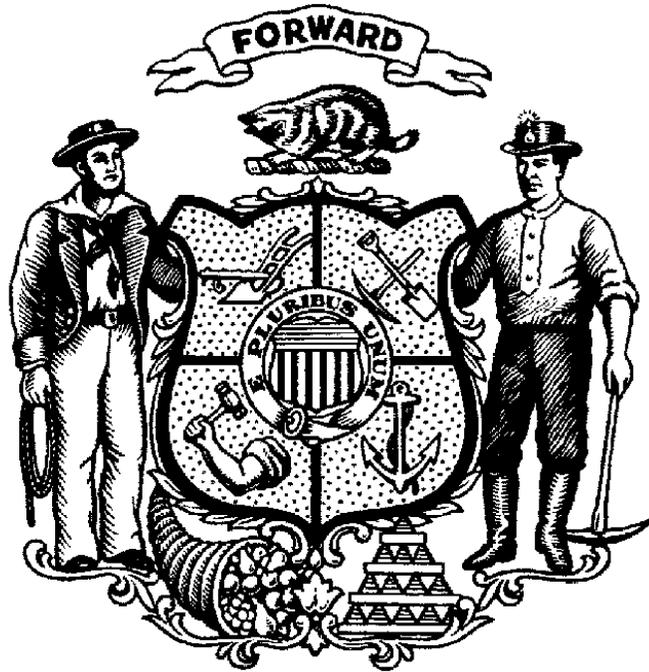


State of Wisconsin

Court of Appeals



Agency Budget Request
2015 – 2017 Biennium
September 15, 2014

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AGENCY DESCRIPTION

The Court of Appeals consists of 16 judges elected for staggered six-year terms. The court is divided into four panels located in Milwaukee, Waukesha, Wausau and Madison, and is supervised by a chief judge appointed by the Supreme Court.

The Court of Appeals has original jurisdiction to issue prerogative writs and appellate jurisdiction over all final judgments and orders of the Circuit Courts, which can be appealed as a matter of right.

The Court of Appeals usually sits as a three-judge panel to dispose of cases on their merits. However, a single judge may hear certain categories of cases, including small claims; municipal ordinance and traffic violations; and mental health, juvenile and misdemeanor cases. The Court of Appeals provides a written opinion containing a summary of the reasons for a decision made by the court.

Agency Total by Fund Source

Court of Appeals

1517 Biennial Budget

		ANNUAL SUMMARY						BIENNIAL SUMMARY			
Source of Funds		Prior Year Total	Adjusted Base	1st Year Total	2nd Year Total	1st Year FTE	2nd Year FTE	Base Year Doubled (BYD)	Biennial Request	Change From (BYD)	Change From BYD %
GPR	S	\$10,031,652	\$10,407,200	\$10,769,800	\$10,829,300	76.50	76.50	\$20,814,400	\$21,599,100	\$784,700	3.8%
Total		\$10,031,652	\$10,407,200	\$10,769,800	\$10,829,300	76.50	76.50	\$20,814,400	\$21,599,100	\$784,700	3.8%
Grand Total		\$10,031,652	\$10,407,200	\$10,769,800	\$10,829,300	76.50	76.50	\$20,814,400	\$21,599,100	\$784,700	3.8%

