

**Program Budget Comparison**

The following table summarizes the total executive budget for the program by year, type of expenditure, and source of funding.

Program Budget Comparison								
Budget Item	Base Fiscal 2012	Approp. Fiscal 2013	Budget Fiscal 2014	Budget Fiscal 2015	Biennium Fiscal 12-13	Biennium Fiscal 14-15	Biennium Change	Biennium % Change
FTE	67.25	67.25	81.50	82.50	67.25	82.50	15.25	22.68%
Personal Services	4,709,540	5,199,121	5,864,717	5,925,252	9,908,661	11,789,969	1,881,308	18.99%
Operating Expenses	4,459,087	4,411,407	5,599,663	5,228,484	8,870,494	10,828,147	1,957,653	22.07%
Equipment & Intangible Assets	8,885	0	8,885	8,885	8,885	17,770	8,885	100.00%
Transfers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a
<b>Total Costs</b>	<b>\$9,177,512</b>	<b>\$9,610,528</b>	<b>\$11,473,265</b>	<b>\$11,162,621</b>	<b>\$18,788,040</b>	<b>\$22,635,886</b>	<b>\$3,847,846</b>	<b>20.48%</b>
General Fund	8,843,564	9,222,703	11,109,510	10,798,908	18,066,267	21,908,418	3,842,151	21.27%
State Special	211,819	264,836	241,819	241,819	476,655	483,638	6,983	1.47%
Federal Special	122,129	122,989	121,936	121,894	245,118	243,830	(1,288)	(0.53%)
<b>Total Funds</b>	<b>\$9,177,512</b>	<b>\$9,610,528</b>	<b>\$11,473,265</b>	<b>\$11,162,621</b>	<b>\$18,788,040</b>	<b>\$22,635,886</b>	<b>\$3,847,846</b>	<b>20.48%</b>

**Program Description**

The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction for the State of Montana. The court has original jurisdiction to issue, hear, and determine writs of habeas corpus and other writs provided by law. It also has general supervisory control over all other courts in the state. The Supreme Court is charged with establishing rules governing appellate procedure, the practice and procedure for all other courts, and admission to the bar and conduct of its members. Within the Supreme Court Operations program, the Office of Court Administrator provides centralized services to the Judicial Branch including information technology, budget and finance, payroll and human resource management, policy and technical support for the Youth Courts, judicial education, and services provided through the federal Court Assessment Program related to child abuse and neglect cases. The program also provides staff and other support to constitutionally and statutorily required commissions attached to the Montana Supreme Court, specifically the Judicial Standards Commission, the Sentence Review Board, and the Commission on Courts of Limited Jurisdiction. It also supports activities of the Commission on Practice. Other specialized commissions and task forces - not required by the Constitution and statute but created by the Supreme Court to address specific issues - receive minimal financial assistance with travel expenses and supplies.

**Program Highlights**

<b>Supreme Court Operations Major Budget Highlights</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Major factors contributing to the proposed funding increases are:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Statewide present law adjustments mostly for personal services</li> <li>● Requests for general fund to replace federal funds for DUI courts</li> <li>● A request for one time funding of courtroom technology improvements</li> <li>● Requests to add 15.25 FTE</li> </ul> </li> <li>◆ The Governor proposes funding to add FTE for the following purposes:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 7.00 FTE information technology positions to support court automation systems</li> <li>● 4.25 FTE to support the Court Help Program that was funded with one-time-only funds in the 2013 biennium</li> <li>● 4.00 FTE to support drug courts that are currently being funded with expiring federal grant funds</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Major LFD Issues
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ General fund is requested to replace expiring federal grant funds for drug courts</li> <li>◆ General fund is requested to replace federal funds for DUI courts to free up federal funds for DUI court expansions</li> </ul>



## Program Discussion

### *Court Technology*

#### Composition of Court Technology

Court technology is a broad reaching term and includes the following in regard to Montana's courts:

- Major court case management systems including:
  - C-Track – the case management system for the Montana Supreme Court
  - FullCourt – the case management system for the 56 district courts and 115 courts of limited jurisdiction
  - JCATS – the case management system for juveniles coming into contact with the youth courts in all 56 counties
- Courtroom technology
  - Video conferencing
  - Audio sound systems
  - Recording system
- End user computers, network servers, and other network components

#### Funding Requests

The executive has proposed three requests associated with court technology:

