENTIAL- JAN.-JULY '87
1	ALACHUA	\$360,050	\$736,500	\$397,650
2	BAKER	\$24,800	\$51,150	\$24,700
3	BAY	\$340,350	\$795,650	\$360,450
4	BRADFORD	\$41,200	\$89,650	\$38,450
5	BREVARD	\$574,900	\$1,601,600	\$543,050
6	BROWARD	\$3,055,800	\$7,927,550	\$3,122,800
7	CALHOUN	\$10,900	\$34,300	\$11,000
8	CHARLOTTE	\$82,350	\$170,400	\$58,200
9	CITRUS	\$74,200	\$196,900	\$91,700
10	CLAY	\$113,950	\$282,950	\$125,400
11	COLLIER	\$242,750	\$537,950	\$233,050
12	COLUMBIA	\$85,100	\$228,050	\$106,900
13	DADE	\$4,578,800	\$8,869,550	\$4,173,150
14	DESOTO	\$42,350	\$117,450	\$67,300
15	DIXIE	\$23,100	\$51,400	\$24,000
16	DUVAL	\$2,142,000	\$4,087,150	\$2,334,800
17	ESCAMBIA	\$890,700	\$2,037,300	\$890,700
18	FLAGLER	\$55,050	\$134,600	\$65,800
19	FRANKLIN	\$29,000	\$65,000	\$43,050
20	GADSDEN	\$68,450	\$188,500	\$84,600
21	GILCHRIST	\$7,050	\$10,950	\$23,900
22	GLADES	\$12,100	\$31,050	\$22,700
23	GULF	\$12,200	\$37,250	\$24,100
24	HAMILTON	\$31,800	\$65,050	\$25,750
25	HARDEE	\$47,300	\$135,150	\$57,500
26	HENDRY	\$42,100	\$122,850	\$72,900
27	HERNANDO	\$120,750	\$375,950	\$138,900
28	HIGHLANDS	\$80,500	\$206,850	\$94,300
29	HILLSBOROUGH	\$1,728,850	\$4,196,400	\$2,279,700
30	HOLMES	\$21,600	\$45,700	\$19,450
31	INDIAN RIVER	\$160,550	\$284,900	\$171,600
32	JACKSON	\$47,200	\$110,600	\$61,950
33	JEFFERSON	\$12,750	\$26,600	\$19,750
34	LAFAYETTE	\$7,600	\$17,950	\$8,850
35	LAKE	\$228,550	\$559,900	\$249,450
36	LEE	\$474,300	\$1,230,400	\$603,750
37	LEON	\$231,000	\$1,141,950	\$689,100
38	LEVY	\$24,050	\$56,150	\$31,700
39	LIBERTY	\$7,050	\$8,400	\$3,500
40	MADISON	\$30,250	\$92,650	\$37,200
41	MANATEE	\$286,400	\$709,300	\$359,750
42	MARION	\$283,100	\$806,900	\$387,850
43	MARTIN	\$716,050	\$418,600	\$223,100
44	MONROE	\$195,650	\$412,050	\$143,450
45	NASSAU	\$101,100	\$151,150	\$85,800

Table 2a

Local Government Criminal Justice Trust Fund -
Revenue Potential for Selected Collection Periods
July 1, 1985 - June 30, 1987

(Note: Revenue Potential estimates based on case disposition
data reported by Florida counties to the Office of the
State Courts Administrator)