Agency Total by Program

660 Court of Appeals

1517 Biennial Budget

Source of Funds	ANNUAL SUMMARY						BIENNIAL SUMMARY			
	Prior Year Actual	Adjusted Base	1st Year Total	2nd Year Total	1st Year FTE	2nd Year FTE	Base Year Doubled (BYD)	Biennial Request	Change From (BYD)	Change From BYD %
01 APPELLATE PROCEEDINGS										
Non Federal										
GPR	\$10,031,652	\$10,407,200	\$10,769,800	\$10,829,300	76.50	76.50	\$20,814,400	\$21,599,100	\$784,700	3.77%
S	\$10,031,652	\$10,407,200	\$10,769,800	\$10,829,300	76.50	76.50	\$20,814,400	\$21,599,100	\$784,700	3.77%
Total - Non Federal	\$10,031,652	\$10,407,200	\$10,769,800	\$10,829,300	76.50	76.50	\$20,814,400	\$21,599,100	\$784,700	3.77%
S	\$10,031,652	\$10,407,200	\$10,769,800	\$10,829,300	76.50	76.50	\$20,814,400	\$21,599,100	\$784,700	3.77%
PGM 01 Total	\$10,031,652	\$10,407,200	\$10,769,800	\$10,829,300	76.50	76.50	\$20,814,400	\$21,599,100	\$784,700	3.77%
GPR	\$10,031,652	\$10,407,200	\$10,769,800	\$10,829,300	76.50	76.50	\$20,814,400	\$21,599,100	\$784,700	3.77%
S	\$10,031,652	\$10,407,200	\$10,769,800	\$10,829,300	76.50	76.50	\$20,814,400	\$21,599,100	\$784,700	3.77%
TOTAL 01	\$10,031,652	\$10,407,200	\$10,769,800	\$10,829,300	76.50	76.50	\$20,814,400	\$21,599,100	\$784,700	3.77%
S	\$10,031,652	\$10,407,200	\$10,769,800	\$10,829,300	76.50	76.50	\$20,814,400	\$21,599,100	\$784,700	3.77%
Agency Total	\$10,031,652	\$10,407,200	\$10,769,800	\$10,829,300	76.50	76.50	\$20,814,400	\$21,599,100	\$784,700	3.77%

Agency Total by Decision Item

Court of Appeals

1517 Biennial Budget

Decision Item	1st Year Total	2nd Year Total	1st Year FTE	2nd Year FTE
2000 Adjusted Base Funding Level	\$10,407,200	\$10,407,200	75.50	75.50
3003 Full Funding of Continuing Position Salaries and Fringe Benefits	\$213,600	\$213,600	0.00	0.00
3010 Full Funding of Lease and Directed Moves Costs	\$56,900	\$85,700	0.00	0.00
5100 Central Staff Attorney Position	\$92,100	\$122,800	1.00	1.00
TOTAL	\$10,769,800	\$10,829,300	76.50	76.50

GPR Earned

1517 Biennial Budget

	CODES	TITLES
DEPARTMENT	660	Court of Appeals
PROGRAM	01	Appellate proceedings
DATE	September 24, 2014	

Revenue	Prior Year Actuals	Base Year Estimate	1st Year Estimate	2nd Year Estimate
Opening Balance	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
GPR-Earned	\$192,200	\$195,600	\$198,000	\$198,000
Total	\$192,200	\$195,600	\$198,000	\$198,000

Decision Item (DIN) - 2000

Decision Item (DIN) Title - Adjusted Base Funding Level

NARRATIVE

Adjusted Base Funding Level

Decision Item by Line

1517 Biennial Budget

	CODES	TITLES
DEPARTMENT	660	Court of Appeals
	CODES	TITLES
DECISION ITEM	2000	Adjusted Base Funding Level

Expenditure items		1st Year Cost	2nd Year Cost
01	Permanent Position Salaries	\$6,111,200	\$6,111,200
02	Turnover	\$0	\$0
03	Project Position Salaries	\$0	\$0
04	LTE/Misc. Salaries	\$25,000	\$25,000
05	Fringe Benefits	\$2,499,900	\$2,499,900
06	Supplies and Services	\$1,621,100	\$1,621,100
07	Permanent Property	\$150,000	\$150,000
08	Unalloted Reserve	\$0	\$0
09	Aids to Individuals Organizations	\$0	\$0
10	Local Assistance	\$0	\$0
11	One-time Financing	\$0	\$0
12	Debt Service	\$0	\$0
13		\$0	\$0
14		\$0	\$0
15		\$0	\$0
16		\$0	\$0
17	Total Cost	\$10,407,200	\$10,407,200
18	Project Positions Authorized	0.00	0.00
19	Classified Positions Authorized	0.00	0.00
20	Unclassified Positions Authorized	75.50	75.50