- DP 1002 - Information Technology System Maintenance Costs
  - Would fund contractual increases in the vendor contracts to maintain case management systems and provide technical support via vendor contracts in Missoula, Yellowstone, Flathead, and Ravalli counties
- DP 1003 - Information Technology Increased Staffing
  - Would fund to add 7.00 FTE information technology staff to support requests made primarily by state agencies and local governments for court data
- DP 1009 - Courtroom Technology
  - Would fund equipment to allow video conferencing in seven counties (the only counties remaining without video conferencing capabilities), install American's With Disabilities Act compliant audio equipment in six court when no equipment current exists, upgrade or enhance courtroom audio equipment in three counties where equipment has reached its end of life or is not working properly, and provide all-in-one portable amplifier, speaker, and microphone units for 12 rural counties where more elaborate units are not needed

### *Drug Treatment Courts*

#### Purpose for Drug Courts

Drug treatment courts (drug courts) focus on a team approach to dealing with those who commit nonviolent drug related crimes. The purpose for establishing a drug treatment court is to provide an alternative to the traditional court process by implementing a program of incentives and sanctions intended to assist a participant to end their addiction to drugs and to cease criminal behavior associated with drug use and addiction. Drug treatment court teams may consist of the following members: the judge, which may include a magistrate or other hearing officer; the prosecutor; the public defender or defense attorney; a law enforcement officer; the drug treatment court coordinator; a probation and parole officer; substance abuse treatment providers; a representative from the department of public health and human services; and any

other person selected by the drug treatment court. The drug court deal with crimes involving controlled substances, illegal drugs and alcohol. As such, a driving while intoxicated (DUI) court is a specific type of drug court.

#### Monitoring Performance of Drug Courts

The Montana Judicial Branch (branch) monitors performance of state drug courts and reports on several indicators of performance, including program completion rates, graduation rates, length of stay, retention rate, recidivism, and employment status: admission to discharge. If a drug treatment court is successful, reductions should be seen in the rates of recidivism, which according to the United States Department of Justice is the rate at which offenders are re-arrested within three years of being convicted and punished. The branch defines the term somewhat differently to mean a return to criminal activity by someone who has already been adjudicated guilty, delinquent, or has an open child abuse and neglect case. Montana drug courts report recidivism rates for the 6 month, 12 month, and 24 month intervals after discharge of the case.

The performance measures including goals for Montana drug courts are provided in the appendix. A report prepared by the branch on drug court statistics and recidivism performance measures was completed in January 2011 and is provided in the appendix. The branch is in the process of updating the drug court report and anticipates it will be completed for legislative budget hearings.

#### Funding Requests

The executive has requested funding for three purposes associated with drug courts:

- DP 1006 - Drug Court Increase to Existing Funding
  - Would provide funding to address cost increases experienced in drug courts previously funded by the legislature
- DP 1007 - Drug Courts Add Funding for Expiring Grants
  - Would provide general fund to replace expiring federal funds used to start drug courts in courts that did not previously exist.
- DP 1008 - Drug Court Funding for DUI Courts
  - Would provide support from the general fund for driving while intoxicated (DUI) courts that are currently being funded by sub-grant funding being awarded through the Montana Department of Transportation with highway safety funds

#### **LFD ISSUE**

#### Replacing Federal Funds With General Fund for Drug Courts

Two of the three requests for funding associated with drug courts are to either supplement or fully replace federal funds that are either currently funding or were used to start new drug courts. Federal funds used to start new drug courts were allocated according to federal priorities. The federal priorities may not coincide with the priorities of the legislature.

#### *Request to Replace Expiring Federal Funds with General Fund (DP 1007)*

The following drug courts, associated with district courts, were started using federal funds and general fund is now being requested to continue funding their operations:

- Adult felony court in Judicial District 7, Richland/Dawson Counties
- A youth treatment court in Judicial District 7, Richland/Dawson Counties
- An adult felony court in Judicial District 9, Glacier/Pondera/Teton/Toole Counties
- Two adult felony courts in Judicial District 13, Yellowstone County, one of which is a veteran's treatment court

**LFD  
ISSUE CONT.***Request to Supplement Federal Highway Safety Grant Funds with General Fund (DP 1008)*

The following driving while intoxicated (DUI) courts were started and have been operating with federal highway traffic safety funds sub-granted by the Montana Department of Transportation (MDT):

- Yellowstone Impaired Driving Court in District Court of Judicial District 13, Yellowstone County
- DUI Court in the District Court of Judicial District 7, Richland/Dawson Counties
- DUI Court in the Butte Silver-Bow Justice Court
- DUI Court in the Kalispell Municipal Court
- DUI Court in the Mineral County Municipal/Justice Court
- DUI Court Fort Peck Tribal Court

The request associated with these DUI courts is to supplement the highway traffic safety funding with \$50,000 per year in general fund. MDT allocates a portion of highway traffic safety federal funds to DUI courts and does not intend to change this practice. Supplementing the federal funds with general fund would free up highway traffic safety funds to fund additional DUI courts.

