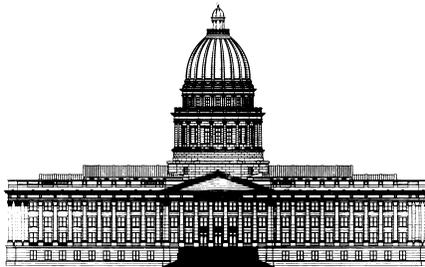

COMPENDIUM OF BUDGET INFORMATION
FOR THE
2006 GENERAL SESSION

JOINT APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE FOR
EXECUTIVE OFFICES AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

OFFICE OF THE LEGISLATIVE FISCAL ANALYST
GARY K. RICKS
DEREK M. BYRNE
NOVEMBER 18, 2005

UTAH STATE LEGISLATURE
COMPENDIUM OF BUDGET INFORMATION
FOR THE
2006 GENERAL SESSION

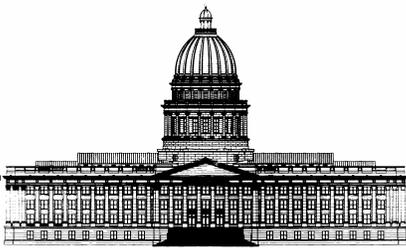


JOHN E. MASSEY, DIRECTOR

OFFICE OF THE LEGISLATIVE FISCAL ANALYST
W310 STATE CAPITOL COMPLEX
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84114-5310

801-538-1034

WWW.LE.UTAH.GOV



JOHN E. MASSEY
LEGISLATIVE FISCAL ANALYST

OFFICE OF THE LEGISLATIVE FISCAL ANALYST

W310 STATE CAPITOL COMPLEX • P.O. BOX 145310
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84114-5310 • WWW.LE.STATE.UT.US/LFA
PHONE: (801) 538-1034 • FAX: (801) 538-1692

November 17, 2005

Members of the Executive Offices and Criminal Justice Appropriations Subcommittee
House Building
Utah State Capitol Complex
Salt Lake City, UT 84114

Dear Legislators:

Please find attached the second edition of the Utah Legislature's Compendium of Budget Information (COBI). COBI is one part of a three-pronged approach to staff budget analysis. It is designed as a reference document from which you may garner details on Utah state government activities within your subcommittee's jurisdiction. It includes program descriptions, references to statutory authority, accountability information, and, of course, budget data. COBI sets a baseline against which you can evaluate budgets proposed during the 2006 General Session.

Parts two and three of the Legislature's budget analysis – Budget Briefs and Issue Briefs – will be available throughout the 2006 General Session beginning in January. Both are succinct, decision oriented papers that build on COBI, presenting future budget options rather than COBI's *status quo*. Budget Briefs follow the structure of state government documenting proposals for current year supplemental and future year budget action. Issue Briefs cut across "silos" to discuss subjects that impact state appropriations independent of program structure.

As you know, a rebounding state economy afforded Utah's Legislature nearly \$400 million in new ongoing sales and income tax revenue last General Session. You appropriated \$385 million (10.3 percent increase) of new ongoing funds to state programs, including an additional \$90 million for transportation infrastructure. On top of this, you invested \$300 million in one-time money for buildings, transportation, and to shore up the state's rainy day funds. Detail on these appropriations, as they relate to your subcommittee, are included in the "2006 Appropriated" column of the budget tables herein. Utah's total budget, by funding source, subcommittee, and category of expenditure, is summarized in the table on the following page.

If I or my staff can assist you further regarding this document or any other budget matter, please do not hesitate to contact me at (801) 538-1034.

Sincerely,

John E. Massey
Legislative Fiscal Analyst

Budget History - State of Utah					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	1,797,274,980	1,795,120,600	1,745,496,800	1,767,478,150	1,910,800,000
General Fund, One-time	(4,874,000)	28,962,750	(241,600)	117,058,700	79,762,800
Uniform School Fund	1,782,091,660	1,684,266,694	1,734,161,174	1,815,156,111	1,917,934,675
Uniform School Fund, One-time	32,191,400	10,436,000	5,891,000	34,800,900	43,725,000
Income Tax	103,415,500	4,908,000	112,000,000	200,520,900	235,260,900
Income Tax, One-time	3,703,100	1,935,100	(23,200,000)	52,073,500	14,296,600
Transportation Fund	406,266,600	389,538,000	391,891,100	478,251,000	401,191,400
Transportation Fund, One-time	0	0	0	277,100	1,457,000
Centennial Highway Fund	106,621,200	103,848,200	117,531,900	145,761,800	126,393,400
Centennial Highway Fund, One-time	0	0	1,796,800	0	0
General Fund Restricted	119,497,400	132,317,200	154,215,300	164,259,200	201,644,700
Uniform School Fund Restricted	75,800	78,400	72,000	0	10,092,000
Transportation Fund Restricted	28,683,000	27,573,800	29,813,200	30,720,100	36,617,300
Federal Funds	1,822,267,628	1,941,960,562	2,175,010,878	2,263,215,345	2,260,243,100
Dedicated Credits	957,433,182	774,058,339	614,539,099	713,225,687	645,533,100
Land Grant	1,148,200	771,000	804,700	740,435	1,058,500
Federal Mineral Lease	34,909,500	43,612,900	64,176,600	64,785,719	69,322,600
Restricted Revenue	2,850,000	9,606,100	2,944,000	22,184,000	0
Trust and Agency Funds	446,988,660	377,644,015	406,862,037	507,463,577	572,099,102
Transfers	278,521,804	310,161,147	312,380,022	308,684,973	310,564,600
Repayments/Reimbursements	7,999,200	12,260,800	15,206,500	11,107,200	11,816,900
Pass-through	0	69,500	994,900	1,503,200	548,500
Beginning Balance	229,021,456	478,431,169	508,794,041	170,693,093	177,445,900
Closing Balance	(460,900,376)	(508,666,242)	(408,796,598)	(227,354,702)	(53,978,100)
Lapsing Balance	(45,866,873)	(88,457,656)	(56,071,454)	(21,154,000)	(1,906,900)
Total	\$7,649,319,021	\$7,530,436,379	\$7,906,272,399	\$8,621,451,988	\$8,971,923,077
Subcommittees					
Executive Offices & Criminal Justice	598,175,900	544,478,400	582,590,000	618,377,000	623,649,000
Capital Facilities & Administrative Services	388,444,700	398,725,500	280,034,100	463,363,300	400,866,900
Commerce & Revenue	374,926,700	412,165,900	430,821,500	445,443,400	488,524,700
Economic Development	117,071,100	124,236,700	136,126,100	113,442,800	213,273,300
Health & Human Services	1,690,730,621	1,796,226,868	1,988,592,616	2,145,033,300	2,340,844,700
Higher Education	885,927,200	888,515,400	933,836,500	991,420,900	1,036,469,800
Natural Resources	158,000,800	176,375,400	165,264,800	168,919,200	180,119,200
Public Education	2,372,451,200	2,330,739,161	2,438,357,683	2,593,642,788	2,706,441,977
Transportation & Environmental Quality	1,049,369,700	844,949,400	935,857,900	1,066,809,300	965,171,100
Legislature	14,221,100	14,023,650	14,791,200	15,000,000	16,562,400
Total	\$7,649,319,021	\$7,530,436,379	\$7,906,272,399	\$8,621,451,988	\$8,971,923,077
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	1,756,403,885	1,736,353,103	1,807,103,694	1,898,810,498	1,982,373,727
In-State Travel	15,244,440	14,134,072	14,501,946	16,907,709	15,461,900
Out of State Travel	5,198,254	4,523,469	4,889,409	5,479,600	5,405,050
Current Expense	794,148,050	1,004,437,498	854,643,304	954,479,191	982,337,123
DP Current Expense	81,528,870	77,976,393	82,210,862	84,165,900	74,900,900
DP Capital Outlay	14,199,185	178,550,753	12,440,919	12,629,500	16,665,300
Capital Outlay	583,087,452	62,307,914	483,855,565	439,775,216	480,814,900
Other Charges/Pass Thru	4,397,869,985	4,452,009,276	4,646,415,400	5,078,915,674	5,412,522,177
Cost of Goods Sold	315,800	(299,600)	(129,500)	(135,800)	(37,400)
Cost Accounts	0	4,600	(24,500)	0	700
Operating Transfers	1,216,500	182,600	144,300	172,900	96,400
Trust & Agency Disbursements	106,600	256,300	221,000	130,251,600	1,382,300
Total	\$7,649,319,021	\$7,530,436,378	\$7,906,272,399	\$8,621,451,988	\$8,971,923,077
Other Data					
Budgeted FTE	32,439.9	32,094.4	34,063.3	34,314.5	34,652.2

Note: FY 2005 Nonlapsing Balances are still under review as of date of publication.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS I

INTRODUCTIONVII

CHAPTER 1 OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR..... 1

GOVERNOR’S OFFICE 4

ADMINISTRATION 6

GOVERNOR’S RESIDENCE 7

WASHINGTON FUNDING..... 8

GOVERNOR’S PROJECTS 9

ELECTIONS 10

EMERGENCY FUND 11

GOVERNOR’S OFFICE OF PLANNING AND BUDGET (GOPB)..... 12

GOPB ADMINISTRATION 14

PLANNING AND BUDGET ANALYSIS 15

DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC ANALYSIS 16

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY 17

STATE AND LOCAL PLANNING 18

COMMISSION ON CRIMINAL AND JUVENILE JUSTICE 19

CCJJ COMMISSION 24

CRIME VICTIM REPARATIONS 25

EXTRADITIONS..... 26

SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND ANTI-VIOLENCE 27

SENTENCING COMMISSION..... 28

CRIME PREVENTION GRANT 29

CHAPTER 2 OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL 31

ATTORNEY GENERAL MAIN LINE ITEM 36

SPECIAL FUNDING..... 37

ADMINISTRATION 38

ANTITRUST PROSECUTION 39

CHILD PROTECTION 40

CHILDREN’S JUSTICE 41

PUBLIC ADVOCACY 43

STATE COUNSEL 45

WATER RIGHTS ADJUDICATION..... 48

CONTRACT ATTORNEYS.....	49
CHILDREN’S JUSTICE CENTERS	50
PROSECUTION COUNCIL.....	51
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.....	53
OBSCENITY & PORNOGRAPHY OMBUDSMAN.....	54
CHAPTER 3 STATE AUDITOR.....	55
ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM.....	58
AUDITING DIVISION PROGRAM	59
LOCAL GOVERNMENT DIVISION PROGRAM	60
STATE TREASURER	61
TREASURY AND INVESTMENT PROGRAM	65
UNCLAIMED PROPERTY PROGRAM.....	67
MONEY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL PROGRAM	68
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	69
CHAPTER 4 DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY.....	71
PUBLIC SAFETY PROGRAMS AND OPERATIONS	74
DEPARTMENT COMMISSIONER’S OFFICE.....	75
DEPARTMENT EDUCATION CENTER	77
DEPARTMENT FLEET MANAGEMENT	78
AERO BUREAU.....	79
DEPARTMENT INTELLIGENCE CENTER	80
DEPARTMENT GRANTS.....	81
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS AND TECHNICAL SERVICES (CITS) ADMINISTRATION.....	83
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS AND TECHNICAL SERVICES (CITS) BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION	84
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS AND TECHNICAL SERVICES (CITS) STATE CRIME LABS	90
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS AND TECHNICAL SERVICES (CITS) COMMUNICATIONS	92
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS AND TECHNICAL SERVICES (CITS) CRIME LAB GRANTS.....	93
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS AND TECHNICAL SERVICES (CITS) STATE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	94
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS AND TECHNICAL SERVICES (CITS) BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION (BCI) GRANTS	95
UTAH HIGHWAY PATROL (UHP) ADMINISTRATION	96
UTAH HIGHWAY PATROL (UHP) FIELD OPERATIONS	98
SPECIAL FUNDING.....	99

UTAH HIGHWAY PATROL (UHP) COMMERCIAL VEHICLES.....	100
UTAH HIGHWAY PATROL (UHP) SAFETY INSPECTIONS.....	101
UTAH HIGHWAY PATROL (UHP) FEDERAL PROJECTS	102
UTAH HIGHWAY PATROL (UHP) PROTECTIVE SERVICES	104
UTAH HIGHWAY PATROL (UHP) SPECIAL SERVICES.....	105
UTAH HIGHWAY PATROL (UHP) SPECIAL ENFORCEMENT	106
UTAH HIGHWAY PATROL (UHP) TECHNOLOGY SERVICES	107
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS.....	108
SPECIAL FUNDING.....	109
FIRE MARSHALL OPERATIONS	110
FIRE MARSHALL FIRE FIGHTER TRAINING.....	113
SPECIAL FUNDING.....	114
EMERGENCY SERVICES AND HOMELAND SECURITY	115
PEACE OFFICERS’ STANDARDS AND TRAINING (POST).....	118
POST ADMINISTRATION	121
BASIC TRAINING	122
REGIONAL/IN-SERVICE TRAINING	123
POLICE CORPS ACADEMY	124
LIQUOR LAW ENFORCEMENT.....	125
DRIVER LICENSE.....	126
DRIVER LICENSE ADMINISTRATION.....	128
DRIVER SERVICES	129
DRIVER RECORDS	130
MOTORCYCLE SAFETY.....	131
UNINSURED MOTORIST	132
HIGHWAY SAFETY	133
CHAPTER 6 UTAH DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS.....	137
PROGRAMS AND OPERATIONS.....	142
DEPARTMENT EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	142
DEPARTMENT ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	144
FINANCIAL SERVICES.....	144
HUMAN RESOURCES	144
FACILITIES MANAGEMENT.....	144
RECORDS BUREAU	144
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	144
FUNDING AND FUNCTION SHIFTED.....	144
DEPARTMENT TRAINING	146

TRAINING.....	146
CONVERSION ACADEMY	146
ADULT PROBATION AND PAROLE ADMINISTRATION.....	148
ADULT PROBATION AND PAROLE PROGRAMS	149
INSTITUTIONAL OPERATIONS ADMINISTRATION	153
INSTITUTIONAL OPERATIONS DRAPER FACILITY	157
INSTITUTIONAL OPERATIONS CENTRAL UTAH (CUCF) / GUNNISON	159
INSTITUTIONAL OPERATIONS SUPPORT SERVICES.....	160
INSTITUTIONAL OPERATIONS INMATE PLACEMENT	162
INSTITUTIONAL OPERATIONS PROGRAMMING.....	163
CLINICAL SERVICES	165
UTAH CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES.....	167
INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS	169
JAIL CONTRACTING.....	170
JAIL REIMBURSEMENT	172
CHAPTER 7 BOARD OF PARDONS AND PAROLE	175
CHAPTER 8 JUVENILE JUSTICE SERVICES	179
PROGRAMS AND OPERATIONS.....	181
ADMINISTRATION	183
EARLY INTERVENTION SERVICES PROGRAM.....	185
COMMUNITY PROGRAMS	187
CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES	190
RURAL PROGRAMS.....	191
YOUTH PAROLE AUTHORITY	194
CHAPTER 9 UTAH STATE COURTS	197
UTAH STATE JUDICIARY	197
ADMINISTRATION	199
SUPREME COURT	201
LAW LIBRARY.....	204
COURT OF APPEALS	205
DISTRICT COURTS.....	207
JUVENILE COURTS	210
JUSTICE COURTS	214
COURTS SECURITY.....	217
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE.....	218
JUDICIAL EDUCATION	220
DATA PROCESSING.....	222
GRANTS PROGRAM	226
GRAND JURY.....	227
CONTRACTS AND LEASES.....	228
JURY, WITNESS AND INTERPRETER FEES	231
GUARDIAN AD LITEM.....	232
JUDICIAL SALARIES.....	235

GLOSSARY 237

INDEX 241

INTRODUCTION

Format

Staff budget analysis consists of three parts:

- Compendium of Budget Information (COBI). The document you are currently reading, the COBI provides comprehensive information on state agencies, institutions, and programs. It is a resource for decision-makers desiring further detail or background information beyond the summary provided in a Budget or Issue Brief. It is useful for reviewing base budgets, but does not contain staff recommendations.
- Issue Briefs. These relatively short documents (no more than a few pages) discuss issues that transcend line items or perhaps even departments. For example, if the Legislative Fiscal Analyst wishes to present a concern with law enforcement, an Issue Brief may be the best format. The analyst will prepare Issue Briefs just prior to the [2006 General Session](#).
- Budget Briefs. Another relatively short document, the budget brief is used to present issues, recommendations, performance measures, and line item-level budget tables. The purpose of this document is to bring budgets to the forefront and to discuss the analyst's recommendations. The analyst will prepare Budget Briefs just prior to the [2006 General Session](#).

Process

The Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst (LFA) – a non-partisan office – serves both chambers of the Legislature by making independent budget recommendations, determining the fiscal impact of proposed legislation, and preparing appropriations bills. Appropriations subcommittees review LFA's recommendations, vote upon, and report to the Executive Appropriations Committee proposed budgets for programs within their respective jurisdictions. The Executive Appropriations Committee, and ultimately the Legislature as a whole, considers multiple appropriation acts that, in turn, determine the final annual budget for each program of state government.

Timing

Utah does not budget on the calendar year, but on what is termed a Fiscal Year, which is the twelve-month period from July 1 to June 30 of the following year. A Fiscal Year is usually abbreviated FY, with the number follows "FY" designating the calendar year in which the second six months fall. The current fiscal year is [FY 2006](#), which will end [June 30, 2006](#). During the 2006 General Session, the Legislature can make supplemental changes to the already established budget for [FY 2006](#). The next fiscal year, for which the Legislature is determining a new budget, is [FY 2007](#). FY 2007 includes the period of time from [July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007](#).

Sources

In allocating resources for state government use, appropriations subcommittees may use funding from several sources. The following funding sources most commonly used by the subcommittees:

- General Fund

- School Funds
- Transportation Funds
- Federal Funds
- Dedicated Credits
- Restricted Funds
- Other Funds

A glossary of terms – included at the end of this document – defines these funding sources as well as other terms commonly used in Utah state budgeting.

CHAPTER 1 OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR**Function**

The Office of the Governor is the executive office of state government. The office encompasses the programs and budget of the Governor's personal staff and statewide oversight and service functions relative to planning and budget. The Governor is the Commander-in-Chief of the State's military forces. He/She transacts executive business on behalf of the state. With respect to the Legislature, the Governor calls Special Sessions; acts upon passed legislation; fills vacancies and annually submits a budget. The Governor also appoints state agency leadership positions and judges. He/She is the designated communicator between the state and the government of any other state and of the United States. The Governor also serves on the Board of Examiners.

The Office of the Governor is divided into three main operational divisions. They are:

1. The Governor's Office
2. The Governor's Office of Planning and Budget (GOPB)
3. The Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice (CCJJ)

The Elections and Emergency Fund line items operate as appendages to the three main operational divisions.

Special Note: The RS 2477 Line Item and funding were transferred to the newly created Public Lands Policy Coordinating Office as a result of passage of Senate Bill 239, 2005 General Session, "Public Lands Policy Coordination." The GOPB Chief Information Officer Line Item and funding were transferred to the Department of Technology Services as a result of passage of House Bill 109, 2005 General Session, "Information Technology Governance Amendments."

Statutory Authority

The Governor is authorized by several statutes and the Utah Constitution. They include:

- Utah Constitution, Article VII Executive Department: Defines Elective Office and required qualifications;
- UCA 7-1 Department of Financial Institutions: Directs Governor to appoint Commissioner and Board Members of the Department of Financial Institutions;
- UCA 19-3 Radiation Control Act: Directs Governor (and Legislature) to approve operation/treatment and disposal;
- UCA 31A-29 Comprehensive Health Insurance Pool Act: Directs Governor to appoint board of directors;
- UCA 32A Alcoholic Beverage Control Act: Defines duty of Governor to enforce provisions;
- UCA 36-18 Strategic Planning Committee: Delineates appointment of committee members by Governor;

- UCA 39 Militia and Armories: Enumerates gubernatorial powers and duties;
- UCA 40-7 Oil and Gas Compact: Describes gubernatorial powers to extend or revoke state participation;
- UCA 41-19 Federal Highway Safety Act: Delineates gubernatorial powers to contract and interact with the federal government in all matters concerning the federal Highway Safety Act of 1966;
- UCA 63C-10 Governor's Rural Partnership Board: Defines Governor's participation; stipulates that board is to serve as an advisory panel to the Governor on rural economic planning issues;
- UCA 67-1 Governor: Enumerates official duties and powers of the office.

Intent Language

The Legislature also reviewed the non-lapsing status of funding for the Office of the Governor and determined to continue this authority for FY 2006

Accountability

Within the Governor's Office, the Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice has provided performance measures which are included in that section.

Funding Detail

The office draws 51.6 percent of its funding from federal funds, almost all of which is pass-through funds through the Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice (CCJJ). The Commission passes these funds to private nonprofit entities; local governments; and other state agencies. General Funds make up 27.2 percent of its budget, followed by restricted funds, amounting to 13.5 percent. Dedicated credits account for 2.1 percent.

Budget History - Governor's Office					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	8,263,000	5,965,500	5,788,700	6,047,600	6,321,000
General Fund, One-time	895,000	(122,000)	1,067,300	567,900	75,000
Federal Funds	13,215,600	15,930,000	17,073,100	12,598,600	12,114,300
Dedicated Credits Revenue	338,400	1,111,000	484,300	557,200	481,600
GFR - Constitutional Defense	1,105,000	2,000,000	1,880,000	0	0
GFR - Criminal Forfeiture Restricted Ac	0	0	0	0	500,000
Crime Victims Reparation Trust	810,800	2,327,800	2,343,300	2,461,300	2,669,300
Oil Overchg - Exxon	0	0	0	0	763,500
Oil Overchg - Stripper Well	0	0	0	0	431,900
Olympic Special Revenue	350,900	355,600	0	0	0
Transfers - Administrative Services	11,000	0	0	0	0
Transfers - Commerce	2,000	0	0	0	0
Transfers - Commission on Criminal and	10,000	0	1,000	0	0
Transfers - Corrections	9,000	0	0	0	0
Transfers - Community and Economic I	460,500	0	0	0	0
Transfers - Environmental Quality	28,500	0	0	0	0
Transfers - Federal	0	0	(8,290,300)	0	0
Transfers - Health	20,000	0	0	0	0
Transfers - Human Resource Mgt	1,000	0	0	0	0
Transfers - Human Services	34,000	0	0	0	0
Transfers - Insurance	2,000	0	0	0	0
Transfers - Natural Resources	7,000	0	0	0	0
Transfers - Other Agencies	0	0	53,000	91,200	53,000
Transfers - Public Safety	10,000	0	0	0	0
Transfers - State Board of Regents	23,300	0	0	0	0
Transfers - State Office of Education	23,300	0	0	0	0
Transfers - Transportation	52,000	0	0	0	0
Transfers - Utah State Tax Commission	17,000	0	0	0	0
Transfers - Within Agency	12,000	53,000	51,900	53,000	0
Transfers - Workforce Services	382,700	0	0	0	0
Beginning Nonlapsing	9,712,300	4,752,600	4,477,700	3,593,100	172,000
Closing Nonlapsing	(4,876,300)	(4,477,600)	(5,593,100)	(2,241,500)	(102,000)
Lapsing Balance	0	0	(299,200)	0	0
Total	\$30,920,000	\$27,895,900	\$19,037,700	\$23,728,400	\$23,479,600
Line Items					
Governor's Office	2,861,000	2,753,900	3,184,600	3,179,300	4,059,200
Elections	463,400	780,600	470,400	969,900	733,700
Emergency Fund	0	0	0	102,000	0
RS-2477 Rights of Way	1,795,200	1,857,400	754,900	0	0
Governor's Office of Planning and Bud;	10,284,200	4,185,800	3,332,600	4,270,700	3,254,800
Commission on Criminal and Juvenile J	15,516,200	18,318,200	11,295,200	15,206,500	15,431,900
Total	\$30,920,000	\$27,895,900	\$19,037,700	\$23,728,400	\$23,479,600
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	7,731,300	6,893,800	7,036,800	7,266,900	7,191,300
In-State Travel	51,400	41,200	52,300	62,500	43,500
Out of State Travel	356,500	382,200	397,600	395,100	370,600
Current Expense	5,730,000	4,984,900	2,525,700	1,716,200	4,845,700
DP Current Expense	722,900	453,500	585,200	195,200	215,200
DP Capital Outlay	0	196,000	0	0	0
Capital Outlay	0	0	12,700	0	0
Other Charges/Pass Thru	16,327,900	14,944,300	8,427,400	14,092,500	10,813,300
Total	\$30,920,000	\$27,895,900	\$19,037,700	\$23,728,400	\$23,479,600
Other Data					
Total FTE	114.0	110.8	100.3	104.5	103.4
Vehicles	3	4	4	5	4

Table 1

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE**Function**

The Governor's Office Line Item consists of the following programs:

1. Administration
2. Governor's Residence
3. Washington Funding
4. Governor's Projects

Special Note: The Constitutional Defense Council Program and funding were transferred to the newly created Public Lands Policy Coordinating Office as a result of passage of Senate Bill 239, 2005 General Session, "Public Lands Policy Coordination." The Commission on Women and Families Program and funding were transferred to the Department of Commerce as a result of Legislative action during the 2005 General Session. The Legislature also restructured the Department of Community and Economic Development and created the Governor's Office of Economic Development (GOED) during the 2005 General Session. GOED is a new line item within the Governor's budget. But this budget will be heard and reviewed by the Economic Development and Human Resources Subcommittee.

Funding Detail

The Governor's Office line item budget is 62.8 percent from the General Fund, 29.5 percent from Oil Overcharge Funds and 10.6 percent from Dedicated Credits Revenues.

Budget History - Governor's Office					
Sources of Finance	2002 Actual	2003 Actual	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Appropriated
General Fund	2,284,200	2,197,900	2,262,600	2,563,200	2,549,600
General Fund, One-time	0	(75,000)	231,300	230,000	0
Dedicated Credits Revenue	93,000	818,100	296,200	266,600	314,200
Oil Overchg - Exxon	0	0	0	0	763,500
Oil Overchg - Stripper Well	0	0	0	0	431,900
Transfers - Commission on Criminal and Ju	0	0	1,000	0	0
Transfers - Environmental Quality	4,000	0	0	0	0
Transfers - Health	6,000	0	0	0	0
Transfers - Human Services	6,000	0	0	0	0
Transfers - Natural Resources	3,000	0	0	0	0
Transfers - State Board of Regents	23,300	0	0	0	0
Transfers - State Office of Education	23,300	0	0	0	0
Transfers - Within Agency	12,000	0	51,900	0	0
Transfers - Workforce Services	344,700	0	0	0	0
Beginning Nonlapsing	598,100	536,600	723,700	382,100	0
Closing Nonlapsing	(536,600)	(723,700)	(382,100)	(262,600)	0
Total	\$2,861,000	\$2,753,900	\$3,184,600	\$3,179,300	\$4,059,200
Programs					
Administration	1,947,500	1,726,500	2,051,000	2,605,900	3,558,900
Governor's Residence	272,100	266,900	218,800	225,700	212,800
Washington Office	225,300	230,200	235,900	150,000	234,400
Governor's Projects	392,500	490,600	602,900	101,000	53,100
Constitutional Defense Council	1,200	18,700	55,000	75,700	0
Commission for Women and Families	22,400	21,000	21,000	21,000	0
Total	\$2,861,000	\$2,753,900	\$3,184,600	\$3,179,300	\$4,059,200
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	1,885,900	1,739,400	2,048,200	2,177,700	1,940,500
In-State Travel	9,100	16,200	18,800	16,400	13,500
Out of State Travel	50,500	76,700	75,600	83,300	73,400
Current Expense	3,778,600	2,679,200	1,598,800	647,700	3,973,900
DP Current Expense	85,700	44,300	63,700	28,200	63,500
Other Charges/Pass Thru	(2,948,800)	(1,801,900)	(620,500)	226,000	(2,005,600)
Total	\$2,861,000	\$2,753,900	\$3,184,600	\$3,179,300	\$4,059,200
Other Data					
Total FTE	29.0	28.7	26.2	27.4	26.2
Vehicles	2	3	3	4	3

Table 2

ADMINISTRATION

Function

The Administration program is responsible for the coordination and development of policy and state issues that are of concern to the Governor.

Special Note: The Legislature passed Senate Bill 199, "Office of Energy Oversight," during the 2005 General Session. As a result of this action, the Governor's Office assumes responsibility for energy policy duties and programs. Funding for this action is found in the Oil Overcharge funding appropriations and commensurate expenditures are listed in the Other Charges/Pass Thru category.

Funding Detail

Budget History - Governor's Office - Administration					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	1,744,800	1,669,000	1,748,000	2,037,100	2,072,400
General Fund, One-time	0	(75,000)	230,100	232,500	0
Dedicated Credits Revenue	0	27,700	193,600	180,000	291,100
Oil Overchg - Exxon	0	0	0	0	763,500
Oil Overchg - Stripper Well	0	0	0	0	431,900
Transfers - State Board of Regents	23,300	0	0	0	0
Transfers - State Office of Education	23,300	0	0	0	0
Transfers - Workforce Services	10,000	0	0	0	0
Beginning Nonlapsing	228,400	167,500	65,800	187,400	0
Closing Nonlapsing	(82,300)	(62,700)	(186,500)	(31,100)	0
Total	\$1,947,500	\$1,726,500	\$2,051,000	\$2,605,900	\$3,558,900
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	1,419,800	1,281,600	1,597,700	1,834,400	1,629,200
In-State Travel	2,200	4,800	13,000	14,000	13,100
Out of State Travel	31,000	54,100	65,400	73,600	65,400
Current Expense	416,000	350,000	321,300	431,700	562,200
DP Current Expense	78,500	35,700	53,600	26,200	53,600
Other Charges/Pass Thru	0	300	0	226,000	1,235,400
Total	\$1,947,500	\$1,726,500	\$2,051,000	\$2,605,900	\$3,558,900
Other Data					
Budgeted FTE	21.0	20.5	19.5	20.7	21.3
Vehicles	2	3	3	3	3

Table 3

GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE

Function The Governor's Residence program provides for the maintenance and upkeep of the Kearns Mansion which serves as the Governor's Residence.

Funding Detail

Budget History - Governor's Office - Governor's Residence					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	268,400	268,100	240,600	207,300	212,700
General Fund, One-time	0	0	500	1,600	0
Dedicated Credits Revenue	0	0	0	0	100
Transfers - Within Agency	12,000	0	0	0	0
Beginning Nonlapsing	0	0	0	16,800	0
Closing Nonlapsing	(8,300)	(1,200)	(22,300)	0	0
Total	\$272,100	\$266,900	\$218,800	\$225,700	\$212,800
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	169,800	172,000	123,900	123,700	103,400
In-State Travel	600	600	400	400	400
Out of State Travel	5,600	7,100	3,500	8,100	3,500
Current Expense	92,400	85,300	85,700	91,600	100,000
DP Current Expense	3,700	1,900	5,300	1,900	5,500
Total	\$272,100	\$266,900	\$218,800	\$225,700	\$212,800
Other Data					
Total FTE	4.0	4.2	3.7	3.2	2.2
Vehicles	0	0	0	1	0

Table 4

WASHINGTON FUNDING

Function

The Washington Funding promotes and facilitates intergovernmental actions at the state/federal level. The funding is used as a resource between the state and federal, executive and legislative branches in Washington D.C. The main purpose is to reduce unfunded mandates and federal preemption on the state.

Funding Detail

Budget History - Governor's Office - Washington Funding					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	209,900	198,200	212,200	207,000	211,400
General Fund, One-time	0	0	700	1,000	0
Dedicated Credits Revenue	0	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000
Transfers - Environmental Quality	4,000	0	0	0	0
Transfers - Health	6,000	0	0	0	0
Transfers - Human Services	6,000	0	0	0	0
Transfers - Natural Resources	3,000	0	0	0	0
Transfers - Workforce Services	4,000	0	0	0	0
Beginning Nonlapsing	7,800	9,800	0	0	0
Closing Nonlapsing	(15,400)	(800)	0	(81,000)	0
Total	\$225,300	\$230,200	\$235,900	\$150,000	\$234,400
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	178,100	181,700	181,800	111,700	159,600
In-State Travel	1,200	1,600	0	0	0
Out of State Travel	4,500	4,800	4,500	1,600	4,500
Current Expense	41,200	41,900	45,000	36,600	65,900
DP Current Expense	300	200	4,600	100	4,400
Total	\$225,300	\$230,200	\$235,900	\$150,000	\$234,400
Other Data					
Budgeted FTE	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8

Table 5

GOVERNOR'S PROJECTS

Function

The Governor's Projects focuses on special issues that are of concern to the Governor. Typically, dedicated credits in this section come from donations by private or non-profit firms.

Funding Detail

Budget History - Governor's Office - Governor's Projects					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	0	0	0	50,000	53,100
Dedicated Credits Revenue	91,000	767,100	79,600	63,600	0
Transfers - Commission on Criminal and Ju	0	0	1,000	0	0
Transfers - Within Agency	0	0	51,900	0	0
Transfers - Workforce Services	330,700	0	0	0	0
Beginning Nonlapsing	249,600	207,500	484,000	18,200	0
Closing Nonlapsing	(278,800)	(484,000)	(13,600)	(30,800)	0
Total	\$392,500	\$490,600	\$602,900	\$101,000	\$53,100
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	99,100	104,100	114,100	59,900	48,300
In-State Travel	3,200	5,900	4,100	2,000	0
Out of State Travel	7,200	1,600	300	0	0
Current Expense	3,229,600	2,174,700	1,105,100	39,100	2,050,400
DP Current Expense	2,200	6,500	(200)	0	0
Other Charges/Pass Thru	(2,948,800)	(1,802,200)	(620,500)	0	(2,045,600)
Total	\$392,500	\$490,600	\$602,900	\$101,000	\$53,100
Other Data					
Total FTE	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.0

Table 6

ELECTIONS

Function

The Elections line item has only one program—the Elections Administration program. This program administers and enforces Utah’s election laws. It provides the public with voter registration information at state owned or occupied facilities. The office oversees the development and distribution of voter registration forms to universities and state agencies. It oversees the campaign finance disclosure of candidates, political action committees, political issues committees and corporations. It also oversees the registration and finance disclosure of Utah lobbyists. The Elections Administration program also produces the voter information pamphlet and funds other election year requirements.

The office also certifies voting equipment to ensure that it meets established standards. It maintains a website and makes certain that elections information is made available to the public via the Internet. The office also conducts statewide canvassing of election results, oversees the certification of political parties, and maintains a statewide voter registration database.

Statutory Authority

The Elections Administration’s duties and responsibilities are delineated in UCA 20A, otherwise known as the “Election Code”.

Funding Detail

Budget History - Governor's Office - Elections					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	656,100	745,100	635,100	644,600	656,700
General Fund, One-time	0	42,000	700,800	318,100	0
Federal Funds	0	0	36,700	26,600	0
Dedicated Credits Revenue	(600)	2,300	6,000	0	7,000
Beginning Nonlapsing	59,400	251,500	260,300	1,168,500	70,000
Closing Nonlapsing	(251,500)	(260,300)	(1,168,500)	(1,187,900)	0
Total	\$463,400	\$780,600	\$470,400	\$969,900	\$733,700
Programs					
Elections Administration	463,400	780,600	470,400	969,900	733,700
Total	\$463,400	\$780,600	\$470,400	\$969,900	\$733,700
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	232,600	245,000	205,900	310,300	319,000
In-State Travel	2,800	1,900	4,700	9,700	6,700
Out of State Travel	3,800	16,500	11,600	6,500	11,600
Current Expense	208,100	503,700	181,000	458,400	368,600
DP Current Expense	16,100	13,500	25,000	38,600	27,800
Other Charges/Pass Thru	0	0	42,200	146,400	0
Total	\$463,400	\$780,600	\$470,400	\$969,900	\$733,700
Other Data					
Total FTE	5.0	5.0	5.5	7.0	6.3

Table 7

EMERGENCY FUND

Function The Emergency Fund line item has only one program—the Emergency Fund program. This program is established to provide the Governor with funds in the event of a crisis or disaster.

Statutory Authority Authorization for expenditures from the Emergency Fund is found in UCA 63-38-10.

Funding Detail

Budget History - Governor's Office - Emergency Fund					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
Beginning Nonlapsing	102,000	102,000	102,000	102,000	102,000
Closing Nonlapsing	(102,000)	(102,000)	(102,000)	0	(102,000)
Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$102,000	\$0
Programs					
Governor's Emergency Fund	0	0	0	102,000	0
Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$102,000	\$0
Categories of Expenditure					
Other Charges/Pass Thru	0	0	0	102,000	0
Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$102,000	\$0

Table 8

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF PLANNING AND BUDGET (GOPB)

Function The Governor's Office of Planning and Budget (GOPB) is organized to provide both advisory and global information to the Governor and other state agencies. The Governor's Office of Planning and Budget line item consists of the following programs:

1. Administration
2. Planning and Budget Analysis
3. Demographic and Economic Analysis
4. Information Technology
5. State and Local Planning

Note that two programs shown in the table are no longer part of this line item. They are the Science and Technology program which was transferred to the Department of Community and Economic Development and the Resource Planning and Legal Review program which was transferred to the Department of Natural Resources. Both program transfers took place beginning in FY 2003.

Statutory Authority Statutory authorization for GOPB includes the following:

- UCA 63-38-1 Budgetary Procedures Act: Creates GOPB and delineates duties and responsibilities;
- UCA 63-38-2 Budgetary Procedures Act: Directs Governor to submit budget to Legislature;
- UCA 63-38-3 Budgetary Procedures Act: Delineates appropriations and transfer of funds;
- UCA 63-38-3.2 Budgetary Procedures Act: Delineates fees;
- UCA 63-38-8.1 Budgetary Procedures Act: Establishes non-lapsing authority;
- UCA 63-38-9 Budgetary Procedures Act: Describes and delineates revenue types;
- UCA 63-38-14 Budgetary Procedures Act: Directs GOPB to submit in-depth budget review of any state department, agency, institution, or program on request from the Legislative Management Committee;
- UCA 63-38-15 Budgetary Procedures Act: Directs GOPB to provide justification of in-depth budget review of any state department, agency, institution, or program on request from the Legislative Management Committee;
- UCA 63-40-3 Budgetary Procedures Act: Authorizes Governor to accept funds

Funding Detail

Budget History - Governor's Office - Governor's Office of Planning and Budget					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	3,743,200	3,022,500	2,891,000	2,839,800	3,114,700
General Fund, One-time	0	(89,000)	135,200	19,800	0
Federal Funds	176,200	0	0	0	0
Dedicated Credits Revenue	147,000	213,600	126,000	214,800	87,100
Olympic Special Revenue	350,900	355,600	0	0	0
Transfers - Administrative Services	11,000	0	0	0	0
Transfers - Commerce	2,000	0	0	0	0
Transfers - Commission on Criminal and	10,000	0	0	0	0
Transfers - Corrections	9,000	0	0	0	0
Transfers - Community and Economic I	460,500	0	0	0	0
Transfers - Environmental Quality	24,500	0	0	0	0
Transfers - Health	14,000	0	0	0	0
Transfers - Human Resource Mgt	1,000	0	0	0	0
Transfers - Human Services	28,000	0	0	0	0
Transfers - Insurance	2,000	0	0	0	0
Transfers - Natural Resources	4,000	0	0	0	0
Transfers - Other Agencies	0	0	53,000	0	53,000
Transfers - Public Safety	10,000	0	0	0	0
Transfers - Transportation	52,000	0	0	0	0
Transfers - Utah State Tax Commission	17,000	0	0	0	0
Transfers - Within Agency	0	53,000	0	53,000	0
Transfers - Workforce Services	38,000	0	0	0	0
Beginning Nonlapsing	7,789,100	2,481,500	1,851,500	1,724,200	0
Closing Nonlapsing	(2,605,200)	(1,851,400)	(1,724,100)	(580,900)	0
Total	\$10,284,200	\$4,185,800	\$3,332,600	\$4,270,700	\$3,254,800
Programs					
Administration	5,974,200	1,273,600	1,022,000	1,738,800	705,900
Planning and Budget Analysis	801,800	1,013,400	873,800	1,076,600	1,016,700
Demographic and Economic Analysis	693,600	541,200	440,400	486,100	444,900
Resource Planning and Legal Review	297,200	0	0	0	0
Information Technology	993,100	458,000	495,300	490,200	505,500
State and Local Planning	1,359,200	899,600	501,100	479,000	581,800
Science and Technology	165,100	0	0	0	0
Total	\$10,284,200	\$4,185,800	\$3,332,600	\$4,270,700	\$3,254,800
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	3,373,300	2,757,300	2,611,200	2,711,800	2,717,100
In-State Travel	21,000	9,900	13,900	22,100	11,100
Out of State Travel	43,000	21,500	22,900	24,700	25,700
Current Expense	1,198,400	579,400	300,800	250,100	206,300
DP Current Expense	136,800	89,400	102,500	90,900	79,600
Other Charges/Pass Thru	5,511,700	728,300	281,300	1,171,100	215,000
Total	\$10,284,200	\$4,185,800	\$3,332,600	\$4,270,700	\$3,254,800
Other Data					
Total FTE	49.0	47.1	37.1	38.4	35.9
Vehicles	1	1	1	1	1

Table 9

GOPB ADMINISTRATION

Function

The Administration program provides accounting, technical, and clerical support to the Governor’s Office of Planning and Budget. The duties of this program include personnel management, internal budget development, travel arrangements, program development and other support functions as necessary.

Funding Detail

Budget History - Governor's Office - Governor's Office of Planning and Budget - Administration					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	486,100	664,000	678,000	582,300	704,800
General Fund, One-time	0	(89,000)	78,300	4,200	0
Dedicated Credits Revenue	0	12,200	300	0	1,100
Olympic Special Revenue	350,900	355,600	0	0	0
Beginning Nonlapsing	6,922,400	1,853,500	1,531,900	1,271,000	0
Closing Nonlapsing	(1,785,200)	(1,522,700)	(1,266,500)	(118,700)	0
Total	\$5,974,200	\$1,273,600	\$1,022,000	\$1,738,800	\$705,900
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	766,700	905,900	671,000	575,100	571,600
In-State Travel	6,000	2,000	1,900	2,300	1,900
Out of State Travel	11,900	8,500	5,700	4,800	6,200
Current Expense	611,500	189,800	139,000	98,500	115,000
DP Current Expense	15,900	10,400	13,100	4,500	11,200
Other Charges/Pass Thru	4,562,200	157,000	191,300	1,053,600	0
Total	\$5,974,200	\$1,273,600	\$1,022,000	\$1,738,800	\$705,900
Other Data					
Total FTE	10.0	12.1	8.1	8.1	7.1
Vehicles	1	1	1	1	1

Table 10

PLANNING AND BUDGET ANALYSIS

Function

The Planning and Budget Analysis program is responsible for development and presentation of the Governor's budget recommendations. Analysts for the Governor in this program compare each budget against priorities set by the Governor in an attempt to address both state and local concerns. Budget analysts also participate in agency hearings during the appropriations process, trace agency sponsored legislation, and review each appropriations bill prior to the Governor signing.

Funding Detail

Budget History - Governor's Office - Governor's Office of Planning and Budget - Planning and Budget Analysis					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	782,700	843,300	856,200	1,071,500	1,016,700
General Fund, One-time	0	0	52,700	6,200	0
Beginning Nonlapsing	32,300	179,300	0	377,200	0
Closing Nonlapsing	(13,200)	(9,200)	(35,100)	(378,300)	0
Total	\$801,800	\$1,013,400	\$873,800	\$1,076,600	\$1,016,700
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	755,000	767,900	845,200	1,006,100	992,200
In-State Travel	2,100	1,700	1,900	5,900	1,900
Out of State Travel	4,000	8,100	7,300	10,600	7,400
Current Expense	30,400	231,400	13,100	31,600	10,600
DP Current Expense	10,300	4,300	6,300	22,400	4,600
Total	\$801,800	\$1,013,400	\$873,800	\$1,076,600	\$1,016,700
Other Data					
Total FTE	11.0	11.0	11.0	12.0	13.0

Table 11

DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Function

The Demographic and Economic Analysis program has several responsibilities, including baseline population and employment projections, socioeconomic impact projections, census data retention and dissemination, fiscal impact analysis, revenue projections, and other special projects as assigned. The program focuses efforts on providing concerned entities with an economic perspective of issues facing the state.

Funding Detail

Budget History - Governor's Office - Governor's Office of Planning and Budget - Demographic and Economic Analysis					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	657,700	560,400	582,200	392,400	404,900
General Fund, One-time	0	0	1,800	3,600	0
Federal Funds	32,900	0	0	0	0
Dedicated Credits Revenue	4,400	71,500	34,600	41,000	40,000
Transfers - Community and Economic Dev	14,500	0	0	0	0
Transfers - Transportation	40,000	0	0	0	0
Beginning Nonlapsing	192,100	82,500	173,200	50,000	0
Closing Nonlapsing	(248,000)	(173,200)	(351,400)	(900)	0
Total	\$693,600	\$541,200	\$440,400	\$486,100	\$444,900
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	471,800	412,400	350,400	391,000	388,700
In-State Travel	200	100	800	1,400	800
Out of State Travel	7,100	3,500	8,900	7,200	8,900
Current Expense	207,100	122,500	76,800	79,600	39,200
DP Current Expense	7,400	2,700	3,500	6,900	7,300
Total	\$693,600	\$541,200	\$440,400	\$486,100	\$444,900
Other Data					
Total FTE	9.0	9.0	9.0	7.0	6.0

Table 12

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Function The IT program houses the LAN (Local Area Network) team for the Governor's office. The duties of this section revolve around all aspects of computer use and related communications technologies. The Information Technology program also provides local area network and desktop computer support for the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Funding Detail

Budget History - Governor's Office - Governor's Office of Planning and Budget - Information Technology					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	823,300	470,500	453,300	463,500	495,500
General Fund, One-time	0	0	1,300	2,600	0
Dedicated Credits Revenue	0	33,400	13,000	10,000	10,000
Transfers - Administrative Services	11,000	0	0	0	0
Transfers - Commerce	2,000	0	0	0	0
Transfers - Commission on Criminal and Ju	10,000	0	0	0	0
Transfers - Corrections	9,000	0	0	0	0
Transfers - Community and Economic Deve	2,000	0	0	0	0
Transfers - Environmental Quality	2,000	0	0	0	0
Transfers - Health	14,000	0	0	0	0
Transfers - Human Resource Mgt	1,000	0	0	0	0
Transfers - Human Services	28,000	0	0	0	0
Transfers - Insurance	2,000	0	0	0	0
Transfers - Natural Resources	4,000	0	0	0	0
Transfers - Public Safety	10,000	0	0	0	0
Transfers - Transportation	12,000	0	0	0	0
Transfers - Utah State Tax Commission	17,000	0	0	0	0
Transfers - Workforce Services	38,000	0	0	0	0
Beginning Nonlapsing	136,600	0	45,900	18,000	0
Closing Nonlapsing	(128,800)	(45,900)	(18,200)	(3,900)	0
Total	\$993,100	\$458,000	\$495,300	\$490,200	\$505,500
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	779,900	383,600	408,500	418,700	433,400
In-State Travel	1,100	100	200	0	200
Out of State Travel	8,200	0	0	0	0
Current Expense	58,200	9,700	10,600	19,000	19,000
DP Current Expense	93,200	64,600	76,000	52,500	52,900
Other Charges/Pass Thru	52,500	0	0	0	0
Total	\$993,100	\$458,000	\$495,300	\$490,200	\$505,500
Other Data					
Total FTE	11.0	11.0	5.0	5.0	5.0

Table 13

STATE AND LOCAL PLANNING

Function

The State and Local Planning program provides leadership in strategic and comprehensive planning, serves as a resource for state agencies and local governments, provides quality technical assistance, and facilitates intergovernmental coordination in the area of planning. This program fulfills the statutory obligations of the Governor’s Office of Planning and Budget to staff the Utah Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, the Legislative Compensation Commission and the Utah Quality Growth Commission. The Quality Growth Commission administers local government planning grants and the LeRay McAllister Critical Land Conservation Fund. Program staff members also make recommendations to the Legislature regarding growth issues and implementing quality growth principles.