Source: Florida ACIR

OBS	County	REVENUE POTENTIAL- JULY-DEC. '85	REVENUE POTENTIAL- JAN.-DEC. '86	REVENUE POTENTIAL- JAN.-JULY '87
46	OKALOOSA	\$401,000	\$563,400	\$271,250
47	OKEECHOBEE	\$48,150	\$102,800	\$47,550
48	ORANGE	\$1,358,150	\$3,902,900	\$1,991,900
49	OSCEOLA	\$104,650	\$228,650	\$127,800
50	PALM BEACH	\$1,795,600	\$3,949,250	\$1,748,150
51	PASCO	\$236,350	\$547,350	\$264,700
52	PINELLAS	\$2,053,100	\$4,833,900	\$1,887,800
53	POLK	\$614,800	\$1,625,850	\$703,950
54	PUTNAM	\$86,750	\$227,150	\$106,800
55	SANTA ROSA	\$183,600	\$296,150	\$185,800
56	SARASOTA	\$402,900	\$1,097,000	\$467,150
57	SEMINOLE	\$412,600	\$1,223,000	\$378,600
58	ST JOHNS	\$129,600	\$290,450	\$126,200
59	ST LUCIE	\$223,300	\$585,950	\$296,900
60	SUMTER	\$56,150	\$141,850	\$68,650
61	SUWANNEE	\$34,550	\$80,500	\$40,650
62	TAYLOR	\$39,800	\$109,500	\$45,900
63	UNION	\$13,900	\$26,600	\$10,400
64	VOLUSIA	\$520,200	\$1,601,300	\$957,400
65	WAKULLA	\$18,400	\$37,850	\$23,500
66	WALTON	\$69,150	\$161,850	\$66,250
67	WASHINGTON	\$21,450	\$52,650	\$26,750

Table 2b

Local Government Criminal Justice Trust Fund -
Actual & Potential Revenue Collections
July 1, 1985 - Dec. 31, 1985

Source: Florida ACIR

OBS	County	TOTAL COLLECTIONS- JULY-DEC. '85	REVENUE POTENTIAL- JULY-DEC. '85	ACTUAL - POTENTIAL REVENUE DIFFERENCE	ACTUAL-TO-POTENTIAL REVENUE RATIO
1	ALACHUA	\$9,532	\$360,050	\$-350,518	.03
2	BAKER	\$3,501	\$24,800	\$-21,299	.14
3	BAY	\$31,387	\$340,350	\$-308,963	.09
4	BRADFORD	\$2,397	\$41,200	\$-38,803	.06
5	BREVARD	\$36,113	\$574,900	\$-538,787	.06
6	BROWARD	\$156,493	\$3,055,800	\$-2,899,307	.05
7	CALHOUN	\$705	\$10,900	\$-10,195	.06
8	CHARLOTTE	\$15,747	\$82,350	\$-66,603	.19
9	CITRUS	\$22,771	\$74,200	\$-51,429	.31
10	CLAY	\$46,885	\$113,950	\$-67,065	.41
11	COLLIER	\$27,219	\$242,750	\$-215,531	.11
12	COLUMBIA	\$6,486	\$85,100	\$-78,614	.08
13	DADE	\$44,562	\$4,578,800	\$-4,534,238	.01
14	DESOTO	\$5,272	\$42,350	\$-37,078	.12
15	DIXIE	\$0	\$23,100	\$-23,100	.00
16	DUVAL	\$48,119	\$2,142,000	\$-2,093,881	.02
17	ESCAMBIA	\$75,901	\$890,700	\$-814,799	.09
18	FLAGLER	\$6,762	\$55,050	\$-48,288	.12
19	FRANKLIN	\$2,750	\$29,000	\$-26,250	.09
20	GADSDEN	\$2,526	\$68,450	\$-65,924	.04
21	GILCHRIST	\$473	\$7,050	\$-6,577	.07
22	GLADES	\$2,350	\$12,100	\$-9,750	.19
23	GULF	\$1,542	\$12,200	\$-10,658	.13
24	HAMILTON	\$3,904	\$31,800	\$-27,896	.12
25	HARDEE	\$5,459	\$47,300	\$-41,841	.12
26	HENDRY	\$5,217	\$42,100	\$-36,883	.12
27	HERNANDO	\$29,049	\$120,750	\$-91,701	.24
28	HIGHLANDS	\$8,295	\$80,500	\$-72,205	.10
29	HILLSBOROUGH	\$79,325	\$1,728,850	\$-1,649,525	.05
30	HOLMES	\$2,592	\$21,600	\$-19,008	.12
31	INDIAN RIVER	\$0	\$160,550	\$-160,550	.00
32	JACKSON	\$7,954	\$47,200	\$-39,246	.17
33	JEFFERSON	\$3,329	\$12,750	\$-9,421	.26
34	LAFAYETTE	\$0	\$7,600	\$-7,600	.00
35	LAKE	\$376	\$228,550	\$-228,174	.00
36	LEE	\$48,253	\$474,300	\$-426,047	.10
37	LEON	\$3,546	\$231,000	\$-227,454	.02
38	LEVY	\$1,277	\$24,050	\$-22,773	.05
39	LIBERTY	\$0	\$7,050	\$-7,050	.00
40	MADISON	\$948	\$30,250	\$-29,302	.03
41	MANATEE	\$17,470	\$286,400	\$-268,930	.06
42	MARION	\$70,233	\$283,100	\$-212,867	.25
43	MARTIN	\$32,091	\$716,050	\$-683,959	.04
44	MONROE	\$20,546	\$195,650	\$-175,104	.11
45	NASSAU	\$4,754	\$101,100	\$-96,346	.05
46	OKALOOSA	\$3,708	\$401,000	\$-397,292	.01
47	OKEECHOBEE	\$5,264	\$48,150	\$-42,886	.11