*The Issues*

The following issues arise regarding these two funding requests:

- 1) What information and results can the legislature use to evaluate the benefits received from funding these requests?
- 2) Funding for courts other than district courts are the responsibility of the entity having jurisdiction over the court. Under state assumption of district courts, the general fund only funds operating costs for district courts. Only two of the courts associated with DP 1008 are in district courts.

Legislative Options for Evaluating Cost to Benefit

The legislature may want to discuss with the agency how the performance measures monitored for the drug courts could be used to determine a quantitative determination of benefits or avoided costs associated with spending state funds on operations of drug courts. Further, the legislature may want to establish a methodology for interim monitoring and reporting on the avoided costs from drug courts.

Other options the legislature may wish to consider are:

- Request a study resolution to have an interim legislative committee monitor drug courts during the interim and propose legislation to establish a statewide standard for using drug courts as a tool for addressing drug and alcohol related crimes
- Request the branch report to an interim committee on results of performance measures and associated avoided costs

Legislative Options for Funding DUI Courts Now Funded with Highway Traffic Safety Funds

Unless it wants to expand general fund support to courts below the jurisdiction of the district courts, the legislature may want to restrict any general fund approved for DP 1008 to only provide funding for the DUI courts associated with district courts in judicial districts 7 and 13.

**Funding**

The following table shows program funding for the 2015 biennium from all sources of authority.

Total Judicial Branch Funding by Source of Authority 2015 Biennium Budget - Supreme Court Operations							
Funds	HB 2	Non-Budgeted Proprietary	Statutory Appropriation	Total All Sources	% Total All Funds	MCA Reference	Statutory Category
<b>General Fund</b>	<b>\$21,908,418</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$21,908,418</b>	96.8%		
<b>State Special Total</b>	<b>\$483,638</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$483,638</b>	2.1%		
02399 Boards And Commissions - Mj	129,796	-	-	129,796	0.6%		
02536 Legal Assistance	281,338	-	-	281,338	1.2%		
02961 State Grants To Drug Courts	72,504	-	-	72,504	0.3%		
<b>Federal Special Total</b>	<b>\$243,830</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$243,830</b>	1.1%		
03240 Court Assessment Program	243,830	-	-	243,830	1.1%		
<b>Total All Funds</b>	<b>\$22,635,886</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$22,635,886</b>	100.0%		
<b>Percent - Total All Sources</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>				

The bulk of the program’s funding comes from the general fund. State special revenues supporting the program include revenue from a portion of the dissolution of marriage fees used to provide civil legal services for indigent victims of domestic violence (3-2-714, MCA) and fees collected by drug courts. State special revenue from fees charged for training events provides a portion of the funding in support of boards and commissions. Federal funds support the court assessment program.

**Budget Summary by Category**

The following summarizes the total budget by base, present law adjustments, and new proposals.

Budget Item	-----General Fund-----				-----Total Funds-----			
	Budget Fiscal 2014	Budget Fiscal 2015	Biennium Fiscal 14-15	Percent of Budget	Budget Fiscal 2014	Budget Fiscal 2015	Biennium Fiscal 14-15	Percent of Budget
Base Budget	8,843,564	8,843,564	17,687,128	80.73%	9,177,512	9,177,512	18,355,024	81.09%
Statewide PL Adjustments	763,108	712,221	1,475,329	6.73%	762,915	711,986	1,474,901	6.52%
Other PL Adjustments	128,772	125,353	254,125	1.16%	158,772	155,353	314,125	1.39%
New Proposals	1,374,066	1,117,770	2,491,836	11.37%	1,374,066	1,117,770	2,491,836	11.01%
<b>Total Budget</b>	<b>\$11,109,510</b>	<b>\$10,798,908</b>	<b>\$21,908,418</b>		<b>\$11,473,265</b>	<b>\$11,162,621</b>	<b>\$22,635,886</b>	

**Program Reorganization**

During the 2013 interim, the former Boards and Commissions program was merged into this program. All tables and discussions reflect the combined operations of these functions.