Funding Detail

Budget History - Governor's Office - Governor's Office of Planning and Budget - State and Local Planning					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	839,500	484,300	321,300	330,100	492,800
General Fund, One-time	0	0	1,100	3,200	0
Dedicated Credits Revenue	0	96,500	78,100	163,800	36,000
Transfers - Community and Economic Deve	444,000	0	0	0	0
Transfers - Other Agencies	0	0	53,000	0	53,000
Transfers - Within Agency	0	53,000	0	53,000	0
Beginning Nonlapsing	505,700	366,200	100,500	8,000	0
Closing Nonlapsing	(430,000)	(100,400)	(52,900)	(79,100)	0
Total	\$1,359,200	\$899,600	\$501,100	\$479,000	\$581,800
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	354,200	287,500	336,100	320,900	331,200
In-State Travel	7,800	6,000	9,100	12,500	6,300
Out of State Travel	1,700	1,400	1,000	2,100	3,200
Current Expense	95,400	26,000	61,300	21,400	22,500
DP Current Expense	3,100	7,400	3,600	4,600	3,600
Other Charges/Pass Thru	897,000	571,300	90,000	117,500	215,000
Total	\$1,359,200	\$899,600	\$501,100	\$479,000	\$581,800
Other Data					
Total FTE	4.0	4.0	4.0	6.3	4.8

Table 14

COMMISSION ON CRIMINAL AND JUVENILE JUSTICE

Function	<p>The Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice (CCJJ) line item was created by the 1983 Legislature. This commission reports directly to the Governor. It is designed to promote philosophical agreement concerning the objectives of the criminal and juvenile justice system in Utah and to provide a mechanism for coordinating the functions of the various branches and levels of government concerned with criminal and juvenile justice. The commission also helps coordinate statewide efforts to reduce crime and victimization in Utah. The Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice Line Item consists of six programs. They are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. CCJJ Commission2. Crime Victim Reparations3. Extraditions4. Substance Abuse and Anti-Violence5. Sentencing Commission6. Crime Prevention Grant
Statutory Authority	<p>Statutory Authorization for the Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice is found in UCA 63-25a.</p>
Accountability	<p>The commission has outlined the following performance measures:</p> <p>Performance Measure 1: Title II and Title V grant projects providing direct services to youth are required to participate in an external risk and protective factors evaluation. The Utah Board of Juvenile Justice (UBJJ) selects and manages these projects and is better able to determine their efficacy by measuring changes in risk and protective factors of participating youth. The Board is also able to compare the results of program youth with Utah's norm and a seven state norm to determine if the targeted youth are truly in need of services and if the services provided improve the outcomes of participating youth.</p> <p>Measure: Percent of grant projects showing improvement in targeted protective and risk factors.</p> <p>Goal: Reduce risk factors and bolster protective factors for youth participating in grant projects.</p> <p>Methodology: The number of grant projects participating in the UBJJ Outcome Measures project showing improvement in targeted risk and protective factors divided by the total number of projects participating. The start date for collecting data is the beginning of FY06. The first report will be available by October, 2006. Future targets will be established at that time.</p> <p>Measure Type: Outcome</p>

All projects providing direct services to youth are required to participate in the UBJJ Outcome Survey in which risk and protective factors are measured in pre and post tests (see the following list of these factors). These results are then compared against Utah's norm and a seven state norm. Programs showing improvement in risk and protective factors ultimately serve participating youth more effectively and reduce the youth's propensity for delinquency.

Risk Factors**Community**

Low Neighborhood Attachment
Community Disorganization
Transitions & Mobility
Laws & Norms Favor Drug Use
Perceived Availability of Drugs
Perceived Availability of Handguns

Family

Poor Family Management
Family Conflict
Family History of Antisocial Behavior
Parent Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior
Parent Attitudes Favor Drug Use

School

Academic Failure
Low Commitment to School

Peer / Individual

Rebelliousness
Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior
Attitudes Favorable to drug Use
Perceived Risk of Drug Use
Interaction with Antisocial Peers
Friend's Use of Drugs
Sensation Seeking
Rewards for Antisocial Behavior

Protective Factors**Community**

Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement
Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement

Family

Family Attachment
 Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement
 Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement

School

Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement
 Rewards for Prosocial Involvement

Peer / Individual

Religiosity
 Social Skills
 Belief in the Moral Order

Performance Measure 2: Since its inception the Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice has led the effort to integrate Utah’s criminal justice information systems. One aspect of this project is the number of agencies that provide data to Utah’s Integrated Criminal Justice Information System (UCJIS). Through UCJIS the data can be shared with other state, local and federal agencies, providing timely, accurate and secure information to Utah’s justice professionals.

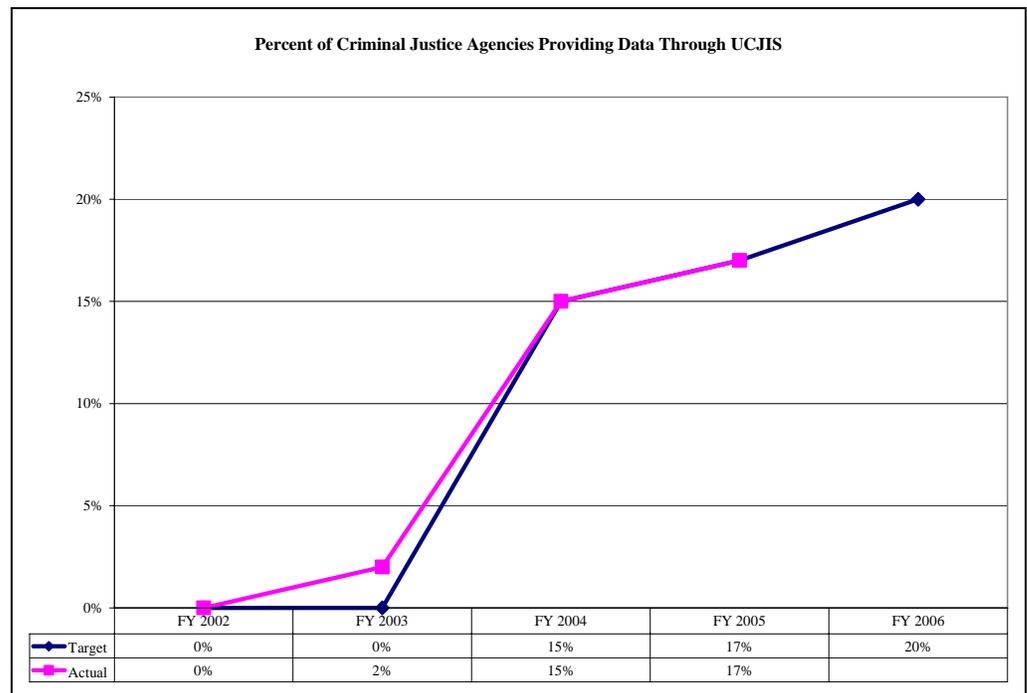


Figure 1

Measure: The percent of agencies providing data to Utah’s Integrated Criminal Justice Information System (UCJIS) using the Global Justice XML Standards

Goal: Have at least 30 percent of Utah's local and state criminal justice agencies providing data through UCJIS by 2010

Methodology: The number of reporting agencies divided by the total number of city police, county sheriff, county prosecutors, state courts, county jails and correction agencies in Utah.

Measure Type: Outcome

By encouraging participation in UCJIS, Utah can

- Reduce delays and inaccuracies by eliminating the need for duplicate data entry
- Have more data available to criminal justice professionals to encourage better decisions
- Increase data available to investigators
- Provide more data to policy makers.

Funding Detail

Budget History - Governor's Office - Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	1,579,500	0	0	0	0
General Fund, One-time	0	0	0	0	75,000
Federal Funds	13,039,400	15,930,000	17,036,400	12,572,000	12,114,300
Dedicated Credits Revenue	99,000	77,000	56,100	75,800	73,300
GFR - Criminal Forfeiture Restricted Accot	0	0	0	0	500,000
Crime Victims Reparation Trust	810,800	2,327,800	2,343,300	2,461,300	2,669,300
Transfers - Federal	0	0	(8,290,300)	0	0
Transfers - Other Agencies	0	0	0	91,200	0
Beginning Nonlapsing	337,000	349,500	366,100	216,300	0
Closing Nonlapsing	(349,500)	(366,100)	(216,400)	(210,100)	0
Total	\$15,516,200	\$18,318,200	\$11,295,200	\$15,206,500	\$15,431,900
Programs					
CCJJ Commission	10,312,700	12,924,500	5,480,600	9,211,800	8,953,900
Crime Victim Reparations	4,298,400	4,569,700	4,976,200	5,156,900	5,630,700
Extraditions	229,700	246,300	240,000	239,600	250,800
Substance Abuse and Anti-violence	182,300	196,000	207,500	215,600	238,200
Sentencing Commission	184,600	168,600	178,700	173,600	148,300
Crime Prevention Grant	308,500	213,100	212,200	209,000	210,000
Total	\$15,516,200	\$18,318,200	\$11,295,200	\$15,206,500	\$15,431,900
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	1,750,300	1,720,100	1,791,000	2,067,100	2,214,700
In-State Travel	13,500	10,800	11,400	14,300	12,200
Out of State Travel	247,700	259,600	270,500	280,600	259,900
Current Expense	367,500	311,400	395,500	360,000	296,900
DP Current Expense	61,300	91,600	89,700	37,500	44,300
Capital Outlay	0	0	12,700	0	0
Other Charges/Pass Thru	13,075,900	15,924,700	8,724,400	12,447,000	12,603,900
Total	\$15,516,200	\$18,318,200	\$11,295,200	\$15,206,500	\$15,431,900
Other Data					
Total FTE	31.0	30.0	31.5	31.8	35.0

Table 15

CCJJ COMMISSION

Function

The CCJJ Commission program manages state and federal criminal and juvenile justice grant programs and provides analysis, accountability recommendations, and supervision of criminal justice grant monies. It assisted in the establishment of the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Consortium, a cooperative research unit utilizing university level researchers and state justice researchers. The commission also provides a criminal justice plan annually. The plan is continually updated as the justice environment is evolving. The commission is further refining the plan to include more activities and performance measurement.

Funding Detail

Budget History - Governor's Office - Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice - CCJJ Commission					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	593,900	0	0	0	0
General Fund, One-time	0	0	0	0	75,000
Federal Funds	9,542,900	12,192,200	13,023,100	8,386,600	8,113,100
Crime Victims Reparation Trust	0	615,600	717,300	681,700	765,800
Transfers - Federal	0	0	(8,290,300)	0	0
Transfers - Other Agencies	0	0	0	91,200	0
Beginning Nonlapsing	213,500	135,100	140,600	88,100	0
Closing Nonlapsing	(37,600)	(18,400)	(110,100)	(35,800)	0
Total	\$10,312,700	\$12,924,500	\$5,480,600	\$9,211,800	\$8,953,900
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	754,300	719,300	731,500	900,300	846,300
In-State Travel	9,500	6,400	4,900	6,300	5,000
Out of State Travel	25,800	25,700	28,600	35,100	24,000
Current Expense	179,300	128,500	149,800	131,000	99,300
DP Current Expense	46,700	56,500	38,100	23,100	23,000
Other Charges/Pass Thru	9,297,100	11,988,100	4,527,700	8,116,000	7,956,300
Total	\$10,312,700	\$12,924,500	\$5,480,600	\$9,211,800	\$8,953,900
Other Data					
Total FTE	9.0	9.5	10.3	10.2	11.8

Table 16

CRIME VICTIM REPARATIONS

Function

The Crime Victim Reparations program was created in 1986 to help compensate victims of violent crime. More than \$115 million has been awarded through compensations and victim assistance grants during this time period. The Office of Crime Victim Reparations provides compensation to victims of violent crime and administers and monitors Victim of Crime Act Compensation and Assistance Grants.

This program is responsible for administering the Crime Victim Reparations Trust Fund under guidelines established by statute and the Crime Victim Reparations Board.

No state tax dollars are used to fund the Crime Victim Reparation program. Expenditures from the Trust Fund may include reparations for victims, funding for other victim services, and administrative costs for the Crime Victim Reparation Office and the Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice as appropriated by the Legislature.

Funding Detail

Budget History - Governor's Office - Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice - Crime Victim Reparations					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
Federal Funds	3,496,500	3,737,800	4,013,300	4,185,400	4,001,200
Dedicated Credits Revenue	57,000	35,400	28,200	39,100	28,200
GFR - Criminal Forfeiture Restricted Accot	0	0	0	0	500,000
Crime Victims Reparation Trust	810,800	819,400	834,800	949,100	1,101,300
Beginning Nonlapsing	99,300	165,200	188,100	88,200	0
Closing Nonlapsing	(165,200)	(188,100)	(88,200)	(104,900)	0
Total	\$4,298,400	\$4,569,700	\$4,976,200	\$5,156,900	\$5,630,700
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	708,000	714,500	764,900	862,900	1,073,200
In-State Travel	3,500	3,300	4,700	6,400	4,600
Out of State Travel	11,800	11,200	20,300	21,700	4,600
Current Expense	172,500	165,800	223,600	211,700	171,400
DP Current Expense	11,800	32,900	49,500	12,100	19,300
Capital Outlay	0	0	12,700	0	0
Other Charges/Pass Thru	3,390,800	3,642,000	3,900,500	4,042,100	4,357,600
Total	\$4,298,400	\$4,569,700	\$4,976,200	\$5,156,900	\$5,630,700
Other Data					
Total FTE	15.0	15.0	16.0	17.0	19.0

Table 17

EXTRADITIONS**Function**

The Extraditions program is responsible for paying the travel-related costs of prisoner extraditions from other states and countries to Utah. Such payments are authorized under the Utah Code and typically include travel, lodging, and meals for the officers and the prisoner. The officers' salaries are paid by the jurisdiction requesting the extradition.

Funding Detail

Budget History - Governor's Office - Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice - Extraditions					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	231,300	0	0	0	0
Dedicated Credits Revenue	42,000	41,600	27,900	36,700	45,100
Crime Victims Reparation Trust	0	231,300	204,600	195,000	205,700
Beginning Nonlapsing	0	20,000	20,000	10,000	0
Closing Nonlapsing	(43,600)	(46,600)	(12,500)	(2,100)	0
Total	\$229,700	\$246,300	\$240,000	\$239,600	\$250,800
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	20,300	23,300	20,800	20,200	21,400
Out of State Travel	208,800	220,300	218,100	218,100	228,300
Current Expense	600	2,700	1,100	1,300	1,100
Total	\$229,700	\$246,300	\$240,000	\$239,600	\$250,800
Other Data					
Total FTE	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.5

Table 18

SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND ANTI-VIOLENCE

Function

The Utah Substance Abuse and Anti-Violence (USAAV) Coordinating Council was established by the 1990 Utah Legislature. The Council consists of a 26-member executive body. Committees are established as needed and currently include three committees targeting substance abuse services, criminal justice and anti-violence, and DUI. The mission of the USAAV Coordinating Council is to provide a unified voice for the establishment of a comprehensive strategy to combat substance abuse, illegal drug activity and violence.

Funding Detail

Budget History - Governor's Office - Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice - Substance Abuse and Anti-violence					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	249,100	0	0	0	0
Crime Victims Reparation Trust	0	240,700	195,800	235,500	238,200
Beginning Nonlapsing	0	10,700	5,000	15,000	0
Closing Nonlapsing	(66,800)	(55,400)	6,700	(34,900)	0
Total	\$182,300	\$196,000	\$207,500	\$215,600	\$238,200
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	90,000	105,200	113,600	121,800	142,200
In-State Travel	200	1,000	1,100	1,500	1,100
Out of State Travel	500	0	0	2,300	0
Current Expense	11,100	7,900	8,400	9,100	14,500
DP Current Expense	1,000	400	400	1,000	400
Other Charges/Pass Thru	79,500	81,500	84,000	79,900	80,000
Total	\$182,300	\$196,000	\$207,500	\$215,600	\$238,200
Other Data					
Total FTE	3.0	2.5	1.5	1.7	2.0

Table 19

SENTENCING COMMISSION

Function

The Sentencing Commission was created by the Legislature in the 1993 General Session with the following purpose:

“The purpose of the commission shall be to develop guidelines and propose recommendations to the Legislature, the Governor, and the Judicial Council about the sentencing and release of juvenile and adult offenders in order to:

1. Respond to public comment;
2. Relate sentencing practices and correctional resources;
3. Increase equity in criminal sentencing;
4. Better define responsibility in criminal sentencing;
5. Enhance the discretion of sentencing judges while preserving the role of the Board of Pardons and Parole and the Youth Parole Authority.”

Funding Detail

Budget History - Governor's Office - Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice - Sentencing Commission					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	210,200	0	0	0	0
Crime Victims Reparation Trust	0	210,800	180,800	190,000	148,300
Beginning Nonlapsing	0	4,000	5,000	15,000	0
Closing Nonlapsing	(25,600)	(46,200)	(7,100)	(31,400)	0
Total	\$184,600	\$168,600	\$178,700	\$173,600	\$148,300
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	177,700	157,800	160,200	161,900	131,600
In-State Travel	300	100	700	100	1,500
Out of State Travel	800	2,400	3,500	3,400	3,000
Current Expense	4,000	6,500	12,600	6,900	10,600
DP Current Expense	1,800	1,800	1,700	1,300	1,600
Total	\$184,600	\$168,600	\$178,700	\$173,600	\$148,300
Other Data					
Total FTE	3.0	2.5	2.8	2.4	1.8

Table 20

CRIME PREVENTION GRANT

Function

The Crime Prevention Grant program gives funding emphasis to statewide crime prevention efforts as well as law enforcement training and mentoring activities. Crime prevention programs are defined through two categories: (1) universal prevention such as public awareness campaigns and educational efforts; (2) targeted prevention aimed at specific populations such as young people or seniors. This is the only state grant of its kind that is focused solely on crime prevention.

Funding Detail

Budget History - Governor's Office - Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice - Crime Prevention Grant					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	295,000	0	0	0	0
Crime Victims Reparation Trust	0	210,000	210,000	210,000	210,000
Beginning Nonlapsing	24,200	14,500	7,400	0	0
Closing Nonlapsing	(10,700)	(11,400)	(5,200)	(1,000)	0
Total	\$308,500	\$213,100	\$212,200	\$209,000	\$210,000
Categories of Expenditure					
Other Charges/Pass Thru	308,500	213,100	212,200	209,000	210,000
Total	\$308,500	\$213,100	\$212,200	\$209,000	\$210,000

Table 21

CHAPTER 2 OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Function	<p>The Attorney General is the constitutional legal officer of the state, serves as counsel in all cases in which the state or its officers are a party, and provides legal services for the state. The Attorney General's mission is to protect people from crime, protect children from abuse and neglect, protect the state as an entity, and protect the state's natural resources. The Office of the Attorney General has six line items. They are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Attorney General2. Contract Attorneys3. Children's Justice Centers4. Prosecution Council5. Domestic Violence6. Obscenity and Pornography Ombudsman
Statutory Authority	<p>The Attorney General is governed by several statutes and the Utah Constitution. The Attorney General is cited throughout the Utah Code to provide legal assistance and to represent all state agencies. The following laws principally establish the Attorney General's responsibilities and powers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Utah Constitution, Article VII Executive Department: Defines Elective Office and required qualifications.➤ UCA 67-5 Attorney General: Enumerates the official duties and powers of the office.
Intent Language	<p>The Legislature reviewed the non-lapsing status of funding for the Attorney General and determined to continue this authority for FY 2006.</p>
Accountability	<p>The office collects substantial information on its annual activities and submits this information to the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget and the Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst. Three measures listed here are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Delinquent Accounts Collected for the University of Utah Hospital➤ Delinquent Student Loans➤ Amount of Child Support Collected

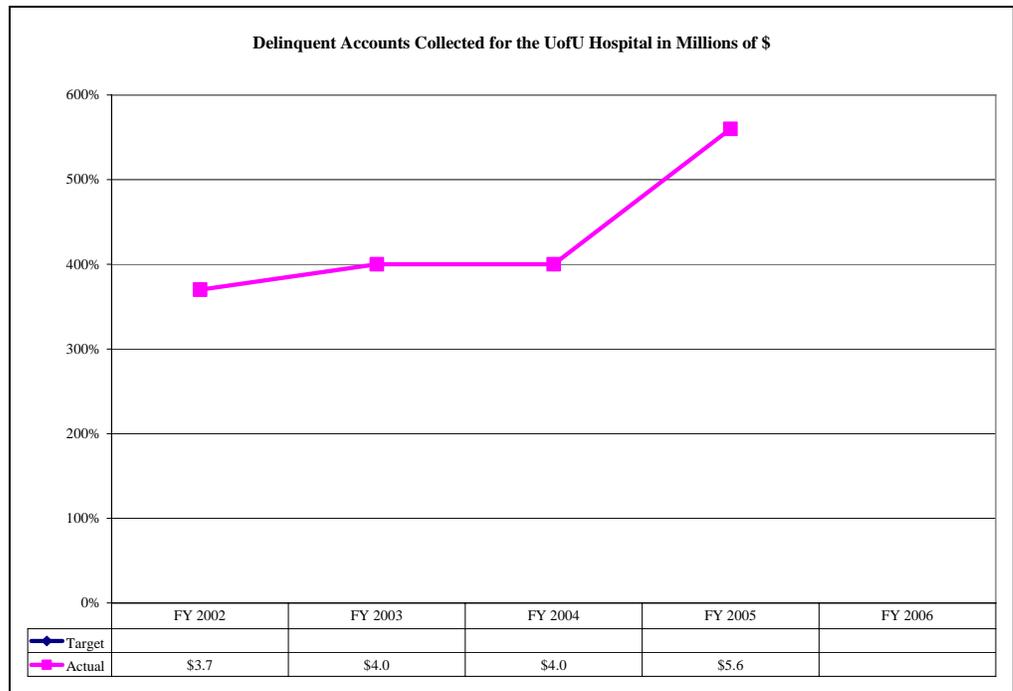


Figure 2

Measure: Delinquent accounts collected for the University of Utah Hospital in millions of dollars.

Goal: Increase collections relative to past due patient accounts.

Methodology: This measure reviews the actual dollar amount of collections.

Measure Type: Outcome.

Comments: The absolute dollar amount collected does not indicate whether improvement has been made relative to the dollar amount of delinquent accounts.

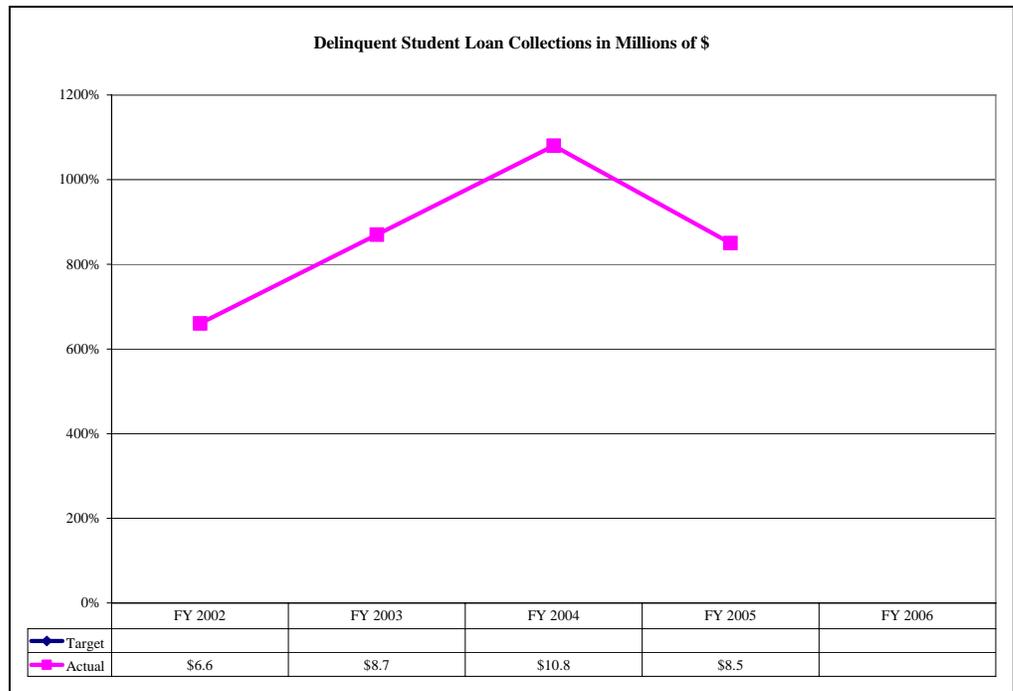


Figure 3

Measure: Delinquent accounts collected for the Utah Higher Education Assistance Administration.

Goal: Increase collections relative to past due patient accounts.

Methodology: This measure reviews the actual dollar amount of collections.

Measure Type: Outcome.

Comments: The absolute dollar amount collected does not indicate whether improvement has been made relative to the dollar amount of delinquent accounts.

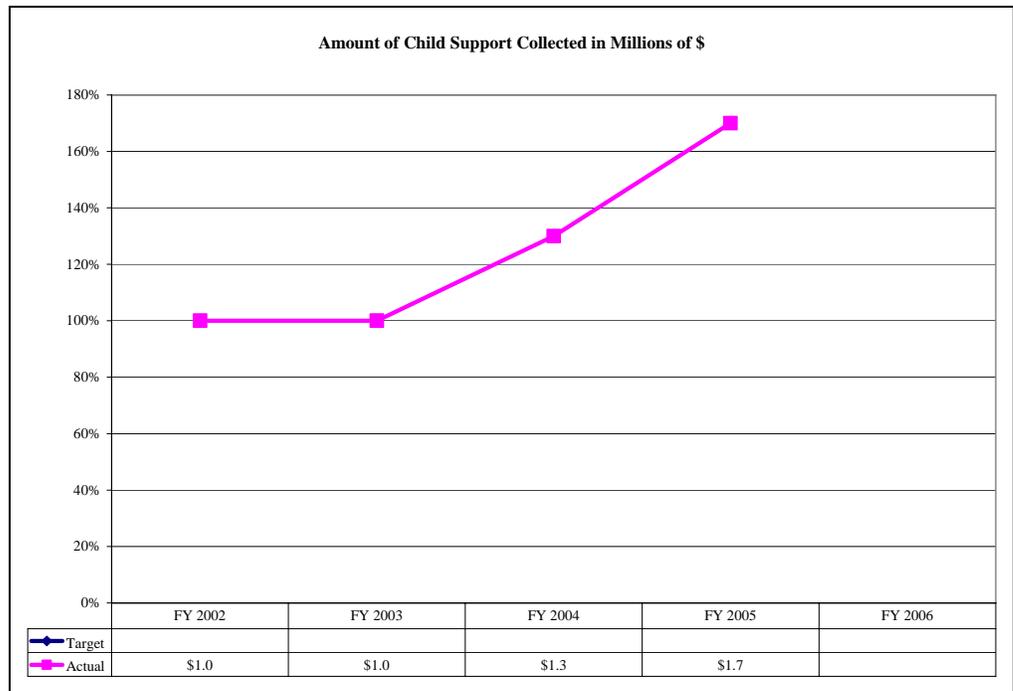


Figure 4

Measure: Amount of child support collected.

Goal: Increase collections relative to past due patient accounts.

Methodology: This measure reviews the actual dollar amount of collections.

Measure Type: Outcome.

Comments: The absolute dollar amount collected does not indicate whether improvement has been made relative to the dollar amount of delinquent accounts.

Funding Detail

The office draws 54.2 percent of its funding from the General Fund. Another 37.7 is derived from dedicated credits collections from state agencies for legal services performed. The Attorney General also provides legal services and assistance to local agencies without compensation. Federal funds amount to 3.4 percent. Restricted funds and transfers constitute the remainder of the budget.

Budget History - Attorney General					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	18,840,900	17,297,400	17,353,500	18,383,200	20,649,600
General Fund, One-time	0	700,200	1,479,100	697,800	30,000
Federal Funds	728,500	566,900	1,848,000	1,618,600	1,304,500
Dedicated Credits Revenue	12,679,300	12,837,100	13,969,400	15,115,100	14,407,300
GFR - Commerce Service	429,000	434,400	443,600	0	0
GFR - Constitutional Defense	0	0	120,000	108,100	0
GFR - Domestic Violence	77,700	78,500	78,500	78,600	78,600
GFR - Public Safety Support	489,500	493,500	500,100	511,000	525,100
GFR - Tobacco Settlement	280,800	100,000	100,000	107,600	100,000
Antitrust Revolving	228,400	0	0	0	0
Attorney General Litigation Fund	0	252,100	255,600	256,100	262,400
Transfers - Commission on Criminal and Ju	29,300	53,000	105,600	176,900	170,000
Transfers - Other Agencies	144,000	71,000	57,000	54,000	57,000
Beginning Nonlapsing	429,900	1,482,500	1,730,900	1,835,700	600,000
Closing Nonlapsing	(1,482,500)	(1,730,900)	(1,835,700)	(548,700)	0
Lapsing Balance	(31,600)	(25,900)	(24,600)	0	0
Total	\$32,843,200	\$32,609,800	\$36,181,000	\$38,394,000	\$38,184,500
Line Items					
Attorney General	29,512,000	29,139,200	31,310,800	34,216,800	34,711,300
Contract Attorneys	643,800	464,200	2,014,100	1,318,900	300,000
Children's Justice Centers	2,177,500	2,253,500	2,319,200	2,238,900	2,569,500
Prosecution Council	425,500	532,000	458,700	530,700	525,100
Domestic Violence	84,400	77,300	78,200	88,700	78,600
Obscenity and Pornography Ombudsman	0	143,600	0	0	0
Total	\$32,843,200	\$32,609,800	\$36,181,000	\$38,394,000	\$38,184,500
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	26,639,200	26,812,900	28,346,300	31,185,200	31,527,100
In-State Travel	121,900	147,800	134,300	151,500	134,700
Out of State Travel	115,600	116,500	186,500	203,200	185,300
Current Expense	5,250,800	5,048,800	6,883,500	4,149,600	5,465,400
DP Current Expense	715,700	483,800	604,800	526,000	697,400
DP Capital Outlay	0	0	25,600	96,700	150,000
Capital Outlay	0	0	0	9,500	0
Other Charges/Pass Thru	0	0	0	2,072,300	24,600
Total	\$32,843,200	\$32,609,800	\$36,181,000	\$38,394,000	\$38,184,500
Other Data					
Total FTE	389.8	389.8	389.8	387.8	397.5
Vehicles	29	34	34	36	34

Table 22

ATTORNEY GENERAL MAIN LINE ITEM

Funding Detail

The Attorney General Main Line Item is the single largest line item within the office. It consists of 7 funded programs and accounts for \$34,711,300 or 90.9 percent of the budget.

Special Note: the Public Lands program and funding was transferred to the newly created Public Lands Policy Coordinating Office as a result of passage of Senate Bill 239, during the 2005 General Session, "Public Lands Policy Coordination."

Budget History - Attorney General					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	16,083,300	15,105,900	15,300,700	16,326,600	18,202,400
General Fund, One-time	0	700,200	280,200	572,800	30,000
Federal Funds	663,200	442,300	1,519,000	1,415,600	1,182,200
Dedicated Credits Revenue	12,035,500	12,372,900	13,004,200	13,906,400	14,107,300
GFR - Commerce Service	429,000	434,400	443,600	0	0
GFR - Constitutional Defense	0	0	120,000	108,100	0
GFR - Tobacco Settlement	100,000	100,000	100,000	107,600	100,000
Antitrust Revolving	228,400	0	0	0	0
Attorney General Litigation Fund	0	252,100	255,600	256,100	262,400
Transfers - Commission on Criminal and Ju	4,500	48,100	94,800	101,900	170,000
Transfers - Other Agencies	144,000	71,000	57,000	54,000	57,000
Beginning Nonlapsing	1,160,100	1,336,000	1,723,700	1,588,000	600,000
Closing Nonlapsing	(1,336,000)	(1,723,700)	(1,588,000)	(220,300)	0
Total	\$29,512,000	\$29,139,200	\$31,310,800	\$34,216,800	\$34,711,300
Programs					
Administration	2,197,500	1,506,200	1,586,400	2,739,400	3,586,800
Anti-Trust Prosecution	229,000	251,700	256,000	240,800	262,400
Child Protection	4,588,000	4,306,900	4,713,600	5,057,600	4,977,300
Children's Justice	937,300	761,000	1,022,200	862,900	862,000
Public Advocacy	6,878,200	7,278,600	7,993,900	9,491,400	9,611,500
Public Lands	0	0	120,000	113,700	0
State Counsel	14,529,400	14,886,700	15,432,400	15,540,800	15,252,100
Water Rights Adjudication	152,600	148,100	186,300	170,200	159,200
Total	\$29,512,000	\$29,139,200	\$31,310,800	\$34,216,800	\$34,711,300
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	26,015,900	26,024,900	27,888,000	30,752,400	31,065,200
In-State Travel	85,600	106,500	109,000	121,400	109,000
Out of State Travel	94,900	99,800	170,300	181,800	169,100
Current Expense	2,615,200	2,476,800	2,553,500	2,457,200	2,655,700
DP Current Expense	700,400	431,200	564,400	435,800	562,300
DP Capital Outlay	0	0	25,600	95,000	150,000
Capital Outlay	0	0	0	9,500	0
Other Charges/Pass Thru	0	0	0	163,700	0
Total	\$29,512,000	\$29,139,200	\$31,310,800	\$34,216,800	\$34,711,300
Other Data					
Budgeted FTE	377.5	380.8	377.5	381.8	392.0
Vehicles	29	34	34	36	34

Table 23

SPECIAL FUNDING

Restricted Funds Summary - (Attorney General)				
Fund/Account Name	Statutory Authority	Revenue Source	Prescribed Uses	FY 2005 Balance
Attorney General Litigation Fund	76-10-922	All monies received by state agencies for judgments; settlements or compromise; after payment of any fines, restitution, payments; costs, or fees allocated by the court; and any other funds appropriated by the Legislature	Costs and expenses incurred by the Attorney General in relation to actions under state or federal antitrust or criminal laws	\$1,655,000
Tobacco Settlement Restricted Account	63-97-201	All funds of every kind that are received by the state that are related to the settlement agreement that the state entered into with the leading tobacco manufacturers	Legal assistance for the enforcement of the agreement	\$6,101,800

Table 24

ADMINISTRATION

Function

The Administration program coordinates and supervises the work of attorneys, directs prosecutorial efforts on a state level, and provides all central services for the office. These services include fiscal, budgetary, computer, facilities and personnel matters as well as acquisitions and other expenditures.

The increase in General Fund and Dedicated Credits and the commensurate increase in Personal Services expenditures in recent years reflects the salary adjustments the Legislature provided for the Office of the Attorney General.

Funding Detail

Budget History - Attorney General - Administration					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	2,193,400	1,198,400	1,360,700	2,922,000	3,012,900
General Fund, One-time	0	300,000	230,500	16,000	0
Dedicated Credits Revenue	0	0	0	0	573,900
Transfers - Commission on Criminal and Ju	4,500	0	0	0	0
Beginning Nonlapsing	800	9,000	1,200	6,000	0
Closing Nonlapsing	(1,200)	(1,200)	(6,000)	(204,600)	0
Total	\$2,197,500	\$1,506,200	\$1,586,400	\$2,739,400	\$3,586,800
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	1,568,500	1,057,700	1,230,000	1,964,200	3,035,900
In-State Travel	2,900	5,000	5,900	7,600	5,900
Out of State Travel	12,400	14,500	12,900	21,600	12,900
Current Expense	572,800	406,100	221,000	315,900	284,300
DP Current Expense	40,900	22,900	97,800	335,100	97,800
DP Capital Outlay	0	0	18,800	95,000	150,000
Total	\$2,197,500	\$1,506,200	\$1,586,400	\$2,739,400	\$3,586,800
Other Data					
Total FTE	29.5	31.0	29.5	31.0	28.5
Vehicles	7	7	7	6	7

Table 25

ANTITRUST PROSECUTION

Function

The Antitrust Act allows the Attorney General to pursue antitrust cases. During the 2002 General Session, the Legislature transferred the funds from the Antitrust Revolving Account to the Attorney General Litigation Fund. Funds in this account are restricted for use in investigation and prosecution of antitrust litigation. Use of these funds is limited to amounts appropriated by the Legislature.

Funding Detail

Budget History - Attorney General - Anti-Trust Prosecution					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
Antitrust Revolving	228,400	0	0	0	0
Attorney General Litigation Fund	0	252,100	255,600	256,100	262,400
Beginning Nonlapsing	700	0	400	0	0
Closing Nonlapsing	(100)	(400)	0	(15,300)	0
Total	\$229,000	\$251,700	\$256,000	\$240,800	\$262,400
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	184,900	217,000	227,300	218,400	226,300
In-State Travel	300	100	400	500	400
Out of State Travel	12,900	6,900	6,300	3,800	6,300
Current Expense	30,000	25,900	20,700	18,100	28,100
DP Current Expense	900	1,800	1,300	0	1,300
Total	\$229,000	\$251,700	\$256,000	\$240,800	\$262,400
Other Data					
Total FTE	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0

Table 26

CHILD PROTECTION

Function

The Child Protection Division of the Attorney General's office is the result of the passage of the Child Welfare Reform Act in the 1994 General Session. Under the Child Welfare Reform Act, the Attorney General represents the Division of Family Services in abuse and neglect cases.

Providing a safe living environment can involve something as drastic as permanently removing a child from an abusive home and making the child available for adoption. Usually it will involve other alternatives such as temporary shelter, foster care, or protective supervision of the child in his or her own home. All of these circumstances require court action and the involvement of the AG's office. The Child Protection Division advises the Division of Child and Family Services (DCFS) regarding a decision to remove a child from his or her home; represents DCFS in all court and administrative proceedings related to child abuse, neglect, and dependency, including but not limited to shelter hearings, dispositional hearings, dispositional review hearings, periodic review hearings, and petitions for termination of parental rights; advises DCFS caseworkers on an ongoing basis; and represents the Division of Human Services Department of Licensing that issues licenses for social service programs, such as child care centers and residential treatment centers.

Funding Detail

Budget History - Attorney General - Child Protection					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	2,953,300	3,089,300	3,167,800	2,906,300	3,128,500
General Fund, One-time	0	400,200	10,000	23,600	30,000
Dedicated Credits Revenue	2,115,500	1,137,000	1,170,100	1,236,300	1,218,800
Beginning Nonlapsing	846,200	1,327,000	1,646,600	1,280,900	600,000
Closing Nonlapsing	(1,327,000)	(1,646,600)	(1,280,900)	(389,500)	0
Total	\$4,588,000	\$4,306,900	\$4,713,600	\$5,057,600	\$4,977,300
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	4,062,900	3,689,500	4,004,200	4,383,800	4,239,600
In-State Travel	28,200	35,100	30,000	30,900	30,000
Out of State Travel	2,400	4,700	3,000	2,300	3,000
Current Expense	369,200	492,000	580,400	618,400	610,200
DP Current Expense	125,300	85,600	96,000	22,200	94,500
Total	\$4,588,000	\$4,306,900	\$4,713,600	\$5,057,600	\$4,977,300
Other Data					
Total FTE	64.8	58.8	64.8	59.8	64.0
Vehicles	5	5	5	5	5

Table 27

CHILDREN'S JUSTICE**Function**

The division provides advice, expertise and training on criminal prosecution of child abuse to prosecutors and investigators throughout the state who need technical assistance and experience in investigating and prosecuting child abuse cases. The attorneys often act as co-counsel with local prosecutors on complex, multi-jurisdictional, or conflict of interest child abuse cases. Frequently, an attorney from the division will assume complete control of a case.

The division is also responsible for coordination of the Children's Justice Center Program and staff support to the State Advisory Board on Children's Justice. One division attorney provides domestic violence training throughout the state to prosecutors, law enforcement officials, DCFS employees and other professionals. This attorney also prepares and updates a domestic violence manual. A division attorney represents the Division of Juvenile Justice Services.

The division employs forensic investigators who investigate allegations of abuse or neglect committed by foster parents or other licensed providers against children in DCFS custody. Division attorneys draft legislation in the areas of child abuse, domestic violence and elder abuse. They participate as members of Primary Children's Medical Center Child Protection Team, the state Child Fatality Review Committee, the state Domestic Violence Advisory Council, the Domestic Violence Governmental Affairs Subcommittee, the Governor's Cabinet Council on Domestic Violence, the Disproportionate Minority Confinement Task force, American Professional Society for the Abuse of Children, Child Abuse and Neglect Advisory Council and other state committees related to child abuse and domestic violence.

Funding Detail

Budget History - Attorney General - Children's Justice					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	939,000	736,700	887,200	612,200	702,200
General Fund, One-time	0	0	2,100	4,600	0
Dedicated Credits Revenue	0	30,700	145,700	179,000	159,800
Transfers - Other Agencies	100	0	0	0	0
Beginning Nonlapsing	100	0	6,400	19,300	0
Closing Nonlapsing	(1,900)	(6,400)	(19,200)	47,800	0
Total	\$937,300	\$761,000	\$1,022,200	\$862,900	\$862,000
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	880,600	686,000	914,300	805,100	753,700
In-State Travel	4,100	4,200	4,900	11,100	4,900
Out of State Travel	1,400	2,800	5,500	2,400	5,500
Current Expense	44,000	58,200	89,300	44,200	89,700
DP Current Expense	7,200	9,800	8,200	100	8,200
Total	\$937,300	\$761,000	\$1,022,200	\$862,900	\$862,000
Other Data					
Total FTE	5.8	9.0	5.8	9.0	9.5

Table 28

PUBLIC ADVOCACY

- Function** The Public Advocacy Program consists of four divisions: Tax and Revenue, Criminal (including investigators), Environment and Consumer Rights. Unlike the State Counsel functions, this program focuses on regulatory functions and prosecutorial activities.
- Tax and Revenue** The attorneys of the Tax and Revenue Division provide support to the State Tax Commission, State Insurance Department, Department of Financial Institutions, and state entities that issue bonds. They ensure that Utah's monetary assets are defended against those who would evade payment of their legal share of taxes due. They also represent the agencies that regulate insurance companies and financial institutions, so citizens have the insurance and protection of deposits they expect. They also represent state entities issuing general obligations and revenue bonds to be certain amounts and conditions imposed by the Legislature are observed.
- Criminal** The Criminal Division has extensive experience in criminal prosecutions, with special expertise in homicide and public corruption cases. They investigate and prosecute crimes when county attorneys are disqualified or need additional resources; assist county attorneys throughout the state with other major prosecutions; review and investigate and respond to complaints and inquiries from law enforcement agencies, citizens, and legislators; and provide assistance to state and federal agencies. The division incorporates prosecutors specializing in insurance fraud, narcotics enforcement, Medicaid fraud, Welfare fraud, criminal nonsupport, financial crimes and money laundering.
- Environment** The Environment Division provides legal support to the Utah Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). The division's objectives include protection of the Utah environment against those who would pollute or otherwise destroy it. Major programs implemented are in the areas of air quality plans and permitting, hazardous waste treatment and disposal, leaking underground storage tanks, historical hazardous substances disposal/superfund sites, surface water and groundwater protection, drinking water, and radiation. The Environment Division is also responsible for investigation of environmental crimes and coordination with local and federal law enforcement officials.
- Consumer Rights** The attorneys of this division represent the Department of Commerce; specifically, the Division of Occupational and Professional Licensing (which licenses over 50 professions in the state), Division of Real Estate (which licenses real estate agents and brokers and appraisers), Division of Securities (which licenses stockbrokers and agents), Division of Consumer Protection, and Division of Corporations. The division enforces antitrust laws and participates in multi-state antitrust enforcement. It criminally and civilly prosecutes securities, consumer, and other white collar fraud cases.

Funding Detail

Budget History - Attorney General - Public Advocacy					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	4,843,600	4,911,300	4,481,400	5,491,100	6,285,200
General Fund, One-time	0	0	20,400	43,600	0
Federal Funds	663,200	442,300	1,519,000	1,415,600	1,182,200
Dedicated Credits Revenue	1,193,900	1,837,800	1,877,500	2,172,100	1,917,100
GFR - Commerce Service	0	0	7,600	0	0
Transfers - Commission on Criminal and Ju	0	48,100	94,800	101,900	170,000
Transfers - Other Agencies	105,800	71,000	57,000	54,000	57,000
Beginning Nonlapsing	73,800	0	31,900	95,600	0
Closing Nonlapsing	(2,100)	(31,900)	(95,700)	117,500	0
Total	\$6,878,200	\$7,278,600	\$7,993,900	\$9,491,400	\$9,611,500
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	6,132,300	6,268,200	6,815,400	8,471,900	8,439,300
In-State Travel	29,600	25,500	24,800	27,700	24,800
Out of State Travel	41,600	55,400	117,100	115,500	117,100
Current Expense	623,900	803,600	852,300	667,200	852,800
DP Current Expense	50,800	125,900	177,500	35,900	177,500
DP Capital Outlay	0	0	6,800	0	0
Capital Outlay	0	0	0	9,500	0
Other Charges/Pass Thru	0	0	0	163,700	0
Total	\$6,878,200	\$7,278,600	\$7,993,900	\$9,491,400	\$9,611,500
Other Data					
Total FTE	96.5	100.8	96.5	100.8	105.0
Vehicles	17	20	20	23	20

Table 29

STATE COUNSEL

- Function** There are six divisions within the State Counsel section: Child and Family Support, State Agency Counsel, Education, Appeals, Natural Resources and Litigation. The functions of State Counsel involve advising state agencies and defending these agencies against pending litigation.
- Child & Fam. Support** The Child and Family Support Division serves as legal counsel to the Office of Recovery Services (ORS) and the Department of Health (DOH).
- As counsel to ORS, the division assists in carrying out federally mandated services such as establishing paternity, establishing child support obligations, modifying support orders, enforcing support orders in the state and establishing and enforcing support orders from other states and countries. With welfare reform limiting the period in which a custodial parent can receive financial assistance, it becomes crucial that child support is paid. The division also handles appeals for ORS.
- The division also recoups Medicaid funds and TANF funds which are improperly received, and recovers Medicaid funds from liable third parties.
- For the Department of Health, the office provides legal advice on a variety of legal issues, including: Medicaid eligibility; contract disputes, health care facility licensing and program compliance; and records access, including confidentiality issues. The division also appears as counsel in administrative hearings to determine Medicaid and UMAP (Utah Medical Assistance Program) eligibility.
- State Agency Counsel** The State Agency Counsel Division provides legal advice and representation to 36 state agencies. The division responds to public complaints regarding local public officials, open meetings, governmental records access, land use planning, and conflicts of interest.
- Education** The Education Division provides legal counsel to the State Board of Regents and the ten state higher education institutions. The division also provides legal counsel to the State Board of Education and the various state public education entities under the board's direct control and supervision. The division provides attorneys to handle legal issues such as civil rights, employment disputes, collections, contracts, torts, real property, copyright and patent, and compliance with state and federal statutory and regulatory requirements.
- Criminal Appeals** The Criminal Appeals Division handles the following types of cases:
1. All direct appeals involving state capital homicide convictions
 2. All direct appeals involving state felony conviction and sentences
 3. All interlocutory appeals involving pre-conviction rulings in state felony or capital homicide cases
 4. All direct and interlocutory appeals involving Serious Youth Offenders

5. All direct and interlocutory appeals from juvenile court involving juveniles retained in juvenile court but charged or adjudicated guilty of an offense which would be a felony if committed by an adult
6. All state's appeals of dismissals or other termination of felony prosecutions, typically from pretrial dismissal of a felony information or suppression of evidence
7. All post-conviction state trial proceedings under rule 65c, Utah Rules of Civil Procedure, in which a convicted felon or capital murderer collaterally challenges his conviction or sentence
8. All direct appeals of state post-convictions proceedings
9. All habeas corpus federal trial proceedings in which state-convicted felons or capital murderers collaterally challenge their convictions in de novo federal proceedings
10. All direct appeals of federal habeas corpus proceedings
11. All petitions for certiorari review filed in the United States Supreme Court involving state felony or capital homicide convictions
12. All rule 23B, Utah Rules of Appellate procedure, proceedings in district and appellate courts (evidentiary proceedings involving claims of ineffective assistance of counsel) involving felony or capital homicide convictions
13. All petitions for release of convicted felons, petitions for certificates of probable cause, filed in appellate courts
14. All summary disposition appellate proceedings involving felons

In addition, the Criminal Appeals Division consults and otherwise assists trial prosecutors throughout the state on a regular basis in capital murder trials, search and seizure cases, and other major trials involving complex evidentiary or constitutional issues. This includes weekly requests for research, requests for help in preparing memorandums, requests for review of district court rulings, assistance in preparing jury instructions, and advice on the admissibility of evidence during trials.

The division regularly participates in providing training to trial prosecutors, as well as police and probation officers, through the SWAP and other educational forums. They have also developed a computerized index of major Utah and U.S. Supreme Court cases which prosecutors throughout the state may use for quick research and reference through the AG Internet page.

The appellate courts insist on very tight deadlines, with priority given to capital murder and imprisoned defendants. The appellate courts are extremely reluctant to grant more than one 30-day extension to the state in submitting a brief. The Rules of Appellate Procedure permit the appellate court to refuse to accept a late-filed brief or to prohibit the state from orally arguing a case in which a brief was submitted as little as one day late.

Natural Resources This division provides legal and litigation support to Utah Department of Natural Resources and its various divisions. The division also represents the state in matters of Indian Law.

Litigation The Litigation Division defends lawsuits against the state, its agencies, school districts and employees from lawsuits involving claims for damages. These cases typically involve civil rights, employment matters and personal injury claims. The division also acts as agency counsel for Risk Management; and handles most of the office’s civil appeals.