Table 2b

Local Government Criminal Justice Trust Fund -
County Collections by Reporting Period
Local Government Criminal Justice Trust Fund -
Actual & Potential Revenue Collections
July 1, 1985 - Dec. 31, 1985

Source: Florida ACIR

OBS	County	TOTAL COLLECTIONS- JULY-DEC. '85	REVENUE POTENTIAL- JULY-DEC. '85	ACTUAL - POTENTIAL REVENUE DIFFERENCE	ACTUAL-TO-POTENTIAL REVENUE RATIO
48	ORANGE	\$47,396	\$1,358,150	\$-1,310,754	.03
49	OSCEOLA	\$23,269	\$104,850	\$-81,381	.22
50	PALM BEACH	\$57,602	\$1,795,600	\$-1,737,998	.03
51	PASCO	\$0	\$236,350	\$-236,350	.00
52	PINELLAS	\$278,070	\$2,053,100	\$-1,775,030	.14
53	POLK	\$46,725	\$614,800	\$-568,075	.08
54	PUTNAM	\$5,490	\$86,750	\$-81,260	.06
55	SANTA ROSA	\$2,303	\$183,600	\$-181,297	.01
56	SARASOTA	\$51,987	\$402,900	\$-350,913	.13
57	SEMINOLE	\$27,323	\$412,600	\$-385,277	.07
58	ST JOHNS	\$11,612	\$129,600	\$-117,988	.09
59	ST LUCIE	\$0	\$223,300	\$-223,300	.00
60	SUMTER	\$5,875	\$56,150	\$-50,275	.10
61	SUWANNEE	\$0	\$34,550	\$-34,550	.00
62	TAYLOR	\$3,197	\$39,800	\$-36,603	.08
63	UNION	\$0	\$13,900	\$-13,900	.00
64	VOLUSIA	\$28,460	\$520,200	\$-491,740	.05
65	WAKULLA	\$987	\$18,400	\$-17,413	.05
66	WALTON	\$1,509	\$69,150	\$-67,641	.02
67	WASHINGTON	\$3,391	\$21,450	\$-18,059	.16
		=====	=====	=====	
		\$1,498,279	\$26,569,800	\$-25,071,521	.06

Table 2c

Local Government Criminal Justice Trust Fund -
Actual & Potential Revenue Collections
Jan. 1, 1986 - Dec. 31, 1986