Decision Item by Numeric

Court of Appeals

Program	Decision Item/Numeric	1st Year Total	2nd Year Total	1st Year FTE	2nd Year FTE
	2000	Adjusted Base Funding Level			
01	Appellate proceedings				
	01 General program operations	\$10,407,200	\$10,407,200	75.50	75.50
	Appellate proceedings SubTotal	\$10,407,200	\$10,407,200	75.50	75.50
	Adjusted Base Funding Level SubTotal	\$10,407,200	\$10,407,200	75.50	75.50
	Agency Total	\$10,407,200	\$10,407,200	75.50	75.50

Decision Item by Fund Source

Court of Appeals

	Source of Funds		1st Year Total	2nd Year Total	1st Year FTE	2nd Year FTE
Decision Item	2000	Adjusted Base Funding Level				
	GPR	S	\$10,407,200	\$10,407,200	75.50	75.50
	Total		\$10,407,200	\$10,407,200	75.50	75.50
Agency Total			\$10,407,200	\$10,407,200	75.50	75.50

Decision Item (DIN) - 3003

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

NARRATIVE

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

Decision Item by Line

1517 Biennial Budget

	CODES	TITLES
DEPARTMENT	660	Court of Appeals
	CODES	TITLES
DECISION ITEM	3003	Full Funding of Continuing Position Salaries and Fringe Benefits

Expenditure items		1st Year Cost	2nd Year Cost
01	Permanent Position Salaries	\$149,200	\$149,200
02	Turnover	\$0	\$0
03	Project Position Salaries	\$0	\$0
04	LTE/Misc. Salaries	\$0	\$0
05	Fringe Benefits	\$64,400	\$64,400
06	Supplies and Services	\$0	\$0
07	Permanent Property	\$0	\$0
08	Unalloted Reserve	\$0	\$0
09	Aids to Individuals Organizations	\$0	\$0
10	Local Assistance	\$0	\$0
11	One-time Financing	\$0	\$0
12	Debt Service	\$0	\$0
13		\$0	\$0
14		\$0	\$0
15		\$0	\$0
16		\$0	\$0
17	Total Cost	\$213,600	\$213,600
18	Project Positions Authorized	0.00	0.00
19	Classified Positions Authorized	0.00	0.00
20	Unclassified Positions Authorized	0.00	0.00

Decision Item by Numeric

Court of Appeals

Program	Decision Item/Numeric	1st Year Total	2nd Year Total	1st Year FTE	2nd Year FTE
	3003	Full Funding of Continuing Position Salaries and Fringe Benefits			
01	Appellate proceedings				
	01 General program operations	\$213,600	\$213,600	0.00	0.00
	Appellate proceedings SubTotal	\$213,600	\$213,600	0.00	0.00
	Full Funding of Continuing Position Salaries and Fringe Benefits SubTotal	\$213,600	\$213,600	0.00	0.00
	Agency Total	\$213,600	\$213,600	0.00	0.00

Decision Item by Fund Source

Court of Appeals

	Source of Funds		1st Year Total	2nd Year Total	1st Year FTE	2nd Year FTE
Decision Item	3003	Full Funding of Continuing Position Salaries and Fringe Benefits				
	GPR	S	\$213,600	\$213,600	0.00	0.00
	Total		\$213,600	\$213,600	0.00	0.00
Agency Total			\$213,600	\$213,600	0.00	0.00

Decision Item (DIN) - 3010

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

NARRATIVE

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

Decision Item by Line

1517 Biennial Budget

	CODES	TITLES
DEPARTMENT	660	Court of Appeals
	CODES	TITLES
DECISION ITEM	3010	Full Funding of Lease and Directed Moves Costs

Expenditure items		1st Year Cost	2nd Year Cost
01	Permanent Position Salaries	\$0	\$0
02	Turnover	\$0	\$0
03	Project Position Salaries	\$0	\$0
04	LTE/Misc. Salaries	\$0	\$0
05	Fringe Benefits	\$0	\$0
06	Supplies and Services	\$56,900	\$85,700
07	Permanent Property	\$0	\$0
08	Unalloted Reserve	\$0	\$0
09	Aids to Individuals Organizations	\$0	\$0
10	Local Assistance	\$0	\$0
11	One-time Financing	\$0	\$0
12	Debt Service	\$0	\$0
13		\$0	\$0
14		\$0	\$0
15		\$0	\$0
16		\$0	\$0
17	Total Cost	\$56,900	\$85,700
18	Project Positions Authorized	0.00	0.00
19	Classified Positions Authorized	0.00	0.00
20	Unclassified Positions Authorized	0.00	0.00