Funding Detail

Budget History - Attorney General - State Counsel					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	5,007,200	5,161,900	5,254,300	4,383,500	5,061,300
General Fund, One-time	0	0	16,700	484,000	0
Dedicated Credits Revenue	8,726,100	9,227,300	9,774,700	10,156,300	10,090,800
GFR - Commerce Service	429,000	434,400	436,000	0	0
GFR - Tobacco Settlement	100,000	100,000	100,000	107,600	100,000
Transfers - Other Agencies	38,100	0	0	0	0
Beginning Nonlapsing	231,700	0	36,900	186,200	0
Closing Nonlapsing	(2,700)	(36,900)	(186,200)	223,200	0
Total	\$14,529,400	\$14,886,700	\$15,432,400	\$15,540,800	\$15,252,100
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	13,041,200	13,966,400	14,405,000	14,637,500	14,219,200
In-State Travel	20,500	36,600	42,400	42,100	42,400
Out of State Travel	23,700	15,100	23,500	34,700	23,500
Current Expense	970,100	685,200	779,600	784,000	785,100
DP Current Expense	473,900	183,400	181,900	42,500	181,900
Total	\$14,529,400	\$14,886,700	\$15,432,400	\$15,540,800	\$15,252,100
Other Data					
Total FTE	177.0	177.3	177.0	177.3	181.0
Vehicles	0	2	2	2	2

Table 30

WATER RIGHTS ADJUDICATION

Function

The program consists of two attorneys working fulltime with the State Engineer’s Office of Water Rights Adjudication. In addition, the two attorneys in the Natural Resources Division who are assigned to the State Engineer’s Office also devote significant time to this effort. The program was set up by the Legislature to ensure that at least two attorneys are working fulltime on these adjudications.

The water adjudication attorneys work with the State Engineer’s staff in preparing recommendations to the various district courts on pending adjudication actions. Where disputes over those recommendations arise, the attorneys prepare answers and litigate or negotiate settlements of the various disputes. The adjudication of the tens of thousands of water rights throughout the state will provide certainty over water rights for thousands of water users.

The general adjudication process also includes the various reserved water rights claims of the United States, including reserved water rights for Indian reservations, national parks and monuments, national wildlife refuges and forest service lands. Under federal law, these claims must be adjudicated in state court as part of the general adjudications process.

Funding Detail

Budget History - Attorney General - Water Rights Adjudication					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	146,800	8,300	149,300	11,500	12,300
General Fund, One-time	0	0	500	1,000	0
Dedicated Credits Revenue	0	140,100	36,200	162,700	146,900
Beginning Nonlapsing	6,800	0	300	0	0
Closing Nonlapsing	(1,000)	(300)	0	(5,000)	0
Total	\$152,600	\$148,100	\$186,300	\$170,200	\$159,200
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	145,500	140,100	178,700	164,600	151,200
In-State Travel	0	0	500	0	600
Out of State Travel	500	400	500	0	800
Current Expense	5,200	5,800	5,500	5,600	5,500
DP Current Expense	1,400	1,800	1,100	0	1,100
Total	\$152,600	\$148,100	\$186,300	\$170,200	\$159,200
Other Data					
Total FTE	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0

Table 31

CONTRACT ATTORNEYS

Function The Contract Attorney line item has only one program—the Contract Attorneys program. This program is used to record the costs of outside contract attorneys used through the state. Agencies desiring outside counsel approved by the Attorney General have expenses paid from this fund and must reimburse the fund in full.

Statutory Authority Statutory Authority for the Contract Attorney line item is found in UCA 67-5-5.

Funding Detail

Budget History - Attorney General - Contract Attorneys					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	624,300	0	0	0	0
General Fund, One-time	0	0	1,197,900	99,200	0
Dedicated Credits Revenue	643,800	464,200	965,200	1,208,700	300,000
GFR - Tobacco Settlement	180,800	0	0	0	0
Beginning Nonlapsing	(805,100)	0	0	149,000	0
Closing Nonlapsing	0	0	(149,000)	(138,000)	0
Total	\$643,800	\$464,200	\$2,014,100	\$1,318,900	\$300,000
Programs					
Contract Attorneys	643,800	464,200	2,014,100	1,318,900	300,000
Total	\$643,800	\$464,200	\$2,014,100	\$1,318,900	\$300,000
Categories of Expenditure					
Current Expense	643,800	464,200	2,014,100	1,318,900	300,000
Total	\$643,800	\$464,200	\$2,014,100	\$1,318,900	\$300,000

Table 32

CHILDREN’S JUSTICE CENTERS

Function

The Children’s Justice Centers Line Item has only one program—the Children’s Justice Centers Program. The Children’s Justice Centers (CJCs) are homelike facilities that serve children who have been physically or sexually abused and who will be required to appear in court as witnesses against their abusers. A multi-disciplinary team coordinates the interview and investigation process. The CJC staff assesses the needs of the children and families for support services. The focus and function of the Children’s Justice Centers is to coordinate all involved agencies to reduce trauma to the child and enhance communication and services for victims.

Statutory Authority

Statutory Authority governing Children’s Justice Centers is found in UCA 67-5b.

Funding Detail

Budget History - Attorney General - Children's Justice Centers					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	2,133,300	2,047,900	2,052,800	2,056,600	2,447,200
General Fund, One-time	0	0	1,000	25,800	0
Federal Funds	65,300	124,600	329,000	203,000	122,300
Beginning Nonlapsing	67,100	88,200	7,200	70,800	0
Closing Nonlapsing	(88,200)	(7,200)	(70,800)	(117,300)	0
Total	\$2,177,500	\$2,253,500	\$2,319,200	\$2,238,900	\$2,569,500
Programs					
Children's Justice Centers	2,177,500	2,253,500	2,319,200	2,238,900	2,569,500
Total	\$2,177,500	\$2,253,500	\$2,319,200	\$2,238,900	\$2,569,500
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	275,100	265,800	105,800	77,600	139,400
In-State Travel	2,200	3,400	1,600	2,600	1,600
Out of State Travel	8,700	6,100	4,500	2,700	4,500
Current Expense	1,882,900	1,970,000	2,202,900	276,800	2,395,000
DP Current Expense	8,600	8,200	4,400	100	4,400
Other Charges/Pass Thru	0	0	0	1,879,100	24,600
Total	\$2,177,500	\$2,253,500	\$2,319,200	\$2,238,900	\$2,569,500
Other Data					
Total FTE	6.8	1.5	6.8	1.5	2.0

Table 33

PROSECUTION COUNCIL

Function

The Prosecution Council line item has only one program—the Prosecution Council program. The council was created by legislative act in 1990. The statutory charge of the council is to: “(a) provide training and continuing legal education for the State and local prosecutors; (b) provide assistance to local prosecutors; and (c) as funds are available provide reimbursement for unusual expenses relative to prosecution for violations of State Laws.” The council is funded from the Public Safety Support Fund.

The Prosecution Council, though housed in the Attorney General’s office for administrative purposes, has a separate, statutorily created charter and board of directors to whom the council’s director and staff are responsible. The AG’s office provides budgeting and accounting support and day-to-day management supervision through the Criminal Division.

Staff members are coordinators for the Interstate Agreement on Detainers and the Uniform Criminal Extradition Act. In this capacity, they review extradition cases on behalf of the Attorney General’s Office and advise the Governor’s Extradition’s Coordinator on legal matters concerning extradition.

Statutory Authority

Statutory Authority governing the Prosecution Council is found in UCA 67-5a.

Funding Detail

Budget History - Attorney General - Prosecution Council					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
GFR - Public Safety Support	489,500	493,500	500,100	511,000	525,100
Transfers - Commission on Criminal and Ju	24,800	4,900	0	75,000	0
Beginning Nonlapsing	600	57,800	0	16,800	0
Closing Nonlapsing	(57,800)	0	(16,800)	(72,100)	0
Lapsing Balance	(31,600)	(24,200)	(24,600)	0	0
Total	\$425,500	\$532,000	\$458,700	\$530,700	\$525,100
Programs					
Prosecution Council	425,500	532,000	458,700	530,700	525,100
Total	\$425,500	\$532,000	\$458,700	\$530,700	\$525,100
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	274,000	313,200	294,000	270,200	264,000
In-State Travel	33,100	37,200	21,600	26,100	21,600
Out of State Travel	11,800	10,600	11,100	18,700	11,100
Current Expense	99,900	127,500	96,000	94,400	97,700
DP Current Expense	6,700	43,500	36,000	90,100	130,700
DP Capital Outlay	0	0	0	1,700	0
Other Charges/Pass Thru	0	0	0	29,500	0
Total	\$425,500	\$532,000	\$458,700	\$530,700	\$525,100
Other Data					
Total FTE	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	3.5

Table 34

Special Fundingl

Restricted Funds Summary - (Prosecution Council)				
Fund/Account Name	Statutory Authority	Revenue Source	Prescribed Uses	FY 2005 Balance
Public Safety Support Account	67-5a-8	The revenue source is a surcharge paid on all criminal fines, penalties, and forfeitures imposed by the courts and allocated among various law enforcement programs	Administration costs of the Prosecution Council	\$0

Table 35

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Function The Legislature provides funding for the training of municipal and county prosecutors in the prosecution of domestic violence offenses. Responsibility for the administration of the training effort was given to the Attorney General. Funding for the program is .05 percent of the Criminal Fine Surcharge Account. Since 1991, Utah Prosecution Council has sponsored an annual, multi-disciplinary Domestic Violence Conference at which prosecutors meet and confer with domestic violence professionals from other agencies.

Statutory Authority Statutory Authority governing Domestic Violence is found in UCA 63-63a-6.

Funding Detail

Budget History - Attorney General - Domestic Violence					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
GFR - Domestic Violence	77,700	78,500	78,500	78,600	78,600
Transfers - Commission on Criminal and Ju	0	0	10,800	0	0
Beginning Nonlapsing	7,200	500	0	11,100	0
Closing Nonlapsing	(500)	0	(11,100)	(1,000)	0
Lapsing Balance	0	(1,700)	0	0	0
Total	\$84,400	\$77,300	\$78,200	\$88,700	\$78,600
Programs					
Domestic Violence	84,400	77,300	78,200	88,700	78,600
Total	\$84,400	\$77,300	\$78,200	\$88,700	\$78,600
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	74,200	68,000	58,500	85,000	58,500
In-State Travel	1,000	700	2,100	1,400	2,500
Out of State Travel	200	0	600	0	600
Current Expense	9,000	8,600	17,000	2,300	17,000
Total	\$84,400	\$77,300	\$78,200	\$88,700	\$78,600
Other Data					
Total FTE	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0

Table 36

Special Funding

Restricted Funds Summary - (Domestic Violence)				
Fund/Account Name	Statutory Authority	Revenue Source	Prescribed Uses	FY 2005 Balance
Victims of Domestic Violence Services Account	63-63a-6	The revenue source is a surcharge paid on all criminal fines, penalties, and forfeitures imposed by the courts and allocated among various law enforcement programs	The appropriation is to be used for the training of municipal and county attorneys in the prosecution of domestic violence offenses	\$0

Table 37

OBSCENITY & PORNOGRAPHY OMBUDSMAN

Function Due to budgetary constraints, the Attorney General released the Obscenity and Pornography Complaints Ombudsman from employment effective May 1, 2003. The statutory language for this program remains in force and is found in UCA 67-5-18.

Funding Detail

Budget History - Attorney General - Obscenity and Pornography Ombudsman					
	2002 Actual	2003 Actual	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Appropriated
Sources of Finance					
General Fund	0	143,600	0	0	0
Total	\$0	\$143,600	\$0	\$0	\$0
Programs					
Obscenity and Pornography Ombudsman	0	143,600	0	0	0
Total	\$0	\$143,600	\$0	\$0	\$0
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	0	141,000	0	0	0
Current Expense	0	1,700	0	0	0
DP Current Expense	0	900	0	0	0
Total	\$0	\$143,600	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Data					
Total FTE	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 38

CHAPTER 3 STATE AUDITOR**Function**

The State Auditor is the elected, independent auditor of the state. The Auditor's mission is to help ensure to Utah's citizenry, Legislature, government officials, and other financial information users of the financial integrity and accountability of Utah's state and local governments. This is accomplished by providing independent financial, compliance, and performance audits and investigations, and by monitoring, and advising Utah's state and local governments. This has helped Utah to be recognized as having financially strong and well-run state and local governments.

The State Auditor directs and has ultimate responsibility for both the Auditing and Local Government Divisions within his office. He reviews and signs all audit reports, works on significant audit, accounting, and legislative fiscal issues, and performs various other duties related to his office.

Statutory Authority

The Utah State Auditor's Office audits state funds by authority of the Utah Constitution and the Utah Code. The office does not audit individual tax returns; however, tax returns may be reviewed during the audit of the Utah State Tax Commission. The following laws govern the activities of the State Auditor:

- Utah Constitution, Article VII: The State Auditor shall "perform financial post audits of public accounts" (Section 15) and "hold office for four years beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election" (Section 1). The State Auditor "shall be 25 years of age or older at the time of election." No person is eligible for the Office of the State Auditor "unless at the time of election that person is a qualified voter and has been a resident citizen of the state for five years next preceding the election" (Section 3).
- UCA 67-3-1(1): "The state auditor shall be the auditor of public accounts and as such shall be independent of any executive or administrative officers of the state."
- UCA 67-3-1(3)(a): The state auditor shall "audit each permanent fund, each special fund, the General Fund, and the accounts of any department of state government or any independent agency or public corporation on a regular [rotation] as the auditor shall determine necessary or upon request of the governor or the Legislature. These audits are to be performed in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and other auditing procedures as promulgated by recognized authoritative bodies. The audits shall be conducted to determine honesty and integrity in fiscal affairs, accuracy and reliability of financial statements, effectiveness and adequacy of financial controls and compliance with the law, as the auditor shall determine necessary."

Intent Language

The Legislature reviewed the non-lapsing status of funding for the State Auditor and determined to continue this authority for [FY 2006](#).

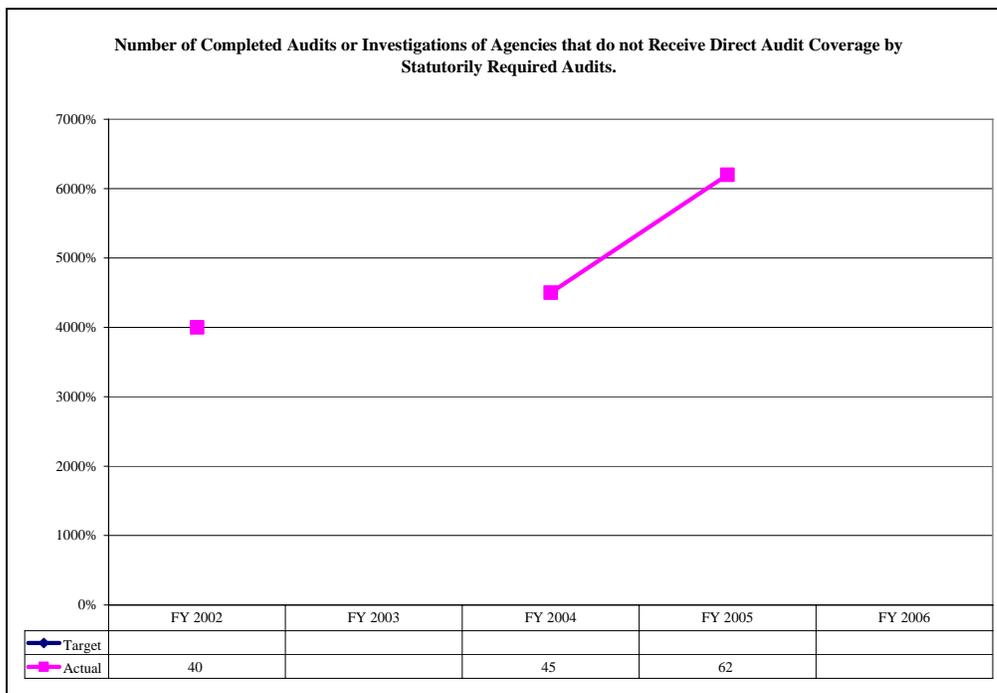


Figure 5

Special Note: Data unavailable for FY 2003.

Measure: Number of completed audits or investigations of agencies that do not receive direct audit coverage by statutorily required audits.

Goal: Systematically audit agencies that do not receive direct audit coverage by statutorily required audits on a regular basis.

Methodology: Review the number of said agencies audited annually.

Measure Type: Outcome

Comments: There is no fixed number of audits that are required to be completed. This measurement provides historical information; but does not indicate whether performance is improving.

Funding Detail

The office draws 79.1 percent of its funding from the General Fund. The remaining 21.0 percent is derived from dedicated credit collections from state and local agencies for auditing and other accounting and training services performed.

Budget History - State Auditor					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	2,845,200	2,888,200	2,699,900	2,795,800	2,958,300
General Fund, One-time	0	0	11,400	23,300	0
Dedicated Credits Revenue	712,700	815,500	782,300	856,800	784,200
Transfers - Other Agencies	0	(256,500)	0	0	0
Beginning Nonlapsing	79,600	140,000	191,700	324,700	0
Closing Nonlapsing	(140,000)	(191,700)	(324,700)	(296,300)	0
Total	\$3,497,500	\$3,395,500	\$3,360,600	\$3,704,300	\$3,742,500
Programs					
Administration	275,400	277,400	291,100	306,300	311,700
Auditing	2,846,600	2,743,300	2,708,600	2,984,100	3,019,500
State and Local Government	375,500	374,800	360,900	413,900	411,300
Total	\$3,497,500	\$3,395,500	\$3,360,600	\$3,704,300	\$3,742,500
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	3,116,000	3,009,200	3,029,900	3,308,600	3,497,300
In-State Travel	16,000	31,500	24,100	40,400	21,700
Out of State Travel	14,900	17,300	18,900	16,800	17,400
Current Expense	291,200	248,700	228,100	284,700	150,800
DP Current Expense	59,400	88,800	43,600	53,800	40,300
DP Capital Outlay	0	0	16,000	0	15,000
Total	\$3,497,500	\$3,395,500	\$3,360,600	\$3,704,300	\$3,742,500
Other Data					
Total FTE	47.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0
Vehicles	0	3	3	3	3

Table 39

ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM

Function

The Administration Program consists of funding for the personal services and other costs of the State Auditor, his administrative assistant and other office administrative staff. General costs not attributable to other specific programs are also charged to the Administration Program.

Funding Detail

Budget History - State Auditor - Administration					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	273,500	276,000	281,900	281,700	298,900
General Fund, One-time	0	0	900	2,100	0
Beginning Nonlapsing	0	0	8,300	22,500	(12,800)
Closing Nonlapsing	1,900	1,400	0	0	25,600
Total	\$275,400	\$277,400	\$291,100	\$306,300	\$311,700
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	267,200	272,600	281,100	295,800	301,500
In-State Travel	200	300	0	800	0
Out of State Travel	5,100	1,500	5,800	4,100	5,800
Current Expense	2,900	3,000	4,200	5,600	4,400
Total	\$275,400	\$277,400	\$291,100	\$306,300	\$311,700
Other Data					
Total FTE	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0

Table 40

AUDITING DIVISION PROGRAM

Function

The Auditing Division is responsible for the Single Audit required by the federal government and for statutorily required audits of state agencies. To complete the requirements of the single audit, the State Auditor contracts with private CPA firms in addition to regular staff.

The Single Audit involves an assessment of all federal funds expended on an entity wide basis. The Auditing Division determines whether or not the funds were spent in accordance with federal laws and regulations. Weaknesses in spending practices are included in the Findings and Recommendations of the Single Audit. Costs of the Audit whenever possible are assessed back to the agencies and received as dedicated credit revenues by the State Auditor.

Funding Detail

Budget History - State Auditor - Auditing					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	2,189,400	2,229,100	2,053,300	2,144,000	2,268,000
General Fund, One-time	0	0	9,200	19,100	0
Dedicated Credits Revenue	702,700	804,700	782,300	845,800	774,200
Transfers - Other Agencies	0	(256,500)	0	0	0
Beginning Nonlapsing	79,600	140,000	188,500	271,500	22,700
Closing Nonlapsing	(125,100)	(174,000)	(324,700)	(296,300)	(45,400)
Total	\$2,846,600	\$2,743,300	\$2,708,600	\$2,984,100	\$3,019,500
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	2,493,400	2,389,500	2,406,900	2,627,400	2,803,600
In-State Travel	12,200	28,100	21,400	34,100	19,000
Out of State Travel	9,000	9,200	11,200	9,200	9,700
Current Expense	272,600	227,700	209,500	259,600	131,900
DP Current Expense	59,400	88,800	43,600	53,800	40,300
DP Capital Outlay	0	0	16,000	0	15,000
Total	\$2,846,600	\$2,743,300	\$2,708,600	\$2,984,100	\$3,019,500
Other Data					
Total FTE	39.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0
Vehicles	0	3	3	3	3

Table 41

LOCAL GOVERNMENT DIVISION PROGRAM

Function

The Local Government Division provides consulting services, budget forms, and uniform accounting services to local governments. The division reviews the budgets of local entities to ensure compliance with legal requirements of accounting and budget preparation. In addition to their financial accounting responsibilities, the division annually sponsors a regional training seminar for local officials.

The division provides training to CPAs and local government accountants to help improve local government accounting, reporting, and auditing.

The Local Government Division has begun scanning all budgets and financial reports received from local governments into electronic form. This provides citizens, research groups, and financial advisors greater accessibility to these documents. Five years of information is now available.

Funding Detail

Budget History - State Auditor - State and Local Government					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	382,300	383,100	364,700	370,100	391,400
General Fund, One-time	0	0	1,300	2,100	0
Dedicated Credits Revenue	10,000	10,800	0	11,000	10,000
Beginning Nonlapsing	0	0	(5,100)	30,700	(9,900)
Closing Nonlapsing	(16,800)	(19,100)	0	0	19,800
Total	\$375,500	\$374,800	\$360,900	\$413,900	\$411,300
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	355,400	347,100	341,900	385,400	392,200
In-State Travel	3,600	3,100	2,700	5,500	2,700
Out of State Travel	800	6,600	1,900	3,500	1,900
Current Expense	15,700	18,000	14,400	19,500	14,500
Total	\$375,500	\$374,800	\$360,900	\$413,900	\$411,300
Other Data					
Total FTE	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0

Table 42

STATE TREASURER**Function**

The Treasurer is responsible for all state funds. The office controls the receipt and deposit of state monies, manages the banking relationships for all bank accounts, invests all funds at the highest market rates and provides liquidity for all state disbursements. In addition, the Treasurer coordinates the sale of all debt authorized by the Legislature, operates a local government investment pool for the benefit of all public entities, reconciles bank accounts and manages the Division of Unclaimed Property. The office also provides staff support for the Money Management Council which oversees the deposit and investment of all public monies.

Statutory Authority

The following laws govern the activities of the State Treasurer:

- Utah Constitution, Article VII: The State Treasurer shall “be the custodian of public moneys” (Section 15) and "hold office for four years beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election" (Section 1). The State Treasurer "shall be 25 years of age or older at the time of election." No person is eligible for the Office of the State Treasurer "unless at the time of election that person is a qualified voter and has been a resident citizen of the state for five years next preceding the election" (Section 3).
- UCA 67-4-1-2: The State Treasurer shall “receive and maintain custody of all state funds; unless otherwise provided by law, invest all funds delivered into the state treasurer's custody according to the procedures and requirements of Title 51, Chapter 7, State Money Management Act; pay warrants drawn by the Division of Finance as they are presented; return each redeemed warrant to the Division of Finance for purposes of reconciliation, post-audit, and verification; ensure that state warrants not presented to the state treasurer for payment within one year from the date of issue, or a shorter period if required by federal regulation or contract, are canceled and credited to the proper fund; account for all moneys received and disbursed; keep separate account of the different funds; keep safe all bonds, warrants, and securities delivered into his custody; at the request of either house of the Legislature, or of any legislative committee, give information in writing as to the condition of the treasury, or upon any subject relating to the duties of his office; keep the books open at all times for the inspection by the governor, the state auditor, or any member of the Legislature, or any committee appointed to examine them by either house of the Legislature; authenticate and validate documents when necessary; adopt a seal and file a description and an impression of it with the Division of Archives; and discharge the duties of a member of all official boards of which he is or may be made a member by the Constitution or laws of Utah. When necessary to perform his duties, the state treasurer may inspect the books, papers, and accounts of any state entity.”

Intent Language

The Legislature reviewed the non-lapsing status of funding for the State Treasurer and determined to continue this authority for FY 2006.

Accountability

The office measures the earned interest rate above the comparable money market fund rates in basis points and the annual amount of investment income allocated from the Permanent State School & Institutional Trust Land Fund to Public Education in millions of dollars. The measures are highlighted below.

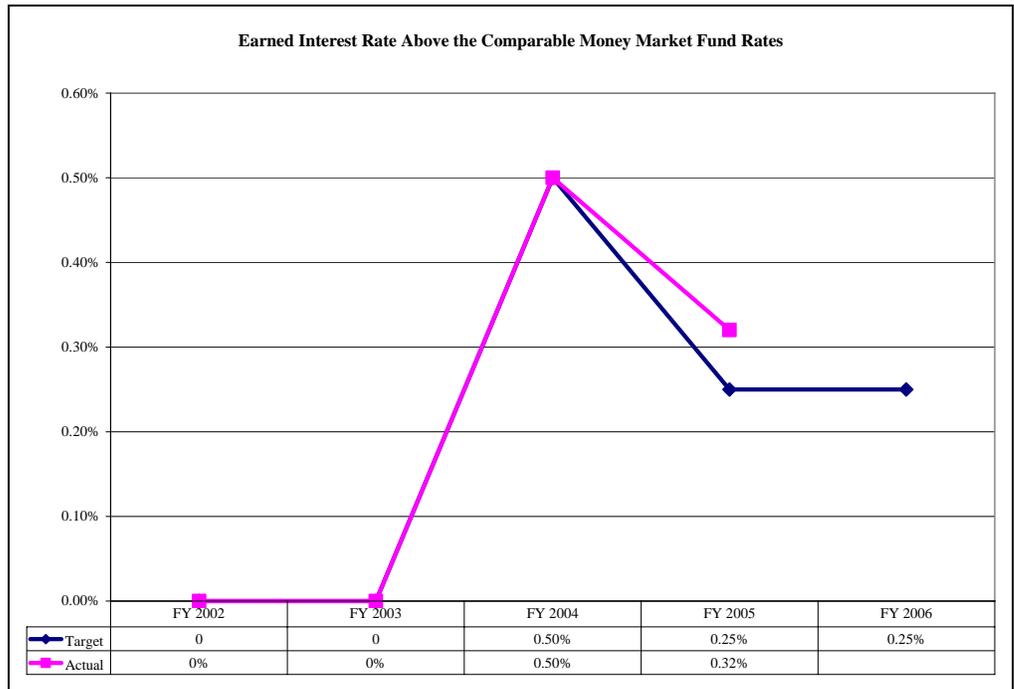


Figure 6

Special Note: Data unavailable for FY 2002 and FY 2003.

Measure: Earned interest rate above comparable money market fund rates.

Goal: Meet or exceed target basis points.

Methodology: The purpose is to optimize earnings to the state from the investment of state funds.

Measure Type: Outcome.

Comments: The targets will be determined by market conditions. Therefore the results will fluctuate over time. Returns must be evaluated in the context of highly fluid and potentially volatile fluctuations in the financial markets.

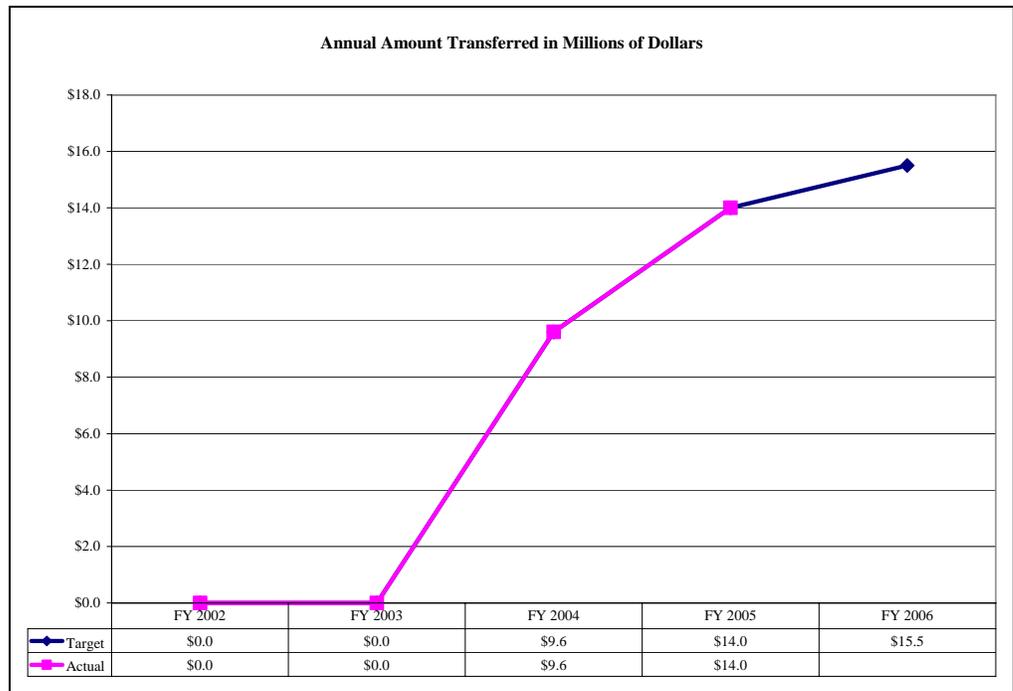


Figure 7

Special Note: Data unavailable for FY 2002 and FY 2003.

Measure: The annual amount of investment income allocated from the Permanent State School & Institutional Trust Land Fund to Public Education in millions of dollars.

Goal: Meet or exceed the target amount.

Methodology: The purpose is to optimize the amount transferred.

Measure Type: Outcome.

Comments: The targets will be determined by market conditions. Therefore the results will fluctuate over time. Returns must be evaluated in the context of highly fluid and potentially volatile fluctuations in the financial markets.

Funding Detail

The office draws 53.8 percent of its revenue from the Unclaimed Property Trust Fund and 37.9 percent from the General Fund. The remaining 8.3 percent is derived from dedicated credit collections for financial services performed.

Budget History - State Treasurer					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	832,200	804,000	821,000	849,600	879,700
General Fund, One-time	0	35,000	2,600	5,400	0
Dedicated Credits Revenue	135,400	136,900	129,000	149,200	192,700
Unclaimed Property Trust	1,128,700	1,160,100	1,181,600	1,211,800	1,247,700
Beginning Nonlapsing	461,500	254,300	296,300	395,000	0
Closing Nonlapsing	(233,500)	(296,300)	(395,000)	(350,900)	0
Lapsing Balance	(90,500)	(112,000)	(56,500)	(71,400)	0
Total	\$2,233,800	\$1,982,000	\$1,979,000	\$2,188,700	\$2,320,100
Programs					
Treasury and Investment	1,020,700	780,600	828,400	945,200	911,800
Unclaimed Property	1,147,200	1,138,100	1,082,900	1,185,400	1,247,700
Money Management Council	65,900	63,300	67,700	58,100	90,700
Financial Assistance	0	0	0	0	69,900
Total	\$2,233,800	\$1,982,000	\$1,979,000	\$2,188,700	\$2,320,100
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	1,410,700	1,387,700	1,341,700	1,458,600	1,766,800
In-State Travel	1,200	2,600	1,300	1,700	2,900
Out of State Travel	12,600	6,300	9,400	15,300	11,200
Current Expense	468,500	504,200	510,200	523,200	464,600
DP Current Expense	340,800	81,200	92,400	162,500	74,600
Capital Outlay	0	0	0	25,400	0
Other Charges/Pass Thru	0	0	24,000	2,000	0
Total	\$2,233,800	\$1,982,000	\$1,979,000	\$2,188,700	\$2,320,100
Other Data					
Total FTE	26.0	27.3	27.3	27.3	27.3
Vehicles	0	1	1	1	1

Table 43

TREASURY AND INVESTMENT PROGRAM**Function**

The State Treasurer serves as custodian of all state monies including cash, warrants, bonds and other securities. The Treasurer's Office facilitates the deposit of state monies by establishing and maintaining bank accounts around the state for the convenience of state agencies which collect and deposit funds. Concentration accounts are maintained in major banks in the state and are controlled and monitored on a daily basis. The Treasurer's Office safeguards, invests and accounts for all these funds.

All available funds are invested each day at the highest available interest rates. The primary investment instruments used are repurchase agreements, bank certificates of deposit, commercial paper, short-term corporate notes, and obligations of the U. S. Treasury and government agencies. The Treasurer also maintains a Public Treasurers' Investment Fund so that other governmental entities can pool their money together for professional management, high liquidity and the best possible return. The average balance in the investment pool during FY 2005 was \$6.4 billion and the pool earned \$157.5 million.

The Treasurer is a member of the State Bonding Commission which issues debt for the state. He oversees the team of professionals who work together to issue debt including the financial advisor, bond counsel, disclosure counsel and underwriters. He coordinates all relations with bond rating agencies including formal presentations at least once a year. In October 2004, the Treasurer issued \$54.7 million of Lease Revenue Bonds for the State Building Ownership Authority, which included refunding \$26.8 million of previously outstanding Authority bonds, resulting in savings of \$620,000.

The Treasurer also manages the investments of the Permanent State School and Institutional Trust Land fund. The investment income from the public school's portion of this portfolio provides the income for the State Trust Lands Program which allocates funding directly to individual schools for their highest priority use. For FY 2005, the permanent fund earned \$14.1 million, compared to \$9.6 million earned in FY 2004, for a 46.9 percent increase.

Funding Detail

Budget History - State Treasurer - Treasury and Investment					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	751,400	726,100	741,800	761,800	789,000
General Fund, One-time	0	31,500	2,400	4,900	0
Dedicated Credits Revenue	135,400	136,900	129,000	149,200	122,800
Beginning Nonlapsing	289,500	80,000	100,000	100,000	0
Closing Nonlapsing	(80,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)	(70,700)	0
Lapsing Balance	(75,600)	(93,900)	(44,800)	0	0
Total	\$1,020,700	\$780,600	\$828,400	\$945,200	\$911,800
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	612,600	605,100	606,500	673,500	765,900
In-State Travel	800	2,500	900	800	900
Out of State Travel	9,000	2,300	7,600	10,700	7,600
Current Expense	111,000	150,400	163,700	163,000	110,300
DP Current Expense	287,300	20,300	25,700	85,000	27,100
Capital Outlay	0	0	0	10,200	0
Other Charges/Pass Thru	0	0	24,000	2,000	0
Total	\$1,020,700	\$780,600	\$828,400	\$945,200	\$911,800
Other Data					
Total FTE	9.0	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
Vehicles	0	1	1	1	1

Table 44

UNCLAIMED PROPERTY PROGRAM

Function

The Unclaimed Property Division is responsible for reuniting lost or abandoned property with its rightful owners. Property types include savings accounts, life insurance policies, payroll checks, safe deposit box contents, stocks and mutual funds, and other types of property. The costs of administering the Unclaimed Property Fund are paid from the trust fund. Any amount not returned to rightful owners is deposited in the Uniform School Fund.

In FY 2005, \$20.2 million dollars of unclaimed property was collected. Of this amount, over \$10.0 million was paid out to rightful owners.

By law, the division is required to publish a list of all property received during the year in a newspaper of general circulation. This publication generally is published and distributed in late autumn. Additional outreach programs include radio ads, a listing of all names and addresses on the Internet, and visits to senior centers and other businesses to allow patrons the opportunity to lookup their names in the database. One employee is dedicated to locating names and businesses in the database.

The Unclaimed Property Division will continue to maximize returns of abandoned property to owners by increasing claims processed by three percent annually. This will be achieved by examining current business processes and implementing improvements where needed, resulting in more efficient management of current resources. In addition, the Division will increase productivity through the continued adoption of new IT enabled processes.

Funding Detail

Budget History - State Treasurer - Unclaimed Property					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
Unclaimed Property Trust	1,128,700	1,160,100	1,181,600	1,211,800	1,247,700
Beginning Nonlapsing	172,000	174,300	196,300	295,000	0
Closing Nonlapsing	(153,500)	(196,300)	(295,000)	(250,000)	0
Lapsing Balance	0	0	0	(71,400)	0
Total	\$1,147,200	\$1,138,100	\$1,082,900	\$1,185,400	\$1,247,700
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	738,800	722,300	675,700	732,800	865,300
In-State Travel	400	100	400	900	500
Out of State Travel	3,600	4,000	1,800	4,600	2,600
Current Expense	350,900	350,800	338,300	354,400	331,800
DP Current Expense	53,500	60,900	66,700	77,500	47,500
Capital Outlay	0	0	0	15,200	0
Total	\$1,147,200	\$1,138,100	\$1,082,900	\$1,185,400	\$1,247,700
Other Data					
Total FTE	15.0	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8

Table 45

MONEY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL PROGRAM

Function

The Utah Money Management Council is responsible for the oversight of the investments made by all Utah Public Treasurers. This involves dealing with over 500 public treasurers of varying professional skill levels. Additionally, the council must affirm the trustworthiness of more than 60 financial institutions which hold public funds.

The council is comprised of five members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. At least one member must be from banking, one must be an elected treasurer, one must be an appointed treasurer and one must be experienced in the field of investments. No more than three members of the council may be from the same political party.

Funding Detail

Budget History - State Treasurer - Money Management Council					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	80,800	77,900	79,200	87,800	90,700
General Fund, One-time	0	3,500	200	500	0
Closing Nonlapsing	0	0	0	(30,200)	0
Lapsing Balance	(14,900)	(18,100)	(11,700)	0	0
Total	\$65,900	\$63,300	\$67,700	\$58,100	\$90,700
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	59,300	60,300	59,500	52,300	70,200
In-State Travel	0	0	0	0	1,000
Current Expense	6,600	3,000	8,200	5,800	19,500
Total	\$65,900	\$63,300	\$67,700	\$58,100	\$90,700
Other Data					
Total FTE	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

Table 46

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Function

The Financial Assistance section evaluates proposals for water and other infrastructure development submitted to the Community Impact Board, the Board of Water Resources, the Water Pollution Control Committee and the Safe Drinking Water Committee. It prioritizes and makes standardized responses. The FTE is funded by the boards which utilize its service.

Funding Detail

Budget History - State Treasurer - Financial Assistance					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
Dedicated Credits Revenue	0	0	0	0	69,900
Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$69,900
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	0	0	0	0	65,400
In-State Travel	0	0	0	0	500
Out of State Travel	0	0	0	0	1,000
Current Expense	0	0	0	0	3,000
Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$69,900
Other Data					
Total FTE	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

Table 47

CHAPTER 4 DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Function	<p>The Department of Public Safety (DPS) is charged with the responsibility to protect and promote the safety and wellbeing of Utah citizens through: Emergency Services and Homeland Security, Fire Services, Investigative Services, Law Enforcement, Licensing and Regulatory Services, Police Support Services, Safer Highways, and Specialized Training and Education. The department has six line items. They are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Public Safety Programs & Operations2. Emergency Services and Homeland Security3. Peace Officers' Standards and Training4. Liquor Law Enforcement5. Driver License6. Highway Safety
Statutory Authority	<p>The Department of Public Safety is governed by several statutes. They include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ UCA 41 Motor Vehicles: DPS responsibilities concerning all aspects of state motor vehicles law and enforcement delineated➤ UCA 53 Public Safety Code: DPS creation, administration, and responsibilities delineated➤ UCA 63-5,5a Emergency Management, Disaster Response and Recovery: DPS responsibilities identified and delineated➤ UCA 63C-7 Utah Communications Agency Network Act: Utah Communications Agency Network established to provide public safety communications services and facilities for the benefit and use of public agencies and state and federal agencies
Intent Language	<p>The Legislature provided intent language to address a number of issues and needs confronting the department. The Legislature approved additional fleet for the department if funding is provided through federal aid or other sources for special programs or projects. Vehicles so purchased are not eligible for replacement using General Fund borrowing held by the State Division of Fleet Operations.</p> <p>Receipts above the appropriated dedicated credits amount of reimbursable flight time for DPS aircraft are to be used for major aircraft maintenance.</p> <p>The Legislature continued authority for the department to consolidate line items for FY 2005 to mitigate base budget reductions from previous years. The following programs continued consolidation into the Public Safety Programs and Operations line item for Fiscal Year 2006: Commissioner's</p>

Office; Criminal Investigations and Technical Services Division; Utah Highway Patrol; Management Information Services; and Fire Marshal's Office. The department's other line items of appropriation are to remain as separate line items. These are: Emergency Services and Homeland Security; Peace Officer Standards and Training; Liquor Law Enforcement; Driver License Division; and Utah Highway Safety.

The Legislature also reviewed the non-lapsing status of funding for the department and determined to continue this authority for FY 2006.

Accountability

The performance measures track departmental work in keeping with efforts to improve public safety throughout the state. It is important to note that Targets are impacted by many variables beyond the control of DPS. Results must be scrutinized in the wider context of the circumstances affecting outcomes. Departmental performance measures will be an ongoing effort. The number of measures will likely increase and be adjusted to meet Legislative concerns and public safety enhancement. Measures are included in the corresponding line items or programs.

Funding Detail

The department draws 42.0 percent of its funding from the General Fund. Another 31.0 percent is derived from restricted funds. Federal funds provide 16.7 percent and dedicated credits account for 5.1 percent. Transportation funds amount to 4.6 percent of the budget. Transfers and pass-through funds constitute the remainder of the funding sources for the department.

Budget History - Department of Public Safety					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	44,798,000	42,462,000	43,433,500	46,058,900	50,372,000
General Fund, One-time	0	258,000	134,400	26,278,500	20,000
Transportation Fund	5,495,500	5,495,500	5,495,500	5,495,500	5,495,500
Federal Funds	43,163,100	18,260,700	37,224,900	43,070,700	20,064,800
Dedicated Credits Revenue	5,962,500	5,247,600	7,351,000	7,598,300	6,115,300
GFR - DNA Specimen	0	125,000	425,000	425,000	476,000
GFR - E-911 Emergency Services	0	0	0	3,900,000	3,900,000
GFR - Environmental Quality	200,000	0	0	0	0
GFR - Fire Academy Support	3,193,800	3,540,600	4,367,100	4,514,100	5,048,000
GFR - Nuclear Oversight	1,793,300	1,793,300	1,793,300	1,793,300	1,793,300
GFR - Public Safety Support	2,510,100	2,706,500	2,805,300	2,867,400	2,923,800
GFR - Statewide Warrant Ops	382,100	408,900	422,500	433,600	460,700
TFR - Motorcycle Education	206,600	207,000	207,000	209,900	212,100
TFR - Dept. of Public Safety Rest. Acct.	17,784,600	17,725,900	17,811,000	18,450,900	20,454,400
TFR - Uninsured Motorist I.D.	1,560,000	1,560,100	1,560,100	1,560,100	1,860,100
Transfers - Commission on Criminal and Ju	1,318,300	921,300	1,093,700	732,100	571,700
Transfers - Other Agencies	1,250,700	742,500	1,586,800	1,454,300	804,500
Transfers - Within Agency	0	0	362,000	421,400	428,100
Pass-through	0	24,200	861,700	1,094,000	473,300
Beginning Nonlapsing	5,217,800	5,340,900	2,675,600	3,019,300	1,396,300
Closing Nonlapsing	(5,340,800)	(2,675,700)	(3,019,300)	(29,061,600)	(990,500)
Lapsing Balance	(1,895,600)	(2,035,100)	(1,954,000)	(2,385,100)	(1,949,600)
Total	\$127,600,000	\$102,109,200	\$124,637,100	\$137,930,600	\$119,929,800
Line Items					
Public Safety Programs & Operations	88,883,400	62,109,300	65,802,100	67,119,500	76,306,000
Emergency Services and Homeland Securit	10,669,600	11,319,600	30,606,300	43,226,800	12,613,700
Peace Officers' Standards and Training	5,259,500	4,871,800	4,968,400	4,515,800	5,057,700
Liquor Law Enforcement	1,032,400	889,400	1,299,500	1,367,900	1,439,000
Driver License	17,547,200	18,704,400	18,396,600	18,697,000	20,901,100
Highway Safety	4,207,900	4,214,700	3,564,200	3,003,600	3,612,300
Total	\$127,600,000	\$102,109,200	\$124,637,100	\$137,930,600	\$119,929,800
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	77,403,700	63,111,900	66,308,700	68,021,300	74,565,700
In-State Travel	574,400	349,100	367,000	381,600	254,200
Out of State Travel	477,500	447,900	350,300	364,300	278,200
Current Expense	27,075,700	22,018,500	23,226,500	24,353,900	23,285,800
DP Current Expense	4,133,800	3,275,900	3,908,100	3,268,100	4,671,300
DP Capital Outlay	775,400	127,500	1,769,100	1,114,200	5,613,900
Capital Outlay	1,035,900	436,600	1,849,200	1,388,700	1,836,000
Other Charges/Pass Thru	16,123,600	12,341,800	26,858,200	39,038,500	9,424,700
Total	\$127,600,000	\$102,109,200	\$124,637,100	\$137,930,600	\$119,929,800
Other Data					
Budgeted FTE	1,076.0	1,104.8	1,082.5	1,128.0	1,156.0
Vehicles	445	658	715	715	715

Table 48

PUBLIC SAFETY PROGRAMS AND OPERATIONS

Function The Public Safety Programs and Operations line item is the single largest line item within the department. It consists of 25 funded programs and accounts for \$76,306,000 or 63.6 percent of the Public Safety budget.

Funding Detail

Budget History - Public Safety - Public Safety Programs & Operations					
Sources of Finance	2002 Actual	2003 Actual	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Appropriated
General Fund	42,870,600	40,733,200	41,310,500	43,864,700	48,055,100
General Fund, One-time	0	258,000	126,100	1,263,400	20,000
Transportation Fund	5,495,500	5,495,500	5,495,500	5,495,500	5,495,500
Federal Funds	28,152,300	1,817,000	2,769,000	1,547,100	3,302,300
Dedicated Credits Revenue	5,684,100	4,944,100	7,062,900	7,293,900	5,822,800
GFR - DNA Specimen	0	125,000	425,000	425,000	476,000
GFR - E-911 Emergency Services	0	0	0	3,900,000	3,900,000
GFR - Fire Academy Support	3,193,800	3,540,600	4,367,100	4,514,100	5,048,000
GFR - Nuclear Oversight	376,900	376,900	376,900	376,900	376,900
GFR - Statewide Warrant Ops	382,100	408,900	422,500	433,600	460,700
TFR - Dept. of Public Safety Rest. Acct.	941,400	1,041,900	1,149,900	1,286,000	1,344,600
Transfers - Commission on Criminal and Ju	980,300	812,900	1,067,000	732,100	571,700
Transfers - Other Agencies	1,237,700	740,600	1,497,800	1,064,800	791,600
Transfers - Within Agency	0	0	362,000	421,400	428,100
Pass-through	0	1,200	593,800	816,600	473,300
Beginning Nonlapsing	3,473,000	3,457,900	1,085,000	1,771,300	758,400
Closing Nonlapsing	(3,438,900)	(1,085,000)	(1,771,300)	(7,118,200)	(485,800)
Lapsing Balance	(465,400)	(559,400)	(537,600)	(968,700)	(533,200)
Total	\$88,883,400	\$62,109,300	\$65,802,100	\$67,119,500	\$76,306,000
Programs					
Department Commissioner's Office	2,118,700	1,973,100	1,658,000	1,619,700	2,228,900
Department Fleet Management	0	0	446,400	485,400	500,000
Aero Bureau	838,300	976,500	975,100	1,067,700	972,600
Department Grants	5,251,900	1,422,100	2,768,500	1,361,100	7,202,100
Department Education Center	0	0	363,400	1,502,600	1,685,000
Department Intelligence Center	0	0	54,600	1,084,100	1,208,600
Department Administrative Services	21,456,400	0	0	0	0
CITS Administration	536,900	811,200	565,300	522,800	464,600
CITS Bureau of Criminal Identification	3,970,900	3,438,000	3,919,900	4,058,700	4,211,300
CITS Communications	4,896,300	4,674,500	4,846,700	5,054,500	5,373,000
CITS State Crime Labs	2,115,300	1,847,600	2,161,700	2,047,000	2,366,900
CITS Crime Lab Grants	374,200	355,700	396,600	378,100	234,500
CITS BCI Grants	197,200	404,500	380,500	267,400	217,200
CITS State Bureau of Investigation	3,559,800	3,550,000	3,223,600	3,089,200	3,175,900
CITS SBI Grants	613,400	0	0	0	0
Highway Patrol - Administration	1,142,100	857,000	823,200	862,500	722,800
Highway Patrol - Field Operations	22,462,000	22,781,600	22,907,700	24,258,700	26,136,500
Highway Patrol - Commercial Vehicle	2,764,900	3,165,200	2,566,200	2,514,000	2,760,600
Highway Patrol - Safety Inspections	1,248,900	1,680,300	1,591,600	1,756,400	1,836,400
Highway Patrol - Federal Projects	2,048,800	1,826,300	2,435,700	2,814,200	1,580,700
Highway Patrol - Protective Services	1,754,300	1,606,800	2,913,100	2,836,300	2,957,700
Highway Patrol - Special Services	3,331,800	2,774,200	2,161,000	1,101,000	918,500
Highway Patrol - Special Enforcement	1,321,100	1,474,200	1,651,000	1,494,000	1,609,300
Highway Patrol - Technology Services	820,700	488,300	954,700	679,200	966,400
Information Management - Operations	1,715,700	1,460,900	1,419,000	1,733,900	1,742,800
Information Management - Grants	411,600	0	0	0	0
Fire Marshall - Fire Operations	1,100,500	1,082,900	1,264,100	1,334,100	1,899,500
Fire Marshall - Fire Fighter Training	2,831,700	3,458,400	3,354,500	3,196,900	3,334,200
Total	\$88,883,400	\$62,109,300	\$65,802,100	\$67,119,500	\$76,306,000
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	59,152,900	43,757,000	46,296,800	47,572,800	51,691,000
In-State Travel	441,100	210,800	204,600	206,700	132,900
Out of State Travel	278,900	231,300	190,000	199,400	119,300
Current Expense	17,465,000	11,773,000	11,686,100	12,547,400	12,576,300
DP Current Expense	2,620,200	1,681,600	1,715,500	1,780,900	1,203,700
DP Capital Outlay	582,800	94,000	118,000	226,200	3,962,800
Capital Outlay	597,200	198,300	200,700	300,500	187,500
Other Charges/Pass Thru	7,745,300	4,163,300	5,390,400	4,285,600	6,432,500
Total	\$88,883,400	\$62,109,300	\$65,802,100	\$67,119,500	\$76,306,000
Other Data					
Budgeted FTE	730.0	748.5	722.5	759.0	765.0
Vehicles	340	541	596	596	596

Table 49

DEPARTMENT COMMISSIONER’S OFFICE

Function

The Office of the Commissioner was created under UCA 53-1-103 and is charged with the administrative management and direction of the various divisions within the department. The office provides planning, research, personnel, purchasing, budgeting and accounting functions.