Source: Florida ACIR

OBS	County	TOTAL COLLECTIONS- JAN.-DEC. '86	REVENUE POTENTIAL- JAN.-DEC. '86	ACTUAL - POTENTIAL REVENUE DIFFERENCE	ACTUAL-TO-POTENTIAL REVENUE RATIO
1	ALACHUA	\$44,511	\$736,500	\$-691,989	.06
2	BAKER	\$19,096	\$51,150	\$-32,054	.37
3	BAY	\$183,335	\$795,650	\$-612,315	.23
4	BRADFORD	\$11,027	\$89,650	\$-78,623	.12
5	BREVARD	\$171,093	\$1,601,600	\$-1,430,507	.11
6	BROWARD	\$579,228	\$7,927,550	\$-7,348,322	.07
7	CALHOUN	\$12,291	\$34,300	\$-22,009	.36
8	CHARLOTTE	\$82,297	\$170,400	\$-88,103	.48
9	CITRUS	\$80,909	\$196,900	\$-115,991	.41
10	CLAY	\$143,363	\$282,950	\$-139,587	.51
11	COLLIER	\$116,364	\$537,950	\$-421,586	.22
12	COLUMBIA	\$41,916	\$228,050	\$-186,134	.18
13	DADE	\$359,540	\$8,869,550	\$-8,510,010	.04
14	DESOTO	\$42,081	\$117,450	\$-75,369	.36
15	DIXIE	\$0	\$51,400	\$-51,400	.00
16	DUVAL	\$80,816	\$4,087,150	\$-4,006,334	.02
17	ESCAMBIA	\$226,110	\$2,037,300	\$-1,811,190	.11
18	FLAGLER	\$34,554	\$134,600	\$-100,046	.26
19	FRANKLIN	\$3,919	\$65,000	\$-61,081	.06
20	GADSDEN	\$8,046	\$188,500	\$-180,454	.04
21	GILCHRIST	\$3,266	\$10,950	\$-7,684	.30
22	GLADES	\$3,995	\$31,050	\$-27,055	.13
23	GULF	\$8,140	\$37,250	\$-29,110	.22
24	HAMILTON	\$19,193	\$65,050	\$-45,857	.30
25	HARDEE	\$64,272	\$135,150	\$-70,878	.48
26	HENDRY	\$36,152	\$122,850	\$-86,698	.29
27	HERNANDO	\$119,064	\$375,950	\$-256,886	.32
28	HIGHLANDS	\$75,568	\$206,850	\$-131,282	.37
29	HILLSBOROUGH	\$500,955	\$4,196,400	\$-3,695,445	.12
30	HOLMES	\$11,907	\$45,700	\$-33,793	.26
31	INDIAN RIVER	\$62,071	\$284,900	\$-222,829	.22
32	JACKSON	\$31,979	\$110,600	\$-78,621	.29
33	JEFFERSON	\$11,675	\$26,600	\$-14,925	.44
34	LAFAYETTE	\$5,189	\$17,950	\$-12,761	.29
35	LAKE	\$145,802	\$559,900	\$-414,098	.26
36	LEE	\$230,006	\$1,230,400	\$-1,000,394	.19
37	LEON	\$42,351	\$1,141,950	\$-1,099,599	.04
38	LEVY	\$7,485	\$56,150	\$-48,665	.13
39	LIBERTY	\$0	\$8,400	\$-8,400	.00
40	MADISON	\$22,071	\$92,650	\$-70,579	.24
41	MANATEE	\$174,501	\$709,300	\$-534,799	.25
42	MARION	\$219,181	\$806,900	\$-587,719	.27
43	MARTIN	\$117,125	\$418,600	\$-301,475	.28
44	MONROE	\$102,655	\$412,050	\$-309,395	.25
45	NASSAU	\$11,914	\$151,150	\$-139,236	.08
46	OKALOOSA	\$28,190	\$563,400	\$-535,210	.05
47	OKEECHOBEE	\$22,466	\$102,800	\$-80,334	.22

Table 2c

Local Government Criminal Justice Trust Fund -
County Collections by Reporting Period
Local Government Criminal Justice Trust Fund -
Actual & Potential Revenue Collections
Jan. 1, 1986 - Dec. 31, 1986