Decision Item by Numeric

Court of Appeals

Program	Decision Item/Numeric			1st Year	2nd Year
		1st Year Total	2nd Year Total	FTE	FTE
	3010	Full Funding of Lease and Directed Moves Costs			
01	Appellate proceedings				
	01 General program operations	\$56,900	\$85,700	0.00	0.00
	Appellate proceedings SubTotal	\$56,900	\$85,700	0.00	0.00
	Full Funding of Lease and Directed Moves Costs SubTotal	\$56,900	\$85,700	0.00	0.00
	Agency Total	\$56,900	\$85,700	0.00	0.00

Decision Item by Fund Source

Court of Appeals

	Source of Funds		1st Year Total	2nd Year Total	1st Year FTE	2nd Year FTE
Decision Item	3010	Full Funding of Lease and Directed Moves Costs				
	GPR	S	\$56,900	\$85,700	0.00	0.00
	Total		\$56,900	\$85,700	0.00	0.00
Agency Total			\$56,900	\$85,700	0.00	0.00

Decision Item (DIN) - 5100

Decision Item (DIN) Title - Central Staff Attorney Position

NARRATIVE

The Court of Appeals requests \$92,100 in 2015-2016 and \$122,800 in 2016-2017 for 1.0 FTE central staff attorney position. An additional staff attorney position is necessary due to the significant change in the nature of the Court's workload and the substantial increase in volume of the workload, which prevent the Court from timely resolving the appeals the public presents. It has been 23 years since the Legislature approved a new staff attorney position for the Court of Appeals. That was last done in 1991. The change in the nature of the Court's workload is significant and directly affects the need for an additional position in order to meet the public's demands for appellate review. Staff attorneys participate in the drafting of per curiam opinions, summary orders and no-merit opinions, after the judges have decided how the case should be resolved. Their participation is supervised by Court of Appeals judges. In addition, staff attorneys review the petitions and motions filed with the court, confer with the judges, prepare memoranda to the judges on petitions and motions and draft the orders that the judges direct to resolve motions and questionable petitions. Motions and no-merit cases have more than tripled in number since 1991 when the last staff attorney position was approved. The dramatic increase in no-merit reports involving both criminal jury trial cases and termination of parental rights (TPR) cases require extra staff attorney work because federal and state law require that a no-merit review will involve reading the entire circuit court record and consideration of any possible issue for appeal. Furthermore, an increasing number of parties in the Court of Appeals are not represented by counsel (pro se parties). Pro se filings take significantly more time. Pro se parties, who are generally untrained in both substantive and procedural law, tend to file imprecise motions and briefs. Accordingly, staff attorneys must spend considerable time and effort deciphering pro se filings. The Court of Appeals is a high volume court that has maintained high quality appellate decisions despite the increasing workload. The volume of cases and days to disposition have been maximized under current staffing. To continue to provide citizens with fair and timely justice, upon which policy the Court of Appeals was created, at least one new staff attorney position must be added.

2015 – 2017 ISSUE PAPER

Department/Program: Court of Appeals

Issue Name: Central Staff Attorney Position

APPN: 660-101

DIN: 5100

	<u>2015-2016</u>	<u>2016-2017</u>
Permanent Salary	\$63,900	\$85,200
LTE Salary		
Fringe Benefits	27,300	36,400
Supplies & Services	900	1,200
Permanent Property		
One-Time		
TOTAL	\$92,100	\$122,800
FTE	1.0	1.0

NARRATIVE

The Court of Appeals requests \$92,100 GPR in 2015-2016 and \$122,800 GPR in 2016-2017 for 1.0 FTE GPR central staff attorney position. The Court of Appeals can no longer meet the needs of the public for fast-paced error correcting, the purpose for which the Court of Appeals was created in 1978. An additional staff attorney position is necessary due to the change in the nature and the substantial increase in volume of the Court of Appeals' workload, which prevent the Court from timely resolving the appeals the public presents.