There are five policymaking boards and two councils assisting the department in its charge. They are as follows: the Driver License Medical Advisory Board created under UCA 53-3-303; the Concealed Weapon Review Board created under UCA 53-5-703; the Utah Fire Prevention Board created under UCA 53-7-203; the Liquefied Petroleum Gas Board created under UCA 53-7-304; the Private Investigator Hearing and Licensure Board created under UCA 53-9-104; the Peace Officer Standards and Training Council created under UCA 53-6-106; and the Motor Vehicle Safety Inspection Advisory Council created under UCA 53-8-203.

Funding Detail

Budget History - Public Safety - Public Safety Programs & Operations - Department Commissioner's Office					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	2,098,500	688,100	2,161,500	1,880,400	2,070,600
General Fund, One-time	0	0	6,100	498,500	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	700	0
Dedicated Credits Revenue	0	0	0	3,200	0
TFR - Dept. of Public Safety Rest. Acct.	0	0	108,000	109,800	158,300
Beginning Nonlapsing	282,500	1,551,600	84,100	701,700	0
Closing Nonlapsing	(257,300)	(84,100)	(701,700)	(1,574,600)	0
Lapsing Balance	(5,000)	(182,500)	0	0	0
Total	\$2,118,700	\$1,973,100	\$1,658,000	\$1,619,700	\$2,228,900
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	1,532,900	1,551,100	1,423,700	1,246,900	1,803,700
In-State Travel	4,300	2,800	3,000	6,100	1,500
Out of State Travel	18,700	31,800	15,800	7,000	5,700
Current Expense	469,800	352,300	343,800	323,100	380,400
DP Current Expense	93,000	35,100	44,100	36,600	37,600
Other Charges/Pass Thru	0	0	(172,400)	0	0
Total	\$2,118,700	\$1,973,100	\$1,658,000	\$1,619,700	\$2,228,900
Other Data					
Budgeted FTE	21.0	27.5	21.0	24.0	24.0
Vehicles	6	7	7	7	7

Table 50

Special Funding

Restricted Funds Summary - (Department Commissioner's Office)				
Fund/Account Name	Statutory Authority	Revenue Source	Prescribed Uses	FY 2005 Balance
Department of Public Safety Restricted Account	53-3-106	Fees imposed for driver licenses; administrative fees; Legislative appropriations; and interest earned on the account	Expenses of the department in performing its legal duties and responsibilities	\$2,914,700

Table 51

DEPARTMENT EDUCATION CENTER

Function

The Education Center was created to coordinate staff instruction throughout the department and eliminate duplicate training. The center offers leadership education, works with higher education to build relationships which promote the education of DPS staff, and enhances the professional level of the entire department. No additional General Funds were required to consolidate the training function within this program.

Funding Detail

Budget History - Public Safety - Public Safety Programs & Operations - Department Education Center					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	0	0	200	1,199,800	1,547,400
Transfers - Within Agency	0	0	275,200	302,800	137,600
Pass-through	0	0	88,000	0	0
Total	\$0	\$0	\$363,400	\$1,502,600	\$1,685,000
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	0	0	1,257,900	1,186,200	1,454,300
In-State Travel	0	0	6,300	4,900	3,000
Out of State Travel	0	0	1,600	4,100	800
Current Expense	0	0	(932,000)	304,300	210,900
DP Current Expense	0	0	29,600	3,100	16,000
Total	\$0	\$0	\$363,400	\$1,502,600	\$1,685,000
Other Data					
Total FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.0	18.0
Vehicles	10	16	18	18	18

Table 52

DEPARTMENT FLEET MANAGEMENT

Function Previously, DPS paid the Division of Fleet Operations a monthly lease rate for equipment installed on UHP vehicles. The lease rate was separated out and is now being used to purchase equipment for replacement vehicles, refurbish equipment that can be reused, and to repair equipment as needed. No new funding was needed for this program.

Funding Detail

Budget History - Public Safety - Public Safety Programs & Operations - Department Fleet Management					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	0	0	404,400	458,000	458,000
Transportation Fund	0	0	37,000	37,000	37,000
Dedicated Credits Revenue	0	0	5,000	5,000	5,000
Closing Nonlapsing	0	0	0	(14,600)	0
Total	\$0	\$0	\$446,400	\$485,400	\$500,000
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	0	0	35,600	35,800	34,800
Current Expense	0	0	410,800	449,600	465,200
Total	\$0	\$0	\$446,400	\$485,400	\$500,000

Table 53

AERO BUREAU

Function

The Aero Bureau was initially created in 1961 within the Highway Patrol. In recent years, the bureau was managed under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Safety. In FY 2004, the Aero Bureau was reassigned to be directly managed by the Utah Highway Patrol. The bureau consists of the following aircraft: one Beech Baron Twin engine airplane; one Cessna Station Air single engine airplane (jointly owned with Utah Department of Transportation) and two Eurocopter Astar single engine helicopters. There are three pilots and three part-time observers. The Aero Bureau is responsible for emergency shuttles of blood and medical supplies, drug interdiction, search and rescue, law enforcement observation, transportation of department and other officials, and other activities serving various functions of state and local government.

Funding Detail

Budget History - Public Safety - Public Safety Programs & Operations - Aero Bureau					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	472,800	616,800	717,600	550,200	956,100
General Fund, One-time	0	0	900	459,500	0
Dedicated Credits Revenue	145,400	113,800	181,600	94,100	16,500
Beginning Nonlapsing	541,000	320,900	75,000	0	0
Closing Nonlapsing	(320,900)	(75,000)	0	(36,100)	0
Total	\$838,300	\$976,500	\$975,100	\$1,067,700	\$972,600
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	284,000	272,900	232,200	256,300	301,100
In-State Travel	2,000	800	2,700	900	2,500
Out of State Travel	900	4,100	2,700	2,900	2,200
Current Expense	319,600	570,600	608,600	664,900	517,700
DP Current Expense	600	200	1,000	1,400	600
Capital Outlay	44,800	0	0	0	0
Other Charges/Pass Thru	186,400	127,900	127,900	141,300	148,500
Total	\$838,300	\$976,500	\$975,100	\$1,067,700	\$972,600
Other Data					
Total FTE	4.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	3.0
Vehicles	5	5	4	4	4

Table 54

DEPARTMENT INTELLIGENCE CENTER

Function

Previously, criminal intelligence and information was spread among various programs. The Utah Criminal Intelligence Center (UCIC) consolidates criminal intelligence information into one program for better access. It serves as a central clearinghouse of information for law enforcement. UCIC maintains the Utah Law Enforcement Information Network (ULEIN) which provides intelligence on criminal persons, organizations and businesses. It also provides agencies with case and evidence management systems. Vehicle and license plate information is also available.

UCIC also provides and maintains an intelligence web page which provides officers in the field with criminal case information, message boards, significant events calendars, and homeland security alerts, threats, and similar issues.

Funding Detail

Budget History - Public Safety - Public Safety Programs & Operations - Department Intelligence Center					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	0	0	9,600	920,500	918,100
Transfers - Commission on Criminal and Ju	0	0	45,000	45,000	0
Transfers - Within Agency	0	0	0	118,600	290,500
Total	\$0	\$0	\$54,600	\$1,084,100	\$1,208,600
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	0	0	1,078,400	953,300	1,096,100
In-State Travel	0	0	4,300	1,000	4,000
Out of State Travel	0	0	14,800	6,800	14,100
Current Expense	0	0	(1,067,800)	66,700	72,700
DP Current Expense	0	0	24,900	50,500	21,700
DP Capital Outlay	0	0	0	5,800	0
Total	\$0	\$0	\$54,600	\$1,084,100	\$1,208,600
Other Data					
Total FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.0	14.0
Vehicles	7	8	7	7	7

Table 55

DEPARTMENT GRANTS

Function The grants in this program include the pass-through from the Department of Justice to the Utah Communications Agency Network (UCAN) and the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Grant Program awarded through the Office of National Drug Control Policy.

Funding Detail

Budget History - Public Safety - Public Safety Programs & Operations - Department Grants					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	0	0	300	12,800	0
Federal Funds	5,222,500	1,422,100	2,768,200	1,310,800	3,302,100
GFR - E-911 Emergency Services	0	0	0	3,900,000	3,900,000
Transfers - Other Agencies	29,400	0	0	0	0
Closing Nonlapsing	0	0	0	(3,400,900)	0
Lapsing Balance	0	0	0	(461,600)	0
Total	\$5,251,900	\$1,422,100	\$2,768,500	\$1,361,100	\$7,202,100
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	192,700	357,200	479,700	588,700	150,000
In-State Travel	800	6,900	12,900	35,500	13,200
Out of State Travel	33,600	6,900	17,600	16,000	17,600
Current Expense	57,600	56,600	136,400	185,600	135,100
DP Current Expense	0	800	19,300	36,800	19,300
DP Capital Outlay	0	0	0	5,200	3,900,000
Other Charges/Pass Thru	4,967,200	993,700	2,102,600	493,300	2,966,900
Total	\$5,251,900	\$1,422,100	\$2,768,500	\$1,361,100	\$7,202,100
Other Data					
Total FTE	4.0	5.0	4.0	5.0	0.0
Vehicles	5	7	5	5	5

Table 56

Special Funding

Restricted Funds Summary - (Department Grants)				
Fund/Account Name	Statutory Authority	Revenue Source	Prescribed Uses	FY 2005 Balance
Statewide Unified E-911 Emergency Service Fund	53-10-603	Fees imposed on local exchange service switched access lines and revenue producing radio communications access lines subject to emergency services telephone charges levied by local governments; Legislative appropriations; funding provided by UCA 69-2-5; and contributions from federal agencies, political subdivisions of the state, and private entities	Enhancing public safety; providing a statewide, unified wireless E-911 service; and reimbursement to providers for costs associated with Phase 1 wireless E-911 service	\$0

Table 57

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS AND TECHNICAL SERVICES (CITS) ADMINISTRATION

Function The primary responsibility of Criminal Investigations and Technical Services (CITS) is to provide responsive law enforcement assistance and specialized law enforcement services to the citizens and law enforcement agencies throughout the state (UCA 53-10).

The Administration program coordinates those support services to front line emergency service and law enforcement agencies.

This program also has responsibility for investigating complaints from inside and outside the department concerning department employees.

Funding Detail

Budget History - Public Safety - Public Safety Programs & Operations - CITS Administration					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	549,400	811,200	562,800	520,200	464,600
General Fund, One-time	0	0	2,500	2,600	0
Beginning Nonlapsing	17,500	0	0	0	0
Closing Nonlapsing	(30,000)	0	0	0	0
Total	\$536,900	\$811,200	\$565,300	\$522,800	\$464,600
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	456,700	723,200	510,600	422,800	425,000
In-State Travel	2,700	800	900	900	0
Out of State Travel	1,800	2,500	2,900	5,700	0
Current Expense	61,100	83,800	49,200	33,100	38,200
DP Current Expense	14,600	900	1,700	60,300	1,400
Total	\$536,900	\$811,200	\$565,300	\$522,800	\$464,600
Other Data					
Total FTE	8.0	7.0	8.0	5.0	5.0
Vehicles	4	4	4	4	4

Table 58

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS AND TECHNICAL SERVICES (CITS) BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION

Function

The Bureau of Criminal Identification (BCI) was established in 1927. BCI has statutory authority as outlined in UCA 53-10-201 and bureau duties are outlined in UCA 53-10-202. To fulfill the required duties, BCI has been divided into seven sections. They are as follows:

1. The **Record Section** is responsible for entering data into the Utah Computerized Criminal History (UCCH) file of all submitted criminal arrests and the outcome of these arrests. Expungement eligibility is also determined by this section and upon issuing an Expungement Order, it is its responsibility to expunge the Utah record and forward all necessary paperwork to the FBI to assure the accuracy of an individual's record. Employment background checks for qualifying entities are also processed in this section. The UCCH database contains over 1 million arrest records.
2. The **Fingerprint/AFIS Section** verifies and classifies all fingerprints that are submitted to BCI whether for criminal or applicant purposes. BCI is a member of the Western Identification Network (WIN) which allows Utah agencies to access data from the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) consisting of seven western states, the California Department of Justice (CAL-DOJ) and the Washington State Police.
3. The **Telecommunications/Quality Assurance Section** operates as a 24x7x365 helpline for all criminal justice agencies statewide and across the country. BCI is the Control Terminal Agency for the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) and the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS). This section also provides ongoing research into open arrest records and prosecution records in cooperation with the courts of Utah to assure record quality and reliability.
4. The **Auditing and Training/Data Collection and Analysis Section** is responsible for the training in the proper use of the Utah Criminal Justice Information System (UCJIS) files. Proficiency testing all users and auditing agencies is also done by this section. The gathering and compiling of statewide statistics and producing the "Crime in Utah Report" is performed by this section. BCI is the Missing Person Clearinghouse for Utah and resides within this section.
5. The **Support Service Section** assists citizens wishing to review or challenge their own Utah criminal record as well as processing all incoming mail and tending to the financial issues that are handled through the bureau.
6. The **Investigations Section** issues Private Investigator and Bail Enforcement Agent licenses. Investigations are also handled through the firearms section. Carry Concealed Weapon (CCW), Private Investigator and Bail Enforcement appeal boards are overseen by the Firearms staff. Employees of the Investigations Section work closely

7. with firearms instructors/dealers to ensure state and federal laws are followed.
8. The **Firearms Section** conducts background checks on individuals wishing to purchase a firearm. Additional research is conducted on those individuals missing data on their criminal record. Background checks are also conducted on those wishing to obtain a Concealed Weapon Permit. Permits are created after an individual passes the required background check. This section is also responsible for the suspensions and revocations of concealed permits.

Accountability

BCI has been designated in the state as the agency to issue permits to carry a concealed weapon for the lawful defense of a person 21 years of age or older. In the licensing process, an extensive background check is conducted to determine whether the applicant is of good character. Statute requires that a license be issued within a 60-day time period to an applicant who successfully meets all the criteria for issuance.

Measure: The measure of success is reviewed making a comparative study between the total number of applications to the division versus the total number of denials. Ongoing studies are conducted between the total numbers of permits issued. This figure is weighed with the number of licenses that are revoked. The increase in the total number of new applications and the application renewals is used as a basis to measure the increase in processing time, thereby indicating the need for an increase in personnel.

Goal: The goal of the concealed weapon permit licensing program is to ensure integrity and proper licensing for the benefit of sound public safety. The workflow in the concealed weapons department and other areas has increased significantly without any increase in personnel. The workload at the Utah Bureau of Criminal Identification (BCI) increased considerably, yet BCI has been able to maintain statutory compliance.

Methodology: The application process is monitored to ensure that the statutory 60-day time line is met for issuing permits. Issued permits and renewals are reviewed daily to maintain quality control of the licensing process as it relates to recognition of deniable applicants. The consistent daily check of new arrest, protective order, and warrant records allows for an immediate suspension or revocation.

Measure Type: Outcome—99.9% of all permits issued to eligible citizens are issued within the 60-day statutory requirement. Out of 76,156 permits issued, the daily check of new arrest, protective order, and warrant records has resulted in the revocation or suspension of 1,775 permits. Through the initial extensive background and daily checks completed before and after issuance, those who should not have a permit are eliminated, thus, enhancing public safety.

Comments: The following tables illustrate activity within the program in accordance with its goals and mission.

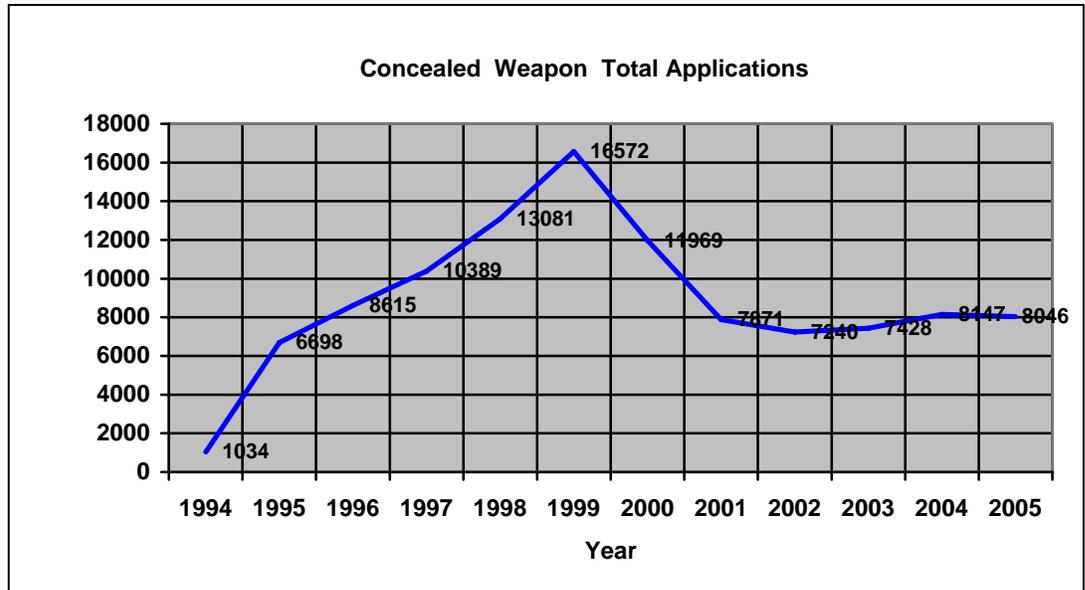


Figure 8



Figure 9



Figure 10



Figure 11



Figure 12

Current Situation

Current web services provided by BCI are as follows: ABC System (Applicant Background Check) which provides qualifying entities the

opportunity to process criminal history background checks (by either name and date of birth or fingerprint) on employees, potential employees, and volunteers through web-based programs. Web Gun Checks provide gun dealers the opportunity to process criminal history background checks on individuals involved in potential gun transactions. The UCJIS (Utah Criminal Justice Information System) provides law enforcement and criminal justice agencies access to all files needed to promote public safety.

Measure: The measure of success is the increase in the numbers of users accessing these “e-services.” Usage in all categories has steadily increased over the past year. The use of the ABC fingerprint system was implemented in October 2005 and the number of transactions and usage will be tracked over the coming months.

Goal: To provide e-service criminal history background checks to law enforcement and qualifying entities via the Internet rather than through the mail. Programs developed and maintained by the Utah Bureau of Criminal Identification (BCI) are intended to provide expedited, accurate, low cost, efficient services to the public and law enforcement. Qualifying entities have broader access to the databases maintained by BCI.

Methodology: There are currently 51 qualifying entities with access to the ABC (name and date of birth) system and processed 6,588 checks through September 2005. This service was first offered in late 2004 so there are no statistics available for comparison. Presently, 5 qualifying entities are processing approximately 10 checks each day through the ABC (fingerprint) system. No statistics for comparison are available as the program is new. Forty-seven (47) gun dealers are using the Web Gun Checks system and have processed 4,466 requests through September 2005. Six hundred (600) law enforcement and criminal justice agencies with approximately 6,800 users query the UCJIS system an average of 95,000 times per day.

Measure Type: Outcome. Providing these services enables greater accessibility by entities outside the Wasatch Front. Faster results can be obtained and more timely decisions can be made regarding public safety issues.

Funding Detail

Budget History - Public Safety - Public Safety Programs & Operations - CITS Bureau of Criminal Identification					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	1,493,600	1,684,700	1,522,800	1,480,200	1,906,400
General Fund, One-time	0	8,000	5,300	18,600	0
Dedicated Credits Revenue	2,426,800	1,572,400	1,653,900	1,664,200	1,604,500
GFR - Statewide Warrant Ops	113,600	140,300	196,600	207,100	219,800
Transfers - Other Agencies	33,700	32,600	94,300	32,600	33,600
Pass-through	0	0	473,300	816,600	473,300
Beginning Nonlapsing	411,600	0	0	0	0
Closing Nonlapsing	(480,000)	0	0	(160,600)	0
Lapsing Balance	(28,400)	0	(26,300)	0	(26,300)
Total	\$3,970,900	\$3,438,000	\$3,919,900	\$4,058,700	\$4,211,300
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	2,374,300	2,504,600	2,358,900	2,528,400	2,693,500
In-State Travel	2,200	1,400	1,000	300	0
Out of State Travel	8,100	1,700	1,600	2,600	1,000
Current Expense	558,600	424,700	551,300	197,900	513,700
DP Current Expense	909,400	493,700	533,800	512,900	529,800
DP Capital Outlay	64,300	11,900	0	0	0
Capital Outlay	54,000	0	0	0	0
Other Charges/Pass Thru	0	0	473,300	816,600	473,300
Total	\$3,970,900	\$3,438,000	\$3,919,900	\$4,058,700	\$4,211,300
Other Data					
Total FTE	52.0	52.0	52.0	52.0	54.0
Vehicles	5	6	6	6	6

Table 59

Special Funding

Restricted Funds Summary - (CITS Bureau of Criminal Identification)				
Fund/Account Name	Statutory Authority	Revenue Source	Prescribed Uses	FY 2005 Balance
Statewide Warrant Operations Account	63-63a-9	The revenue source is a surcharge paid on all criminal fines, penalties, and forfeitures imposed by the courts and allocated among various law enforcement programs	Statewide warrant system costs incurred by the Department of Public Safety	\$203,300

Table 60

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS AND TECHNICAL SERVICES (CITS) STATE CRIME LABS

Function

The State Crime Labs deals with evidence related to crimes and crime scenes for agencies throughout the state. Trace evidence includes even the smallest quantity of such materials as hair, fiber, glass, paint, and explosives. Equipment involved, such as high intensity microscopes and imaging systems, is both expensive and very high technology. They are beyond the capacity of most local law enforcement agencies. Sexual assault protocols have been established and provided to doctors and nurses in emergency rooms throughout the state to preserve and protect the evidence needed in such cases. DNA testing is now done on state-of-the-art instrumentation.

Accountability

There are only 250 out of 8,000 forensic labs in the United States that have achieved accreditation status. Utah's DPS Forensic Services Lab is one of these accredited labs. Accreditation allows Forensic Services criminalists to testify as experts in court and samples are tested locally instead of being sent to outside forensic labs, which allows for expeditious processing of evidence.

Measure: The program tracks its performance through internal and external audits of operations. All processes, procedures, personnel, skills, instruments, and equipment are audited in the lab to ensure they conform to best practices and generally accepted scientific processes. Safety, documentation and measured skills are part of the audit process.

Goal: The agency/program specified as its goal: "No findings or recommendations in audit processes." The Analyst recommends that one or more measurable goals be determined and articulated to establish whether actual progress is being made.

Methodology: All criminalists are trained and tested on their skills in the scientific discipline in which they will be accredited and certified as an expert. Testing is administered and graded by the accrediting agency using national standards. All experts must successfully retest every year to maintain expert certification in a particular discipline. All processes in the lab are reviewed by ongoing regular internal and external audits. All equipment and instruments in the lab are maintained and calibrated by a documented internal process.

Measure Type: Outcome. Forensic Services criminalists are able to locally process forensic evidence and testify in court as experts. All criminalists in the Forensic Services Lab have expert accreditation status. This saves tax payers the burden of having to pay for outside testing and costs associated with bringing experts into the state to testify. The criminal justice community and the citizens of Utah all benefit from the DPS Forensic Services Lab maintaining its accreditation.

Funding Detail

Budget History - Public Safety - Public Safety Programs & Operations - CITS State Crime Labs					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	1,891,500	1,747,600	1,889,000	1,924,600	2,020,900
General Fund, One-time	0	0	4,900	14,900	0
GFR - DNA Specimen	0	125,000	425,000	425,000	476,000
Beginning Nonlapsing	223,800	0	25,000	47,800	0
Closing Nonlapsing	0	(25,000)	(47,800)	(235,100)	0
Lapsing Balance	0	0	(134,400)	(130,200)	(130,000)
Total	\$2,115,300	\$1,847,600	\$2,161,700	\$2,047,000	\$2,366,900
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	1,417,100	1,582,500	1,714,700	1,675,800	1,911,600
In-State Travel	3,100	1,800	2,600	1,800	1,800
Out of State Travel	11,600	8,800	10,500	14,000	7,500
Current Expense	459,500	243,800	379,000	305,400	391,100
DP Current Expense	71,600	10,700	54,900	50,000	54,900
DP Capital Outlay	82,300	0	0	0	0
Capital Outlay	70,100	0	0	0	0
Total	\$2,115,300	\$1,847,600	\$2,161,700	\$2,047,000	\$2,366,900
Other Data					
Total FTE	23.0	29.0	23.0	29.0	30.0
Vehicles	8	8	9	9	9

Table 61

Special Funding

Restricted Funds Summary - (CITS State Crime Labs)				
Fund/Account Name	Statutory Authority	Revenue Source	Prescribed Uses	FY 2005 Balance
DNA Specimen Restricted Account	53-10-407	DNA collection fees; Legislative appropriations; federal funding for DNA collection and analysis; and interest on the account	Department of Public Safety costs of storing and analyzing DNA specimens as governed by statute	\$64,600

Table 62

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS AND TECHNICAL SERVICES (CITS) COMMUNICATIONS

Function

The Communications Bureau is responsible for six state-managed regional communications centers to provide communications support for a variety of public safety, law enforcement and emergency services providers (UCA 53-5-104).

The dispatch centers are operated 24-hours per day. The dispatch centers are located in Salt Lake, Brigham City, Price, Vernal, Richfield, and Cedar City. Forty-one mountain top transmitters provide a communications link throughout the state for the Department of Public Safety dispatchers and numerous federal, state, and local law enforcement and service agencies.

Funding Detail

Budget History - Public Safety - Public Safety Programs & Operations - CITS Communications					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	3,458,000	3,052,900	3,132,200	3,174,600	3,714,600
General Fund, One-time	0	50,000	9,400	34,800	0
Dedicated Credits Revenue	1,542,800	1,549,100	1,656,400	1,822,500	1,636,400
Transfers - Other Agencies	14,500	22,500	31,300	22,600	22,000
Pass-through	0	0	17,400	0	0
Beginning Nonlapsing	121,000	0	0	0	0
Closing Nonlapsing	(240,000)	0	0	0	0
Total	\$4,896,300	\$4,674,500	\$4,846,700	\$5,054,500	\$5,373,000
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	3,508,800	3,623,300	3,711,700	3,931,700	4,322,500
In-State Travel	23,600	15,300	19,500	23,600	8,000
Out of State Travel	0	2,200	0	200	0
Current Expense	1,172,500	897,700	1,017,400	1,013,600	934,600
DP Current Expense	141,100	136,000	62,000	85,400	71,800
DP Capital Outlay	12,000	0	0	0	0
Capital Outlay	38,300	0	36,100	0	36,100
Total	\$4,896,300	\$4,674,500	\$4,846,700	\$5,054,500	\$5,373,000
Other Data					
Total FTE	71.0	82.5	71.0	82.5	86.0
Vehicles	2	2	2	2	2

Table 63

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS AND TECHNICAL SERVICES (CITS) CRIME LAB GRANTS

Function The Crime Laboratory has active grants through the Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice. The awards are for a Questioned Document Examiner, enhancement of the Cedar City Crime Laboratory, AFIS (Automated Fingerprint ID System) and Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Grant. Federal funds also flow into the State Crime Labs under specific targeted programs and guidelines. Many of these programs and projects are of limited duration.

Funding Detail

Budget History - Public Safety - Public Safety Programs & Operations - CITS Crime Lab Grants					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
Federal Funds	108,900	106,400	0	227,800	0
Transfers - Commission on Criminal and Ju	265,300	249,300	396,600	150,300	234,500
Total	\$374,200	\$355,700	\$396,600	\$378,100	\$234,500
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	178,100	152,800	196,000	31,300	113,200
In-State Travel	300	500	400	0	0
Out of State Travel	6,500	12,900	8,600	15,600	0
Current Expense	114,000	71,300	66,200	53,900	30,900
DP Current Expense	24,500	4,800	21,800	42,600	0
DP Capital Outlay	50,800	5,900	0	0	0
Capital Outlay	0	107,500	103,600	234,700	90,400
Total	\$374,200	\$355,700	\$396,600	\$378,100	\$234,500
Other Data					
Total FTE	5.0	1.0	5.0	4.0	2.0

Table 64

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS AND TECHNICAL SERVICES (CITS) STATE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Function The Investigative Services are headquartered in Salt Lake County. Services of the division, however, are statewide and are dictated by the crime and the local agencies capacity, rather than by location.

The Narcotics Section is responsible for narcotic and dangerous drug enforcement throughout the state. Primary responsibilities include:

1. Specialized support to multi-jurisdictional task force groups statewide;
2. Clandestine lab investigations and response;
3. Airport and common carrier interdiction (including passenger mail and freight);
4. Hotel/motel targeting of traveling criminals;
5. Statewide coordination of marijuana eradication efforts for federal, state, and local enforcement;
6. Initial and follow-up investigation of inter- or intra-state narcotic traffickers arrested by law enforcement agencies in Utah; and
7. Specialized equipment and expertise as needed statewide.

Funding Detail

Budget History - Public Safety - Public Safety Programs & Operations - CITS State Bureau of Investigation					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	3,608,800	3,033,400	3,021,500	2,967,200	3,038,900
General Fund, One-time	0	0	8,300	18,000	0
Federal Funds	0	226,200	0	1,000	0
Dedicated Credits Revenue	16,100	15,500	23,900	12,900	17,000
Transfers - Commission on Criminal and Ju	0	24,900	169,900	90,100	120,000
Beginning Nonlapsing	725,200	250,000	0	0	0
Closing Nonlapsing	(775,300)	0	0	0	0
Lapsing Balance	(15,000)	0	0	0	0
Total	\$3,559,800	\$3,550,000	\$3,223,600	\$3,089,200	\$3,175,900
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	2,612,700	2,594,300	2,341,600	2,227,300	2,611,400
In-State Travel	16,000	25,900	4,900	4,700	2,500
Out of State Travel	21,600	27,400	18,000	5,400	3,500
Current Expense	708,100	834,300	585,100	697,300	505,200
DP Current Expense	176,400	68,100	203,600	109,100	53,300
DP Capital Outlay	25,000	0	55,200	45,400	0
Other Charges/Pass Thru	0	0	15,200	0	0
Total	\$3,559,800	\$3,550,000	\$3,223,600	\$3,089,200	\$3,175,900
Other Data					
Total FTE	44.0	44.0	44.0	35.0	38.0
Vehicles	17	33	39	39	39

Table 65

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS AND TECHNICAL SERVICES (CITS) BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION (BCI) GRANTS

Function To properly identify these program funds separate and apart from the basic Bureau of Criminal Identification (BCI) program, they are aggregated and presented under the BCI Grants category.

Funding Detail

Budget History - Public Safety - Public Safety Programs & Operations - CITS BCI Grants					
Sources of Finance	2002 Actual	2003 Actual	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Appropriated
Federal Funds	0	0	0	6,800	0
Transfers - Commission on Criminal and Ju	197,200	404,500	380,500	260,600	217,200
Total	\$197,200	\$404,500	\$380,500	\$267,400	\$217,200
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	109,900	150,400	125,000	138,300	157,800
In-State Travel	400	300	600	200	600
Out of State Travel	800	5,600	9,700	6,900	0
Current Expense	2,300	6,600	8,000	6,700	1,000
DP Current Expense	83,800	206,700	179,400	223,900	0
DP Capital Outlay	0	34,900	57,800	169,800	57,800
Other Charges/Pass Thru	0	0	0	(278,400)	0
Total	\$197,200	\$404,500	\$380,500	\$267,400	\$217,200
Other Data					
Total FTE	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	4.0
Vehicles	0	1	0	0	0

Table 66

UTAH HIGHWAY PATROL (UHP) ADMINISTRATION**Function**

The largest unit of the Department of Public Safety is the Utah Highway Patrol. The overall goal of the Utah Highway Patrol is to protect life and property by preventing traffic accidents and to facilitate the traffic flow on the highways of the state (UCA 53-8).

The Highway Patrol is organized into subdivisions which include: Administration, Field Operations, Commercial Vehicles, Motor Vehicle Safety Inspections, Federal Projects, Protective Services, Special Services, Special Enforcement, and Technical Services.

Command responsibility for the Utah Highway Patrol rests with a superintendent under the general direction of the Commissioner of Public Safety. Personnel assigned to Administration are primarily responsible for the overall management and direction of the Highway Patrol. The office accepts responsibility for records management, public information and education, and division planning.

The Highway Patrol Administration recognizes that too much of officers' time has been spent processing reports and paperwork. In recent years, the UPH has been expanding the use of laptop technology to streamline field reporting processes and records management systems so troopers can spend more time on the road.

Accountability

UHP's primary mission is to do everything it can to reduce traffic accidents statewide. The division has established a goal to reduce the Total Crash Rate in the state by 2% during the upcoming year, and thereby continue the decline in the number of annual fatalities.

Goal: Reduce the Total Crash Rate in the State of Utah by 2% during the upcoming year.

Measure: The crash rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled in the State of Utah.

Methodology: The Utah Department of Transportation (UDOT) keeps the raw numbers that UHP will use to calculate the crash rate. The total crash rate in 2004 was 218.9 crashes per 100 million vehicle miles traveled. A 2% reduction would take this rate down to 214.5 crashes per 100 million vehicle miles traveled. UHP believes this is a realistic goal considering the resources we have at its disposal. A reduction in the total crash rate indicates a safer environment for the driving public.

Measure Type: Outcome.

Comments: Ongoing statistical information will be provided to each trooper regarding where crashes are happening, contributing factors of those crashes, time of day, day of week, etc. The objective will be to focus the majority of the trooper's time on those elements contributing to crashes statewide. Activities will be focused on achieving the established goals. Sufficient historical data has not been collected to create a meaningful graphical

representation yet. The following figure illustrates the decline in the number of traffic fatalities in recent years.

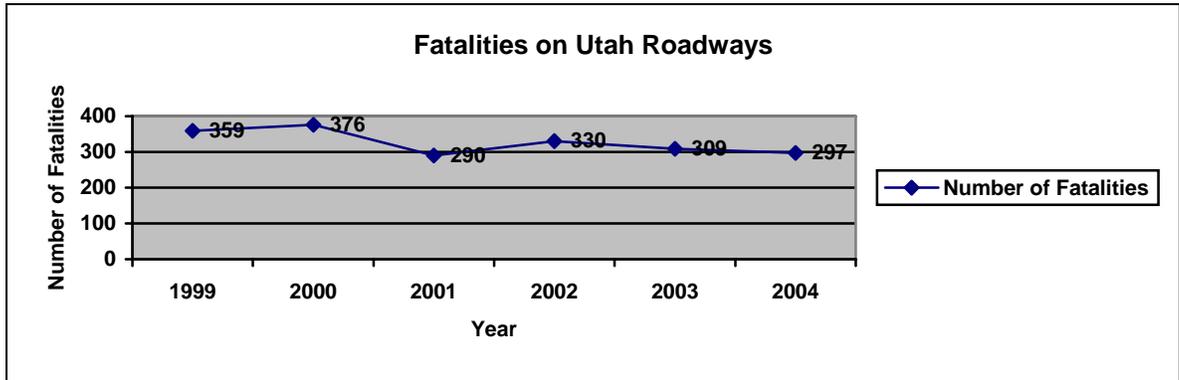


Figure 13

Funding Detail

Budget History - Public Safety - Public Safety Programs & Operations - Highway Patrol - Administration					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	773,400	857,000	820,500	806,800	702,800
General Fund, One-time	0	0	1,700	5,700	20,000
Transportation Fund	0	0	0	50,000	0
Pass-through	0	0	1,000	0	0
Lapsing Balance	368,700	0	0	0	0
Total	\$1,142,100	\$857,000	\$823,200	\$862,500	\$722,800
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	1,024,100	775,100	669,900	694,600	581,100
In-State Travel	2,500	700	16,900	16,500	8,000
Out of State Travel	9,000	0	4,400	8,200	2,900
Current Expense	98,300	70,100	122,900	130,900	121,700
DP Current Expense	8,200	11,100	9,100	12,300	9,100
Total	\$1,142,100	\$857,000	\$823,200	\$862,500	\$722,800
Other Data					
Total FTE	9.0	11.0	9.0	11.0	9.0
Vehicles	4	5	8	8	8

Table 67

UTAH HIGHWAY PATROL (UHP) FIELD OPERATIONS

Function

Field Operations is organized into five field bureaus. The bureaus are set up on a geographical basis. Each field bureau is commanded by a captain and divided into sections with each section commanded by a lieutenant. A section may be further divided into districts.

The officers patrol the major highways within the state and are responsible for police traffic services. This program provides some 24-hour coverage in the counties situated along the Wasatch Front. All other counties are patrolled during peak traffic periods. Officers are on call to respond at any time to an emergency. The Analyst notes that there are hours within each day that many of the state’s highways effectively have no coverage from the Highway Patrol.

The patrol has a number of motorcycles that are effectively used in heavy traffic conditions where access to accidents is limited. In Utah, such vehicles can be used as much as eight months of the year.

Funding Detail

Budget History - Public Safety - Public Safety Programs & Operations - Highway Patrol - Field Operations					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	21,068,700	20,230,200	20,790,800	22,018,000	23,820,600
General Fund, One-time	0	500,000	57,900	160,600	0
Transportation Fund	2,161,400	2,051,400	1,983,900	2,031,000	2,315,900
Dedicated Credits Revenue	373,600	0	(100)	44,200	0
TFR - Dept. of Public Safety Rest. Acct.	406,400	0	0	4,900	0
Transfers - Other Agencies	0	0	500	0	0
Transfers - Within Agency	0	0	74,700	0	0
Beginning Nonlapsing	252,000	0	0	0	0
Lapsing Balance	(1,800,100)	0	0	0	0
Total	\$22,462,000	\$22,781,600	\$22,907,700	\$24,258,700	\$26,136,500
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	17,891,500	17,949,800	18,183,400	18,986,400	21,406,100
In-State Travel	47,000	52,600	30,000	30,400	15,000
Out of State Travel	22,100	13,800	2,300	1,900	1,000
Current Expense	4,386,200	4,631,800	4,603,300	5,107,100	4,647,100
DP Current Expense	115,200	133,600	88,700	125,000	67,300
Capital Outlay	0	0	0	7,900	0
Total	\$22,462,000	\$22,781,600	\$22,907,700	\$24,258,700	\$26,136,500
Other Data					
Total FTE	308.0	315.0	308.0	315.0	313.0
Vehicles	175	314	347	347	347

Table 68

SPECIAL FUNDING

Restricted Funds Summary - (Highway Patrol - Field Operations)				
Fund/Account Name	Statutory Authority	Revenue Source	Prescribed Uses	FY 2005 Balance
Department of Public Safety Restricted Account	53-3-106	Fees imposed for driver licenses; administrative fees, Legislative appropriations; and interest earned on the account	Expenses of the department in performing its legal duties and responsibilities	\$2,914,700

Table 69

UTAH HIGHWAY PATROL (UHP) COMMERCIAL VEHICLES

Function

Major responsibilities of the Commercial Vehicles program are weighing commercial vehicles and safety inspections of vehicles that don't necessarily pass through the State's Ports of Entry. Many of the checks are done with the element of surprise in as much as they have portable scale units that can be moved to any location in the state. Other responsibilities of the Commercial Vehicle program include monitoring and responding to hazardous materials incidents, ensuring compliance with Public Service Commission regulations, and detecting the abuse and trafficking of alcohol and drugs.

Funding Detail

Budget History - Public Safety - Public Safety Programs & Operations - Highway Patrol - Commercial Vehicle					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	0	0	35,600	79,600	189,100
General Fund, One-time	0	0	9,500	0	0
Transportation Fund	2,741,600	2,865,200	2,521,100	2,743,800	2,571,500
GFR - Fire Academy Support	0	300,000	0	0	0
TFR - Dept. of Public Safety Rest. Acct.	0	0	0	125,900	0
Closing Nonlapsing	0	0	0	(435,300)	0
Lapsing Balance	23,300	0	0	0	0
Total	\$2,764,900	\$3,165,200	\$2,566,200	\$2,514,000	\$2,760,600
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	2,208,000	2,170,000	2,025,600	1,995,400	2,253,100
In-State Travel	9,100	3,100	4,200	4,800	3,000
Out of State Travel	1,500	0	2,200	400	1,000
Current Expense	545,300	990,500	528,500	505,100	497,900
DP Current Expense	1,000	1,600	5,700	8,300	5,600
Total	\$2,764,900	\$3,165,200	\$2,566,200	\$2,514,000	\$2,760,600
Other Data					
Total FTE	35.0	38.0	35.0	37.0	37.0
Vehicles	34	50	43	43	43

Table 70

UTAH HIGHWAY PATROL (UHP) SAFETY INSPECTIONS

Function

The Safety Inspections program is an integral part of the Highway Patrol. This program is responsible for overseeing approximately 2,350 safety inspection stations, as well as inspecting all school buses in the state.

Each safety inspection station and each school bus is checked twice each year to insure compliance with safety regulations. Safety Inspections is responsible for regulating after market automobile parts and alternative fuel systems.

Funding Detail

Budget History - Public Safety - Public Safety Programs & Operations - Highway Patrol - Safety Inspections					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	0	0	6,700	15,500	40,100
General Fund, One-time	0	0	1,600	4,700	0
Transportation Fund	592,500	578,900	571,100	571,100	571,100
Dedicated Credits Revenue	882,200	1,023,000	1,195,100	1,239,500	952,600
TFR - Dept. of Public Safety Rest. Acct.	0	0	0	2,900	0
Beginning Nonlapsing	690,900	916,700	838,300	1,021,200	758,400
Closing Nonlapsing	(916,700)	(838,300)	(1,021,200)	(1,098,500)	(485,800)
Total	\$1,248,900	\$1,680,300	\$1,591,600	\$1,756,400	\$1,836,400
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	965,700	857,200	832,000	900,500	1,021,100
In-State Travel	10,400	8,000	9,200	9,500	10,200
Out of State Travel	4,000	6,500	4,900	1,800	6,000
Current Expense	256,100	634,500	507,300	639,500	560,600
DP Current Expense	12,700	174,100	238,200	205,100	238,500
Total	\$1,248,900	\$1,680,300	\$1,591,600	\$1,756,400	\$1,836,400
Other Data					
Total FTE	17.0	16.0	17.0	16.0	16.0
Vehicles	10	10	12	12	12

Table 71

UTAH HIGHWAY PATROL (UHP) FEDERAL PROJECTS

Function

The Federal Projects program funds one-time or special expenditures of the Utah Highway Patrol with federal funds. These projects include such items as overtime paid on holidays, highway speed control, community traffic safety, fatigued drivers prevention, alcohol/drug prevention, seat belt demos, and equipment purchases. Because the federal funds are often initially received by another agency and then passed to Public Safety they may appear as transfer funds in budget documentation.

Funding Detail

Budget History - Public Safety - Public Safety Programs & Operations - Highway Patrol - Federal Projects					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	0	0	600	0	0
Federal Funds	665,600	62,300	800	0	200
Dedicated Credits Revenue	0	392,100	772,100	1,082,900	309,500
GFR - Nuclear Oversight	376,900	376,900	376,900	376,900	376,900
TFR - Dept. of Public Safety Rest. Acct.	0	535,000	535,000	535,300	535,000
Transfers - Commission on Criminal and Ju	102,800	134,200	75,000	186,100	0
Transfers - Other Agencies	1,249,000	685,500	1,052,700	1,009,600	736,000
Beginning Nonlapsing	0	17,200	0	500	0
Closing Nonlapsing	0	0	(500)	(200)	0
Lapsing Balance	(345,500)	(376,900)	(376,900)	(376,900)	(376,900)
Total	\$2,048,800	\$1,826,300	\$2,435,700	\$2,814,200	\$1,580,700
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	505,900	1,091,000	1,424,400	1,717,500	1,129,200
In-State Travel	60,900	61,000	56,100	35,600	45,000
Out of State Travel	15,200	19,800	14,600	16,000	10,000
Current Expense	1,173,500	428,600	851,000	563,100	306,800
DP Current Expense	55,500	163,200	28,600	130,500	28,700
DP Capital Outlay	14,000	6,700	0	0	0
Capital Outlay	223,800	56,000	61,000	57,900	61,000
Other Charges/Pass Thru	0	0	0	293,600	0
Total	\$2,048,800	\$1,826,300	\$2,435,700	\$2,814,200	\$1,580,700
Other Data					
Appropriated FTE	7.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0
Vehicles	0	0	1	1	1

Table 72

Special Funding

Restricted Funds Summary - (Highway Patrol - Federal Projects)				
Fund/Account Name	Statutory Authority	Revenue Source	Prescribed Uses	FY 2005 Balance
Nuclear Waste Facility Oversight Account	19-3-309	Application and annual fees for waste transfer, storage, decay in storage, treatment, or disposal facility and Legislative appropriations	To carry out duties associated with public and environmental safety concerning the safe management of these waste materials	\$0

Table 73

UTAH HIGHWAY PATROL (UHP) PROTECTIVE SERVICES

Function The Protective Services Bureau of the Utah Highway Patrol is responsible for guarding the Capitol Complex, Travel Council, Pioneer Museum, the Governor’s Mansion, Heber Wells Building and the Rampton Complex against theft, vandalism, and prowlers, as well as maintaining peace and order at these sites.

Funding Detail

Budget History - Public Safety - Public Safety Programs & Operations - Highway Patrol - Protective Services					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	1,100,900	1,510,000	1,516,100	1,682,300	1,876,000
General Fund, One-time	0	0	4,400	17,700	0
Dedicated Credits Revenue	136,100	96,800	1,375,400	1,136,300	1,081,700
Transfers - Within Agency	0	0	12,100	0	0
Pass-through	0	0	5,100	0	0
Lapsing Balance	517,300	0	0	0	0
Total	\$1,754,300	\$1,606,800	\$2,913,100	\$2,836,300	\$2,957,700
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	1,542,000	1,461,200	2,186,300	2,393,700	2,370,300
In-State Travel	300	300	300	300	0
Out of State Travel	500	3,000	0	200	0
Current Expense	210,600	141,900	677,000	438,000	587,400
DP Current Expense	900	400	49,500	4,100	0
Total	\$1,754,300	\$1,606,800	\$2,913,100	\$2,836,300	\$2,957,700
Other Data					
Budgeted FTE	22.0	22.0	35.0	35.0	38.0
Vehicles	8	16	36	36	36

Table 74

UTAH HIGHWAY PATROL (UHP) SPECIAL SERVICES

Function The Utah Highway Patrol has statutory responsibility to provide security for the Governor and his family, both houses of the Legislature while in session, and visiting dignitaries as directed. The operations costs for this unit are directly related to the situation and style of the Governor in office. The program is successful if the Governor or his immediate family is not intentionally harmed by anyone or anything. The program’s success is also measured by the Governor’s satisfaction.