**Present Law Adjustments**

The “Present Law Adjustments” table shows the changes to the adjusted base budget proposed by the executive. “Statewide Present Law” adjustments are standard categories of adjustments made to all agencies. Decisions on these items were applied globally to all agencies. The other numbered adjustments in the table correspond to the narrative descriptions.

Present Law Adjustments	Fiscal 2014				Fiscal 2015					
	FTE	General Fund	State Special	Federal Special	Total Funds	FTE	General Fund	State Special	Federal Special	Total Funds
Personal Services					375,487					379,399
Inflation/Deflation					(2,840)					(1,401)
Fixed Costs					390,268					333,988
<b>Total Statewide Present Law Adjustments</b>		<b>\$763,108</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>(\$193)</b>	<b>\$762,915</b>		<b>\$712,221</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>(\$235)</b>	<b>\$711,986</b>
DP 1001 - Judicial Standards - Restricted/Biennial	0.00	5,998	0	0	5,998	0.00	0	0	0	0
DP 1002 - Information Technology System Maintenance Costs	0.00	47,555	0	0	47,555	0.00	47,555	0	0	47,555
DP 1004 - Rent Old Federal Building	0.00	4,988	0	0	4,988	0.00	7,567	0	0	7,567
DP 1006 - Drug Court Increase to Existing Funding	0.00	70,231	30,000	0	100,231	0.00	70,231	30,000	0	100,231
<b>Total Other Present Law Adjustments</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>\$128,772</b>	<b>\$30,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$158,772</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>\$125,353</b>	<b>\$30,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$155,353</b>
<b>Grand Total All Present Law Adjustments</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>\$891,880</b>	<b>\$30,000</b>	<b>(\$193)</b>	<b>\$921,687</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>\$837,574</b>	<b>\$30,000</b>	<b>(\$235)</b>	<b>\$867,339</b>

DP 1001 - Judicial Standards - Restricted/Biennial - The executive requests general fund to fund the constitutionally mandated Judicial Standards Commission. This adjustment would be used to pay for the investigations of complaints against judges and would restore the biennium funding to \$25,000, which is the level the legislature has appropriated since the 2007 biennium. The executive recommends approving this funding as restricted and biennial.

DP 1002 - Information Technology System Maintenance Costs - The executive requests general fund to fund contractual increases in the vendor contracts to maintain case management systems and provide technical support via vender contracts in Missoula, Yellowstone, Flathead, and Ravalli counties.

<b>LFD COMMENT</b>	Of this request, \$43,390 funds contractual increases for maintenance contracts of the following court case management systems: 1) FullCourt (annual maintenance and central repository); 2) C-Track; and 3) JCATS. The remainder of the funding would support contract increases for vendor-provided technical support agreements serving Missoula, Yellowstone, Flathead, and Ravalli counties.
For further discussion of court technology refer to the narrative in the program discussion.	

DP 1004 - Rent Old Federal Building - The executive requests general fund to address a 2% inflation clause in the lease for the building that houses a portion of program staff in downtown Helena.

DP 1006 - Drug Court Increase to Existing Funding - The executive requests general fund (70%) and state special revenue (30%) to fund additional costs for the 13 drug courts initially funded by the 2009 Legislature. The increased funding would be used primarily to address inflationary pressures as well as allow more participation (up to a 5% increase or 8 participants) in the program if funds are available after addressing cost inflation.

**LFD COMMENT**

The following 13 drug courts have been operating since the 2009 Legislature began funding drug treatment courts: 1) Gallatin County Treatment Court; 2) Mineral County Drug Treatment Court; 3) Cascade County Adult Treatment Court; 4) Billings Adult Misdemeanor Treatment Court; 5) Custer County Adult Treatment Court; 6) Teton/Toole/Pondera/Glacier Counties Adult Treatment Court; 7) Yellowstone County Family Drug Treatment Court; 8) Missoula/Mineral Counties Juvenile Drug Court; 9) Cascade County Juvenile Drug Treatment Court; 10) Richland/Dawson Counties Juvenile Treatment Court; 11) Butte Silver- Bow Family Drug Court; 12) Missoula County Family Drug Court; and 13) Missoula Co-Occurring Treatment Court.