It has been 23 years since the Legislature approved a new staff attorney position for the Court of Appeals. That was last done in 1991.

The change in the nature of the Court's workload is significant and directly affects the need for an additional position in order to meet the public's demands for appellate review. To explain, staff attorneys participate in the drafting of per curiam opinions, summary orders, and no-merit opinions, after the judges have decided how the case should be resolved. Their participation is supervised by Court of Appeals judges. In addition, staff attorneys review the petitions and motions filed with the court, confer with the judges, prepare memoranda to the judges on petitions and motions and draft the orders that the judges direct to resolve motions and questionable petitions.

Motions in the Court of Appeals have more than tripled in number since 1991 when the last staff attorney position was approved by the Legislature. The motions vary greatly in the topics addressed. For example, motions include complex matters of jurisdiction, relief pending appeal, compliance with the rules of appellate procedure and extension of time requests. Petitions for leave to appeal ask the court to allow a discretionary appeal of a particular issue before the final conclusion of the case in the circuit court. Such petitions require staff attorneys to analyze the requests, apply statutory criteria, assess the likelihood of success on the legal issues to be raised and draft appropriate memoranda for judicial consideration. Petitions for supervisory writ seek an order directing a circuit court to take or refrain from certain action and are generally based on a limited record and the need for quick disposition. Staff attorneys also participate in petitions for writ of habeas corpus. Habeas petitions are most often filed by *pro se* prisoners and are more time consuming to address than are similar motions filed by attorneys.

Furthermore, an increasing number of parties in the Court of Appeals are not represented by counsel. The following chart shows the number of appeals, excluding no-merit appeals, involving one or more *pro se* parties, including *pro se* prisoners, as tracked during the court’s jurisdictional review. These numbers do not reflect petitions for leave to appeal, petitions for supervisory writ, or habeas corpus filed by *pro se* prisoners, or *pro se* motions that do not result in an appeal.

	July to June 2012	July to December 2012	January to June 2013	July to December 2013	January to June 2014
Appeal records with <i>pro se</i> litigants	301	294	327	286	272
Total non no-merit appeal records	852	899	908	860	883
% of <i>pro se</i> appeals	35%	33%	36%	33%	31%

Pro se filings take significantly more time. *Pro se* parties, who are generally untrained in both substantive and procedural law, tend to file imprecise motions and briefs. Accordingly, the Court of Appeals must spend considerable time and effort deciphering *pro se* filings. The Court relies on staff attorneys to perform the bulk of that important task, working as always under the direct supervision of judges.

Another factor in the changed nature of staff attorney workload is the dramatic increase in no-merit reports involving both criminal jury trial cases and termination of parental rights (TPR) cases. No-merit cases are assigned to staff attorneys on a court-wide rotation when the case is ready for submission, and require staff attorney work beyond the drafting of opinions assigned by judges after decision conferences. This extra work is necessary because federal and state law require that a no-merit review will involve reading the entire circuit court record and consideration of any possible issue for appeal. The law requires that the appellate court must painstakingly search the record for any issue that would have arguable merit—not just meritorious issues, but any issue with arguable merit. That time consuming task falls on the court’s staff attorneys. Therefore, the completion of a no-merit appeal involving a jury or court trial takes significantly longer than any other work done by a staff attorney. TPR no-merits generally include a statutory requirement that the Court resolve the appeal of a jury or court trial and evidentiary dispositional hearing on an expedited basis. No-merit appeals involving Chapter 980 (Sexually Violent Person) commitments/discharge and mental health commitments/extensions generally involve review of a trial to the court as well. Additionally, there has been an increase in the filings of *pro se* responses in no-merit reports. The following chart shows the number of no-merit appeals filed over the last two years.