Funding Detail

Budget History - Public Safety - Public Safety Programs & Operations - Highway Patrol - Special Services					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	2,402,500	2,764,300	2,143,500	1,086,700	904,600
General Fund, One-time	0	0	5,600	4,400	0
Dedicated Credits Revenue	6,600	9,900	10,600	9,900	13,900
TFR - Dept. of Public Safety Rest. Acct.	535,000	0	0	0	0
Pass-through	0	0	1,300	0	0
Beginning Nonlapsing	14,400	0	0	0	0
Closing Nonlapsing	(17,200)	0	0	0	0
Lapsing Balance	390,500	0	0	0	0
Total	\$3,331,800	\$2,774,200	\$2,161,000	\$1,101,000	\$918,500
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	2,214,600	2,136,600	916,100	856,200	721,600
In-State Travel	13,500	8,200	4,300	5,600	3,000
Out of State Travel	48,700	77,200	52,000	70,100	40,000
Current Expense	887,200	540,900	1,170,300	159,500	153,600
DP Current Expense	17,600	11,300	18,300	9,600	300
Capital Outlay	150,200	0	0	0	0
Total	\$3,331,800	\$2,774,200	\$2,161,000	\$1,101,000	\$918,500
Other Data					
Budgeted FTE	30.0	26.5	10.5	10.5	10.0
Vehicles	8	9	6	6	6

Table 75

Special Funding

Restricted Funds Summary - (Highway Patrol - Special Services)				
Fund/Account Name	Statutory Authority	Revenue Source	Prescribed Uses	FY 2005 Balance
Department of Public Safety Restricted Account	53-3-106	Fees imposed for driver licenses; administrative fees, Legislative appropriations; and interest earned on the account	Expenses of the department in performing its legal duties and responsibilities	\$2,914,700

Table 76

UTAH HIGHWAY PATROL (UHP) SPECIAL ENFORCEMENT

Function Special Enforcement directs the Special Emergency Response Team (SERT), and the Driving under the Influence Team (DUI). SERT was organized in 1985 and responds to special police emergency situations which require a trained law enforcement response with specialized tools, equipment, tactics, and expertise. SERT facilitates the arrest and capture of dangerous individuals, wanted subjects, hostage situations, and secures facilities, i.e., clandestine labs and prisons. SERT assists other law enforcement agencies with additional manpower and expertise.

Funding Detail

Budget History - Public Safety - Public Safety Programs & Operations - Highway Patrol - Special Enforcement					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	1,273,400	966,100	433,300	911,200	958,000
General Fund, One-time	0	0	1,700	12,900	0
Transportation Fund	0	0	382,400	62,600	0
Dedicated Credits Revenue	0	0	0	100	0
TFR - Dept. of Public Safety Rest. Acct.	0	506,900	506,900	507,200	651,300
Transfers - Other Agencies	0	0	319,000	0	0
Pass-through	0	1,200	7,700	0	0
Lapsing Balance	47,700	0	0	0	0
Total	\$1,321,100	\$1,474,200	\$1,651,000	\$1,494,000	\$1,609,300
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	1,002,600	1,107,700	1,329,200	1,165,800	1,282,200
In-State Travel	5,800	4,500	5,100	3,300	1,500
Out of State Travel	5,400	2,100	(1,500)	3,600	1,800
Current Expense	291,100	359,300	317,700	320,200	323,500
DP Current Expense	200	600	500	1,100	300
Capital Outlay	16,000	0	0	0	0
Total	\$1,321,100	\$1,474,200	\$1,651,000	\$1,494,000	\$1,609,300
Other Data					
Budgeted FTE	20.0	25.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
Vehicles	15	22	21	21	21

Table 77

Special Funding

Restricted Funds Summary - (Highway Patrol - Special Enforcement)				
Fund/Account Name	Statutory Authority	Revenue Source	Prescribed Uses	FY 2005 Balance
Department of Public Safety Restricted Account	53-3-106	Fees imposed for driver licenses; administrative fees, Legislative appropriations; and interest earned on the account	Expenses of the department in performing its legal duties and responsibilities	\$2,914,700

Table 78

UTAH HIGHWAY PATROL (UHP) TECHNOLOGY SERVICES

Function

The mission of the Utah Highway Patrol is to provide quality police services and the increased use of technological systems is helping to meet this goal through long-term cost savings and increased efficiency. The Mobile Data Collection System (MDCS) provides troopers with a more effective method of collecting and managing information on incidents and reduces the amount of time spent on each situation. Cellular Digital Packet Data (CDPD) provides troopers immediate access to state and federal computerized information such as National Crime Information Center (NCIC), statewide warrants, driver license files, and motor vehicle registration records. The use of notebook computers in patrol cars provides a means whereby troopers can perform their duties in a more efficient and cost effective manner.

Funding Detail

Budget History - Public Safety - Public Safety Programs & Operations - Highway Patrol - Technology Services					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	320,000	488,300	952,900	676,100	966,400
General Fund, One-time	0	0	1,800	3,100	0
Beginning Nonlapsing	111,500	0	0	0	0
Lapsing Balance	389,200	0	0	0	0
Total	\$820,700	\$488,300	\$954,700	\$679,200	\$966,400
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	457,100	313,500	539,300	544,100	608,800
In-State Travel	800	900	1,200	2,400	0
Out of State Travel	0	1,400	0	2,000	0
Current Expense	247,900	50,000	276,600	40,300	264,900
DP Current Expense	107,500	117,300	132,600	90,400	87,700
DP Capital Outlay	7,400	5,200	5,000	0	5,000
Total	\$820,700	\$488,300	\$954,700	\$679,200	\$966,400
Other Data					
Total FTE	4.0	6.0	4.0	6.0	5.0
Vehicles	2	2	2	2	2

Table 79

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS

Function

Information Management Operations provides technical support for all law enforcement agencies throughout the state, which need access to national law enforcement information. This includes access to the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) with the FBI and the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS), which allows for communications among all law enforcement agencies throughout the United States and Canada.

The criminal history system has now been rewritten. Major effort is still being expended to coordinate with Courts, Corrections, law enforcement, and prosecutors to achieve the level of accuracy within the criminal history system that is required. The Brady Bill passed by the United States Congress has made these records available to the general public, which makes the accuracy of the criminal history information even more important.

Funding Detail

Budget History - Public Safety - Public Safety Programs & Operations - Information Management - Operations					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	1,413,900	1,192,300	1,188,600	1,500,000	1,501,900
General Fund, One-time	0	0	4,500	7,400	0
GFR - Statewide Warrant Ops	268,500	268,600	225,900	226,500	240,900
Beginning Nonlapsing	39,400	0	0	0	0
Lapsing Balance	(6,100)	0	0	0	0
Total	\$1,715,700	\$1,460,900	\$1,419,000	\$1,733,900	\$1,742,800
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	1,550,100	1,241,500	1,372,600	1,677,900	1,740,300
In-State Travel	2,400	2,000	2,000	1,200	0
Out of State Travel	3,500	0	2,500	4,700	0
Current Expense	85,300	88,000	92,900	85,000	55,400
DP Current Expense	68,400	100,000	(51,000)	(34,900)	(52,900)
DP Capital Outlay	6,000	29,400	0	0	0
Total	\$1,715,700	\$1,460,900	\$1,419,000	\$1,733,900	\$1,742,800
Other Data					
Total FTE	19.0	17.0	19.0	17.0	17.0
Vehicles	4	4	4	4	4

Table 80

SPECIAL FUNDING

Restricted Funds Summary - (Information Management - Operations)				
Fund/Account Name	Statutory Authority	Revenue Source	Prescribed Uses	FY 2005 Balance
Statewide Warrant Operations Account	63-63a-9	The revenue source is a surcharge paid on all criminal fines, penalties, and forfeitures imposed by the courts and allocated among various law enforcement programs	Statewide warrant system costs incurred by the Department of Public Safety	\$203,300

Table 81

FIRE MARSHALL OPERATIONS**Function**

The major activities of the Fire Marshal's office are conducted in this program. This budget funds the operations of the arson investigation, fire code enforcement, liquefied petroleum gas, portable fire extinguishers, automatic suppression systems, and Utah Fire Incident Reporting System.

One of the major areas of responsibility of the Fire Prevention program is fire code enforcement for approximately 9,055 public owned buildings throughout the state. Included in this group are schools, nursing homes, hospitals, jails and penal institutions.

The State Fire Marshal provides a level of expertise often lacking in many local fire and police departments in the state. The office assists any department having trouble identifying the fire origin and cause. Numerous training classes are held to educate fire fighters and law enforcement officers in their ability to be able to recognize the "red flags" of arson.

The Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) Laws must be enforced throughout the state and the office inspects about 550 sites and testing and certifying over 1,100 dispensing units.

In addition to the previously mentioned responsibilities, the State Fire Marshal's office recognizes a primary responsibility of educating the public concerning fire prevention. Most of the education is provided through the school system, but the Fire Marshall provides training for local fire agencies as well as local seminars and public meetings.

Accountability

Statutory Requirements: UCA 53-7-210 through 53-7-214 requires that the Office of the State Fire Marshal conduct fire/arson investigations across the State of Utah. The Office of the State Fire Marshal is mandated by legislation to respond to the requests of local government to provide an element of expertise in fire/arson investigation that is not readily available at the local community level.

Measure 1: Provide fire/arson investigation to any community that requests the assistance of the Office of the State Fire Marshal. Complete fire/arson investigations in state owned occupancies, public and private schools, colleges and universities, and institutional occupancies.

Goal: Continue to train four fire/arson investigators with continuing techniques and investigative skills to ensure they can successfully read the origin and cause of a fire.

Methodology: Have the Chief Deputy State Fire Marshal continue to tutor the four fire/arson investigators at the various fire scenes to ensure that the information learned by text is transmitted into usable information on the fire scene.

Measure Type: Outcome. Successfully train the four fire/arson investigators so they can each become certified in court as expert witnesses allowing the fire/arson investigator to state an opinion to the cause of the fire that was investigated.

Statutory Requirements: UCA 53-7-301 through 53-7-316 requires that the Utah Liquefied Petroleum Gas Board establish licenses, certifications, plan reviews, and investigations for those working in the LP Gas Industry. The LP Gas Board, with the completed legislation, shall establish administrative rule to accomplish this directive in ensuring the completion of this safety act. The Office of the State Fire Marshal is the regulatory authority that enacts the directions given from the LP Gas Board.

Measure 2: Provide an inspection of each of the LP Gas distributorships and dispensing stations statewide. Provide plan reviews of all new installations of distributorships, dispensing stations, and LP Gas containers over 5,000 water gallons. Provide plan reviews and inspections of LP Gas exchange cages located at retail establishments.

Goal: Use one-half of the time of the third Deputy State Fire Marshal to provide full completion of the required inspections, certifications and investigations required in this safety act. Currently, two Deputy State Fire Marshals are working to complete the requirements of this legislation.

Methodology: Have the two currently involved Deputy State Fire Marshals teach the third Deputy State Fire Marshal the needed knowledge to complete the needed certifications, evaluations, and inspections.

Measure Type: Outcome. Successfully implement the third Deputy State Fire Marshal into the needed inspections with regard to the Utah LP Gas Safety Act. This will ensure that all occupancies and certified employees complete the requirements stated in the statute.

Statutory Requirements: UCA 53-7-204 requires that the Utah Fire Prevention Board establish minimum standards for the prevention of fire and the protection of life and property against fire and panic in all public and private schools statewide. The Office of the State Fire Marshal is the regulatory authority and carries out the directions issued from the Fire Prevention Board.

Measure 3: Provide a fire and life safety inspection to all existing public and private schools over the next three years. There are approximately 1200 public and private school buildings statewide.

Goal: Inspect 400 of the 1,200 existing public and private schools during FY 2006.

Methodology: Use existing Deputy State Fire Marshals, Special Deputy State Fire Marshals, Rural Deputy State Fire Marshals, and a new part-time Deputy State Fire Marshal to complete these inspections.

Measure Type: Outcome. The completion of inspections of the 400 existing school buildings statewide to provide a fire safe school environment for the state's school children.

Funding Detail

Budget History - Public Safety - Public Safety Programs & Operations - Fire Marshall - Fire Operations					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	945,200	1,090,300	0	0	0
General Fund, One-time	0	(300,000)	0	0	0
Dedicated Credits Revenue	154,500	171,500	189,000	179,100	185,700
GFR - Fire Academy Support	19,700	91,000	1,012,600	1,224,500	1,713,800
Beginning Nonlapsing	11,200	30,100	62,600	100	0
Closing Nonlapsing	(30,100)	0	(100)	(69,600)	0
Total	\$1,100,500	\$1,082,900	\$1,264,100	\$1,334,100	\$1,899,500
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	928,300	946,900	964,300	1,064,800	1,068,800
In-State Travel	14,200	11,300	13,400	15,200	7,600
Out of State Travel	2,300	2,500	1,300	2,800	1,200
Current Expense	144,800	121,300	273,000	236,400	811,400
DP Current Expense	10,900	900	12,100	14,900	10,500
Total	\$1,100,500	\$1,082,900	\$1,264,100	\$1,334,100	\$1,899,500
Other Data					
Total FTE	16.0	15.0	16.0	15.0	17.0
Vehicles	10	11	13	13	13

Table 82

Special Funding

Restricted Funds Summary - (Fire Marshall - Fire Operations)				
Fund/Account Name	Statutory Authority	Revenue Source	Prescribed Uses	FY 2005 Balance
Fire Academy Support Account	53-7-204.2	Fees assessed on property and life insurance premiums; cost recovery fees; gifts; donations; property grants to the fire academy; and Legislative appropriations.	Funding for the Fire Academy and the general operation of the Fire Marshall	\$5,867,600

Table 83

FIRE MARSHALL FIRE FIGHTER TRAINING

Function

The Fire Fighter Training program funds contractual fire fighting training at the Utah Valley State College at Provo-Orem for the training of the state's 240+ fire departments and over 5,800 fire fighters. (Over 90 percent are volunteers.)

The Firefighter Training School is physically located at Utah Valley State College in Orem and at the Provo airport. Such training requires specialized areas where live fire fighting training can be conducted with relative safety to the community.

This training helps ensure that fire fighters are properly trained to handle any fire disaster that might occur in the state. During the 1993 General Session of the Legislature, a tax on property insurance premiums was enacted to establish a funding source for a fire academy in the state. These funds are deposited into a restricted fund for training fire fighters. Utah Valley State College currently offers training for fire fighters throughout the state.

Funding Detail

Budget History - Public Safety - Public Safety Programs & Operations - Fire Marshall - Fire Fighter Training					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
GFR - Fire Academy Support	3,174,100	3,149,600	3,354,500	3,289,600	3,334,200
Beginning Nonlapsing	31,000	371,400	0	0	0
Closing Nonlapsing	(371,400)	(62,600)	0	(92,700)	0
Lapsing Balance	(2,000)	0	0	0	0
Total	\$2,831,700	\$3,458,400	\$3,354,500	\$3,196,900	\$3,334,200
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	154,500	194,200	387,700	353,100	433,400
In-State Travel	2,200	1,700	2,800	2,000	2,500
Out of State Travel	2,000	1,100	3,500	500	3,000
Current Expense	118,700	174,400	109,600	20,200	49,300
DP Current Expense	16,900	10,500	7,100	1,900	2,200
Capital Outlay	0	34,800	0	0	0
Other Charges/Pass Thru	2,537,400	3,041,700	2,843,800	2,819,200	2,843,800
Total	\$2,831,700	\$3,458,400	\$3,354,500	\$3,196,900	\$3,334,200
Other Data					
Budgeted FTE	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Vehicles	1	1	2	2	2

Table 84

SPECIAL FUNDING

Restricted Funds Summary - (Fire Marshall - Fire Fighter Training)				
Fund/Account Name	Statutory Authority	Revenue Source	Prescribed Uses	FY 2005 Balance
Fire Academy Support Account	53-7-204.2	Fees assessed on property and life insurance premiums; cost recovery fees; gifts; donations; property grants to the fire academy; and Legislative appropriations.	Funding for the Fire Academy and the general operation of the Fire Marshall	\$5,867,600

Table 85

EMERGENCY SERVICES AND HOMELAND SECURITY

Function The Emergency Services and Homeland Security line item has only one program—the Emergency Services and Homeland Security program. This program has coordination, funds allocation, training, testing and planning functions for the state and with local entities. It is the state’s link to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). FEMA requires performance data as a requirement of its grant process. The division also works with a nationwide network of federal, state, and local law enforcement entities to guard against terrorists and terrorist acts of mass destruction.

Statutory Authority Statutory Authority for Emergency Services and Homeland Security is found in UCA 53-2.

Accountability The Division of Homeland Security places emphasis on educating the citizens of Utah in emergency preparedness. The state cannot provide immediate assistance to every individual during a large-scale disaster, it is therefore imperative that the public outreach program be presented to as many citizens as possible. The information provided through the public outreach program will prepare individuals to take care of their individual and family needs when a disaster occurs. The mission of the Division of Homeland Security is to plan for, respond to, recover from, and mitigate emergencies and disasters, and to prevent, secure, and protect the citizens of Utah from threats against life, liberty, property, and the environment.

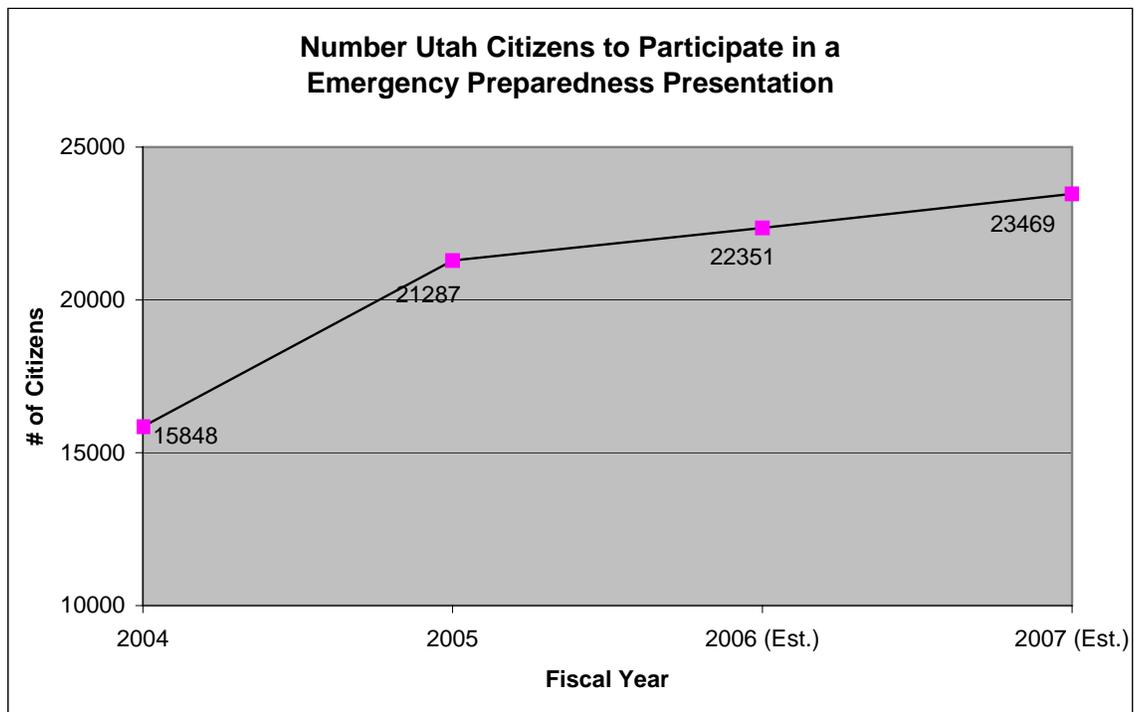


Figure 14

Measure: Number of Utah citizens who participate in the individual and family preparedness presentation (5 Year Cycle—2 prior years, current year and estimates for next 2 years).

Goal: Annually increase the number of citizens who participate in the individual and family preparedness presentation. The Division of Homeland Security has set a goal to increase the number of citizens who participate in the preparedness presentation by a minimum of 5% each fiscal year.

Methodology: The number of Utah citizens who attend the presentation will include individuals from private companies, public entities, church groups, school groups, elderly groups, special needs groups, etc. The statistics are collected and maintained by the Division of Homeland Security.

Measure Type: Outcome. By 2007 have 23,469 Utah citizens attend an individual and family preparedness presentation.

Funding Detail

Budget History - Public Safety - Emergency Services and Homeland Security					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	710,700	678,800	694,700	724,900	797,500
General Fund, One-time	0	0	2,100	25,007,100	0
Federal Funds	9,162,200	10,550,900	29,289,400	37,327,200	11,545,200
Dedicated Credits Revenue	250,600	236,400	233,400	232,800	258,100
GFR - Environmental Quality	200,000	0	0	0	0
GFR - Nuclear Oversight	1,416,400	1,416,400	1,416,400	1,416,400	1,416,400
Transfers - Commission on Criminal and Ju	338,000	108,400	26,700	0	0
Transfers - Other Agencies	13,000	1,900	89,000	389,500	12,900
Beginning Nonlapsing	22,900	27,800	274,600	3,600	0
Closing Nonlapsing	(27,800)	(274,600)	(3,600)	(20,458,300)	0
Lapsing Balance	(1,416,400)	(1,426,400)	(1,416,400)	(1,416,400)	(1,416,400)
Total	\$10,669,600	\$11,319,600	\$30,606,300	\$43,226,800	\$12,613,700
Programs					
Emergency Services and Homeland Securit	10,669,600	11,319,600	30,606,300	43,226,800	12,613,700
Total	\$10,669,600	\$11,319,600	\$30,606,300	\$43,226,800	\$12,613,700
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	2,944,900	3,044,000	3,617,100	3,780,100	4,092,800
In-State Travel	37,800	40,400	60,900	57,300	60,900
Out of State Travel	132,000	124,400	104,000	106,400	104,000
Current Expense	1,168,000	1,546,000	2,663,600	3,649,200	2,671,300
DP Current Expense	354,600	60,200	1,229,100	487,100	1,229,100
DP Capital Outlay	43,000	9,800	1,624,400	888,000	1,624,400
Capital Outlay	129,500	211,400	1,588,000	1,011,100	1,588,000
Other Charges/Pass Thru	5,859,800	6,283,400	19,719,200	33,247,600	1,243,200
Total	\$10,669,600	\$11,319,600	\$30,606,300	\$43,226,800	\$12,613,700
Other Data					
Budgeted FTE	44.0	45.3	58.0	58.0	62.0
Vehicles	15	18	18	18	18

Table 86

Special Funding

Restricted Funds Summary - (Emergency Services and Homeland Security)				
Fund/Account Name	Statutory Authority	Revenue Source	Prescribed Uses	FY 2005 Balance
Nuclear Waste Facility Oversight Account	53-2-105	Recovered costs from those persons whose negligent actions caused the hazardous materials emergency	Reimbursement of state and local agencies for costs incurred	\$0

Table 87

PEACE OFFICERS' STANDARDS AND TRAINING (POST)**Function**

The Peace Officers' Standards and Training line item is responsible for the basic training in some form of all Utah peace officers. To fulfill this responsibility, POST operates and coordinates all basic recruit training programs for prospective law enforcement officers and an in-service training program for existing law enforcement officers. The POST Council, which includes representatives from a broad spectrum of law enforcement interests, also sets the standards for peace officer certification and review. The restricted funds that support POST training are from the Public Safety Support Fund, which is financed by surcharges on criminal fines.

POST was created to ensure uniform and high quality standards and training for Utah law enforcement officers. POST also certifies certain academic and other agencies to provide training under programs reviewed and certified by POST.

Statutory Authority

Statutory Authority for POST is found in UCA 53-6.

Accountability

Performance measures are used as part of POST's Strategic Plan. Measures are used to evaluate the division's progress in its Legislative mandates and in meeting the needs and expectations of the state's law enforcement community. They are also used to address changes in technology and philosophy related to educating and training law enforcement officers.

Performance Measure 1: Evaluate and update Utah's Law Enforcement Training Academy Curriculum and Tests.

Measure: Review and validate all curriculum classes and test questions for current legal content.

Goal: To develop a curriculum that addresses all mission critical educational and training issues and tests students abilities to perform law enforcement tasks necessary to successfully and safely fulfill their public service roll in society.

Methodology: Develop and implement a task analysis survey to establish and document the standards necessary to successfully function as a Utah Law Enforcement Officer. Validate the findings and integrate those findings into the POST curriculum.

Measure Type: Outcome.

Comments: The Fiscal Analyst recommends that POST adjust its performance measure to be quantifiable and measurable relative to the goal so that progress can be tracked.

Performance Measure 2: Integrate honesty and integrity related performance objectives into every POST curriculum lesson plan.

Measure: Review and validate all curriculum lesson plans have added honesty and integrity elements into class curriculum performance objectives and instructional materials.

Goal: That every class taught, as part of the POST curriculum, will address honesty and integrity as a mandatory element of the class lesson plan. By doing so new officers will understand the importance of integrity as the heart of the law enforcement profession.

Methodology: Develop and implement a review of all lesson plans utilized in the teaching of the POST curriculum during a meeting of all related instructors and staff. Integrate honesty and integrity performance objective into lesson plans.

Measure Type: Outcome.

Comments: The Fiscal Analyst recommends that POST adjust its performance measure to be quantifiable and measurable relative to the goal so that progress can be tracked.

Performance Measure 3: Research and develop a mandatory pre-requisite learning and performance standard.

Measure: Review POST curriculum and adopt identified classes and lesson plans into a distance learning environment application.

Goal: Offer pre- requisite educational and training opportunities to perspective law enforcement officers via distant learning technology.

Methodology: Develop and implement distant learning opportunities using electronic technology to address and evaluate pre- requisite learning and performance mandates.

Measure Type: Outcome.

Comments: The Fiscal Analyst recommends that POST adjust its performance measure to be quantifiable and measurable relative to the goal so that progress can be tracked.

Funding Detail

Budget History - Public Safety - Peace Officers' Standards and Training					
Sources of Finance	2002 Actual	2003 Actual	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Appropriated
General Fund	120,500	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	2,592,800	2,157,800	2,076,500	1,573,000	2,102,000
Dedicated Credits Revenue	22,900	61,000	52,900	65,800	29,600
GFR - Public Safety Support	2,510,100	2,706,500	2,805,300	2,867,400	2,923,800
Pass-through	0	19,200	7,900	0	0
Beginning Nonlapsing	39,700	21,500	74,200	48,400	39,100
Closing Nonlapsing	(21,500)	(74,200)	(48,400)	(38,800)	(36,800)
Lapsing Balance	(5,000)	(20,000)	0	0	0
Total	\$5,259,500	\$4,871,800	\$4,968,400	\$4,515,800	\$5,057,700
Programs					
Basic Training	1,307,000	1,176,300	1,410,200	1,299,900	1,417,800
Regional/Inservice Training	591,800	667,100	686,400	769,100	654,100
Post Administration	767,900	870,600	795,300	873,800	883,800
Police Corps Academy	2,592,800	2,157,800	2,076,500	1,573,000	2,102,000
Total	\$5,259,500	\$4,871,800	\$4,968,400	\$4,515,800	\$5,057,700
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	2,063,700	2,285,700	2,263,000	2,222,200	2,387,000
In-State Travel	22,100	31,300	43,600	34,200	43,600
Out of State Travel	19,600	41,600	26,400	14,100	26,500
Current Expense	2,296,500	2,403,200	2,536,200	2,084,300	2,503,100
DP Current Expense	40,300	109,200	73,700	68,900	72,000
Capital Outlay	237,300	0	25,500	24,600	25,500
Other Charges/Pass Thru	580,000	800	0	67,500	0
Total	\$5,259,500	\$4,871,800	\$4,968,400	\$4,515,800	\$5,057,700
Other Data					
Budgeted FTE	30.0	29.0	30.0	25.0	26.0
Vehicles	63	66	63	63	63

Table 88

Special Funding

Restricted Funds Summary - (Peace Officers Standards and Training (POST))				
Fund/Account Name	Statutory Authority	Revenue Source	Prescribed Uses	FY 2005 Balance
Public Safety Support Account	63-63a-4	The revenue source is a surcharge paid on all criminal fines, penalties, and forfeitures imposed by the courts and allocated among various law enforcement programs	Funding for the POST Training program	\$0

Table 89

POST ADMINISTRATION

Function

The POST Administration program is responsible for the oversight and coordination of the law enforcement training services offered by the Police Officers Standards and Training line item. The investigation and adjudication of allegations of peace officers' misconduct is also a responsibility of the POST Administration.

Administration funds originate from the General Fund Restricted - Public Safety Support Fund. The Public Safety Support Fund comes through a surcharge imposed by the courts on criminal fines, penalties, and forfeitures (UCA 63-63a-4). This account is used to help fund the Peace Officers Standards and Training Programs. POST is located at the Rampton Complex, co-located with the Department of Public Safety and the Department of Transportation.

Funding Detail

Budget History - Public Safety - Peace Officers' Standards and Training - Post Administration					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
GFR - Public Safety Support	754,700	849,100	840,600	873,800	883,800
Beginning Nonlapsing	39,700	21,500	0	0	0
Closing Nonlapsing	(21,500)	0	(45,300)	0	0
Lapsing Balance	(5,000)	0	0	0	0
Total	\$767,900	\$870,600	\$795,300	\$873,800	\$883,800
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	645,600	760,600	679,200	723,000	769,500
In-State Travel	6,100	8,700	4,100	4,500	4,100
Out of State Travel	4,700	5,000	3,000	4,400	3,000
Current Expense	84,800	92,200	96,200	110,000	94,400
DP Current Expense	26,700	4,100	12,800	31,900	12,800
Total	\$767,900	\$870,600	\$795,300	\$873,800	\$883,800
Other Data					
Total FTE	7.0	8.0	7.0	8.0	9.0
Vehicles	8	9	9	9	9

Table 90

BASIC TRAINING

Function

Successful completion of a POST certified basic program is required of all new law enforcement officers in this state. The present facility and staff allow POST to train about 200-250 peace officers in six to eight basic training sessions per year. The full-time staff operates the academy, however, about 40 part-time certified instructors and professionals are utilized to teach the major portion of the various basic training courses.

As of January 1, 1997, all candidates for POST basic training are required to pass an entrance examination to demonstrate minimum skills to become a peace officer.

Law enforcement today is a professional career, which requires high standards of performance. POST has a statutory mandate in UCA 53-6-106, to:

"Better promote and insure the safety and welfare of the citizens of this state...and to provide for more efficient and professional law enforcement."

It is in the best interest of the citizens of the state to have a well-trained law enforcement officer force, which meets statewide standards regardless of the jurisdiction wherein service is performed.

Funding Detail

Budget History - Public Safety - Peace Officers' Standards and Training - Basic Training					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	120,500	0	0	0	0
Dedicated Credits Revenue	22,900	60,800	52,900	65,800	29,600
GFR - Public Safety Support	1,163,600	1,190,500	1,278,300	1,224,500	1,385,900
Pass-through	0	19,200	7,900	0	0
Beginning Nonlapsing	0	0	74,200	48,400	39,100
Closing Nonlapsing	0	(74,200)	(3,100)	(38,800)	(36,800)
Lapsing Balance	0	(20,000)	0	0	0
Total	\$1,307,000	\$1,176,300	\$1,410,200	\$1,299,900	\$1,417,800
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	581,900	552,000	485,200	525,700	501,800
In-State Travel	2,800	3,200	1,100	7,400	1,100
Out of State Travel	2,100	1,000	2,100	800	2,200
Current Expense	475,500	618,300	889,100	748,200	881,700
DP Current Expense	7,400	1,800	32,700	17,800	31,000
Capital Outlay	237,300	0	0	0	0
Total	\$1,307,000	\$1,176,300	\$1,410,200	\$1,299,900	\$1,417,800
Other Data					
Total FTE	9.0	8.0	9.0	8.0	9.0
Vehicles	41	42	40	40	40

Table 91

REGIONAL/IN-SERVICE TRAINING

Function

All Utah Peace Officers are required to complete 40 hours of in-service training annually (UCA 63-6-201). This program provides funding to assist agencies and regions to conduct their own training needs. POST conducts special training classes and provides training programs to regional locations off the Wasatch Front via actual class instruction, multi-media productions and interactive computer training programs. The Regional/In-Service Training program also includes management of the Emergency Vehicle Operations Course and a Firearms Course.

Funding Detail

Budget History - Public Safety - Peace Officers' Standards and Training - Regional/Inservice Training					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
Dedicated Credits Revenue	0	200	0	0	0
GFR - Public Safety Support	591,800	666,900	686,400	769,100	654,100
Total	\$591,800	\$667,100	\$686,400	\$769,100	\$654,100
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	314,500	406,500	437,600	385,300	405,900
In-State Travel	11,200	10,100	7,400	9,100	7,400
Out of State Travel	3,500	4,900	1,100	1,000	1,100
Current Expense	259,600	237,000	220,800	265,100	220,200
DP Current Expense	3,000	8,600	19,500	16,500	19,500
Capital Outlay	0	0	0	24,600	0
Other Charges/Pass Thru	0	0	0	67,500	0
Total	\$591,800	\$667,100	\$686,400	\$769,100	\$654,100
Other Data					
Total FTE	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.0
Vehicles	3	3	3	3	3

Table 92

POLICE CORPS ACADEMY

Function

The Police Corps Academy is a special federally funded program designed to upgrade police training nationally. It is administered by the Office of Justice Programs, Office of the Police Corps and Law Enforcement Education. The program is designed to address violent crime by increasing the number of officers with advanced education and training assigned to community patrol in areas of great need. The first graduation ceremony was held late in 1999 and is an on-going federal effort to improve the professional status of law enforcement.

Police Corps students receive 20 weeks of residential training (6 weeks more than the usual 14 week course of basic training for Utah officers). Agencies are encouraged to hire Police Corps participants who are subsidized through a federal grant with \$10,000 per officer/per year in each of the first four years of service.

Funding Detail

Budget History - Public Safety - Peace Officers' Standards and Training - Police Corps Academy					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
Federal Funds	2,592,800	2,157,800	2,076,500	1,573,000	2,102,000
Total	\$2,592,800	\$2,157,800	\$2,076,500	\$1,573,000	\$2,102,000
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	521,700	566,600	661,000	588,200	709,800
In-State Travel	2,000	9,300	31,000	13,200	31,000
Out of State Travel	9,300	30,700	20,200	7,900	20,200
Current Expense	1,476,600	1,455,700	1,330,100	961,000	1,306,800
DP Current Expense	3,200	94,700	8,700	2,700	8,700
Capital Outlay	0	0	25,500	0	25,500
Other Charges/Pass Thru	580,000	800	0	0	0
Total	\$2,592,800	\$2,157,800	\$2,076,500	\$1,573,000	\$2,102,000
Other Data					
Budgeted FTE	7.0	6.0	7.0	2.0	2.0
Vehicles	11	12	11	11	11

Table 93

LIQUOR LAW ENFORCEMENT

Function

The Liquor Law Enforcement line item has only one program—the Liquor Law Enforcement program. This program is responsible for the enforcement of the state’s liquor laws. All state liquor licensees and all liquor consumption fall under the responsibility of this program. The Liquor Law Enforcement program works independently statewide, but also aids local law enforcement agencies in the enforcement of Utah’s Liquor Control Act (UCA 32A-12).

Agents of this section maintain a continuing program of inspections and surveillance of the various lounges, private clubs, and restaurants dispersing alcohol to ensure compliance with state laws. Emphasis is also focused on such problems as underage drinking, illegal importation, and drinking/driving.

Statutory Authority

Statutory Authority for Liquor Law Enforcement is found in UCA 32A-12.

Funding Detail

Budget History - Public Safety - Liquor Law Enforcement					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	994,100	889,400	1,334,600	1,374,600	1,423,000
General Fund, One-time	0	0	2,600	7,700	0
Beginning Nonlapsing	58,000	0	0	37,700	29,400
Closing Nonlapsing	(19,000)	0	(37,700)	(52,100)	(13,400)
Lapsing Balance	(700)	0	0	0	0
Total	\$1,032,400	\$889,400	\$1,299,500	\$1,367,900	\$1,439,000
Programs					
Liquor Law Enforcement	1,032,400	889,400	1,299,500	1,367,900	1,439,000
Total	\$1,032,400	\$889,400	\$1,299,500	\$1,367,900	\$1,439,000
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	767,500	776,500	921,500	913,700	1,097,800
In-State Travel	1,700	8,200	5,000	4,300	5,000
Out of State Travel	3,400	1,000	1,300	6,900	1,300
Current Expense	199,200	103,400	354,500	331,000	317,700
DP Current Expense	60,600	300	17,200	13,700	17,200
Capital Outlay	0	0	0	6,300	0
Other Charges/Pass Thru	0	0	0	92,000	0
Total	\$1,032,400	\$889,400	\$1,299,500	\$1,367,900	\$1,439,000
Other Data					
Total FTE	12.0	12.0	12.0	15.0	15.0
Vehicles	7	12	16	16	16

Table 94

DRIVER LICENSE

Function

The Driver License line item is responsible for the licensing and examining of Utah motorists, ensuring that all motorists meet minimum vision, knowledge and performance requirements, and are capable of driving safely. The line item also directs attention to specific driver improvement and correction problems.

The Driver License line item is divided into three major programs with specific responsibilities in Administration, Driver Services, and Driver Records. In addition, the line item has a Motorcycle Safety program and administers the Uninsured Motorists Database.

Statutory Authority

Statutory Authority for the Driver License line item is found in UCA 53-3.

Funding Detail

Budget History - Public Safety - Driver License					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	0	62,000	0	0	0
General Fund, One-time	0	0	3,500	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	9,500	124,900	0
Dedicated Credits Revenue	4,900	6,100	1,800	5,800	4,800
TFR - Motorcycle Education	206,600	207,000	207,000	209,900	212,100
TFR - Dept. of Public Safety Rest. Acct.	15,993,200	16,284,000	16,261,100	16,764,900	18,709,200
TFR - Uninsured Motorist I.D.	1,560,000	1,560,100	1,560,100	1,560,100	1,860,100
Pass-through	0	3,800	260,000	277,400	0
Beginning Nonlapsing	1,624,200	1,833,700	1,241,800	1,148,200	569,400
Closing Nonlapsing	(1,833,600)	(1,241,900)	(1,148,200)	(1,394,200)	(454,500)
Lapsing Balance	(8,100)	(10,400)	0	0	0
Total	\$17,547,200	\$18,704,400	\$18,396,600	\$18,697,000	\$20,901,100
Programs					
Driver License Administration	1,379,300	1,598,300	2,311,900	2,464,700	2,212,100
Driver Services	9,460,200	9,761,900	9,806,300	9,632,000	10,789,200
Driver Records	5,040,300	5,273,500	4,656,400	5,038,200	5,966,500
Motorcycle Safety	197,200	199,800	200,400	183,500	205,900
Uninsured Motorist	1,470,200	1,870,900	1,421,600	1,378,600	1,727,400
Total	\$17,547,200	\$18,704,400	\$18,396,600	\$18,697,000	\$20,901,100
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	11,285,700	11,954,200	12,060,400	12,486,700	14,100,200
In-State Travel	63,200	45,200	42,900	51,900	1,800
Out of State Travel	7,600	11,400	2,200	5,300	700
Current Expense	5,080,900	5,312,900	5,344,500	5,156,700	4,575,100
DP Current Expense	960,200	1,357,000	851,100	891,600	2,127,800
DP Capital Outlay	149,600	23,700	26,700	0	26,700
Capital Outlay	0	0	0	25,700	0
Other Charges/Pass Thru	0	0	68,800	79,100	68,800
Total	\$17,547,200	\$18,704,400	\$18,396,600	\$18,697,000	\$20,901,100
Other Data					
Total FTE	249.0	261.0	249.0	260.0	275.0
Vehicles	20	21	22	22	22

Table 95

Special Funding

Restricted Funds Summary - (Driver License)				
Fund/Account Name	Statutory Authority	Revenue Source	Prescribed Uses	FY 2005 Balance
Public Safety Motorcycle Education	53-3-905	Registration fees imposed for each registered motorcycle and fees imposed for an original, renewal, or extension of a class M license or provisional class M license application	Motorcycle rider education	\$667,500
Department of Public Safety Restricted Account	53-3-106	Fees imposed for driver licenses; administrative fees; Legislative appropriations; and interest earned on the account	Expenses of the department in performing its legal duties and responsibilities	\$2,914,700
Uninsured Motorist Identification Restricted Account	41-12a-806	Uninsured motorist identification fees; registration reinstatement fees; Legislative appropriations; and interest earned on the account	Pay the annual ongoing expense of the database program; state and local law enforcement costs of using the database information; the Tax Commission to offset costs to the Motor Vehicle Division for revoking and reinstating vehicle registrations	\$5,148,000

Table 96

DRIVER LICENSE ADMINISTRATION

Function

The Administration program provides oversight for all driver license operations throughout the state. The program performs the following functions and activities:

1. **Budgeting and Accounting:** Ensures that the division is operating within parameters of budgets, personnel, facilities, etc.
2. **General Services:** Coordinates and orders all supplies and equipment used by the division.
3. **Facilities:** Ensures that the office space needs of the division are met, in addition to telephone equipment and vehicle needs.
4. **Regulatory Programs:** Certifies commercial driver training schools and instructors and ensures that both are operating within the laws, rules and expectations of the division; oversees the Renewal by Mail program and the medical program coordinator.
5. **Driver Improvement:** Works with problem drivers through administrative hearings and determines what action, if any, is appropriate in an effort to modify a person’s driving abilities or habits; conducts quasi-judicial hearings for alcohol-related arrests and determines appropriate action

Funding Detail

Budget History - Public Safety - Driver License - Driver License Administration					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
Federal Funds	0	0	0	49,200	0
TFR - Dept. of Public Safety Rest. Acct.	1,404,000	1,294,500	1,423,400	1,922,300	2,212,100
Pass-through	0	3,800	260,000	277,400	0
Beginning Nonlapsing	275,300	300,000	1,071,500	967,800	0
Closing Nonlapsing	(300,000)	0	(443,000)	(752,000)	0
Total	\$1,379,300	\$1,598,300	\$2,311,900	\$2,464,700	\$2,212,100
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	1,317,100	1,540,500	2,046,800	2,173,600	2,325,200
In-State Travel	9,200	4,500	3,100	3,100	0
Out of State Travel	2,900	5,600	600	2,200	0
Current Expense	50,100	47,500	40,800	268,400	(329,500)
DP Current Expense	0	200	220,600	17,400	216,400
Total	\$1,379,300	\$1,598,300	\$2,311,900	\$2,464,700	\$2,212,100
Other Data					
Total FTE	18.0	37.0	18.0	40.0	41.0
Vehicles	1	1	2	2	2

Table 97

DRIVER SERVICES**Function**

Driver License Services ensures that the citizens who operate motor vehicles on the highways of Utah have complied with the requirements and have proven their proficiency. Identification and acquisition of appropriate technology methods, as resources become available for automation and improved customer services. Applicants for driver license and identification cards have substantially established their identity.

Funding Detail

Budget History - Public Safety - Driver License - Driver Services					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	0	62,000	0	0	0
General Fund, One-time	0	0	3,500	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	9,500	75,700	0
Dedicated Credits Revenue	3,200	3,200	1,800	5,800	4,800
TFR - Dept. of Public Safety Rest. Acct.	9,555,000	10,222,600	10,316,300	9,804,400	10,529,500
Beginning Nonlapsing	600,600	691,000	0	0	254,900
Closing Nonlapsing	(690,900)	(1,206,500)	(524,800)	(253,900)	0
Lapsing Balance	(7,700)	(10,400)	0	0	0
Total	\$9,460,200	\$9,761,900	\$9,806,300	\$9,632,000	\$10,789,200
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	6,663,300	6,904,900	6,347,300	6,541,200	7,760,200
In-State Travel	45,400	38,500	37,300	47,300	0
Out of State Travel	0	1,400	900	3,100	0
Current Expense	2,751,500	2,817,100	3,345,800	2,924,700	2,960,200
DP Current Expense	0	0	6,200	10,900	0
Capital Outlay	0	0	0	25,700	0
Other Charges/Pass Thru	0	0	68,800	79,100	68,800
Total	\$9,460,200	\$9,761,900	\$9,806,300	\$9,632,000	\$10,789,200
Other Data					
Total FTE	142.0	135.0	142.0	131.0	144.0
Vehicles	19	20	20	20	20

Table 98

DRIVER RECORDS**Function**

This program is responsible for the maintenance of records on all drivers in the State of Utah. Employees of the program enter approximately 30,000 citations per month on the driver license file. Continued increases in areas of enforcement emphasis, such as the drinking driver problem, have resulted in substantial workload increases in this program. The system is closely tied into the court and general law enforcement programs.

Funding Detail

Budget History - Public Safety - Driver License - Driver Records					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
Dedicated Credits Revenue	1,700	2,900	0	0	0
TFR - Dept. of Public Safety Rest. Acct.	5,034,200	4,766,900	4,520,500	5,038,200	5,966,500
Beginning Nonlapsing	508,100	503,700	135,900	0	0
Closing Nonlapsing	(503,700)	0	0	0	0
Total	\$5,040,300	\$5,273,500	\$4,656,400	\$5,038,200	\$5,966,500
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	3,252,400	3,461,800	3,607,400	3,711,500	3,950,500
In-State Travel	2,200	200	600	600	0
Out of State Travel	2,500	0	0	0	0
Current Expense	833,500	559,000	521,900	581,900	502,400
DP Current Expense	800,100	1,228,800	499,800	744,200	1,486,900
DP Capital Outlay	149,600	23,700	26,700	0	26,700
Total	\$5,040,300	\$5,273,500	\$4,656,400	\$5,038,200	\$5,966,500
Other Data					
Total FTE	88.0	88.0	88.0	88.0	89.0

Table 99

MOTORCYCLE SAFETY

Function

The Motorcycle Rider Education Act enacted in 1993 in UCA 53-3-901 created the Motorcycle Safety program. The Driver License Division is required to develop standards for and administer this program. The program includes training courses for all ranges of abilities of motorcyclists and training instructors.

The Legislature provided that an annual fee of \$5 for each registered motorcycle and a \$2.50 fee for an original, renewal, or extension of a Class M Driver License is to be dedicated for use by the division for this program.

Funding Detail

Budget History - Public Safety - Driver License - Motorcycle Safety					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
TFR - Motorcycle Education	206,600	207,000	207,000	209,900	212,100
TFR - Dept. of Public Safety Rest. Acct.	0	0	900	0	1,900
Beginning Nonlapsing	0	9,000	15,200	22,700	30,700
Closing Nonlapsing	(9,000)	(16,200)	(22,700)	(49,100)	(38,800)
Lapsing Balance	(400)	0	0	0	0
Total	\$197,200	\$199,800	\$200,400	\$183,500	\$205,900
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	43,400	47,000	49,400	51,400	54,800
In-State Travel	6,400	2,000	1,900	900	1,800
Out of State Travel	2,200	4,400	700	0	700
Current Expense	145,200	146,400	148,400	131,200	148,600
Total	\$197,200	\$199,800	\$200,400	\$183,500	\$205,900
Other Data					
Total FTE	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

Table 100

UNINSURED MOTORIST

Function

A private provider, Insure-rite, Inc., has created a database showing insured/uninsured vehicles. This database is accessed by the driver's license of motor vehicle status checks by law enforcement officers. There has been a noticeable decrease in the number of uninsured vehicles since the inception of the program.

Funding Detail

Budget History - Public Safety - Driver License - Uninsured Motorist					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
TFR - Dept. of Public Safety Rest. Acct.	0	0	0	0	(800)
TFR - Uninsured Motorist I.D.	1,560,000	1,560,100	1,560,100	1,560,100	1,860,100
Beginning Nonlapsing	240,200	330,000	19,200	157,700	283,800
Closing Nonlapsing	(330,000)	(19,200)	(157,700)	(339,200)	(415,700)
Total	\$1,470,200	\$1,870,900	\$1,421,600	\$1,378,600	\$1,727,400
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	9,500	0	9,500	9,000	9,500
Current Expense	1,300,600	1,742,900	1,287,600	1,250,500	1,293,400
DP Current Expense	160,100	128,000	124,500	119,100	424,500
Total	\$1,470,200	\$1,870,900	\$1,421,600	\$1,378,600	\$1,727,400

Table 101

HIGHWAY SAFETY**Function**

The Highway Safety line item has only one program—the Highway Safety program. Under authority of UCA 41-19-1, 2, the Utah Highway Safety program has the state’s responsibility of proposing, negotiating and managing the contract with National Highway Traffic Safety Administration for federal funds to be expended on highway safety projects within the state. The Utah Highway Safety program acts to subcontract with state, local, and private organizations in Utah to expend resources to implement highway safety activities.

The activities associated with the subcontracting process are project development, technical assistance, consultation, liaison, evaluation, reporting, accounting, data collection, problem identification, resource analysis, project monitoring, and subcontract negotiations. The program also contracts for special projects, negotiates with subcontractors for expenditure of these funds, and manages the implementation and progress of these projects.

The Utah Highway Safety program coordinates the highway safety efforts within the state and maintains communications with all involved agencies and individuals. These include entities such as the Board of Education, Department of Transportation, Health Department, State Planning Office, State Court Administrator, Department of Public Safety, local police departments and sheriffs, the National Safety Council, PTA, and news media. Since the Utah Highway Safety program is a state agency, it responds to requests for information from other agencies and from private citizens.

Statutory Authority

Statutory Authority for Highway Safety is found in UCA 41-19-1 and 2.

Accountability

The performance of highway safety programs nationwide is typically measured based on the rate of crash injuries and/or fatalities related to either vehicle miles traveled or population. A rate measure is useful because it compensates for many of the variations such as population increases as well as visitors or commerce traveling through the state. The performance measures, goals and reporting used by the Highway Safety Office satisfy the requirements associated with the federal highway safety grant funds distributed through this office.