Source: Florida ACIR

OBS	County	TOTAL COLLECTIONS- JAN.-DEC. '86	REVENUE POTENTIAL- JAN.-DEC. '86	ACTUAL - POTENTIAL REVENUE DIFFERENCE	ACTUAL-TO-POTENTIAL REVENUE RATIO
48	ORANGE	\$542,059	\$3,902,900	\$-3,360,841	.14
49	OSCEOLA	\$93,232	\$228,650	\$-135,418	.41
50	PALM BEACH	\$471,256	\$3,949,250	\$-3,477,994	.12
51	PASCO	\$272,237	\$547,350	\$-275,113	.50
52	PINELLAS	\$872,454	\$4,833,900	\$-3,961,446	.18
53	POLK	\$300,219	\$1,625,850	\$-1,325,631	.18
54	PUTNAM	\$65,183	\$227,150	\$-161,967	.29
55	SANTA ROSA	\$6,037	\$296,150	\$-290,113	.02
56	SARASOTA	\$62,179	\$1,097,000	\$-1,034,821	.06
57	SEMINOLE	\$190,803	\$1,223,000	\$-1,032,197	.16
58	ST JOHNS	\$25,495	\$290,450	\$-264,955	.09
59	ST LUCIE	\$92,205	\$585,950	\$-493,745	.16
60	SUMTER	\$30,973	\$141,850	\$-110,877	.22
61	SUWANNEE	\$11,424	\$80,500	\$-69,076	.14
62	TAYLOR	\$29,256	\$109,500	\$-80,244	.27
63	UNION	\$250	\$26,600	\$-26,350	.01
64	VOLUSIA	\$367,541	\$1,601,300	\$-1,233,759	.23
65	WAKULLA	\$4,183	\$37,850	\$-33,667	.11
66	WALTON	\$13,734	\$161,850	\$-148,116	.08
67	WASHINGTON	\$13,249	\$52,650	\$-39,401	.25
		=====	=====	=====	
		\$7,781,638	\$61,144,200	\$-53,362,562	.13

Table 2d

Local Government Criminal Justice Trust Fund -
Actual & Potential Revenue Collections
Jan. 1, 1987 - June 30, 1987

Source: Florida ACIR

OBS	County	TOTAL COLLECTIONS- JAN.-JULY '87	REVENUE POTENTIAL- JAN.-JULY '87	ACTUAL - POTENTIAL REVENUE DIFFERENCE	ACTUAL-TO-POTENTIAL REVENUE RATIO
1	ALACHUA	\$77,115	\$397,650	\$-320,535	.19
2	BAKER	\$7,746	\$24,700	\$-16,954	.31
3	BAY	\$117,332	\$360,450	\$-243,118	.33
4	BRADFORD	\$6,977	\$38,450	\$-31,473	.18
5	BREVARD	\$91,299	\$543,050	\$-451,751	.17
6	BROWARD	\$343,924	\$3,122,800	\$-2,778,876	.11
7	CALHOUN	\$5,076	\$11,000	\$-5,924	.46
8	CHARLOTTE	\$54,187	\$58,200	\$-4,013	.93
9	CITRUS	\$42,874	\$91,700	\$-48,826	.47
10	CLAY	\$66,004	\$125,400	\$-59,396	.53
11	COLLIER	\$59,188	\$233,050	\$-173,862	.25
12	COLUMBIA	\$22,790	\$106,900	\$-84,110	.21
13	DADE	\$275,810	\$4,173,150	\$-3,897,340	.07
14	DESOTO	\$23,842	\$67,300	\$-43,458	.35
15	DIXIE	\$0	\$24,000	\$-24,000	.00
16	DUVAL	\$113,160	\$2,334,800	\$-2,221,640	.05
17	ESCAMBIA	\$46,729	\$890,700	\$-843,971	.05
18	FLAGLER	\$20,932	\$65,800	\$-44,868	.32
19	FRANKLIN	\$2,174	\$43,050	\$-40,876	.05
20	GADSDEN	\$19,133	\$84,600	\$-65,467	.23
21	GILCHRIST	\$1,828	\$23,900	\$-22,072	.08
22	GLADES	\$1,410	\$22,700	\$-21,290	.06
23	GULF	\$7,085	\$24,100	\$-17,015	.29
24	HAMILTON	\$7,992	\$25,750	\$-17,758	.31
25	HARDEE	\$36,035	\$57,500	\$-21,465	.63
26	HENDRY	\$18,612	\$72,900	\$-54,288	.26
27	HERNANDO	\$50,591	\$138,900	\$-88,309	.36
28	HIGHLANDS	\$47,035	\$94,300	\$-47,265	.50
29	HILLSBOROUGH	\$317,746	\$2,279,700	\$-1,961,954	.14
30	HOLMES	\$9,801	\$19,450	\$-9,649	.50
31	INDIAN RIVER	\$50,174	\$171,600	\$-121,426	.29
32	JACKSON	\$16,296	\$61,950	\$-45,654	.26
33	JEFFERSON	\$4,944	\$19,750	\$-14,806	.25
34	LAFAYETTE	\$4,846	\$8,850	\$-4,004	.55
35	LAKE	\$60,329	\$249,450	\$-189,121	.24
36	LEE	\$128,356	\$603,750	\$-475,394	.21
37	LEON	\$68,319	\$689,100	\$-620,781	.10
38	LEVY	\$3,817	\$31,700	\$-27,883	.12
39	LIBERTY	\$0	\$3,500	\$-3,500	.00
40	MADISON	\$9,832	\$37,200	\$-27,368	.26
41	MANATEE	\$92,250	\$359,750	\$-267,500	.26
42	MARION	\$173,109	\$387,850	\$-214,741	.45
43	MARTIN	\$73,295	\$223,100	\$-149,805	.33
44	MONROE	\$53,319	\$143,450	\$-90,131	.37
45	NASSAU	\$3,528	\$85,800	\$-82,272	.04
46	OKALOOSA	\$14,679	\$271,250	\$-256,571	.05
47	OKEECHOBEE	\$10,716	\$47,550	\$-36,834	.23