New proposal decision packages DP 1007 and DP 1008 request funding to support additional drug treatment and driving under the influence (DUI) courts.

**LFD ISSUE**

Historical Revenues Do Not Support Requested Funding

This proposal includes funding of \$30,000 state special revenue each year. State special revenue is from charges, up to \$300 per month and based on participant’s ability to pay, on participants for program costs. Even with expansion of the program as discussed in DP 1007 and DP 1008 state special revenue reached a peak of \$10,700 in FY 2012. Based on historic collections the assumption of \$30,000 annually in charges for services appears to be unrealistic, and the operations of the drug courts could not be expanded as envisioned in this DP. In addition, any authority given that cannot be supported with revenues could be transferred to other areas and used to expand operations if other revenues are available. Therefore, if the legislature provides this level of funding it may wish to consider restricting the funding only for drug court costs.

**New Proposals**

Program	-----Fiscal 2014-----					-----Fiscal 2015-----				
	FTE	General Fund	State Special	Federal Special	Total Funds	FTE	General Fund	State Special	Federal Special	Total Funds
DP 1003 - Information Technology Increased Staffing - OTO										
01	7.00	466,725	0	0	466,725	7.00	446,126	0	0	446,126
DP 1005 - Court Help Program										
01	4.25	349,424	0	0	349,424	4.25	349,266	0	0	349,266
DP 1007 - Drug Courts Add Funding for Expiring Grants										
01	3.00	185,467	0	0	185,467	4.00	272,378	0	0	272,378
DP 1008 - Drug Court Funding for DUI Courts										
01	0.00	50,000	0	0	50,000	0.00	50,000	0	0	50,000
DP 1009 - Courtroom Technology - OTO										
01	0.00	322,450	0	0	322,450	0.00	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>14.25</b>	<b>\$1,374,066</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$1,374,066</b>	<b>15.25</b>	<b>\$1,117,770</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$1,117,770</b>

DP 1003 - Information Technology Increased Staffing - OTO - The executive requests general fund to fund the addition of the following 7.00 FTE and operating costs to support branch automated court systems:

- 1.00 FTE IT data mining engineer/research analyst
- 2.00 FTE network technicians
- 1.00 FTE Sharepoint administrator
- 3.00 FTE business analysts

The additional positions the funding would provide are being requested to address workload issues due to increasing demand for court data. The executive recommends designating funding as one-time-only.

**LFD  
COMMENT**

For further discussion on court technology refer to the narrative in the Program Discussion section.

**LFD  
ISSUE**Demand of Court Data is Driving Workload*Types of Data Requested*

The request for additional information technology staff is being driven by increasing demands for court data that is used by state agencies and local governments. The data requested is used for such purposes as vital statistic information of the Department of Public Health and Human Services; automating citation processes in the Departments of Transportation, Justice, and Fish Wildlife and Parks; and electronic citations and roadside payments systems of the Montana Highway Patrol. Data requested comes in two basic forms: 1) requests for data exchanges from the court systems to the various requester's systems; and 2) unique data requests about a specific case or case type.

*Court Systems are Decentralized*

The current architecture of the case management systems has each court operating a standalone database system. Daily, the data from each separate system in 165 separate databases are transmitted to the Office of the Court Administration (OCA) in Helena. Because of the inefficiencies due to the decentralized nature of the system information technology staff in the OCA must aggregate the data for the separate courts and compile it according to each data request. The FTE requested would provide the following functions:

- Research and coordinate the data requirements of each request including the type, range, and availability of the data elements requested - 1.00 FTE data mining engineer/research analyst
- Support for the deployment of statewide workstations and network servers, including backing up data, monitoring for viruses and other security threats - 2.00 FTE network technicians
- Designing and creating the software code to implement the retrieval and aggregation of the requested data – 3.00 FTE business analysts
- Serving as a backup for the Sharepoint administrator (Sharepoint is an Internet site to share information with others, manage documents from start to finish, and publish reports), backup the security manager, and assist with integration and configuration management for long-term archiving of court reporter records and court documents under the E-File initiative – 1.00 FTE Sharepoint administrator

*Legislative Consideration*

The legislature may wish to discuss with the agency:

- The nature, frequency, demographics of the requesters and requests, and specific workload impacts that requests for court data are having on the agency
- How the FTE requested will address the workload issues now and into the future
- What plans the agency has for addressing system inefficiencies, including the estimated cost and timing

Further, the legislature may want to consider specifying requirements for monitoring by an interim legislative committee the requests for court data with the possible purposes of identifying a methodology for sharing costs of providing court data with the requesters. More specifically, the legislature may want to quantify what entities typically requests court data, how often the entity requests or receives court data, and how the functions for which the data is requested is funded.