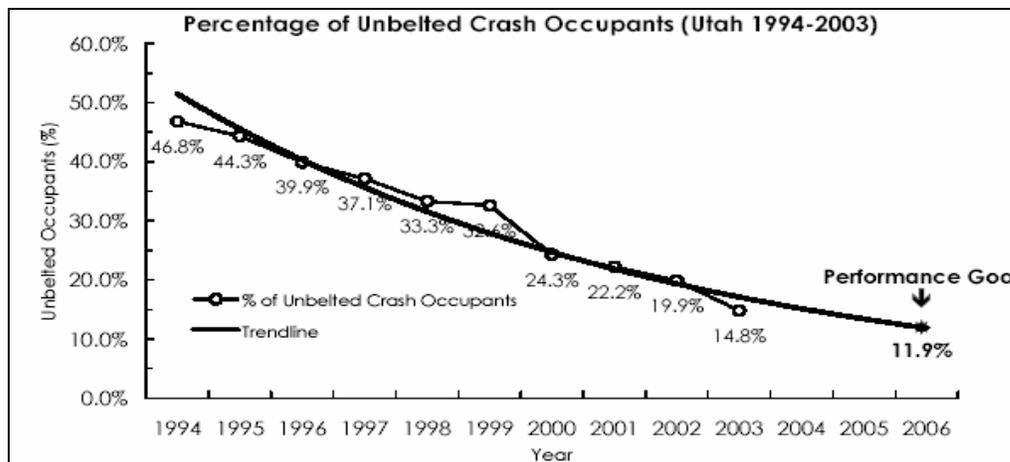


Figure 15

Measure: The **Percentage of Unbelted Crash Occupants** reflects a picture of the effectiveness of the **occupant protection programs** in reducing the personal and financial costs of related traffic crashes. It also provides a quantifiable comparison method to compare Utah’s results with other states and the nation.

Goal: The Highway Safety Office has established a performance goal of 11.9% in calendar year 2006, which continues the downward trend of this measure.

Methodology: The reported number of unrestrained vehicle occupants compared to the total number of crash participants, as reported by Utah’s Crash Analysis Reporting System.

Measure Type: The measure is a simple percentage type comparing belted vs. unbelted crash participants. The 2003 Utah crash data used as the baseline measure is the most current available at this writing.

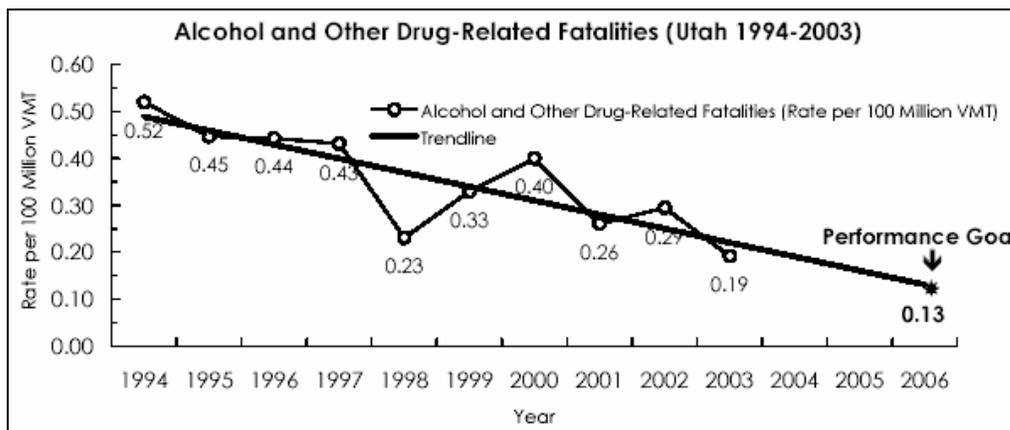


Figure 16

Measure: The **Alcohol and Other Drug-Related Fatalities Rate per 100 Million Vehicle Miles Traveled** reflects a picture of the effectiveness of the

impaired driving prevention programs in reducing the personal and financial costs of related traffic crashes. It also provides a quantifiable comparison method to compare Utah's results with other states and the nation.

Goal: The Highway Safety Office has established a performance goal of 0.13 in calendar year 2006, which continues the downward trend of this measure.

Methodology: The actual number of Utah alcohol and other drug-related traffic fatalities, as reported by Utah's Crash Analysis Reporting System, is divided by the 100 Million Vehicle Miles Traveled Rate for Utah, as reported by the U.S. Department of Transportation.

Measure Type: The measure is a rate is based on the actual Utah alcohol and other drug-related motor vehicle crash fatalities compared to the vehicle miles traveled in the state. The 2003 Utah crash data used as the baseline measure is the most current available at this writing.

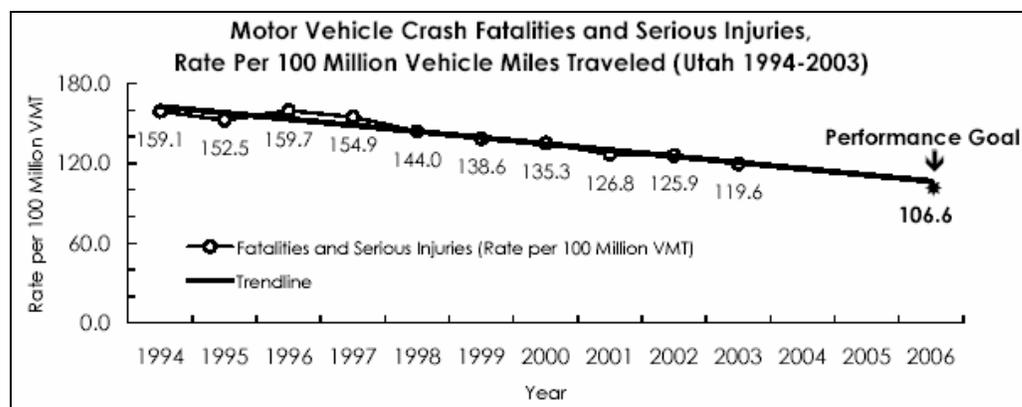


Figure 17

Measure: The **Motor Vehicle Crash Fatalities and Serious Injury Rate per 100 Million Vehicle Miles Traveled** reflects an overall picture of the effectiveness of the various Utah highway safety programs in reducing the personal and financial costs of traffic crashes. It also provides a quantifiable comparison method to compare Utah's results with other states and the nation.

Goal: The Highway Safety Office has established a performance goal of 106.6 in calendar year 2006, which continues the downward trend of this measure.

Methodology: The actual number of Utah traffic fatalities and serious injuries, as reported by Utah's Crash Analysis Reporting System, is divided by the 100 Million Vehicle Miles Traveled Rate for Utah, as reported by the US Department of Transportation.

Measure Type: The measure is a rate based on actual Utah motor vehicle crash outcomes compared to the vehicle miles traveled in the state. The 2003 Utah crash data used as the baseline measure is the most current available at this writing.

Funding Detail

Budget History - Public Safety - Highway Safety					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	102,100	98,600	93,700	94,700	96,400
General Fund, One-time	0	0	100	300	0
Federal Funds	3,255,800	3,735,000	3,080,500	2,498,500	3,115,300
TFR - Dept. of Public Safety Rest. Acct.	850,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,600
Beginning Nonlapsing	0	0	0	10,100	0
Closing Nonlapsing	0	0	(10,100)	0	0
Lapsing Balance	0	(18,900)	0	0	0
Total	\$4,207,900	\$4,214,700	\$3,564,200	\$3,003,600	\$3,612,300
Programs					
Highway Safety	4,207,900	4,214,700	3,564,200	3,003,600	3,612,300
Total	\$4,207,900	\$4,214,700	\$3,564,200	\$3,003,600	\$3,612,300
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	1,189,000	1,294,500	1,149,900	1,045,800	1,196,900
In-State Travel	8,500	13,200	10,000	27,200	10,000
Out of State Travel	36,000	38,200	26,400	32,200	26,400
Current Expense	866,100	880,000	641,600	585,300	642,300
DP Current Expense	97,900	67,600	21,500	25,900	21,500
Capital Outlay	71,900	26,900	35,000	20,500	35,000
Other Charges/Pass Thru	1,938,500	1,894,300	1,679,800	1,266,700	1,680,200
Total	\$4,207,900	\$4,214,700	\$3,564,200	\$3,003,600	\$3,612,300
Other Data					
Total FTE	11.0	9.0	11.0	11.0	13.0

Table 102

Special Funding

Restricted Funds Summary - (Highway Safety)				
Fund/Account Name	Statutory Authority	Revenue Source	Prescribed Uses	FY 2005 Balance
Department of Public Safety Restricted Account	53-3-106	Fees imposed for driver licenses; administrative fees, Legislative appropriations; and interest earned on the account	Expenses of the department in performing its legal duties and responsibilities	\$2,914,700

Table 103

CHAPTER 6 UTAH DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Function

The Department of Corrections is the adult correctional authority for the State of Utah. It has community protection as its primary mission. The mission statement of the Department reads as follows:

“We are corrections professionals, dedicated to protecting our community by enforcing the orders of the court and Board of Pardons. We are also dedicated to guiding offenders to become law abiding citizens through the use of professional and community resources.”

To accomplish their mission, the Department develops and provides programs that identify and control the convicted offender’s inappropriate behavior. Programs also prepare and assist offenders in functioning as law-abiding citizens.

The Utah Department of Corrections houses [nearly 6,400 inmates in more than 30 facilities](#). The majority of inmates are housed at two locations—Draper and Gunnison. The Division of Institutional Operations manages the inmate population in the secure facilities. In addition, inmates are housed in county jails in [20 of Utah’s 29 counties](#) on a contractual basis. UDC inmate counts—as of [November 9, 2005](#) and prisoner facility locations are detailed in [Table 104](#). UDC operational and maximum capacities for those inmates under their jurisdiction are presented in [Table 105](#).

Department of Corrections Facility Resources As of 11/09/2005	
State Facilities	Inmate Count as of 11/9/05
Gunnison	1,102
Draper	3,893
Subtotal--Prisoners in State Facilities Total	4,995
Contracted County Jails	Jail Contract Count as of 11/9/05
Beaver Co.	170
Box Elder Co.	37
Cache Co.	90
Carbon Co.	7
Daggett Co.	79
Duchesne Co.	148
Garfield Co.	90
Grand Co.	7
Kane Co.	11
Millard Co.	60
San Juan Co.	64
Sanpete Co.	3
Sevier Co.	72
Summit Co.	39
Uintah Co.	30
Wasatch Co.	51
Washington Co.	188
Weber Co.	93
Subtotal--Prisoners in Contracted Facilities as of 11/9/05	1,239
Outcount Inmates	Inmate Count as of 11/9/05
Subtotal--Various Outside States and Community Correctional Centers Housing UDC Inmates	115
Total Inmates Under UDC Control	Inmate Count as of 11/9/05
Grand Total UDC Inmate Count	6,349

Table 104

Department of Corrections Secure Housing Capacity			
	Operational Capacity	Maximum Capacity	
State Facility Capacity	4,833	5,041	
Jail Contract Capacity	1,260	1,260	
Outcount Capacity	110	110	
Total Capacity	6,203	6,411	

Table 105

Once an inmate is released from prison, or if a person is sentenced to probation, they come under the responsibility of Adult Probation and Parole. The Adult Probation and Parole Division operates facilities to supervise assigned parolees and probationers as they transition to the community.

Statutory Authority

The Department of Corrections is governed primarily by Section 64 of the Utah Code Annotated.

- UCA 64-13-2 creates the Utah Department of Corrections and grants it functional authority.
- UCA 64-13-6 outlines the Department's duties.

Intent Language

The entire Department has been granted nonlapsing authority for the carry-over of unexpended funds from one year to the next. Nonlapsing status has also been used to more effectively manage the uncertain nature of prison population counts and growth of parole supervision. [The Department of Corrections currently has six line items: Programs and Operations, Medical Services, Utah Correctional Industries, Jail Contracting, Jail Reimbursement, and the DP Internal Service Fund.](#)

Accountability

Performance measures are listed under specific programs throughout this report.

Funding Detail

Department funding consists primarily of General Fund with a small percentage of Federal Funding. Dedicated Credits Revenue is primarily generated by Utah Correctional Industries teaches inmates new job skills while operating for-profit businesses. Most other Dedicated Credit Revenue budget amounts are very small. The table below details the Department of Corrections funding levels.

Utah Department of Corrections					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	190,868,300	172,466,300	177,164,900	182,178,900	200,108,400
General Fund, One-time	0	0	0	2,850,900	(587,700)
Federal Funds	676,400	754,400	709,900	815,500	696,300
Dedicated Credits Revenue	16,025,100	14,624,500	18,958,300	19,040,800	18,939,100
GFR - DNA Specimen	0	155,000	515,000	515,000	515,000
GFR - Interstate Cmpct for Adult Offender	0	0	0	29,000	29,000
GFR - Tobacco Settlement	81,700	81,700	81,700	81,700	81,700
Crime Victims Reparation Trust	0	1,400,000	750,000	750,000	750,000
Transfers	454,200	(900)	100	0	0
Transfers - Administrative Services	0	0	0	0	67,800
Transfers - Commission on Criminal and Ju	1,255,800	1,226,100	1,016,000	496,700	554,600
Transfers - Corrections	8,800	0	0	0	0
Transfers - Community and Economic Dev	0	0	260,900	0	0
Transfers - Federal	697,800	69,700	97,200	0	0
Transfers - Human Services	0	261,400	0	0	0
Transfers - Other Agencies	0	0	0	131,300	0
Beginning Nonlapsing	2,148,900	1,398,000	3,646,900	1,906,900	0
Closing Nonlapsing	(1,394,000)	(4,647,000)	(3,347,900)	(2,071,100)	(50,000)
Lapsing Balance	0	(1,700,000)	(162,800)	(166,100)	0
Total	\$210,823,000	\$186,089,200	\$199,690,200	\$206,559,500	\$221,104,200
Line Items					
Corrections Programs & Operations	155,528,800	132,384,500	140,956,300	146,138,600	156,246,600
Department Medical Services	17,441,300	15,660,000	16,794,000	16,900,200	17,325,100
Utah Correctional Industries	12,897,100	11,602,600	14,657,400	15,723,700	15,950,000
Jail Contracting	17,195,200	17,926,200	17,766,600	18,716,000	21,976,600
Jail Reimbursement	7,760,600	8,515,900	9,515,900	9,081,000	9,605,900
Total	\$210,823,000	\$186,089,200	\$199,690,200	\$206,559,500	\$221,104,200
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	119,715,700	116,704,500	123,247,500	125,664,800	138,318,700
In-State Travel	123,300	64,900	117,700	140,500	101,200
Out of State Travel	47,300	33,300	73,600	55,800	100
Current Expense	38,572,400	33,767,100	38,684,300	41,077,100	40,217,400
DP Current Expense	2,716,500	3,103,100	2,864,600	3,489,600	2,291,900
DP Capital Outlay	1,042,500	112,200	194,900	498,500	44,200
Capital Outlay	257,400	448,500	546,800	715,300	1,570,800
Other Charges/Pass Thru	48,032,100	32,155,200	34,090,300	35,053,700	38,597,300
Cost of Goods Sold	315,800	(299,600)	(129,500)	(135,800)	(37,400)
Total	\$210,823,000	\$186,089,200	\$199,690,200	\$206,559,500	\$221,104,200
Other Data					
Total FTE	2,293.7	2,261.1	2,267.1	2,289.6	2,364.7
Vehicles	334	389	389	389	389

Table 106

Restricted Funding

The Department of Corrections has several restricted accounts that provide funding for specific activities. The DNA Specimen Account and the Tobacco Settlement monies are used for specimen collection and treatment programs respectively. Crime Victim Reparation Funding is used to maintain the Diagnostic Unit. Funding from the Crime Victim Reparation Fund was used to offset reductions of a few years ago, rather than reduce the program. The

table below details each of these restricted funds and the corresponding ending balance; however, UDC received only \$1,375,700 or 9 percent of the ending balance of these restricted funds for FY 2005.

Restricted Funds Summary--Department of Corrections				
Fund/Account Name	Statutory Authority	Revenue Source	Prescribed Uses	FY 2005 Ending Balance
GFR--DNA Specimen Restricted Account (UDC receives only a portion of these funds)	53-10-407	\$75 fee collected from individuals added to the sex offender registry.	Collection, storage, and analysis of DNA specimens; Maintenance of DNA database	\$ 64,600
GFR--Tobacco Settlement (UDC receives only a portion of these funds)	63-97-201	55% of all funds received by the state relative to tobacco settlement agreements	Alcohol, drug, and tobacco prevention and control programs.	\$ 6,101,800
Crime Victims Reparation Fund (UDC receives only a portion of these funds)	63-63a-4	35% of the surcharge paid on all criminal fines penalties and forfeitures imposed by the courts.	Crime victim reparation payments and services.	\$ 9,623,000
GFR Interstate Compact	77-28c-105	\$50 fee from each offender applying for transfer to another state.	Payment of annual assessment for the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision.	\$ -

Table 107

PROGRAMS AND OPERATIONS

During the 2002 General Session, the Legislature authorized the consolidation of the Divisions of Administration, Institutional Operations and Adult Probation and Parole.

DEPARTMENT EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**Function**

The Executive Office is responsible for the philosophy, mission, and direction of the Department. It must ensure that an effective working relationship is maintained with other agencies of State government and the criminal justice community. The Executive Office includes the executive management staff of the Department.

The Executive Director of Corrections has direct administrative responsibility for the entire Department. The Director is the Department spokesperson and representative on the Commission for Criminal and Juvenile Justice, the POST Council, Sentencing Commission, Forensic Mental Health Advisory Council, Homeless Coordinating Committee, and the Racial and Ethnic Fairness Taskforce. The Director interfaces with areas such as the Governor's Cabinet, the Board of Pardons, Courts, and the Legislature. As chief executive, he provides the direction for the Department as a whole and implements major policies and priorities.

Statutory Authority

UCA 64-13-3 creates the position of the Executive Director.

Accountability

All Department programs and outcome measures are under the direction of the Executive Office. Progress on the program-level outcome measures is a reflection of the performance of the Executive Director's Office.

Funding Detail

Department Executive Director					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	1,615,000	7,901,600	7,651,100	3,270,100	3,419,700
General Fund, One-time	0	0	0	23,400	0
Federal Funds	300	127,200	377,800	0	306,300
Dedicated Credits Revenue	(400)	24,100	26,000	1,100	3,300
Transfers - Administrative Services	0	0	0	0	67,800
Transfers - Commission on Criminal and Ju	85,200	284,800	72,000	0	75,000
Transfers - Other Agencies	0	0	0	123,800	0
Beginning Nonlapsing	(129,800)	10,000	0	0	0
Closing Nonlapsing	49,700	(144,100)	(208,800)	(34,600)	0
Lapsing Balance	0	(95,500)	0	0	0
Total	\$1,620,000	\$8,108,100	\$7,918,100	\$3,383,800	\$3,872,100
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	1,344,500	7,271,700	7,054,700	2,895,700	3,299,800
In-State Travel	4,600	9,800	15,200	7,700	25,400
Out of State Travel	11,100	13,400	25,300	8,300	0
Current Expense	192,700	370,600	481,900	382,300	481,300
DP Current Expense	67,100	344,400	325,500	89,800	65,600
DP Capital Outlay	0	98,200	6,100	0	0
Capital Outlay	0	0	9,400	0	0
Total	\$1,620,000	\$8,108,100	\$7,918,100	\$3,383,800	\$3,872,100
Other Data					
Total FTE	23.0	112.5	112.5	46.5	46.5
Vehicles	5	7	7	24	7

Table 108

DEPARTMENT ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES**Function**

The Division of Administrative Services provides management and technical services to the other divisions of the Department in areas requiring technical training, education or knowledge. Functions include records management, facilities management, policy and procedures, information technology, research and planning, audit, human resources, and finance. This Division helps the Department meet its goals and objectives by providing support services required for the agency to meet its primary mission.

Financial Services - The Financial Service Bureau processes more than 300,000 documents in a year. These include: Department payroll (for over 2,300 FTE) and leave accounting, expenditure and revenue accounting, offender obligation restitution and fines, purchasing coordination, and annual budget documents preparation.

Human Resources - The Bureau of Human Resource Management supports UDC's mission by administering human resource management functions including: Recruitment/Selection, Classification, Employee Development, EEO, Employee Relations and Compensation programs. In FY 2005, Human Resources conducted 191 recruitments, 52 retirements, 678 tests for Correctional Officers, 437 applicants' screenings, and 7 employee assessment seminars.

Facilities Management - Due to growth rates in Utah's offender population and the demand for facilities used for confinement of such offenders, the Division has a Facilities Management Bureau. This bureau works with DFCM on all technical aspects of UDC construction projects.

Records Bureau - The Records Bureau administers Department Total Quality Management (TQM) programs, internal and external records systems, and issues coordination.

Information Technology - The Information Technology Bureau handles UDC hardware and software needs. The Department of Corrections is becoming increasingly reliant on information technology to fulfill its mission. It has undertaken an aggressive initiative to overhaul all aspects of its records system and to automate routine procedures. This section manages the hardware and software for the Offender Tracking System (O-TRACK), a detailed record on each offender processed by the Department.

Funding and Function Shifted - Several of the above listed functions were shifted to the Office of the Executive Director during FY 2003. In order to enhance operational efficiency, the Department has shifted these functions back to Administrative Services.

Statutory Authority

There is no specific statute governing the Division of Administrative Services. UCA 64-13- 25 establishes standards for audits within the Department. The remaining programs in the division are governed by Administrative Rules and operate to support the Department.

Accountability

The Administrative Services program acts as a support services entity to the entire Department. Progress on the program-level outcome measures is a reflection of the performance of the Administrative Services Office.

Funding Detail

Department Administrative Services					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	5,903,000	3,623,100	3,681,700	8,333,400	8,508,600
General Fund, One-time	0	0	0	56,900	0
Dedicated Credits Revenue	22,800	3,800	2,600	59,000	51,600
Transfers - Commission on Criminal and Ju	239,400	101,800	0	0	0
Transfers - Federal	0	0	97,200	0	0
Beginning Nonlapsing	357,400	0	0	0	0
Closing Nonlapsing	(86,300)	(23,600)	174,900	27,100	0
Total	\$6,436,300	\$3,705,100	\$3,956,400	\$8,476,400	\$8,560,200
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	4,950,600	2,770,200	2,961,400	6,569,100	7,443,500
In-State Travel	10,200	3,100	7,000	18,600	12,300
Out of State Travel	12,500	4,800	2,700	6,500	0
Current Expense	1,112,900	858,500	912,700	1,035,500	856,200
DP Current Expense	336,200	68,500	67,800	499,400	248,200
DP Capital Outlay	0	0	0	345,500	0
Capital Outlay	13,900	0	4,800	0	0
Other Charges/Pass Thru	0	0	0	1,800	0
Total	\$6,436,300	\$3,705,100	\$3,956,400	\$8,476,400	\$8,560,200
Other Data					
Total FTE	50.0	44.0	44.0	111.0	111.0
Vehicles	18	21	21	7	25

Table 109

DEPARTMENT TRAINING

Function The Training Bureau provides statutorily required training that supports the mission of Corrections. The Bureau provides initial and on-going training that enhances staff job skills and career development. The Training Bureau conducts in-service training to members of the Department which includes the statutorily required annual 40-hour training to maintain Correctional and Peace Officer certification.

Training Academy - The Training Academy instructs new hires in pre-service training, in accordance with Peace Officer Standards and Training policy, curriculum, and certification requirements. New employees not acting in a certified officer role receive new-hire training based on their needs as an employee.

Conversion Academy - The Conversion Academy - trains police officers to operate as correctional officers (the equivalent of POST certification).

Statutory Authority Two major sections of Utah Code govern the Training Bureau.

- UCA 64-13-24 requires the Department to establish standards consistent with the Peace Officers Standards and Training (POST) Council.
- UCA 53-6-101 through 310 establishes the POST Council and the certification of peace and correctional officers.

Accountability The Training Bureau has three distinct training areas with a Training Manager and staff supervising each area. These areas are: 1) Pre-service for State Correctional Officers; 2) Pre-service for County Correctional Officers; and 3) In-Service for current State staff.

Performance Data Summary - Training Bureau					
Goal	Measure	Measure Type	FY 2005		FY 2006 Target
			Target	Observed	
Pre-Service Certification of UDC employees	# Trained	Output	180	205	225
Pre-Service Certification of County Officers	# Trained	Output	170	172	200
In-Service for all UDC Staff	# Receiving In-service Training and the Hours	Output	2,400 persons/ 96,000 hours	2,252/ 67,619	2,400/68,000

Table 110

In addition to the above training, the Corrections Training Bureau also provided the following training:

- distance learning on the internet to 1,568 staff totaling 32,173 hours
- assured accountability for 1,107 weapons – 100 percent
- certified 1,251 UDC officers on weapons
- certified 137 Range Masters
- An Advanced Supervisor course
- Special Courses - Examples: Blood-borne Pathogens, Government Records Management Act (GRAMA), Americans with Disabilities Act, etc.

Funding Detail

Department Training					
Sources of Finance	2002 Actual	2003 Actual	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Appropriated
General Fund	801,400	1,272,200	1,147,900	1,171,900	1,230,500
General Fund, One-time	0	0	0	8,100	0
Dedicated Credits Revenue	100	400	300	0	5,400
Beginning Nonlapsing	(46,700)	0	0	0	0
Closing Nonlapsing	8,500	(14,300)	(17,400)	(8,700)	0
Total	\$763,300	\$1,258,300	\$1,130,800	\$1,171,300	\$1,235,900
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	542,800	1,101,500	936,000	963,100	991,300
In-State Travel	20,200	3,200	6,300	4,800	12,000
Out of State Travel	0	1,000	500	900	0
Current Expense	181,700	130,300	167,300	179,300	208,700
DP Current Expense	18,600	22,300	20,700	23,200	23,900
Total	\$763,300	\$1,258,300	\$1,130,800	\$1,171,300	\$1,235,900
Other Data					
Total FTE	20.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0
Vehicles	2	3	3	3	3

Table 111

ADULT PROBATION AND PAROLE ADMINISTRATION

Function	The Adult Probation and Parole (AP&P) Administration coordinates parole, probation, DNA testing, and sex offender registry efforts statewide. The office provides policy-making and administrative support that assists the Division in fulfilling its statutory mandates regarding parolees and probationers. Further responsibilities include providing pre-sentence investigation for the courts and oversight of private treatment contracts.
Statutory Authority	<p>UCA 64-13 governs the activities of the Division of Adult Probation and Parole. This statute affects the next three programs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ UCA 64-13-6(g) specifically assigns the responsibility of parolees and probationers to AP&P.➤ UCA 64-13-7.5 outlines mental health services available to AP&P.➤ UCA 77-27-21.5 assigns the responsibility for the Sex Offender Registry to AP&P
Accountability	Adult Probation and Parole Administration has the responsibility to effectively and efficiently manage the Division. The Division manages the offenders. Performance measures will be detailed throughout AP& P programs and operations and are key indicators for the Division.

Funding Detail

Adult Probation and Parole Administration					
Sources of Finance	2002 Actual	2003 Actual	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Appropriated
General Fund	1,203,600	1,049,100	1,083,700	933,400	937,100
General Fund, One-time	0	0	0	5,700	0
Dedicated Credits Revenue	1,200	1,600	78,000	56,600	0
GFR - Tobacco Settlement	81,700	0	0	0	0
Transfers - Commission on Criminal and Ju	9,300	13,800	28,600	0	0
Beginning Nonlapsing	(19,300)	172,000	83,100	0	0
Closing Nonlapsing	(99,300)	(258,800)	(266,900)	31,500	0
Total	\$1,177,200	\$977,700	\$1,006,500	\$1,027,200	\$937,100
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	716,400	770,300	711,800	709,400	720,600
In-State Travel	2,100	1,600	7,500	4,000	2,200
Out of State Travel	0	0	2,100	300	0
Current Expense	434,100	177,800	188,500	207,700	187,800
DP Current Expense	23,500	27,900	39,600	81,700	26,500
DP Capital Outlay	0	0	0	24,100	0
Capital Outlay	0	0	57,000	0	0
Other Charges/Pass Thru	1,100	100	0	0	0
Total	\$1,177,200	\$977,700	\$1,006,500	\$1,027,200	\$937,100
Other Data					
Total FTE	16.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Vehicles	1	2	2	3	3

Table 112

ADULT PROBATION AND PAROLE PROGRAMS

Function

Adult Probation and Parole was created as a separate entity within the Department in 1983 and fulfills the requirements of Corrections’ statute for pre-sentence investigations and community supervision. Adult Probation and Parole Programs are responsible for: 1) Pre-sentence Investigations for the Courts, 2) coordinating diagnostic evaluations, 3) coordinating pre-release processes, 4) Adult Probation, 5) Adult Parole, and 6) Community Correction Centers (halfway houses).

Statutory Authority

Several major responsibilities are assigned specifically to the Division of AP&P.

- UCA 64-13-20 outlines Division responsibilities for pre-sentencing investigations and diagnostic evaluations.
- UCA 64-13-21 assigns the responsibility for supervision of offenders returned to the community to the Division. DNA collection duties are also listed here.
- UCA 64-12-21.2 authorizes the Division to use funds collected as Dedicated Credit Revenue to defray the cost of community supervision.

Accountability

This program helps the Department meet its primary mission of community safety and in effective management of offenders in the community.

The Division has two primary goals:

- Reduce parole recidivism by 10 percent over 36 months through the implementation of the Re-Entry Program.
- Reduce probation “new commitments” by 10 percent over 36 months through the implementation of the Re-Entry Program.

Figures 18 and 19 display historical completion rates for parolees and probationers under Adult Probations and Parole supervision.

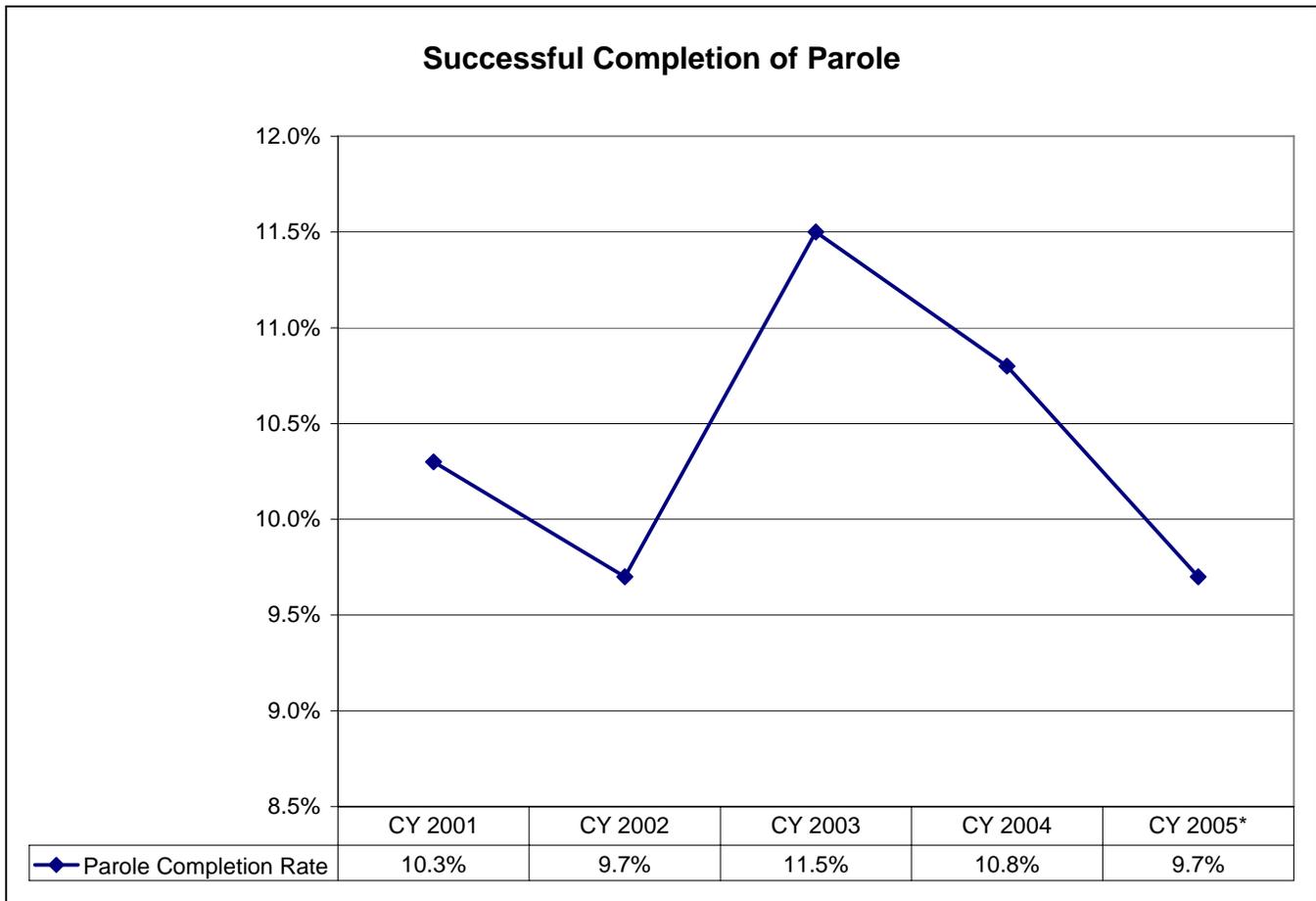


Figure 18 *Projected

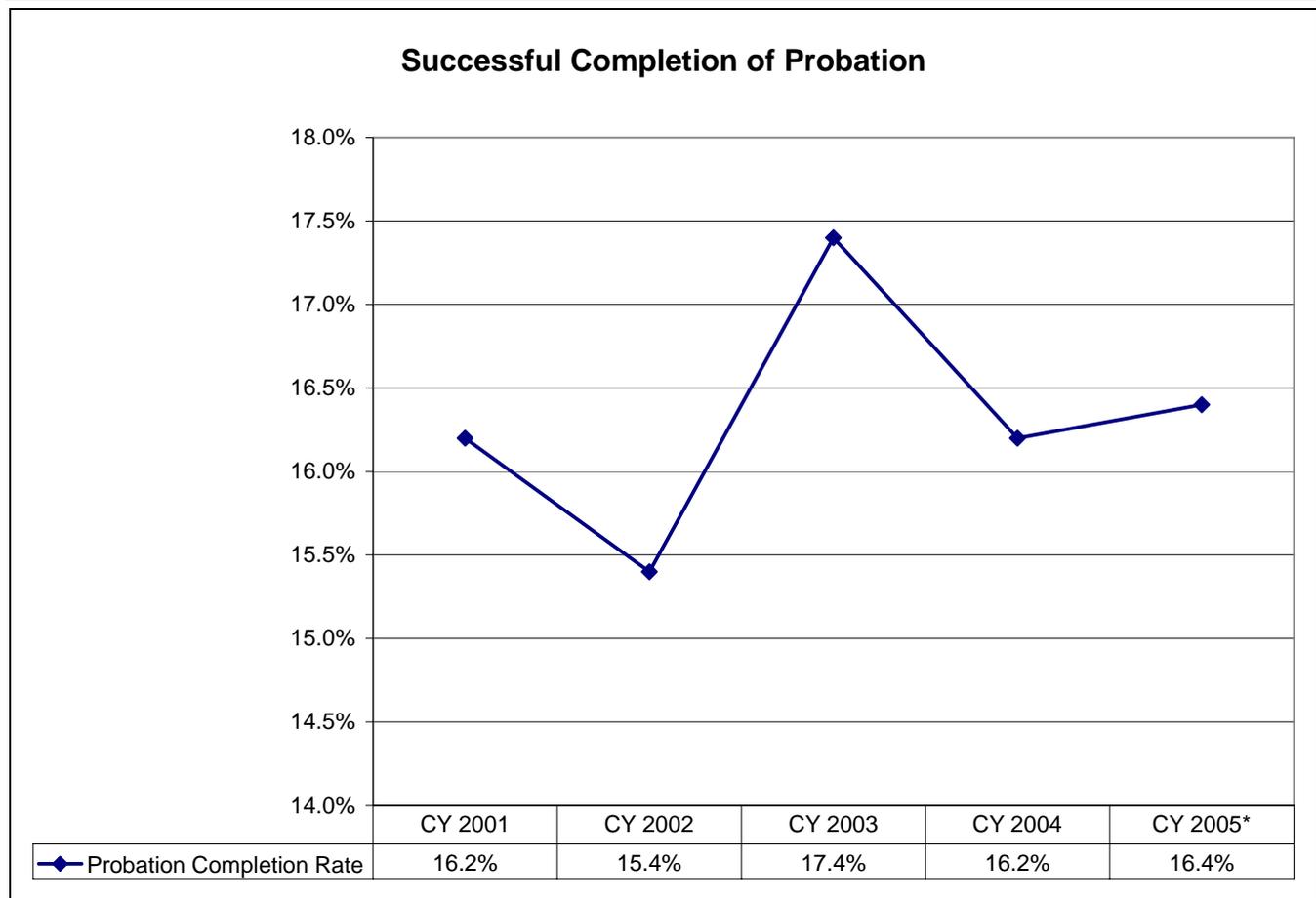


Figure 19 *Projected

The following table lists some of the numerical data related to performance outcome measures proposed for CY 2005.

Goal	Measure	Measure Type	CY 2004		CY 2005 Target
			Target	Observed	
Increase rate of successful completion of parole	Success Rate	Outcome	12%	11%	12%
Increase rate of successful completion of probation	Success Rate	Outcome	19%	16%	19%
Reduce rate of new prison admissions for parolees	Return Rate	Outcome	20%	25%	20%
Reduce rate of new prison admissions for probationers	Return Rate	Outcome	4%	5%	4%
Increase amount of ordered restitution paid at termination	Restitution Paid	Output	50%	50%	50%

Table 113

Funding Detail

Adult Probation and Parole Programs					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	24,714,600	25,788,000	35,002,000	36,173,100	38,424,000
General Fund, One-time	0	0	0	281,500	100,000
Federal Funds	0	0	0	355,300	0
Dedicated Credits Revenue	1,818,700	1,892,500	2,375,500	2,472,400	2,229,800
GFR - DNA Specimen	0	0	515,000	515,000	515,000
GFR - Interstate Cmpct for Adult Offender	0	0	0	29,000	29,000
GFR - Tobacco Settlement	0	81,700	81,700	81,700	81,700
Crime Victims Reparation Trust	0	178,000	750,000	750,000	750,000
Transfers	0	0	100	0	0
Transfers - Commission on Criminal and Ju	140,500	141,000	374,400	256,200	479,600
Beginning Nonlapsing	996,100	0	167,100	389,700	0
Closing Nonlapsing	(21,300)	(502,200)	(518,900)	(799,800)	0
Lapsing Balance	0	(270,300)	(162,800)	(166,100)	0
Total	\$27,648,600	\$27,308,700	\$38,584,100	\$40,338,000	\$42,609,100
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	21,857,000	22,199,100	30,569,200	31,168,600	34,099,700
In-State Travel	26,500	27,100	27,700	30,000	20,600
Out of State Travel	600	1,700	3,900	4,700	0
Current Expense	3,763,200	3,445,500	4,802,800	5,734,200	4,970,200
DP Current Expense	625,100	856,500	1,050,300	1,168,900	812,900
DP Capital Outlay	0	0	0	0	1,500
Capital Outlay	0	0	0	0	25,000
Other Charges/Pass Thru	1,376,200	778,800	2,130,200	2,231,600	2,679,200
Total	\$27,648,600	\$27,308,700	\$38,584,100	\$40,338,000	\$42,609,100
Other Data					
Total FTE	434.0	428.4	563.4	570.6	574.1
Vehicles	147	174	174	172	174

Table 114

INSTITUTIONAL OPERATIONS ADMINISTRATION**Function**

The Division of Institutional Operations (DIO) manages the inmate population. It is the Division that demands the Department's most expensive infrastructure and over half of all department employees while supervising inmates in two state facilities and multiple locations throughout the state under contracts with the counties. Although UDC does not manage each incarcerated offender, UDC is responsible for the oversight of all state inmates regardless of where they are located. Operational capacity for Utah's correctional system is 6,203 while the maximum capacity is 6,411 as of July 1, 2005. DIO is currently managing an inmate population that exceeds the operational capacity.

The Division of Institutional Operations houses the inmate population in thirty-three buildings at two prison sites: Draper (24 buildings) and Gunnison (6 buildings).

Institutional Operations Administration is responsible for providing the policy making and administrative support that assists the Division of Institutional Operations in meeting its statutory mandates of providing confinement and control for offenders committed to the state prison system. Institutional Operations Administration manages all aspects of the state's prison system.

This program also has direct responsibility for staff discipline and grievances. It includes financial, personnel, and public information functions.

Inmate Classification

The Division of Institutional Operations manages the prison population using a classification system that is comprised of two major parts. The first is a behavioral scale called the Adult Inmate Management System to determine the level of an inmate's aggression and passivity. The second is the Security/Custody Score. It is generated using historical information, including the seriousness of the crime and other behavioral traits. Table 115 details the various security levels in the two tiered system used for classification purposes.

DIO Inmate Classification**I. Adult Inmate Management System**

Kappa--Aggressive; Predatory
 Omega--Not strongly aggressive or unusually weak
 Sigma--Weak; Easily victimized

II. Security/Custody Score**Security Levels:**

A--Highest Security
 B--Medium Security
 C--Medium Security
 D--Minimum Security

Custody Levels:

1--Death Row
 2--Close security and management
 3--General security and management
 4--Minimum security and management; work outside of secure perimeters
 5--Work Release; halfway house; home visits

Table 115**Statutory Authority**

The Utah Code Annotated Sections 64-13-7 through 64-13-41 govern this Division.

- UCA 64-13-7 requires the Department to assign or transfer offenders to facilities and programs.
- UCA 64-13-14 requires the Department to maintain and operate secure facilities for the incarceration of offenders.
- UCA 64-13-14.7 requires the Department to notify the victim of an offender's release.
- UCA 64-13-38 establishes procedures for an emergency release due to overcrowding of the State prison system.
- The remaining sections address the responsibilities of the Department for the treatment of the offender and proscribed behavior of the offender.

Accountability

The Division Administration oversees the operations of all facilities. The Department has no control over who is assigned to prison and no control over when they are released. They are, however, required to appropriately house them, treat them and keep them safe. Utah's prison population continues to grow at a rate of more than 228 per year. Utah population trends are growing faster than Prison growth trends as detailed in Figure 20.

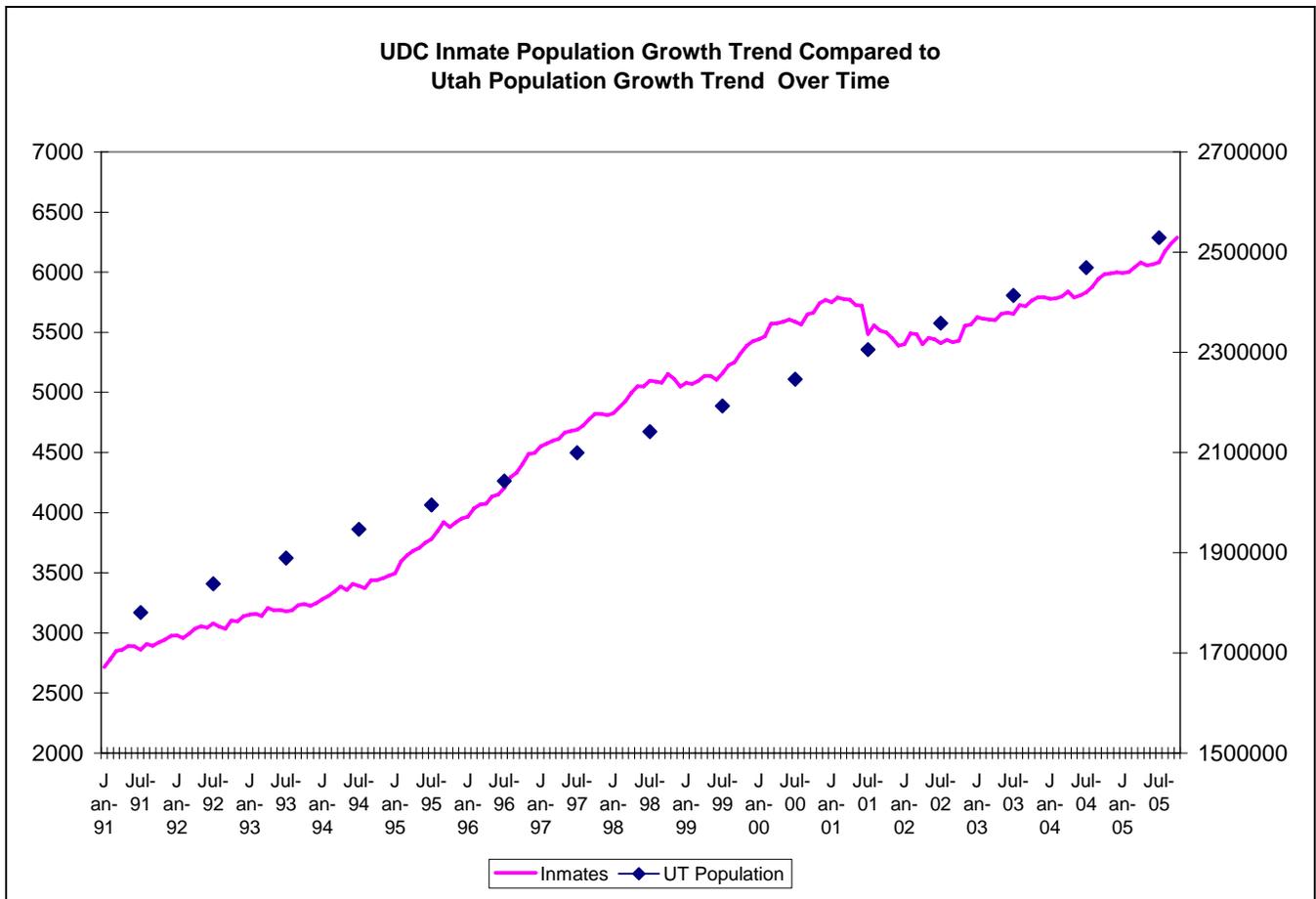


Figure 20

Funding Detail

Institutional Operations Administration					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	955,000	846,600	2,602,800	2,437,000	2,514,700
General Fund, One-time	0	0	0	7,600	0
Federal Funds	676,100	627,200	332,100	460,200	340,000
Dedicated Credits Revenue	30,800	30,200	45,700	60,800	38,200
GFR - DNA Specimen	0	155,000	0	0	0
Transfers - Federal	697,800	0	0	0	0
Beginning Nonlapsing	539,800	666,000	2,861,100	1,037,600	0
Closing Nonlapsing	(7,500)	574,600	(2,368,700)	(1,699,000)	0
Lapsing Balance	0	(615,200)	0	0	0
Total	\$2,892,000	\$2,284,400	\$3,473,000	\$2,304,200	\$2,892,900
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	854,500	786,900	798,200	783,000	851,200
In-State Travel	16,700	1,400	900	3,200	0
Out of State Travel	6,200	200	2,700	400	0
Current Expense	1,230,500	1,462,600	2,235,800	1,329,600	1,670,100
DP Current Expense	38,200	18,200	211,400	72,600	31,600
DP Capital Outlay	745,900	0	142,000	94,200	0
Capital Outlay	0	15,100	82,000	21,200	0
Other Charges/Pass Thru	0	0	0	0	340,000
Total	\$2,892,000	\$2,284,400	\$3,473,000	\$2,304,200	\$2,892,900
Other Data					
Total FTE	14.0	15.0	15.0	13.0	13.0
Vehicles	3	4	4	6	3

Table 116

INSTITUTIONAL OPERATIONS DRAPER FACILITY

Function The Draper Operations program includes funding for the operations of the Utah State Prison Complex at Draper. These facilities were constructed to hold several different types of offender groups. They house all offenders committed to prison for the commission of a state criminal offense as outlined in the Utah Criminal Code. In addition, some facilities hold offenders who are undergoing a diagnostic evaluation to provide the sentencing court with pre-sentencing guidance and evaluations. Finally, they hold parolees who have violated their parole agreements.

The program includes appropriations for facility administration, programming, volunteer services, recidivism reduction programs, security, food service, maintenance, laundry, mail and inmate property. As of November 9, 2005, the Draper Prison Facility incarcerated 3,893 inmates. The facility has a maximum capacity of 3,925 prisoners.

Statutory Authority Statutory authority comes from the same as those listed under the Division Administration.

Accountability Over 98 percent of all inmates will be released. This puts pressure on the facilities to prepare offenders to return to society and lead productive, crime-free lives.

Performance Data Summary - Draper Facilities					
Goal	Measure	Measure Type	CY 2004		CY 2005 Target
			Target	Observed	
Reduce Recidivism	3 Year Parole Technical Return Rate	Outcome	43%	39%	43%
Reduce Recidivism	3 Year Parole New Commitment Return Rate	Outcome	15%	22%	15%
Reduce Recidivism	Inmate Disciplinarys	Outcome	63%	64%	63%

Table 117 Targets and observed data reflect a combined 3-year return rate.