Table 2d

Local Government Criminal Justice Trust Fund -
 County Collections by Reporting Period
 Local Government Criminal Justice Trust Fund -
 Actual & Potential Revenue Collections
 Jan. 1, 1987 - June 30, 1987

Source: Florida ACIR

OBS	County	TOTAL COLLECTIONS- JAN.-JULY '87	REVENUE POTENTIAL- JAN.-JULY '87	ACTUAL - POTENTIAL REVENUE DIFFERENCE	ACTUAL-TO-POTENTIAL REVENUE RATIO
48	ORANGE	\$315,987	\$1,991,900	\$-1,675,913	.16
49	OSCEOLA	\$46,100	\$127,800	\$-81,700	.36
50	PALM BEACH	\$294,737	\$1,748,150	\$-1,453,413	.17
51	PASCO	\$139,822	\$264,700	\$-124,878	.53
52	PINELLAS	\$610,960	\$1,887,800	\$-1,276,840	.32
53	POLK	\$173,086	\$703,950	\$-530,864	.25
54	PUTNAM	\$33,588	\$106,800	\$-73,212	.31
55	SANTA ROSA	\$329	\$185,800	\$-185,471	.00
56	SARASOTA	\$170,122	\$467,150	\$-297,028	.36
57	SEMINOLE	\$142,814	\$378,600	\$-235,786	.38
58	ST JOHNS	\$16,028	\$126,200	\$-110,172	.13
59	ST LUCIE	\$46,574	\$296,900	\$-250,326	.16
60	SUMTER	\$19,090	\$68,650	\$-49,560	.28
61	SUWANNEE	\$9,073	\$40,650	\$-31,577	.22
62	TAYLOR	\$18,366	\$45,900	\$-27,534	.40
63	UNION	\$2,740	\$10,400	\$-7,660	.26
64	VOLUSIA	\$217,928	\$957,400	\$-739,472	.23
65	WAKULLA	\$3,478	\$23,500	\$-20,022	.15
66	WALTON	\$5,287	\$66,250	\$-60,963	.08
67	WASHINGTON	\$5,889	\$26,750	\$-20,861	.22
		=====	=====	=====	
		\$4,934,234	\$28,476,800	\$-23,542,566	.17