DP 1005 - Court Help Program - The executive requests general fund to fund the addition of 4.25 FTE and associated operating costs for the Court Help Program. The FTE would run self-help centers in Flathead, Gallatin, and Yellowstone Counties (2.5 FTE), manage the self-help component of the program including providing oversight of centers and AmeriCorps service members working in the centers (1.00 FTE), and manage the pro bono component of the program (1.00 FTE).

**LFD  
ISSUE**Court Help*Legislative Finance Committee Interim Monitoring*

The Court Help Program provides assistance to litigants representing themselves in civil cases. The program assists people to navigate the civil court system, but does not provide legal advice or legal representation. With the current one-time funding, the program facilitates six full-time self-help law centers in Billings, Kalispell, Great Falls, Missoula, Bozeman, and Helena. It also supports rural outreach to eight additional judicial districts with AmeriCorps service members.

Based on a recommendation from the Judicial Branch, Law Enforcement, and Justice Joint Appropriations Subcommittee of the 2011 Legislature, the Legislative Finance Committee (LFC) monitored the Court Help Program during the interim. The legislature appropriated funding for the Court Help Program in the 2009, 2011, and 2013 biennia with one-time funding and the LFC monitored the program to determine if it has achieved the intended purposes for which the funding was provided. The court, in partnership with the LFC, surveyed judges, attorneys, court administrators, and individuals served by the program. While the study did not provide data that would allow the legislature to quantitatively compare the cost to the benefits derived, survey participants reported it is being effective in making Montana's court system more accessible by:

- Providing Montanans with user-friendly information about Montanan's civil law, courts, and legal system
- Providing state-level, self-help legal resources, tools, information, and training materials on a statewide basis in a cost effective manner emphasizing technology and volunteer services
- Facilitating the efficient use of judicial resources in civil court proceedings that involve self-represented litigants.

Further information about the program and the LFC's monitoring of the program can be found on the committee's meeting reports Internet page at: <http://leg.mt.gov/css/fiscal/reports/2011-2012-interim-reports.asp> with the final report being presented at the June 2012 committee meeting.

*Legislative Consideration*

The legislature may wish to discuss with the agency how the results of the survey could be translated into a quantitative basis for comparing benefits received to the costs of providing this service. In particular, how does the stated efficient use of judicial resources translate into cost saving or judicial workload reductions?

Further, the legislature may want to discuss with the agency a methodology for monitoring and quantifying the impacts of cases associated with the program compared to cases without the program's involvement.

DP 1007 - Drug Courts Add Funding for Expiring Grants - The executive requests general fund to fund the addition of 3.00 FTE in each year of the biennium and an additional 1.00 FTE in FY 2015 and associated operating costs. Besides personal services related operating costs the funding includes drug testing and treatment expenses. The funding would fund drug courts in five additional courts beyond the 13 courts currently funded. The five additional courts are currently funded with federal grant funds that are slated to expire during the 2015 biennium.

**LFD  
ISSUE**General Fund Requested to Replace Federal Startup Funds for Drug Courts

For further information on this request, refer to the narrative in the Program Discussion section.

DP 1008 - Drug Court Funding for DUI Courts - The executive requests general fund to support some functions of Montana driving under the influence (DUI) courts.

**LFD  
ISSUE**General Fund Requested to Supplement Federal Funds for DUI Courts

For further information on this request, refer to the narrative in the Program Discussion section.

DP 1009 - Courtroom Technology - OTO - The executive requests general fund to continue courtroom technology improvements throughout Montana courts. This request includes \$285,000 to upgrade existing equipment and to add technology to courtrooms where it currently does not exist. It also includes \$37,450 to add video conferencing equipment to the seven rural counties where no video conferencing currently. With this request all counties would have video conferencing capabilities through the Montana Judicial Video Network. The executive recommends designating the funding as one-time-only

**LFD  
COMMENT**

For further discussion on court technology and this request refer to the narrative in the Program Discussion section.