Funding Detail

Institutional Operations Draper Facility					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	57,738,300	50,570,500	51,826,400	53,042,200	61,405,200
General Fund, One-time	0	0	0	1,906,900	(687,700)
Dedicated Credits Revenue	282,000	300,400	139,800	135,500	135,000
Crime Victims Reparation Trust	0	1,222,000	0	0	0
Transfers	454,200	(900)	0	0	0
Beginning Nonlapsing	(869,000)	0	0	0	0
Closing Nonlapsing	(159,400)	(1,331,100)	715,600	471,500	0
Total	\$57,446,100	\$50,760,900	\$52,681,800	\$55,556,100	\$60,852,500
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	44,506,600	39,707,200	41,225,800	42,623,700	46,658,700
In-State Travel	3,900	1,800	1,700	3,300	1,600
Out of State Travel	2,000	2,400	1,800	4,100	100
Current Expense	11,914,200	10,474,500	10,962,200	11,635,700	11,608,800
DP Current Expense	563,800	503,100	450,700	502,400	508,000
DP Capital Outlay	205,900	0	0	0	17,500
Capital Outlay	0	36,200	92,600	26,200	1,305,800
Other Charges/Pass Thru	100	0	(6,800)	472,000	752,000
Cost of Goods Sold	249,600	35,700	(46,200)	288,700	0
Total	\$57,446,100	\$50,760,900	\$52,681,800	\$55,556,100	\$60,852,500
Other Data					
Total FTE	877.7	799.1	799.1	796.6	864.2
Vehicles	47	50	50	50	52

Table 118

INSTITUTIONAL OPERATIONS CENTRAL UTAH (CUCF) / GUNNISON

Function The CUCF Program provides funding for the operations of the Utah State Prison at Gunnison, Utah. These facilities were constructed to hold several different types of offender groups. They house all offenders committed to prison for the commission of a state criminal offense as outlined in the Utah Criminal Code. They also hold parolees who have violated their parole agreements.

Institutional Operations CUCF appropriations include funds for administration, programming, security, food service, maintenance, laundry, and mail. As of November 9, 2005, the Gunnison Prison Facility incarcerated 1,102 inmates. The facility has a maximum capacity of 1,116 prisoners.

Statutory Authority Statutory authority comes from the same as those listed under the Division Administration.

Accountability See data under Draper Facilities Accountability.

Funding Detail

Institutional Operations Central Utah/Gunnison					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	21,719,600	18,913,000	19,828,200	22,057,400	23,202,600
General Fund, One-time	0	0	0	145,900	0
Dedicated Credits Revenue	79,400	82,500	36,200	98,600	71,600
Transfers - Commission on Criminal and Ju	208,000	0	0	0	0
Beginning Nonlapsing	(344,100)	0	0	0	0
Closing Nonlapsing	(150,300)	211,400	1,777,500	484,200	0
Total	\$21,512,600	\$19,206,900	\$21,641,900	\$22,786,100	\$23,274,200
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	16,956,400	15,137,800	16,928,300	17,659,300	18,394,400
In-State Travel	12,100	700	29,800	50,300	3,000
Out of State Travel	3,600	0	0	6,400	0
Current Expense	4,049,300	3,805,800	4,362,600	4,611,500	4,574,500
DP Current Expense	293,300	255,000	246,500	317,500	241,300
DP Capital Outlay	0	0	0	12,800	0
Capital Outlay	12,000	14,400	21,300	46,000	0
Other Charges/Pass Thru	76,300	50,100	39,000	25,800	61,000
Cost of Goods Sold	109,600	(56,900)	14,400	56,500	0
Total	\$21,512,600	\$19,206,900	\$21,641,900	\$22,786,100	\$23,274,200
Other Data					
Total FTE	329.0	283.3	283.3	312.2	312.2
Vehicles	29	33	33	31	31

Table 119

INSTITUTIONAL OPERATIONS SUPPORT SERVICES

Function The Support Services program is responsible for providing warehouse services, inmate accounting, purchasing, transportation and motor pool. These services are fundamental for the day-to-day operation of the secure prison facilities.

Statutory Authority Statutory authority comes from the same as those listed under the Division Administration.

Accountability This Program helps the Department meet its primary goal of community safety and in effective offender management. Performance is based on the efficiency of effective operations. Year-to-year improvements in the Operational expenditures table below would be an indicator of efficiency in preventative maintenance operations.

Performance Data Summary - Support Services					
Goal	Measure	Measure Type	FY 2005		FY 2006 Target
			Target	Observed	
Operational Efficiency	Cost per Meal	Input	\$ 1.13	\$ 1.10	\$ 1.13
Cost Savings	Utility Expenditures	Input	\$ 1,900,000	\$ 2,146,853	\$ 1,900,000
Cost Avoidance	Ratio of Corrective v. Preventative Work Requests	Input	1 to 3	1 to 3	1 to 3

Table 120

Funding Detail

Institutional Operations Support Services					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	2,389,900	2,447,800	3,041,100	3,176,400	3,457,100
General Fund, One-time	0	0	0	27,300	0
Dedicated Credits Revenue	100	0	100	100	1,000
Beginning Nonlapsing	191,100	0	0	0	0
Closing Nonlapsing	(147,200)	(53,000)	(72,800)	(147,600)	0
Total	\$2,433,900	\$2,394,800	\$2,968,400	\$3,056,200	\$3,458,100
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	2,143,600	2,096,700	2,577,500	2,624,700	2,970,300
In-State Travel	900	400	0	1,600	2,000
Out of State Travel	1,900	1,600	700	1,400	0
Current Expense	261,600	276,100	346,900	372,800	410,400
DP Current Expense	25,900	20,000	43,300	55,700	47,400
DP Capital Outlay	0	0	0	0	3,000
Capital Outlay	0	0	0	0	25,000
Total	\$2,433,900	\$2,394,800	\$2,968,400	\$3,056,200	\$3,458,100
Other Data					
Total FTE	41.0	53.1	53.1	54.1	56.1
Vehicles	19	26	26	28	29

Table 121

INSTITUTIONAL OPERATIONS INMATE PLACEMENT

Function The Inmate Placement program administers Jail Reimbursement and Jail Contracting across the state. By statute, the Department of Corrections may not use Jail Reimbursement core rate appropriations to cover the cost of administration. Jail Contracting and Jail Reimbursement are separate line items and will be discussed later in this report.

Statutory Authority Statutory authority comes from the same as those listed under the Division Administration. Additionally, this program is governed specifically by UCA 64-13c.

- UCA 64-13c-301 grants the authority and assigns the responsibility to administer the jail contracting and jail reimbursement programs. Administration funding is separate from the program funds for this activity.
- UCA 64-13c outlines program funding and operational provisions.

Accountability All housing programs contribute to the same performance measures. See data under Draper Facilities Accountability.

Funding Detail

Institutional Operations Inmate Placement					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	1,599,900	1,476,400	1,527,400	1,556,100	1,717,800
General Fund, One-time	0	0	0	9,500	0
Dedicated Credits Revenue	3,500	3,200	4,000	4,800	3,000
Beginning Nonlapsing	5,200	0	0	0	0
Closing Nonlapsing	(145,500)	(69,000)	(27,700)	7,700	0
Total	\$1,463,100	\$1,410,600	\$1,503,700	\$1,578,100	\$1,720,800
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	1,082,900	1,090,300	1,174,400	1,226,600	1,346,000
In-State Travel	6,300	5,200	6,700	5,900	11,700
Out of State Travel	0	0	400	800	0
Current Expense	350,100	294,400	303,900	313,400	330,400
DP Current Expense	23,800	20,700	18,300	31,400	28,200
DP Capital Outlay	0	0	0	0	4,500
Total	\$1,463,100	\$1,410,600	\$1,503,700	\$1,578,100	\$1,720,800
Other Data					
Total FTE	16.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	21.5
Vehicles	7	9	9	11	9

Table 122

INSTITUTIONAL OPERATIONS PROGRAMMING

Function The Programming budget includes funding for inmate training, treatment, counseling, and education. It covers substance abuse prevention, sex offender treatment, volunteer/religious service, and life skills training. The program has a focus in providing opportunities for offenders to better understand the events leading to their incarceration and make the necessary changes to succeed upon release.

Statutory Authority Statutory authority comes from the same sections of Utah Code as those listed under the Division Administration. Additionally, this program has specific responsibilities for UCA 64-13-40 and 41. These sections deal with “extra-curricular” activities of inmates.

Accountability Three major Departmental goals are impacted by this program.

- Reduce parole recidivism by 10 percent through the implementation of the Re-Entry Program.
- Provide adequate treatment resources targeted at offenders who will benefit from them.
- Improve programs and housing offered to female offenders.

Institutional Operations Programming plays a key role to assure the offender has met treatment requirements and is prepared to return to society.

Performance Data Summary - Institutional Programming					
Goal	Measure	Measure Type	FY 2005		FY 2006 Target
			Target	Observed	
Reduce Recidivism	3 Year Parole Technical Return Rate	Outcome	43%	39%	43%
Target treatment resources	Increase number with Offender Mgt. Plans	Output	70%	96%	70%
Increase female access to treatment	Number in treatment programs	Input	50%	41%	50%

Table 123

Funding Detail

Institutional Operations Programming					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	0	5,855,400	5,963,800	6,417,700	6,587,700
General Fund, One-time	0	0	0	49,500	0
Dedicated Credits Revenue	0	1,500	0	246,000	246,000
Transfers - Commission on Criminal and Ju	0	565,200	425,000	238,600	0
Transfers - Community and Economic Deve	0	0	260,900	0	0
Transfers - Human Services	0	261,400	0	0	0
Transfers - Other Agencies	0	0	0	7,500	0
Closing Nonlapsing	0	(846,800)	(558,100)	(498,100)	0
Total	\$0	\$5,836,700	\$6,091,600	\$6,461,200	\$6,833,700
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	0	4,624,000	4,939,400	5,242,400	5,735,700
In-State Travel	0	3,800	5,500	4,300	3,600
Out of State Travel	0	700	15,200	5,100	0
Current Expense	0	1,083,300	1,026,600	1,043,100	1,020,700
DP Current Expense	0	95,000	99,900	166,300	73,700
Capital Outlay	0	29,900	0	0	0
Other Charges/Pass Thru	0	0	5,000	0	0
Total	\$0	\$5,836,700	\$6,091,600	\$6,461,200	\$6,833,700
Other Data					
Total FTE	0.0	96.1	96.1	97.8	96.3
Vehicles	0	0	0	1	0

Table 124

CLINICAL SERVICES

Function

The Utah Department of Corrections' **Clinical Services Bureau** provides medical care for incarcerated inmates in secure facilities owned, operated or contracted by the State. Inmates are treated by UDC doctors, nurses, dentists and aids, as well as through contracts with private health care providers such as the University of Utah Medical Center.

UDC is required by federal law to provide medical, dental and mental health care to those incarcerated by the state. The Bureau of Clinical Services provides health care at the Draper prison. Medical services at other facilities are provided through contractual arrangements. Health care provided at the Gunnison facility is reflected in the Gunnison budget.

The Bureau provides mental health services and a comprehensive array of treatment alternatives to offenders that are mentally ill or suffering from emotional problems. Services include crisis intervention, acute care, residential, and outpatient services. The Bureau is accredited by the National Commission on Correctional Health Care.

Statutory Authority

This program activity is governed by a variety of sections spread throughout the Department's portion of the Utah Code.

- UCA 64-13-7.5 addresses mental health services.
- UCA 64-13-26 authorizes the use of private providers for services that the Department cannot provide directly.
- UCA 64-13-36 authorizes the testing of prisoners for AIDS and HIV infections.
- UCA 64-13-39 requires the Corrections Clinical Services to be accredited by the National Commission for Correctional Health Care.

Accountability

The overarching goal is to maintain adequate medical services while controlling costs. Performance measures are used to measure improvements in the delivery of services.

Performance Data Summary - Clinical Services					
Goal	Measure	Measure Type	FY 2005		FY 2006 Target
			Target	Observed	
Reduce time before exams	% intake within 7 days	Output	96%	90%	96%
Expedite mental health and medical requests	% MH/Medical requests seen within 7 days	Output	97%	92%	97%
Reduce legal actions	# of inmate legal actions	Outcome	0	0	0

Table 125

Funding Detail

Clinical Services					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	17,260,500	15,943,900	16,206,700	16,443,000	17,170,900
General Fund, One-time	0	0	0	78,600	0
Dedicated Credits Revenue	151,500	141,200	151,600	166,500	154,200
Transfers - Commission on Criminal and Ju	567,300	119,500	116,000	1,900	0
Beginning Nonlapsing	12,000	550,000	375,600	0	0
Closing Nonlapsing	(550,000)	(375,600)	(55,900)	210,200	0
Lapsing Balance	0	(719,000)	0	0	0
Total	\$17,441,300	\$15,660,000	\$16,794,000	\$16,900,200	\$17,325,100
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	10,429,500	8,585,000	8,725,400	8,277,900	10,905,900
In-State Travel	2,000	1,300	1,000	1,900	700
Out of State Travel	4,700	0	2,900	3,100	0
Current Expense	3,660,100	2,838,200	3,178,900	3,783,500	3,100,900
DP Current Expense	347,100	629,900	154,700	285,000	124,500
DP Capital Outlay	30,000	0	30,000	0	0
Capital Outlay	200	78,300	38,900	0	0
Other Charges/Pass Thru	2,967,700	3,527,300	4,662,200	4,548,800	3,193,100
Total	\$17,441,300	\$15,660,000	\$16,794,000	\$16,900,200	\$17,325,100
Other Data					
Total FTE	153.7	153.0	155.7	155.3	155.8
Vehicles	4	4	4	3	3

Table 126

UTAH CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES

Function	<p>Utah Correctional Industries (UCI) is Utah's prison industries program. Under the direction of the UCI Advisory Board and the Utah Department of Corrections, UCI operates productive enterprises utilizing inmate labor to benefit tax-supported entities. UCI is a self-supporting program, deriving its revenues solely from the sales of products and services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ The mission of the Division is to provide work experience and training for inmates to assist in increasing the success of those released from prison and parole. <p>UCI enterprises include: furniture manufacturing, seating manufacturing, license plate manufacturing, sign manufacturing, printing, computer refurbishing, data entry, microfilming, community work crews, asbestos abatement, commercial sewing, meat and milk processing, electronic recycling, waste recycling, commissary services, roofing, and construction.</p> <p>The program helps the Department manage offenders in the most cost effective way and assists in providing for a safe and secure prison while helping offenders prepare to lead crime free lives.</p>
Statutory Authority	<p>Utah Correctional Industries is governed by UCA Chapter 13a. Section 64-13a-2 specifically identifies the Legislative intent of the Division and establishes goals for the organization.</p>
Accountability	<p>The Legislature's intention, as indicated by statute, is that Correctional Industries provide an environment for the operation of correctional industries that closely resembles the environment for the business operations of a private corporate entity. Included in this intent of the Legislature are four standards, which Correctional Industries are to maintain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ UCI is to be a self-supporting organization.➤ UCI's economic goal is to be profit-oriented.➤ Revenue for operations and capital investment are to be generated by the Division.➤ The Division should assume responsibility for training offenders in general work habits, work skills, and specific training skills that increase their employment prospects when released. <p>UCI met the goal of profitability beginning in FY 2002. Since that time, UCI has generated profits. The agency projects continued profitability for FY 2006. Table 127 details the performance measures of the Division.</p>

Performance Data Summary - Utah Correctional Industries					
Goal	Measure	Measure Type	FY 2005		FY 2006
			Target	Observed	Target
# of inmates participating	Participation	Input	600	634	625
% of average daily population participating	Participation	Input	20%	21%	22%
Financial outcome	Profit/Loss	Output	\$ 750,000	\$ 480,000	\$ 400,000

Table 127

Funding Detail

The funding for the Utah Correctional Industries is entirely Dedicated Credits Revenue. The Industries operates as a public corporation and profits go to retained earnings.

Budget History - Corrections - Utah Correctional Industries					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
Dedicated Credits Revenue	12,891,000	11,602,600	16,098,500	15,739,400	16,000,000
Transfers - Commission on Criminal and Ju	6,100	0	0	0	0
Closing Nonlapsing	0	0	(1,441,100)	(15,700)	(50,000)
Total	\$12,897,100	\$11,602,600	\$14,657,400	\$15,723,700	\$15,950,000
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	4,977,300	4,602,600	4,645,400	4,921,300	4,901,600
In-State Travel	10,900	4,800	8,400	4,900	6,100
Out of State Travel	1,300	6,900	15,400	13,800	0
Current Expense	7,400,400	6,857,100	9,679,400	10,408,200	10,766,400
DP Current Expense	100,700	104,800	135,900	195,700	60,100
DP Capital Outlay	60,700	14,000	16,800	21,900	17,700
Capital Outlay	231,300	274,600	240,800	621,900	215,000
Other Charges/Pass Thru	157,900	16,200	13,000	17,000	20,500
Cost of Goods Sold	(43,400)	(278,400)	(97,700)	(481,000)	(37,400)
Total	\$12,897,100	\$11,602,600	\$14,657,400	\$15,723,700	\$15,950,000
Other Data					
Budgeted FTE	100.0	95.0	99.3	87.1	87.1
Vehicles	52	56	56	50	50

Table 128

INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS

Function

The Department of Corrections (UDC) operates an Internal Service Fund (ISF) to finance its technology needs. UDC’s Data Processing (DP) ISF charges Corrections’ other operating units between \$95 and \$102 per computer “port” per month. The DP ISF then uses this revenue to manage networks, servers, and the O-TRACK inmate data system.

“Internal Service Funds are defined as funds used by the State to account for the financing of goods and services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies on a cost-reimbursement basis. They are set up to take advantage of economies of scale, to avoid duplication of effort, and to accurately identify costs of specific governmental services.”¹

The Department of Corrections Data Processing Internal Service Fund (DP ISF) provides centralized computer service to all departmental entities. This service includes networking, file sharing, database administration, and system development. The DP ISF does not purchase distributed computing equipment such as personal computers or printers for UDC operating entities.

Accountability

This program item is a support service to the entire Department. No separate goals or performance measures have been listed.

Funding Detail

Corrections Internal Service Fund - Data Processing					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
Dedicated Credits - Intragvt Rev	1,792,700	1,743,000	1,728,100	1,994,800	1,755,600
Closing Nonlapsing	0	0	246,300	(400)	0
Total	\$1,792,700	\$1,743,000	\$1,974,400	\$1,994,400	\$1,755,600
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	260,000	253,700	314,400	340,500	307,100
In-State Travel	9,600	2,600	4,200	8,100	4,200
Out of State Travel	0	0	1,800	1,200	1,800
Current Expense	46,400	31,400	22,500	29,200	14,700
DP Current Expense	1,340,500	907,200	1,361,600	1,278,400	1,018,700
DP Capital Outlay	278,500	310,200	263,400	332,300	405,500
Other Charges/Pass Thru	4,600	4,500	6,500	4,700	3,600
Total	\$1,939,600	\$1,509,600	\$1,974,400	\$1,994,400	\$1,755,600
Profit/Loss	(\$146,900)	\$233,400	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Data					
Total FTE	4.5	4.0	4.8	4.5	9.0
Authorized Capital Outlay	417,000	442,000	429,500	0	720,000
Retained Earnings	3,300	236,700	(10,700)	0	0

Table 129

¹ Allred, Steven, et al. *Internal Service Funds: Cost Structure and Budget Impact*. Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst. August 20, 2002. p. 1.

JAIL CONTRACTING**Function**

Jail Contracting is a tool used by the Department of Corrections to manage their inmate population and their budget. The program provides inmate housing to the State prison system through contracts with individual county jails. This program provides needed overflow housing for the State. The counties provide security, supervision, food and other services on a per day cost basis. With Jail Contracting dollars, the Department houses state inmates at local jails rather than in state-owned facilities. In this way, Jail Contracting helps the state reduce its own facilities costs, and helps local governments fill excess capacity in local jails.

The Department of Corrections has contracted for **1,260 contract beds plus 40 beds currently utilized for “halfway out” and “halfway back” offenders.**

Each fiscal year, a new jail programs core rate is negotiated with the Utah Sheriff’s Association, with input from local elected officials, the Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice (CCJJ), and the Governor’s Office of Planning and Budget (GOPB). The rate is based on operating costs reported by the counties to Corrections for the previous calendar year. The rate is established by utilizing all expenses for the counties divided by all the inmates held in county jails. The Legislature must take action on any core rate committee recommendation before a new rate is enacted. For the last four years, Corrections has contracted with counties at a rate of \$42.32 per day.

The same core rate is used for both Jail Reimbursement and Jail Contracting. Additional medical and transportation rates are negotiated separately with each county. Funding for medical and transportation costs of Jail Contracting inmates is included in the Corrections Programs and Operations line item. Funding is usually insufficient to fully fund these additional expenses for jail reimbursement probationers.

Statutory Authority

The rate paid by the State to contract with the counties to provide inmate housing is the same as for Jail Reimbursement.

- UCA 64-13c-201 authorizes counties to house state prisoners.
- UCA 64-13c-302 establishes the procedures for setting the county reimbursement rate for core inmate incarceration costs, and medical and transportation costs.
- UCA 64-13c-401 outlines the requirements for jail contracting.

Intent Language

The Jail Contracting line item has been granted nonlapsing funding authority.

Accountability

All inmate housing programs have the same performance measures which are reported for the prison system as a whole. They are listed under the Draper Facility section of this report.

Funding Detail

Jail Contracting					
Sources of Finance	2002 Actual	2003 Actual	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Appropriated
General Fund	17,181,000	18,086,200	18,086,200	18,086,200	21,926,600
General Fund, One-time	0	0	0	250,000	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	50,000
Beginning Nonlapsing	10,200	0	160,000	479,600	0
Closing Nonlapsing	4,000	(160,000)	(479,600)	(99,800)	0
Total	\$17,195,200	\$17,926,200	\$17,766,600	\$18,716,000	\$21,976,600
Categories of Expenditure					
Current Expense	31,200	33,100	34,800	40,300	31,000
Other Charges/Pass Thru	17,164,000	17,893,100	17,731,800	18,675,700	21,945,600
Total	\$17,195,200	\$17,926,200	\$17,766,600	\$18,716,000	\$21,976,600

Table 130

JAIL REIMBURSEMENT

Function	<p>The Jail Reimbursement Program is established by statute to reimburse the county jails for offenders sentenced to jail as a condition of felony probation. Under this program, counties bill the State for each day that a qualifying offender spends in their jail. The counties should be reimbursed at 70% of core inmate incarceration costs as required by UCA 64-13c-303. For the last 4 years, the jail reimbursement rate has been \$29.62 per day (70% of the \$42.32 core rate). In the past 6 years, qualified jail days have been reimbursed at an average of 64.02% of the billed days. The same core rate is used for both Jail Reimbursement and Jail Contracting.</p> <p>Medical and transportation expenses related to the care and service of the felony probationers are not statutorily required to be paid as a part of jail reimbursements. If funds are available above and beyond the 70% reimbursement, the Department may pay for some medical and transportation costs. Although medical and transportation costs are negotiated with counties annually, counties should not plan on receiving any funding to cover these expenses. Currently, the average for counties' negotiated medical and transportation costs are \$3.18 and \$1.61 respectively.</p>
Intent Language	Intent language grants this line item nonlapsing funding authority.
Statutory Authority	<p>The Jail Reimbursement Program is governed by UCA 64-13c Part 3. This includes sections 301 through 304.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ UCA 64-13c-201 authorizes counties to house state prisoners.➤ UCA 64-13c-302 establishes the procedures for setting the county reimbursement rate for core inmate incarceration costs, and medical and transportation costs.➤ UCA 64-13c-303 requires the Legislature to fund Jail Reimbursement at the rate of 70 percent.
Accountability	The Department did not report any performance measures and indicated that it did not achieve any Department goals, but did help the Department to meet legislative mandates.

Funding Detail

Jail Reimbursement					
Sources of Finance	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	7,760,600	8,515,900	9,515,900	9,081,000	9,605,900
Total	\$7,760,600	\$8,515,900	\$9,515,900	\$9,081,000	\$9,605,900
Categories of Expenditure					
Other Charges/Pass Thru	7,760,600	8,515,900	9,515,900	9,081,000	9,605,900
Total	\$7,760,600	\$8,515,900	\$9,515,900	\$9,081,000	\$9,605,900

Table 131

CHAPTER 7 BOARD OF PARDONS AND PAROLE**Function**

The Board of Pardons and Parole (Hereafter referred to as the “Board”) is the release authority for inmates in the State of Utah. As such, the Board reviews an inmate's performance after the inmate is incarcerated, and determining when and under what conditions the inmate may be released after serving the minimum sentence required by law. In addition, the Board reviews violations of release conditions to decide whether an inmate should be sent back to prison.

The Board is a separate and independent organization from the Department of Corrections and the Courts. It has full parole, pardon, and commutation authority over all offenders in the jurisdictional custody of the Utah Department of Corrections. The Board makes decisions regarding the release of offenders from prison, sets conditions of parole supervision, orders restitution, and may remit fines subject to statutory guidelines.

Board hearings are held at Board offices, correctional facilities, and jail throughout the state.

Statutory Authority

The Board’s authority is outlined in the Utah State Constitution and Utah Code Annotated, Section 77-27 et. seq.

- Utah Constitution Article VII, Section 12 creates the board and establishes the parameters of its responsibilities.
- UCA 77-27 specifies the makeup of the board and its general operational and procedural guidelines.

Intent Language

The Legislature has granted the Board of Pardons nonlapsing budget authority.

Accountability

“The mission of the Board of Pardons and Parole is to further public safety by rendering decisions regarding the length of incarceration, parole supervision, termination of sentence, commutation of sentence and pardons.”² The Board’s primary goal is to “provide optimum protection of the public and safeguard the rights, privileges and interest of victims and offenders.” It attempts to do this in the most efficient and effective manner possible.

Figure 21 quantifies the number of decisions made by the Board of Pardons and Parole since 1988. Table 132 details the type and number of decision over time. This information shows the direct correlation between the increase in prisoners and the number of annual decisions made by the Board.

² Green, John. *Form 103 – FY 2007 Budget Request*. Utah Board of Pardons. September, 2005.

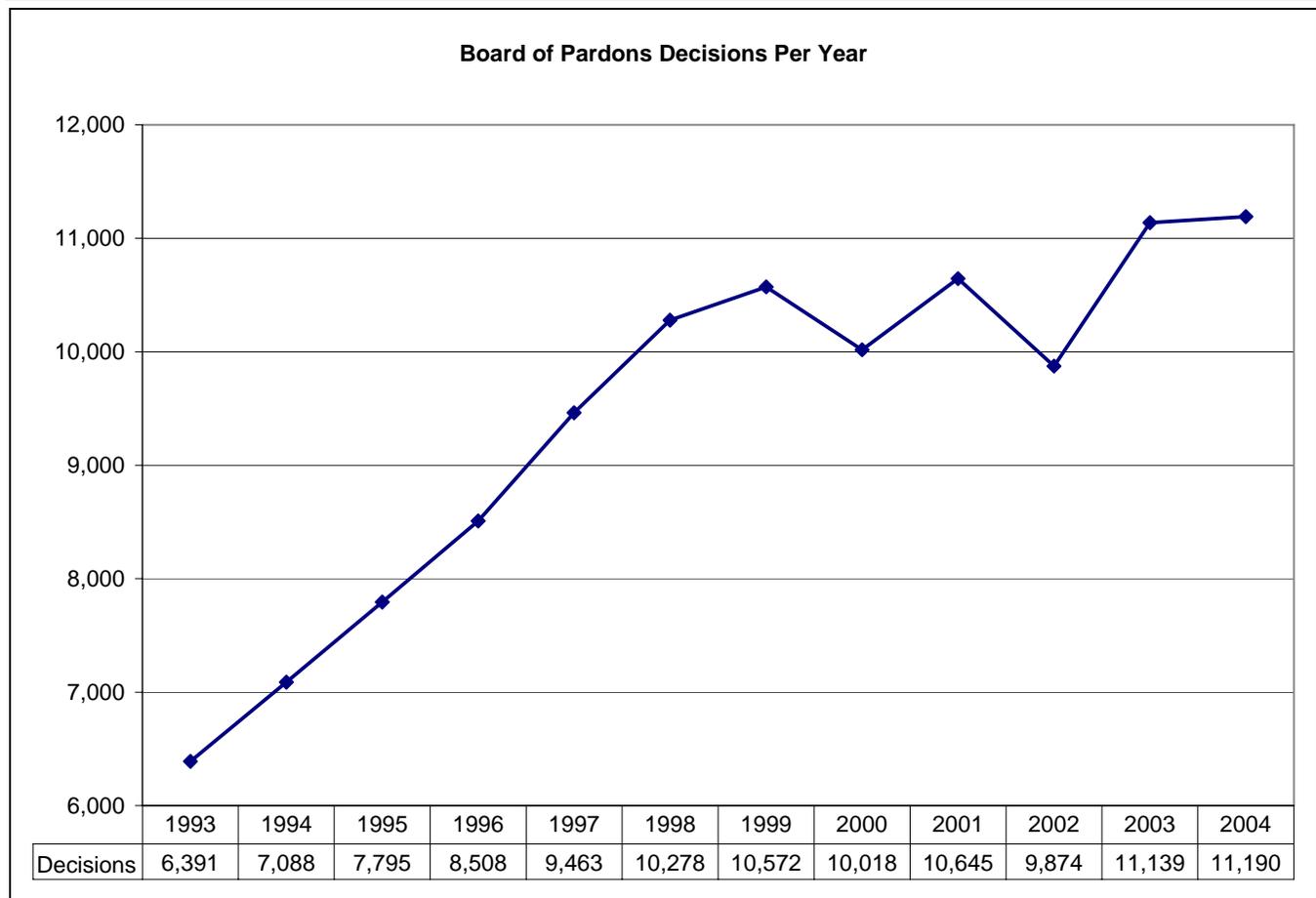


Figure 21

Board of Pardons and Parole Decisions by Type and Calendar Year													
Decision Type	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005*
Original / Rehearing	1,104	1,398	1,501	1,797	1,807	1,884	1,681	1,756	1,813	1,628	1,958	2,752	2204
Parole Violation	1,244	1,233	1,434	1,661	1,844	2,171	2,143	1,969	1,797	1,463	1,741	1,013	1018
Special Attention	2,169	2,253	2,691	2,417	3,148	3,469	3,769	3,268	4,163	3,895	4,710	4,621	3785
Rescissions	355	417	241	284	293	285	353	357	317	196	238	128	107
Terminations	326	328	378	419	532	530	769	760	868	844	874	890	700
Evidentiary	18	31	27	42	19	13	19	5	13	18	15	12	3
Warrants	1,064	1,306	1,412	1,692	1,701	1,781	1,765	1,813	1,568	1,662	1,503	1,531	1416
Recalls	79	97	100	166	90	94	43	54	83	149	78	169	110
Admin Reviews	32	25	11	30	29	51	30	36	23	19	22	74	14
Totals	6,391	7,088	7,795	8,508	9,463	10,278	10,572	10,018	10,645	9,874	11,139	11,190	9,357

Table 132 *as of 10/2005

Legislative Action Impacts long-term costs

As the Legislature elevates offenses to the felony levels and add enhancements that increase the degree of a felony; these enhancements indirectly increase the number and length of sentences being prosecuted and imposed.

Longer sentences increase Board of Pardons workload and costs. Since cases may take years to reach the Board, additional funding for such lengthy cases has not been allocated due to the short-term nature of the fiscal note process. Total Board of Pardons and Parole decisions are expected to rise in 2005.

Funding Detail

The Board of Pardons is funded primarily with State General Fund. A small amount of Dedicated Credits Revenue is generated by the sale of hearing tapes, copies and transcripts.

Board of Pardons and Parole					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	2,537,000	2,580,100	2,556,700	2,632,500	2,709,800
General Fund, One-time	0	0	0	17,000	0
Dedicated Credits Revenue	600	900	600	900	2,200
GFR - Tobacco Settlement	77,400	77,400	77,400	77,400	77,400
Transfers - Corrections	0	18,100	0	0	0
Beginning Nonlapsing	172,000	158,700	144,800	156,700	75,000
Closing Nonlapsing	(158,700)	(144,800)	(156,700)	(107,800)	0
Lapsing Balance	0	(7,500)	0	0	0
Total	\$2,628,300	\$2,682,900	\$2,622,800	\$2,776,700	\$2,864,400
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	2,035,900	2,034,100	2,065,700	2,170,600	2,283,300
In-State Travel	14,100	19,000	21,700	22,600	15,800
Out of State Travel	5,300	7,100	11,300	11,000	5,600
Current Expense	485,600	503,800	472,600	500,000	461,600
DP Current Expense	87,400	118,900	51,500	72,500	23,100
Other Charges/Pass Thru	0	0	0	0	75,000
Total	\$2,628,300	\$2,682,900	\$2,622,800	\$2,776,700	\$2,864,400
Other Data					
Total FTE	32.0	33.0	32.5	33.5	32.5
Vehicles	5	6	6	6	6

Table 133

Special Funding

The Board also receives \$77,400 from the General Fund Restricted–Tobacco Settlement. This appropriation funds a hearing officer assigned to address parolee drug problems. The complete details of the Tobacco settlement funds are indicated in Table 134.

Restricted Funds Summary--Board of Pardons and Parole				
Fund/Account Name	Statutory Authority	Revenue Source	Prescribed Uses	FY 2005 Ending Balance
GFR--Tobacco Settlement (BPP receives a portion of these funds)	63-97-201	55% of all funds received by the state from tobacco settlements	Alcohol, drug, and tobacco prevention and control programs.	\$ 6,101,800

Table 134

CHAPTER 8 JUVENILE JUSTICE SERVICES

Function	Juvenile Justice Services is a division within the Department of Human Services. It was formerly the Division of Youth Corrections. The Division of Juvenile Justice Services (DJJS) serves youth offenders with a comprehensive array of programs, including home detention, secure detention, day reporting centers, case management, community services, observation and assessment, long-term secure facilities, transition, and youth parole. DJJS is responsible for all youth offenders committed by the State's Juvenile Court for secure confinement or supervision and treatment in the community. DJJS also operates receiving centers, and youth services centers for non-custodial and or non-adjudicated youth.
Statutory Authority	The authority and responsibilities of the Division of Juvenile Justice Services are enumerated in the Utah Code Annotated 62A-7 et al. <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ UCA 62A-7-102 creates the division and assigns the youth committed to it pursuant to Section 78-3a-118.➤ UCA 62A-7-104 outlines the responsibilities of the division
Intent Language	The Legislature has granted the Division of Juvenile Justice Services nonlapsing budget authority. Such authority allows DJJS to address changing and unpredictable caseload levels in youth treatment.
Accountability	The division outlines a three-fold responsibility to the citizens of Utah: 1) Community Protection, 2) client competency development and 3) accountability. The driving factor affecting resource requirements for each of these areas is caseload growth.
<i>Performance Measures</i>	The division has gathered various sets of data over the years. This data, along with data measuring new criteria are being collected to improve the performance management system and comply with legislative directives.
Funding Detail	The budget for the entire division is listed in the Table on the next page. The primary source of funding is State General Fund. Another significant contributor to this budget is Medicaid. Changes in Medicaid rates impact Juvenile Justice Services. Funding also includes other Federal Funds, Dedicated Credits Revenue and transfers.

Division of Juvenile Justice Services					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	69,021,700	67,380,000	67,059,000	70,111,000	75,084,200
General Fund, One-time	0	0	0	1,379,000	0
Federal Funds	878,400	2,164,300	2,205,800	2,268,900	2,054,100
Dedicated Credits Revenue	1,745,100	2,230,700	2,444,700	2,137,200	2,688,400
Dedicated Credits - Land Grant	68,300	0	0	0	0
Restricted Revenue	0	41,000	0	0	0
GFR - DNA Specimen	0	0	91,000	91,000	0
GFR - Youth Corrections Victims	500,000	500,200	1,069,300	1,069,300	1,320,200
Transfers - Child Nutrition	882,900	0	861,600	846,600	884,500
Transfers - Commission on Criminal and Ju	1,405,600	5,080,100	4,841,600	948,800	905,900
Transfers - Interagency	19,600	0	0	400	0
Transfers - Medicaid	11,253,200	12,272,600	16,242,400	16,009,800	15,912,300
Transfers - Other Funds	0	747,400	0	0	0
Transfers - State Office of Education	0	0	36,300	0	0
Transfers - Within Agency	400,000	0	(15,900)	31,000	0
Beginning Nonlapsing	2,361,100	1,474,600	969,100	1,922,100	0
Closing Nonlapsing	(1,474,700)	(969,100)	(1,922,100)	(172,600)	0
Lapsing Balance	0	(674,000)	(132,000)	(91,000)	0
Total	\$87,061,200	\$90,247,800	\$93,750,800	\$96,551,500	\$98,849,600
Line Items					
Programs and Operations	86,770,800	89,988,600	93,489,200	96,286,500	98,551,200
Youth Parole Authority	290,400	259,200	261,600	265,000	298,400
Total	\$87,061,200	\$90,247,800	\$93,750,800	\$96,551,500	\$98,849,600
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	40,043,400	40,457,300	40,733,100	44,584,100	47,934,200
In-State Travel	245,500	211,200	176,400	222,300	241,600
Out of State Travel	15,100	17,800	14,400	24,100	10,000
Current Expense	15,428,600	14,734,100	15,625,100	15,651,300	16,186,800
DP Current Expense	1,104,000	944,900	1,196,500	1,105,400	1,186,200
DP Capital Outlay	12,500	0	0	0	6,900
Capital Outlay	8,900	6,600	5,400	22,500	0
Other Charges/Pass Thru	30,203,200	33,875,900	35,999,900	34,913,900	33,283,900
Operating Transfers	0	0	0	27,900	0
Total	\$87,061,200	\$90,247,800	\$93,750,800	\$96,551,500	\$98,849,600
Other Data					
Budgeted FTE	1,011.6	1,001.6	955.0	994.0	1,009.0
Vehicles	118	139	137	141	139

Table 135

PROGRAMS AND OPERATIONS

Function

This line item includes all of the programming and operations for the Division except for the Youth Parole Authority. Programs include:

1. Administration,
2. Early Intervention Services Program
3. Community Programs
4. Correctional Facilities
5. Rural Programs

Program collaboration and interface within DJJS is essential for providing successful juvenile services.

Case-load Trends

Caseload trends seem to mirror population trends reflected in the school enrollment for the same age youth. This trend indicates a growth in school enrollment and potentially juvenile justice services for the next few years. The figure below shows the historical trend of DJJS residential service counts for Community Programs. It does not include secure confinement and non-custody youth.

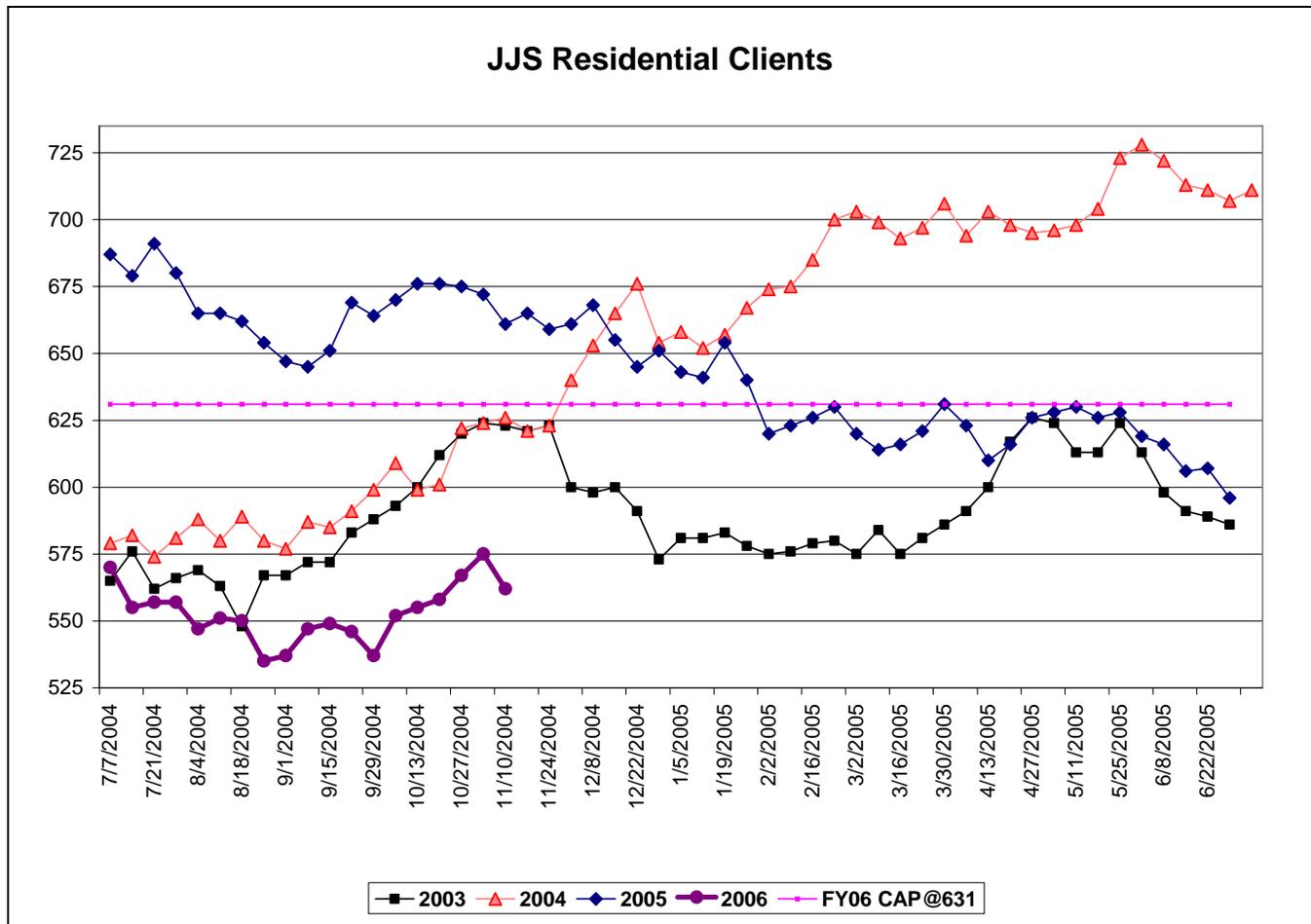


Figure 22

Funding Detail

Programs and Operations					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	68,730,600	67,106,500	66,791,600	69,838,000	74,799,500
General Fund, One-time	0	0	0	1,377,000	0
Federal Funds	871,200	2,145,000	2,193,100	2,255,400	2,040,400
Dedicated Credits Revenue	1,745,100	2,230,700	2,444,700	2,137,200	2,688,400
Dedicated Credits - Land Grant	68,300	0	0	0	0
Restricted Revenue	0	41,000	0	0	0
GFR - DNA Specimen	0	0	91,000	91,000	0
GFR - Youth Corrections Victims	500,000	500,200	1,069,300	1,069,300	1,320,200
Transfers - Child Nutrition	882,900	0	861,600	846,600	884,500
Transfers - Commission on Criminal and Ju	1,405,600	5,080,100	4,841,600	948,800	905,900
Transfers - Interagency	19,600	0	0	400	0
Transfers - Medicaid	11,253,200	12,272,600	16,242,400	16,009,800	15,912,300
Transfers - Other Funds	0	747,400	0	0	0
Transfers - State Office of Education	0	0	36,300	0	0
Transfers - Within Agency	400,000	0	(15,900)	31,000	0
Beginning Nonlapsing	2,361,100	1,466,700	927,600	1,862,100	0
Closing Nonlapsing	(1,466,800)	(927,600)	(1,862,100)	(89,100)	0
Lapsing Balance	0	(674,000)	(132,000)	(91,000)	0
Total	\$86,770,800	\$89,988,600	\$93,489,200	\$96,286,500	\$98,551,200
Programs					
Administration	3,860,700	6,957,500	7,486,000	3,793,900	3,947,900
Early Intervention	7,349,300	8,169,600	10,301,100	11,624,100	12,296,200
Community Programs	28,746,000	28,476,800	31,108,000	33,137,300	31,879,200
Correctional Facilities	27,695,300	26,968,900	24,518,500	25,112,500	26,901,400
Rural Programs	19,119,500	19,415,800	20,075,600	22,618,700	23,526,500
Total	\$86,770,800	\$89,988,600	\$93,489,200	\$96,286,500	\$98,551,200
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	39,780,300	40,221,400	40,491,300	44,344,500	47,657,100
In-State Travel	231,700	200,300	166,200	210,800	231,500
Out of State Travel	13,200	17,400	14,400	13,600	10,000
Current Expense	15,417,100	14,722,100	15,615,500	15,651,300	16,176,900
DP Current Expense	1,103,900	944,900	1,196,500	1,102,000	1,184,900
DP Capital Outlay	12,500	0	0	0	6,900
Capital Outlay	8,900	6,600	5,400	22,500	0
Other Charges/Pass Thru	30,203,200	33,875,900	35,999,900	34,913,900	33,283,900
Operating Transfers	0	0	0	27,900	0
Total	\$86,770,800	\$89,988,600	\$93,489,200	\$96,286,500	\$98,551,200
Other Data					
Budgeted FTE	1,007.6	997.6	951.0	990.0	1,005.0
Vehicles	118	139	137	141	139

Table 136

ADMINISTRATION**Function**

DJJS Administration is responsible for administration of all mandated duties, Division policy development, centralized fiscal services and budgetary development, program planning and evaluation, research, training, and quality assurance. It is accountable for oversight and quality control of the division's activities. Program offices direct the day-to-day operations of the division. (UCA 62-7-104(12))

In addition to administrative responsibilities, the director represents the Division in a variety of settings including: division director within the Department of Human Services; member of the Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice; member of the Sentencing Commission; and member of the Substance Abuse and Anti-Violence Coordinating Council.

DJJS Administration consists of six functional areas:

1. Research, Evaluation and Planning – promotes ongoing research, evaluation and monitoring of division programs to determine their effectiveness.
2. Quality Assurance – monitors, inspects and evaluates the daily operations of programs that provide services to delinquent youth.
3. Training – designed to emphasize professionalism and the proper care of youth in division programs.
4. Contracting – manages contracts for group, family and individual therapy, psychological testing and evaluation, psychiatric assessment, medication management, residential care, intensive supervision, and skills development.
5. Clinical – coordinates the treatment of youth in secure care.
6. Financial – monitors fiscal operations.

Statutory Authority

UCA 62A-7-104 (1 through 17) provides statutory guidelines for the administration of Juvenile Justice Services.

UCA 62A-7-103 establishes the division director's position as well as outlines the qualifications and the responsibilities of the job.

Accountability

DJJS administration ensures compliance with statutory responsibilities, division mission statements, and the Governor's goals.

Performance Data Summary - Administration					
Goal	Measure	Measure Type	FY 2005		FY 2006
			Target	Observed	Target
Quality review of all services and vendors	# reviews completed	Intermediate	115	144	125
Contracts completed prior to the start date	% contracts in place at start of services	Input	100%	44%	100%
Employees completing required training	% of employees completing 40 hours of continuing education	Input	100%	95%	100%

Table 137

Funding Detail

Administration					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	2,440,800	2,260,300	2,554,200	2,219,900	3,257,400
General Fund, One-time	0	0	0	172,700	0
Federal Funds	21,100	205,400	207,300	102,000	253,000
Dedicated Credits Revenue	100	0	3,200	900	1,000
Transfers - Commission on Criminal and Ju	1,353,600	3,950,200	4,554,100	241,300	136,500
Transfers - Interagency	19,600	0	0	0	0
Transfers - Medicaid	29,200	329,400	324,800	326,900	300,000
Beginning Nonlapsing	500,000	212,200	115,200	731,200	0
Closing Nonlapsing	(503,700)	0	(272,800)	(1,000)	0
Total	\$3,860,700	\$6,957,500	\$7,486,000	\$3,793,900	\$3,947,900
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	2,358,200	2,301,700	2,194,400	2,710,600	2,823,400
In-State Travel	39,600	24,600	18,900	15,400	20,500
Out of State Travel	7,000	6,400	5,900	5,600	7,000
Current Expense	921,300	809,400	636,900	690,200	804,700
DP Current Expense	323,700	120,200	169,200	164,600	187,300
Other Charges/Pass Thru	210,900	3,695,200	4,460,700	207,500	105,000
Total	\$3,860,700	\$6,957,500	\$7,486,000	\$3,793,900	\$3,947,900
Other Data					
Budgeted FTE	38.5	37.0	35.0	42.0	36.0
Vehicles	3	3	3	3	3

Table 138

EARLY INTERVENTION SERVICES PROGRAM**Function**

The Early Intervention Services Program is a consolidation of DJJS early intervention activities and the Youth Services Program transferred from the Division of Child and Family Services. This office provides, through direct operation or contractual agreements, a mixture of front end services to youth, their families and the community in a geographic area covered by the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Juvenile Court Districts. The program manages:

1. **Receiving Centers:** Non-residential facilities where law enforcement officers can take youth who have been arrested, but do not meet the admission guidelines for secure detention. The staff locates parents or guardians freeing law enforcement to return to their normal duties. Staff members assess the youth to determine if other interventions may be of benefit, and notify parents of resources available in the community.
2. **Home Detention:** Provides an alternative to secure detention for youth awaiting adjudication or placement. Youth are home in the community with daily supervision provided by qualified staff.
3. **Youth Services:** Provides 24-hour crisis counseling services to runaway and ungovernable youth and their families. Services attempt to keep families intact and commit resources short of a full intervention into the Juvenile Justice System. Services also include short-term crisis beds.
4. **Diversion Services:** Short-term (30 day) treatment services to non-JJS custodial youth referred by the Juvenile Court. Programming includes intensive daily supervision, competency development, and community service/restitution.
5. **State Supervision Services:** Short-term (up to 90 days) programs used to prevent further penetration into the Juvenile Justice System. This program includes out-of-home placement. Youths typically receive counseling, skill development, and work opportunities to pay restitution.
6. **Genesis Youth Center:** This work program provides the opportunity for youth offenders to provide restitution to victims. Services help to maintain and operate public agencies and non-profit programs. The center also provides educational and prevocational programs. Prior to FY2005, the Genesis Youth Center was reported in the Correctional Facilities program.