	January to June 2012	July to December 2012	January to June 2013	July to December 2013	January to June 2014
Appeal Records	1,108	1,132	1,170	1,154	1,172
No-merit records	256	233	262	286	289
% of no-merit appeals	23%	20.5%	22%	25%	25%

The change in the nature of the workload, when combined with the increased volume, has dramatically affected the timeliness of the service that the Court is able give to the public.

As the chart below shows, since 1991, the number of motions and no merit cases have more than tripled; and the numbers of per curiam opinions and summary orders have increased substantially.

Staff Attorney Workload			
	Motions	No Merit Cases	Per Curiam Opinions/Summary Orders
1991	4,168	152	696
2001	7,776	620	1,049
2011	12,382	545	1,320
2013	13,805	590	1,017
% change:			
from 1991	231%	255%	46%
Per staff attorney workload:			
1991	333	12	54
2011	885	39	94
2013	986	42	73

Citizens have a statutory right to bring appeals of circuit court final judgments and final orders to the Court of Appeals for resolution. Accordingly, the Court of Appeals has no control over the number of appeals of right it hears or the number of motions and no-merit petitions it must decide. The public controls these numbers. Because all Court of Appeals decisions must be written, all decisions require both judicial time to decide the pending matter and individual preparation time to prepare the written decision. Citizens deserve resolutions of their cases in a timely manner.

However, because of the change in the nature of the Court's workload, its substantially increased volume and the lack of personnel, the Court no longer has the ability to resolve appeals in a timely manner. Therefore, the right of each citizen to a prompt resolution of the cases brought to the Court of Appeals is being compromised.

When created in 1978, the Court of Appeals was intended to be a fast-paced and high volume court. The legislature recognized that for appellate review to be meaningful, citizens must have their disputes resolved in a timely fashion. Since 1991, the days to disposition for per curiam opinions and summary orders have risen significantly, thereby demonstrating a growing burden on the public who attempt to exercise their statutory right to appellate review.

For example, over the last 22 years, all districts have experienced significant increases in the number of days to disposition. The average amount of time for a per curiam opinion was 252 days in 1991, 329 days in 2001 and 370 days in 2013, an increase of 47 percent over 22 years. Similarly, the average amount of time for a summary disposition was 229 days in 1991, 267 in 2001 and 379 days in 2013, an increase of 66 percent over 22 years. Although improved automation technology and more experienced staff have helped bolster the Court's production in recent years, the Court no longer has the ability to resolve appeals in a timely fashion. As shown by the chart below, the number of days between the commencement of an appeal and the issuance of a decision in which the staff attorneys participate has increased dramatically during the 23 years since a staff attorney position was added.

Days to Final Disposition					
Per Curiam Opinions	District I	District II	District III	District IV	Statewide

1991	245	249	220	288	252
2001	356	372	282	327	329
2011	392	381	356	399	380
2013	381	396	314	426	370
% change: from 1991	56%	59%	43%	48%	47%

Summary Dispositions	District I	District II	District III	District IV	Statewide
1991	234	207	198	305	229
2001	326	214	217	256	267
2011	380	329	282	384	353
2013	374	288	315	447	379
% change: from 1991	60%	39%	59%	47%	66%

In the seminal publication by the National Center of State Courts known as the Meador Report, statistical analysis showed that the optimum number of cases for an appellate judge to resolve is 100 cases per year. In 1978, when the Court of Appeals had 12 judges, the stated goal by the authors of the court reorganization initiative was for Court of Appeals judges to be able to handle up to 1,200 cases per year, or 100 cases per judge. In 2013, there were 2,758 case filings. Employing the National Center's standard, the Court of Appeals should have 28 judges. However the Court has only 16 judges.

Judges author decisions in the complex cases, those in which a member of the panel decides to write a concurring or dissenting opinion, those involving new points of law, and those in which the issue or issues warrant publication of the final opinion to serve as legal precedent.

The 16 judges cannot pick up the increased Court of Appeals workload. Each Court of Appeals judge personally reads a minimum of 21 sets of briefs per month and prepares for a decision conference in those cases by drafting a pre-screening memo for each case. Cases are conferenced with other panel members and a post-decision memo is drafted. As indicated above, judges author decisions in complex cases, those in which a member of the panel indicates a desire to write a concurring or dissenting opinion, those involving new points of law, and those in which the issue or issues warrant publication of the final opinion to serve as legal precedent. These cases require significant research, drafting, and editing time.

In addition to the cases screened at decision conferences with other judges, each Court of Appeals judge is assigned one-judge cases filed in his or her district on a rotation basis as the briefing in the case is completed. These are appeals designated by statute to be decided by a single Court of Appeals judge. They include TPR appeals that the statutes generally require be decided within 30 days of the filing of the last brief.

Each month a judge from each district and the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals serve on the publication committee. This requires reading all opinions eligible for publication released in the preceding month, as well as any opinion for which a member of the public has requested publication. And, as outlined above, in addition to the above duties, Court of Appeals judges supervise and review the work of staff attorneys. That entails meeting with staff attorneys as necessary to convey the decision result for cases in which staff attorneys will participate; reviewing, editing, and finalizing opinion drafts; reviewing memos and recommendations prepared on motions and petitions filed with the court; and editing and approving orders on motions and petitions.

The Court of Appeals is a high volume court that has maintained high quality appellate decisions. However, the rate of Court of Appeals resolutions of cases per judge is vastly exceeding the expected output of 100 cases per

year. Furthermore, the volume of cases and days to disposition have been maximized under current staffing. To continue to foster the legislative policy of providing citizens with fair and timely justice, upon which policy the Court of Appeals was created, at least one new staff attorney position must be added.

The addition of one staff attorney is crucial to the public interest because it will reduce the days to resolution for cases in which staff attorneys participate. While the addition of one staff attorney will not solve the staffing shortage, the Court of Appeals' and the Legislature's service to the public will be improved.

The Courts need the assistance of the Legislature and the Governor in order to provide the fair and timely judicial service that the public has a right to expect of its government.

Decision Item by Line

1517 Biennial Budget

	CODES	TITLES
DEPARTMENT	660	Court of Appeals
	CODES	TITLES
DECISION ITEM	5100	Central Staff Attorney Position

Expenditure items		1st Year Cost	2nd Year Cost
01	Permanent Position Salaries	\$63,900	\$85,200
02	Turnover	\$0	\$0
03	Project Position Salaries	\$0	\$0
04	LTE/Misc. Salaries	\$0	\$0
05	Fringe Benefits	\$27,300	\$36,400
06	Supplies and Services	\$900	\$1,200
07	Permanent Property	\$0	\$0
08	Unalloted Reserve	\$0	\$0
09	Aids to Individuals Organizations	\$0	\$0
10	Local Assistance	\$0	\$0
11	One-time Financing	\$0	\$0
12	Debt Service	\$0	\$0
13		\$0	\$0
14		\$0	\$0
15		\$0	\$0
16		\$0	\$0
17	Total Cost	\$92,100	\$122,800
18	Project Positions Authorized	0.00	0.00
19	Classified Positions Authorized	0.00	0.00
20	Unclassified Positions Authorized	1.00	1.00

Decision Item by Numeric

Court of Appeals

Program	Decision Item/Numeric	1st Year Total	2nd Year Total	1st Year FTE	2nd Year FTE
	5100	Central Staff Attorney Position			
01	Appellate proceedings				
	01 General program operations	\$92,100	\$122,800	1.00	1.00
	Appellate proceedings SubTotal	\$92,100	\$122,800	1.00	1.00
	Central Staff Attorney Position SubTotal	\$92,100	\$122,800	1.00	1.00
	Agency Total	\$92,100	\$122,800	1.00	1.00

Decision Item by Fund Source

Court of Appeals

				1st Year FTE	2nd Year FTE
	Source of Funds		1st Year Total	2nd Year Total	
Decision Item	5100	Central Staff Attorney Position			
	GPR	S	\$92,100	\$122,800	1.00
	Total		\$92,100	\$122,800	1.00
Agency Total			\$92,100	\$122,800	1.00