Statutory Authority UCA 62A-7-125 details prevention and early intervention program standards.

Accountability Early Intervention Programs report input measures of the number of youth served. Youth served is an input measure and does not address the quality of the programs or their effectiveness. Additional measures are being developed to address issues related to recidivism, community service rendered and restitution paid.

Performance Data Summary - Early Intervention Programs					
Goal	Measure	Measure Type	FY 2005		FY 2006 Target
			Target	Observed	
Serve the youth referred to DJJS	# of clients served	Input	100%	2,626	100%

Table 139

Funding Detail

Early Intervention					
	2002 Actual	2003 Actual	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Appropriated
Sources of Finance					
General Fund	6,944,400	7,965,000	9,809,100	10,665,800	11,484,200
General Fund, One-time	0	0	0	56,600	0
Federal Funds	0	452,500	583,600	720,700	590,500
Dedicated Credits Revenue	4,600	3,900	8,700	23,200	8,200
Transfers - Child Nutrition	300	0	0	58,900	0
Transfers - Medicaid	0	305,300	231,300	0	213,300
Transfers - Within Agency	400,000	0	0	0	0
Beginning Nonlapsing	0	140,100	125,000	116,200	0
Closing Nonlapsing	0	(360,200)	(456,600)	(17,300)	0
Lapsing Balance	0	(337,000)	0	0	0
Total	\$7,349,300	\$8,169,600	\$10,301,100	\$11,624,100	\$12,296,200
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	4,374,600	4,467,900	6,411,600	6,933,400	7,547,300
In-State Travel	4,600	4,200	2,200	6,800	4,100
Current Expense	971,000	979,500	1,561,800	1,440,200	1,501,000
DP Current Expense	121,600	107,200	175,100	159,400	140,200
Capital Outlay	0	0	0	16,400	0
Other Charges/Pass Thru	1,877,500	2,610,800	2,150,400	3,067,900	3,103,600
Total	\$7,349,300	\$8,169,600	\$10,301,100	\$11,624,100	\$12,296,200
Other Data					
Budgeted FTE	111.0	110.0	110.0	150.0	159.9
Vehicles	32	37	37	45	45

Table 140

COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

Function The Community Program team provides a wide variety of services to youth, their families, and the community along the Wasatch Front. Most clients are from the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Juvenile Court Districts. Services include case management, observation and assessment centers, community-based programs, after-care programs, and transition programs. All programs have been or are being developed around the Balanced and Restorative Justice Model.

Statutory Authority Statutory authority for Community Programs is UCA 62A-7-104. This section provides the general operating and procedural guidelines.

- UCA 62A-7-116 specifically establishes community-based programs to provide care, treatment and supervision.
- UCA 62A-7-117 establishes the requirement to provide case management.
- UCA 62A-7-123 addresses the collection and use of JJS Victim Restitution Account funding.

Accountability Programs operated by Community Programs contribute to the accomplishment of division and department goals.

Performance data reported by the program is a statement of current operations more than performance evaluation. Measures are currently being developed for future reporting.

Performance Data Summary - Community Programs					
Goal	Measure	Measure Type	FY 2005		FY 2006
			Target	Observed	Target
Serve the youth referred to DJJS	Average # of clients served daily	Input	100%	493	100%
Improve operational efficiency	Client cost per day	Output	\$ 110	\$ 115	\$ 155

Table 141

Funding Detail

Community Programs					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	16,484,800	15,261,600	15,946,900	16,267,100	16,736,000
General Fund, One-time	0	0	0	620,700	0
Federal Funds	471,900	724,300	1,036,200	421,900	869,100
Dedicated Credits Revenue	1,734,800	1,616,100	1,756,900	2,210,500	1,946,100
GFR - Youth Corrections Victims	500,000	445,200	445,200	445,200	589,000
Transfers - Child Nutrition	74,000	0	44,400	73,200	45,500
Transfers - Commission on Criminal and Ju	52,000	788,300	275,600	458,600	596,000
Transfers - Medicaid	8,892,600	9,066,800	11,458,200	12,238,300	11,097,500
Transfers - Other Funds	0	(76,600)	0	0	0
Transfers - State Office of Education	0	0	15,000	0	0
Transfers - Within Agency	0	0	(23,000)	18,500	0
Beginning Nonlapsing	558,300	651,100	152,600	389,300	0
Closing Nonlapsing	(22,400)	0	0	(6,000)	0
Total	\$28,746,000	\$28,476,800	\$31,108,000	\$33,137,300	\$31,879,200
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	7,299,900	7,737,800	7,912,300	8,375,200	8,745,200
In-State Travel	71,700	72,900	63,600	69,100	83,200
Out of State Travel	5,200	9,000	7,800	5,900	1,000
Current Expense	2,100,200	1,949,300	1,899,100	1,815,100	2,024,800
DP Current Expense	206,600	221,100	260,300	272,700	246,300
DP Capital Outlay	12,500	0	0	0	6,900
Capital Outlay	0	0	5,400	6,100	0
Other Charges/Pass Thru	19,049,900	18,486,700	20,959,500	22,593,200	20,771,800
Total	\$28,746,000	\$28,476,800	\$31,108,000	\$33,137,300	\$31,879,200
Other Data					
Budgeted FTE	179.0	177.0	171.0	175.0	179.0
Vehicles	25	34	34	34	34

Table 142**Special Funding**

Utah Code 62A-7-123 establishes the Juvenile Justice Services Victim Restitution Account. The account is to be used exclusively to fund work programs. "Work Program" is defined in 62A-7-101 as a public or private service work project established and administered by the division for youth offenders for the purpose of rehabilitation, education, and restitution to victims. The funds for this account are from the base division budget. When there is a surplus, the division director can transfer funds to the Victim Restitution Account. Figure 23 details the funding history for the account. The division ended FY 2005 with a balance of \$1,320,200. Since deposits from the Office of Recovery Services (ORS) are down in recent years, this potentially leaves reduced funding dollars available to JJS from the Victim Restitution Account in future years.

Restricted Funds Summary--DJJS Community Programs				
Fund/Account Name	Statutory Authority	Revenue Source	Prescribed Uses	FY 2005 Ending Balance
DJJS Victim Restitution Account	62A-7-123 and 124	ORS Collections from the youth offender, their parents or guardian.	Exclusively for establishing work/restitution programs	\$ 1,320,200

Table 143

Funds remaining in the Dedicated Credits Account from ORS collections at the end of the year can be transferred into the account by the division director. The following figure tracks the transfers and ending fund balances.

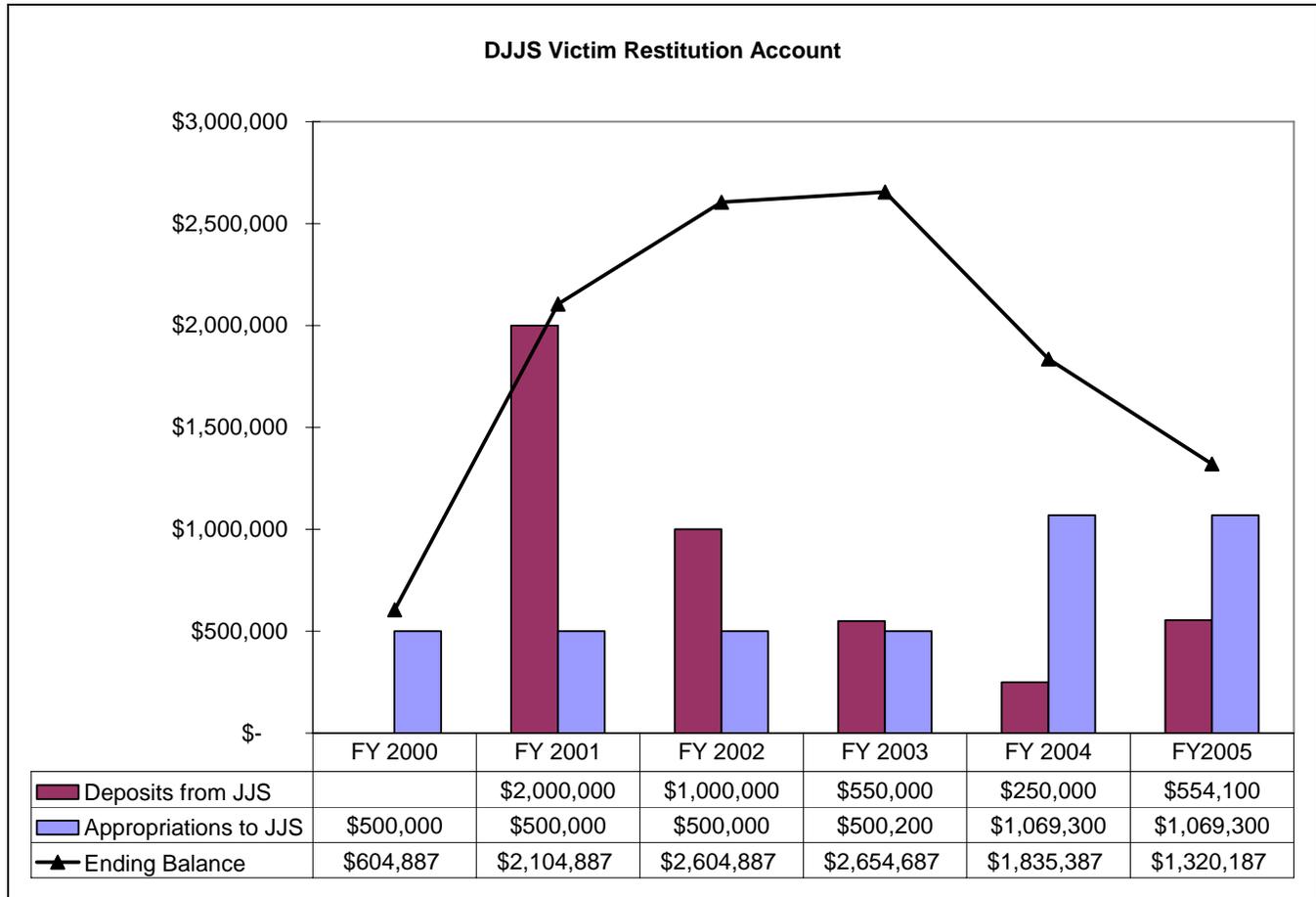


Figure 23

CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

Function Correctional Facilities provides a variety of facilities and programs that include a level of institutional or restricted living. These include:

- Secure Care – provides services for the youth offenders including education, vocational, psycho-educational, and medical care. All services are conducted within secure facilities under the supervision of JJS staff or contracted providers.
- Detention Facilities – Hold youth under age 18 to await court proceedings and/or placement. A judge can also commit youth to detention services for a maximum of 30 days. While in detention, youth are provided with health care and educational and recreational programming.

Growing demand for beds has resulted in double bunking and additions to existing facilities. The division recently submitted a request to the Building Board to expand the capacity of an existing facility by 46 beds.

Table 144 lists the secure facilities under DJJS control, the corresponding capacities and average daily populations.

DJJS Secure Facilities		
Facility	Capacity	Average Daily Population
Office of Correctional Facilities		
Farmington Bay Youth Center	18	17.7
Decker Lake Youth Center	40	38.3
Mill Creek Youth Center	94	74.3
Slate Canyon Youth Center	32	26
Wasatch Youth Center	40	39.8
Office of Rural Programs		
Southwest Utah Youth Center	10	9.3
Total	234	205.4

Table 144

Statutory Authority The general principles and authority for this program are scattered throughout UCA 62A-7. Specific sections are noted below:

- UCA 62A-7-101 defines the terms of Correctional Facilities
- UCA 62A-7-105 directs the division to operate and maintain secure facilities and programs
- UCA 62A-7-201 through 205 specifically addresses the issues of confinement, secure facilities and restrictions

Accountability Correctional Facilities is required to provide secure facilities for youth offenders assigned to their care. The number of youth being served in secure facilities significantly impacts the budget of this program and the division.

Performance Data Summary - Correctional Facilities					
Goal	Measure	Measure Type	FY 2005		FY 2006
			Target	Observed	Target
Serve the youth referred to DJJS	Average daily # of clients	Input	100%	493	100%

Table 145

Funding Detail

Correctional Facilities					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	26,456,400	26,407,400	23,789,000	24,389,900	25,620,300
General Fund, One-time	0	0	0	185,500	0
Federal Funds	12,500	41,300	124,800	41,100	60,400
Dedicated Credits Revenue	0	40,800	56,700	33,400	50,000
Dedicated Credits - Land Grant	68,300	0	0	0	0
Restricted Revenue	0	41,000	0	0	0
GFR - DNA Specimen	0	0	91,000	91,000	0
Transfers - Child Nutrition	653,200	0	674,600	570,500	692,600
Transfers - Commission on Criminal and Ju	0	127,400	0	54,800	51,500
Transfers - Interagency	0	0	0	400	0
Transfers - Medicaid	108,200	36,900	440,700	(312,300)	426,600
Transfers - Other Funds	0	674,700	0	0	0
Transfers - State Office of Education	0	0	21,300	0	0
Beginning Nonlapsing	1,116,700	300,000	438,100	159,900	0
Closing Nonlapsing	(720,000)	(363,600)	(985,700)	(10,700)	0
Lapsing Balance	0	(337,000)	(132,000)	(91,000)	0
Total	\$27,695,300	\$26,968,900	\$24,518,500	\$25,112,500	\$26,901,400
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	15,167,600	14,665,900	12,714,000	13,293,300	14,617,000
In-State Travel	4,400	4,900	4,300	3,900	7,700
Out of State Travel	600	700	0	300	2,000
Current Expense	9,457,200	9,258,500	9,508,000	9,634,500	9,574,300
DP Current Expense	238,400	255,000	279,400	205,900	280,200
Capital Outlay	8,900	6,600	0	0	0
Other Charges/Pass Thru	2,818,200	2,777,300	2,012,800	1,974,600	2,420,200
Total	\$27,695,300	\$26,968,900	\$24,518,500	\$25,112,500	\$26,901,400
Other Data					
Budgeted FTE	391.5	369.5	363.0	311.0	317.5
Vehicles	26	29	29	21	21

Table 146

RURAL PROGRAMS**Function**

Rural Programs function to meet the needs of youth offenders in rural areas of the state. Rural Programs includes short-term detention services, secure care, case management, state supervision, observation and assessment services, community-based alternatives, home detention, work programs, shelters, receiving centers, and early intervention services.

Statutory Authority This program operates under the authority derived from sections of UCA 62A-7 and provides a combination of services found in each of the other programs but is focused on rural parts of the State.

Accountability Rural Programs maintains and increases cost-effective services by improving levels of consistency and the quality of the services being offered. This program manages programs similar to those in each of the other program areas, but solely in rural areas of Utah. Two new facilities recently been opened, one in Blanding and one in Washington County. Reported performance demonstrates the current client situation, but does not measure program quality or effectiveness. Meaningful performance measures are currently being developed.

Performance Data Summary - Rural Programs					
Goal	Measure	Measure Type	FY 2005		FY 2006
			Target	Observed	Target
Serve the youth referred to DJJS	Average # of clients served daily	Input	147	151	150
Improve operational efficiency	Client cost per day	Input	\$ 94	\$ 107	\$ 106

Table 147

Funding Detail

Rural Programs					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	16,404,200	15,212,200	14,692,400	16,295,300	17,701,600
General Fund, One-time	0	0	0	341,500	0
Federal Funds	365,700	721,500	241,200	969,700	267,400
Dedicated Credits Revenue	5,600	569,900	619,200	(130,800)	683,100
GFR - Youth Corrections Victims	0	55,000	624,100	624,100	731,200
Transfers - Child Nutrition	155,400	0	142,600	144,000	146,400
Transfers - Commission on Criminal and Ju	0	214,200	11,900	194,100	121,900
Transfers - Medicaid	2,223,200	2,534,200	3,787,400	3,756,900	3,874,900
Transfers - Other Funds	0	149,300	0	0	0
Transfers - Within Agency	0	0	7,100	12,500	0
Beginning Nonlapsing	186,100	163,300	96,700	465,500	0
Closing Nonlapsing	(220,700)	(203,800)	(147,000)	(54,100)	0
Total	\$19,119,500	\$19,415,800	\$20,075,600	\$22,618,700	\$23,526,500
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	10,580,000	11,048,100	11,259,000	13,032,000	13,924,200
In-State Travel	111,400	93,700	77,200	115,600	116,000
Out of State Travel	400	1,300	700	1,800	0
Current Expense	1,967,400	1,725,400	2,009,700	2,071,300	2,272,100
DP Current Expense	213,600	241,400	312,500	299,400	330,900
Other Charges/Pass Thru	6,246,700	6,305,900	6,416,500	7,070,700	6,883,300
Operating Transfers	0	0	0	27,900	0
Total	\$19,119,500	\$19,415,800	\$20,075,600	\$22,618,700	\$23,526,500
Other Data					
Budgeted FTE	287.6	304.1	272.0	312.0	312.6
Vehicles	32	36	34	38	36

Table 148**Special Funding**

The Special Funding table listed under Community Programs describes the restricted account used by Rural Programs.

YOUTH PAROLE AUTHORITY

Function The Youth Parole Authority is responsible for parole release, rescission, revocation, and termination for youth offenders who have been committed to the division for secure confinement. The Youth Parole Authority determines when and under what conditions committed youth offenders are eligible for parole. The Parole Authority is a citizen board appointed by the Governor and acts independently of DJJS. The Youth Parole Authority is a separate line item in the division’s budget.

Statutory Authority The governing statute of the Youth Parole Authority is within the division’s section of Utah Code 62A-7.

- UCA 72A-7-109 creates the Youth Parole Authority and establishes the authorized membership, expenses, responsibilities and procedures.
- UCA 72A-7-110 through 115 establishes the parole procedures.

Accountability The Youth Parole Authority assists the Division in addressing the following goals based on the Balanced and Restorative Justice Model:

- Protect the community by providing the most appropriate setting for the youthful offender and establishing objective guidelines for length of stay while in secure care.
- Ensure humane and therapeutic confinement.
- Strengthen victim rehabilitation by notifying victims of the rights pertaining to the Parole Authority’s practices.

The Authority is collecting data for future evaluation of performance related to number of victims contacted, amount of restitution collected and the number of youth participating in victim programming. The figure below enumerates offender hearing data.

Performance Data Summary - Youth Parole Authority					
Goal	Measure	Measure Type	FY 2005		FY 2006 Target
			Target	Observed	
Serve the youth referred to DJJS	# of clients hearings	Input	100%	875	100%

Table 149

Funding Detail

Youth Parole Authority					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	291,100	273,500	267,400	273,000	284,700
General Fund, One-time	0	0	0	2,000	0
Federal Funds	7,200	19,300	12,700	13,500	13,700
Beginning Nonlapsing	0	7,900	41,500	60,000	0
Closing Nonlapsing	(7,900)	(41,500)	(60,000)	(83,500)	0
Total	\$290,400	\$259,200	\$261,600	\$265,000	\$298,400
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	263,100	235,900	241,800	239,600	277,100
In-State Travel	13,800	10,900	10,200	11,500	10,100
Out of State Travel	1,900	400	0	10,500	0
Current Expense	11,500	12,000	9,600	0	9,900
DP Current Expense	100	0	0	3,400	1,300
Total	\$290,400	\$259,200	\$261,600	\$265,000	\$298,400
Other Data					
Total FTE	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0

Table 150—Youth Parole Authority is a separate line item from other DJJS programs.

CHAPTER 9 UTAH STATE COURTS

UTAH STATE JUDICIARY

Function	<p>The Utah State Courts constitutes the Judicial branch of government separate from the executive branch and the legislative branch. Their mission is to provide the people of Utah an open, fair, efficient, and independent system for the advancement of justice under the law. The Utah State Constitution establishes governance of the judicial branch and authorizes the Judicial Council to oversee this branch of government.</p> <p>The Utah Court System consists of the Utah Supreme Court, Utah Court of Appeals, District Courts (trial courts of general jurisdiction), and Juvenile Courts. Each of these court systems is state funded and operated. The Judicial Council also provides oversight for the locally-funded and operated Justice Court System. Justice Courts receive some administrative support from the state and must operate in accordance with state standards and rules.</p> <p>Most of the programs within the judiciary are in a single line item titled Court Administration. The single line item gives the judicial branch the ability to shift funding between programs as needed.</p>
Statutory Authority	<p>The Utah State Judiciary is governed by three primary documents: 1) the Utah State Constitution, Article VIII; 2) the Judicial Code, UCA Titles 75 through 78; and the Utah Code of Judicial Administration.</p>
Intent Language	<p>All of the line items related to the judiciary have legislative intent language granting nonlapsing authority to their appropriations. Such authority gives the judiciary management and financial flexibility needed during the budget reductions of past years.</p>
Accountability	<p>The judicial branch is concerned about the quality of justice delivered by the state court system. Quality is affected by the number of cases to be adjudicated. This factor is primarily impacted by Utah's population growth, which affects the number and types of cases, the number of filings, and the judicial caseloads.</p> <p>In April 2005, The Legislative Auditor General completed <i>A Performance Audit of the Timeliness of Civil Cases in District Court</i>. All audit recommendations have been addressed and many have been implemented by the District Courts in an effort to expedite civil cases.</p>
Funding Detail	<p>The budget for the state court system is primarily State General Fund. Less than 2.5 percent is from Dedicated Credits Revenue. A significant amount of revenue is generated by court fees, which goes to the General Fund. These court fees must be appropriated from the General Fund to the Courts by the Legislature. The Table on the next page outlines the entire funding for the Courts.</p>

Courts					
Sources of Finance	2002 Actual	2003 Actual	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Appropriated
General Fund	91,389,100	87,819,000	89,077,100	91,883,200	97,895,300
General Fund, One-time	0	0	0	762,600	10,000
Federal Funds	97,300	53,400	174,400	173,100	170,000
Dedicated Credits Revenue	1,135,600	1,185,200	784,900	994,700	1,031,500
GFR - Alternative Dispute Resolution	144,400	140,400	140,000	145,000	150,800
GFR - Children's Legal Defense	643,700	645,300	646,100	657,500	673,400
GFR - Court Reporter Technology	250,000	250,000	350,000	349,500	250,000
GFR - Court Security Account	0	550,000	2,200,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
GFR - Court Trust Interest	800,000	250,100	250,000	250,000	250,000
GFR - DNA Specimen	0	86,500	136,800	136,800	187,100
GFR - Guardian Ad Litem Services	246,700	257,200	309,400	314,600	320,900
GFR - Justice Court Tech, Sec,& Training	0	0	0	899,900	900,000
GFR - Non-Judicial Assessment	753,000	766,000	511,500	594,700	637,800
GFR - Online Court Assistance	35,000	35,000	35,000	50,000	50,000
GFR - State Court Complex	3,500,000	4,122,200	4,122,200	4,122,200	4,700,000
GFR - Substance Abuse Prevention	348,800	369,900	392,300	414,600	433,700
GFR - Tobacco Settlement	193,700	193,700	193,700	193,700	193,700
Transfers - Commission on Criminal and Ju	1,583,800	1,478,700	1,155,700	1,217,700	264,600
Transfers - Corrections	0	0	2,000	0	0
Transfers - Human Services	158,100	170,500	179,200	131,800	154,800
Transfers - Other Agencies	0	0	406,400	409,100	458,500
Transfers - Public Safety	0	2,000	0	0	0
Transfers - Youth Corrections	0	37,700	140,000	0	0
Beginning Nonlapsing	1,112,300	1,455,400	1,400,800	863,200	(50,700)
Closing Nonlapsing	(1,455,400)	(860,200)	(737,600)	(1,090,800)	225,400
Lapsing Balance	(367,200)	(1,541,900)	(806,600)	(1,197,300)	0
Total	\$100,568,900	\$97,466,100	\$101,063,300	\$106,275,800	\$112,906,800
Line Items					
Administration	76,725,000	73,834,700	76,341,000	81,252,600	86,295,900
Grand Jury	800	0	1,600	1,000	800
Contracts and Leases	18,568,200	18,304,000	19,339,200	19,479,800	20,880,800
Jury and Witness Fees	1,687,300	1,718,100	1,676,200	1,657,000	1,675,400
Guardian ad Litem	3,587,600	3,609,300	3,705,300	3,885,400	4,053,900
Total	\$100,568,900	\$97,466,100	\$101,063,300	\$106,275,800	\$112,906,800
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	66,694,600	64,813,500	66,059,300	69,529,400	75,843,900
In-State Travel	339,200	311,900	359,300	422,000	372,200
Out of State Travel	183,200	89,600	106,300	131,900	99,100
Current Expense	27,955,200	27,102,000	27,888,500	29,462,900	33,796,300
DP Current Expense	2,309,800	2,585,300	3,259,500	3,225,300	1,044,500
DP Capital Outlay	162,800	0	295,800	446,800	0
Capital Outlay	964,600	562,300	1,278,400	7,400	15,000
Other Charges/Pass Thru	1,959,500	2,001,500	1,816,200	3,050,100	1,735,800
Total	\$100,568,900	\$97,466,100	\$101,063,300	\$106,275,800	\$112,906,800
Other Data					
Total FTE	1,215.8	1,209.3	1,190.2	1,231.0	1,232.0
Vehicles	130	155	155	157	158

Table 151

ADMINISTRATION**Function**

The main line item is Administration. It includes the Utah court system and related supportive services. The Utah court system consists of Appellate Courts, Trial Courts, and Justice Courts—funded and operated by local government—functioning under standards established by the Judicial Council. The Judicial Council, through the Administrative Office of the Courts, provides the administrative support for the judicial branch.

Accountability

Accountability will be detailed in each program.

Funding Detail

The table on the next page details the funding and lists the programs in the Administration line item. Though there are numerous funding sources listed, 89 percent of the budget is from the General Fund.

Administration					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	71,584,500	69,429,300	69,825,700	72,170,400	77,113,400
General Fund, One-time	0	0	0	588,200	10,000
Federal Funds	97,300	53,400	174,400	173,100	170,000
Dedicated Credits Revenue	944,700	987,500	510,100	732,800	796,500
GFR - Alternative Dispute Resolution	144,400	140,400	140,000	145,000	150,800
GFR - Children's Legal Defense	244,600	240,000	235,300	237,400	245,700
GFR - Court Reporter Technology	250,000	250,000	350,000	349,500	250,000
GFR - Court Security Account	0	550,000	2,200,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
GFR - Court Trust Interest	800,000	250,100	250,000	250,000	250,000
GFR - DNA Specimen	0	86,500	136,800	136,800	187,100
GFR - Justice Court Tech, Sec,& Training	0	0	0	899,900	900,000
GFR - Non-Judicial Assessment	753,000	766,000	511,500	594,700	637,800
GFR - Online Court Assistance	35,000	35,000	35,000	50,000	50,000
GFR - Substance Abuse Prevention	348,800	369,900	392,300	414,600	433,700
GFR - Tobacco Settlement	193,700	193,700	193,700	193,700	193,700
Transfers - Commission on Criminal and Ju	1,583,800	1,478,700	1,155,700	1,217,700	264,600
Transfers - Corrections	0	0	2,000	0	0
Transfers - Human Services	158,100	170,500	179,200	131,800	154,800
Transfers - Other Agencies	0	0	406,400	409,100	458,500
Transfers - Public Safety	0	2,000	0	0	0
Transfers - Youth Corrections	0	37,700	140,000	0	0
Beginning Nonlapsing	1,390,200	1,435,900	1,081,100	750,800	240,600
Closing Nonlapsing	(1,435,900)	(1,100,000)	(771,600)	(995,600)	(211,300)
Lapsing Balance	(367,200)	(1,541,900)	(806,600)	(1,197,300)	0
Total	\$76,725,000	\$73,834,700	\$76,341,000	\$81,252,600	\$86,295,900
Programs					
Supreme Court	1,938,500	1,856,000	1,966,300	2,014,000	2,174,600
Law Library	533,100	531,400	517,600	590,200	510,800
Court of Appeals	2,677,800	2,668,800	2,701,900	2,780,700	2,986,200
District Courts	33,403,700	31,830,700	32,390,200	33,663,900	35,946,000
Juvenile Courts	26,005,300	25,434,800	25,663,900	27,585,900	30,656,300
Justice Courts	147,700	136,800	116,300	599,000	1,022,700
Courts Security	2,268,800	2,297,400	2,163,300	3,094,200	4,000,000
Administrative Office	3,078,900	2,870,500	3,487,300	3,347,000	3,450,200
Judicial Education	352,000	271,900	530,400	611,900	561,400
Data Processing	4,599,500	4,288,100	5,340,500	5,420,600	4,473,100
Grants Program	1,719,700	1,648,300	1,463,300	1,545,200	514,600
Total	\$76,725,000	\$73,834,700	\$76,341,000	\$81,252,600	\$86,295,900
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	63,213,900	61,287,500	62,493,000	65,789,700	71,889,500
In-State Travel	261,900	226,100	283,800	337,700	309,200
Out of State Travel	149,700	71,600	77,200	98,000	65,400
Current Expense	10,352,800	9,413,300	9,495,700	11,032,700	12,972,300
DP Current Expense	2,293,900	2,553,900	3,256,800	3,210,200	1,044,500
DP Capital Outlay	162,800	0	0	446,800	0
Capital Outlay	289,900	282,300	352,500	157,500	15,000
Other Charges/Pass Thru	100	0	382,000	180,000	0
Total	\$76,725,000	\$73,834,700	\$76,341,000	\$81,252,600	\$86,295,900
Other Data					
Total FTE	1,154.2	1,148.1	1,128.0	1,169.0	1,169.3
Vehicles	126	150	150	152	153

Table 152

SUPREME COURT**Function**

The Utah Supreme Court is the highest state court and, as such, the court of last appeal in Utah. The Court hears appeals from capital and first degree felony cases and all District Court civil cases except for cases regarding domestic relations. The Supreme Court has jurisdiction over judgments of the Court of Appeals by writ of certiorari, constitutional and election questions, proceedings of the Judicial Conduct Commission, and lawyer discipline.

Five justices sit on the Supreme Court for ten-year renewable terms. The justices elect a chief justice by majority vote to serve for four years, and an associate chief justice to serve for two years.

The Supreme Court has original jurisdiction to answer questions of state law certified from Federal Courts and to issue extraordinary writs. The Supreme Court reviews formal administrative proceedings of the Public Service Commission, Tax Commission, School and Institutional Trust Lands Board of Trustees, Board of Oil, Gas, and Mining, and the State Engineer.

The court adopts rules of civil and criminal procedure and rules of evidence used in state courts. The Supreme Court manages the appellate process and governs the practice of law, including admissions to practice law.

Justices are assisted by law clerks, staff attorneys, a clerk of the court, and a staff of legal secretaries and deputy court clerks. Staff attorneys screen the cases and the clerk of the court is responsible for the court operations.

Statutory Authority

The Utah Supreme Court is established by the Utah State Constitution Article VIII, Sections 1 through 4.

- UCA 67-8-1 thru 6 defines judicial salaries and compensation.
- UCA 78-2-1 et seq. outlines the make-up and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

Accountability

The following charts reflect the composition of the Supreme Court workload filings. Managing the caseload is a key factor for court performance. Outside factors affect the number of filings and court resources are limited. Figure 24 details Supreme Court Filings and Disposition rates. Figure 25 reports a timeliness performance measure of the Supreme Court.

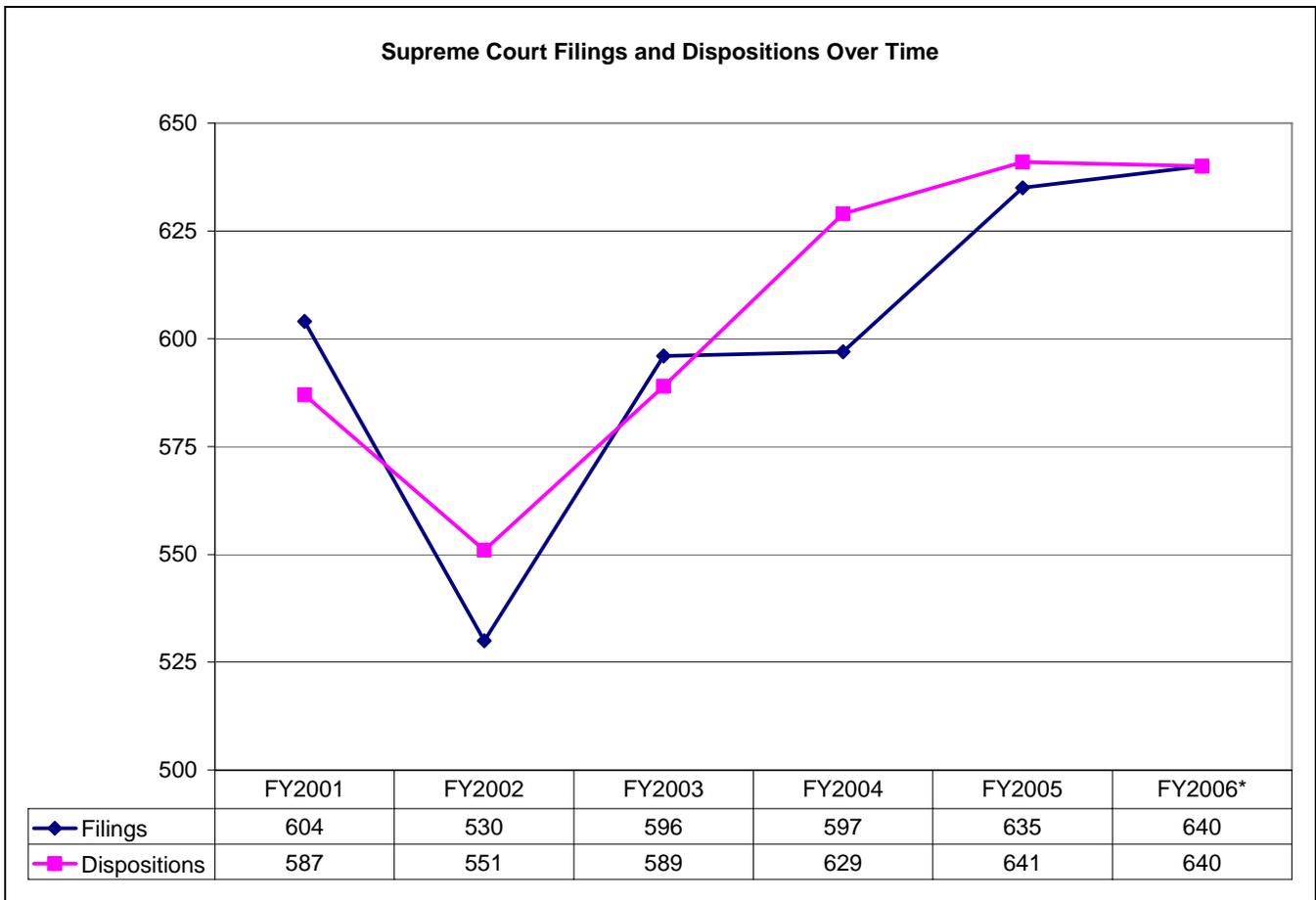


Figure 24 *Estimates

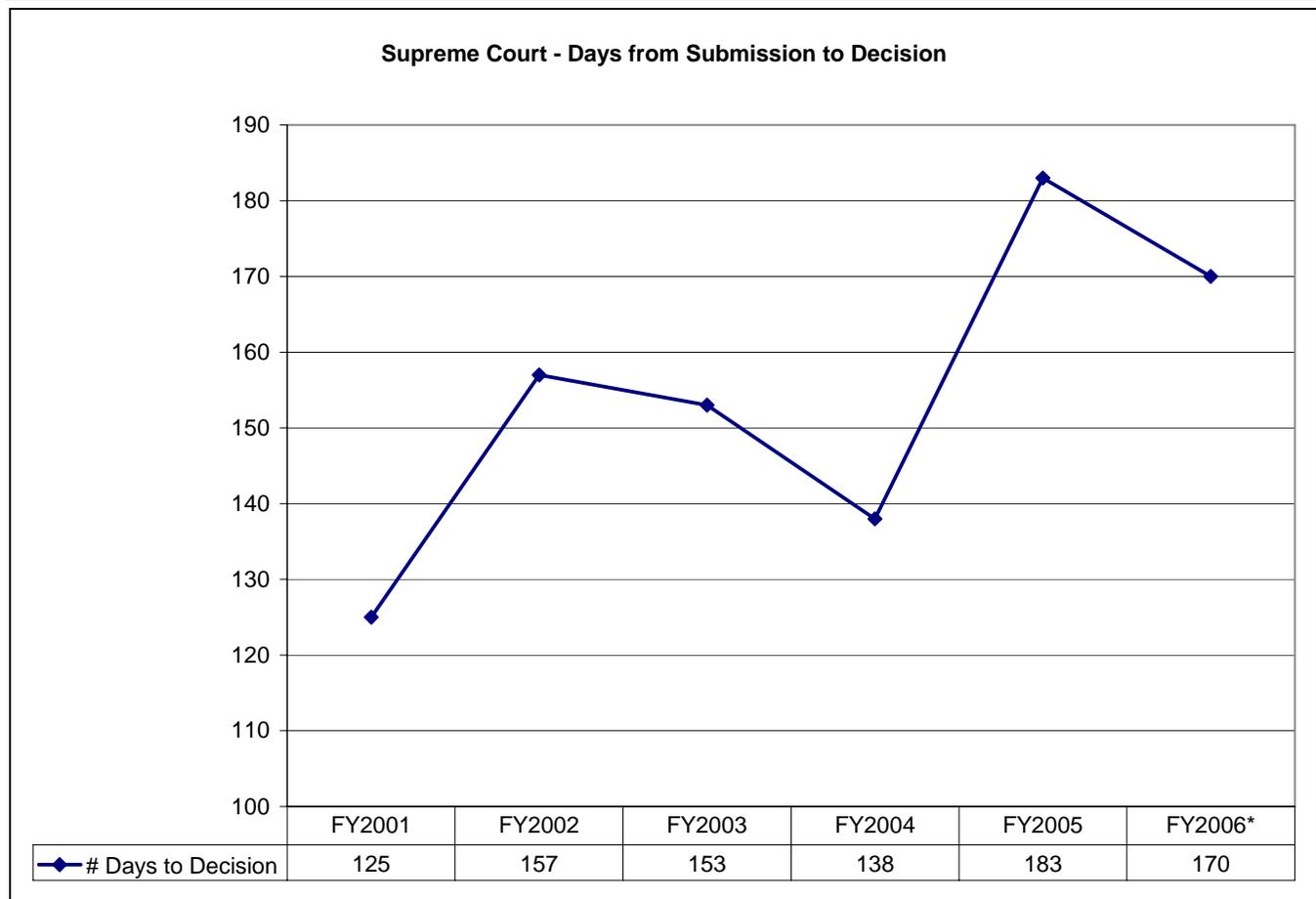


Figure 25 *Estimate

Funding Detail

Supreme Court					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	1,968,400	1,969,600	2,000,800	2,024,700	2,174,600
General Fund, One-time	0	0	0	13,900	0
Beginning Nonlapsing	0	3,300	0	0	0
Closing Nonlapsing	(29,900)	(116,900)	(34,500)	(24,600)	0
Total	\$1,938,500	\$1,856,000	\$1,966,300	\$2,014,000	\$2,174,600
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	1,859,000	1,776,300	1,884,900	1,939,500	2,089,100
In-State Travel	300	200	1,800	1,300	900
Out of State Travel	3,600	3,900	2,700	700	2,500
Current Expense	72,600	68,000	69,000	69,300	82,100
DP Current Expense	3,000	7,600	7,900	3,200	0
Total	\$1,938,500	\$1,856,000	\$1,966,300	\$2,014,000	\$2,174,600
Other Data					
Total FTE	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0

Table 153

LAW LIBRARY

Function The State Law Library was created to serve the courts, the executive agencies, the Legislature, and the public. The Library is located in the Scott M. Matheson Courthouse and is open to the public. Legislative General Counsel, the Attorney General, and the Supreme Court Chief Justice serve as the Board of Control for the Library.

Statutory Authority The State Law Library is a statutorily created entity under UCA 9-7-301 through UCA 9-7-312. The authorizing code is under the section for the State Department of Community and Economic Development’s State Library.

Accountability An oversight committee has been established to make recommendations regarding the operation and management of the State Law Library. These recommendations will form the basis for the development of performance criteria and data collection.

Funding Detail

Law Library					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	497,200	460,200	456,100	490,200	503,800
General Fund, One-time	0	0	0	2,100	0
Dedicated Credits Revenue	17,200	19,000	17,200	21,900	17,000
Beginning Nonlapsing	70,500	80,800	92,700	103,000	113,000
Closing Nonlapsing	(51,800)	(28,600)	(48,400)	(27,000)	(123,000)
Total	\$533,100	\$531,400	\$517,600	\$590,200	\$510,800
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	166,400	144,500	130,300	171,000	179,900
Current Expense	366,700	386,900	387,300	417,000	330,900
DP Current Expense	0	0	0	2,200	0
Total	\$533,100	\$531,400	\$517,600	\$590,200	\$510,800
Other Data					
Total FTE	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0

Table 154

COURT OF APPEALS**Function**

The jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals is complementary to that of the Utah Supreme Court. The Court of Appeals hears all appeals from the Juvenile Court as well as appeals from the District Court involving domestic relations cases, divorce, annulment, property division, child custody, support, visitation, adoption, paternity, and criminal matters of less than a first degree. The court reviews appeals of formal administrative proceedings by state agencies, with a few exceptions. The Court of Appeals also has jurisdiction to hear cases transferred to it by the Supreme Court.

The Utah Court of Appeals was created in 1987. It consists of seven judges who serve six-year, renewable terms. A presiding judge is elected by a majority vote of the judges to serve for two years. The judges are assisted by the clerk of the court, central staff attorneys, law clerks, legal secretaries, and deputy court clerks.

Statutory Authority

UCA 78-2a-1 through 6 establish the Court of Appeals.

- UCA 78-2a-2 establishes the judges, their terms of office, their functions and the filing fees.
- UCA 78-2a-3 outlines the court's jurisdiction.
- UCA 78-2a-6 creates an appellate mediation office, protects records and grants the office immunity.

Accountability

The figure and table on the next page reflect the number of case filings and composition of the Court of Appeals Court workload. As in many of the court programs, managing the caseload is a key factor for court performance. As detailed below, Appellate case filings have increased 18 percent since 2001. Figure 26 also indicates that appellate judges have increased their dispositions by 38 percent in the same time period.

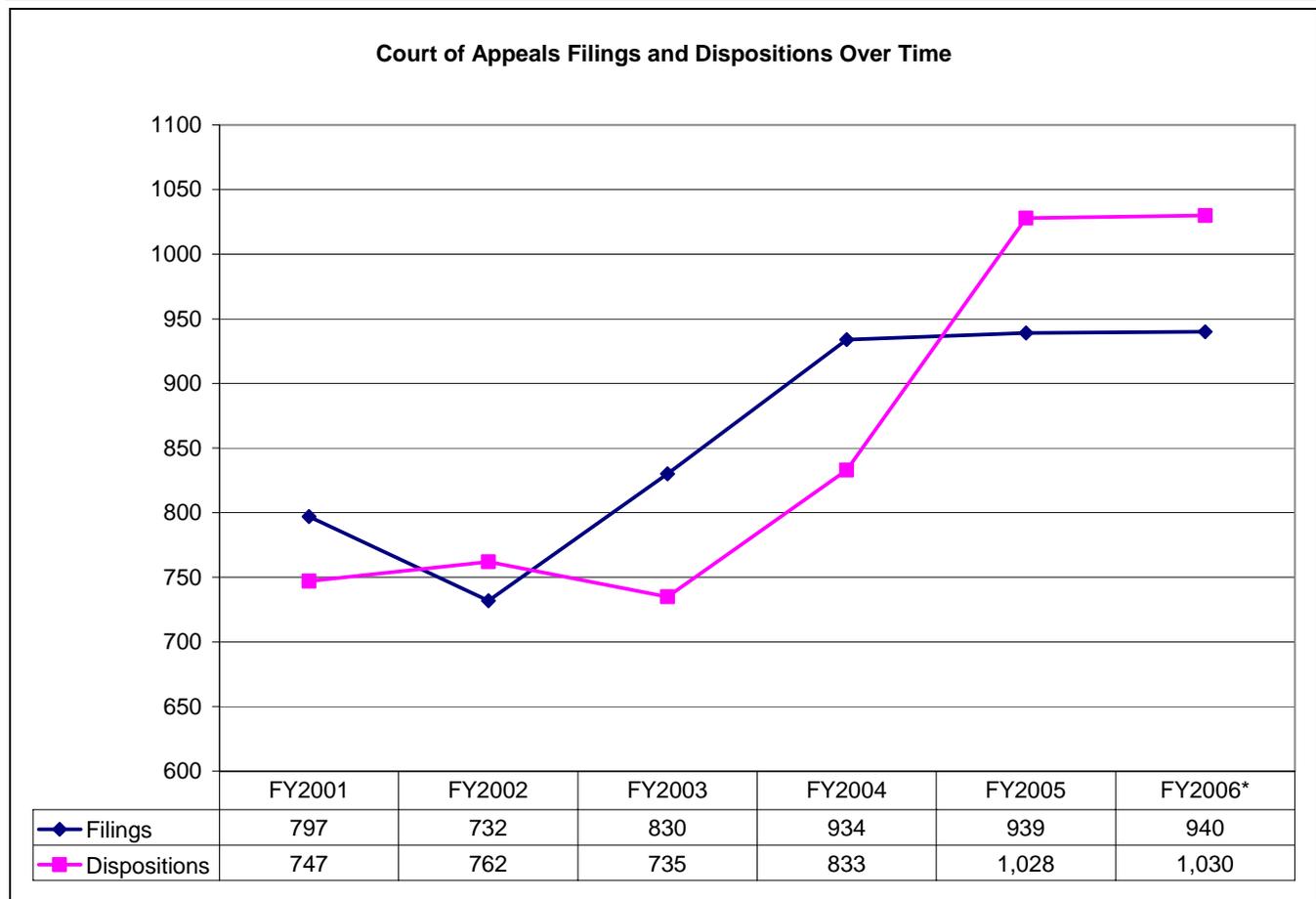


Figure 26 *Estimates

Funding Detail

Court of Appeals					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	2,749,000	2,717,300	2,602,600	2,785,600	2,986,200
General Fund, One-time	0	0	0	17,400	0
Beginning Nonlapsing	0	6,000	157,500	0	0
Closing Nonlapsing	(71,200)	(54,500)	(58,200)	(22,300)	0
Total	\$2,677,800	\$2,668,800	\$2,701,900	\$2,780,700	\$2,986,200
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	2,532,600	2,560,400	2,592,300	2,668,600	2,867,400
In-State Travel	3,000	400	3,400	3,200	3,700
Out of State Travel	3,800	0	100	3,500	5,400
Current Expense	126,400	100,200	92,800	101,800	109,700
DP Current Expense	12,000	7,800	13,300	3,600	0
Total	\$2,677,800	\$2,668,800	\$2,701,900	\$2,780,700	\$2,986,200
Other Data					
Total FTE	35.8	36.0	35.0	36.0	35.8

Table 155

DISTRICT COURTS**Function**

The District Court has original jurisdiction to hear civil cases, criminal felonies, and Class A misdemeanors. Civil cases include, but are not limited to, contracts, torts, and property cases. Criminal cases heard in the district court include offenses such as homicides, assaults, drug and sex offenses, forgery, arson, robbery, and driving under the influence. The district court may also hear class B and C misdemeanors when a city justice court is unavailable. District Courts hear domestic relations cases, such as divorces, child custody, child support, adoptions, and probate. District judges have the power to issue warrants, subpoenas, and ex parte protective orders. In addition, the court serves as an appellate court to review informal adjudicative proceedings from administrative agencies and de novo review of justice court appeals.

Judicial Support

Each district judge has a deputy court clerk to assist the judge in scheduling hearings and pre trial conferences and handle to the day to day business of the district court. Judges have a bailiff available during any court proceeding where it is deemed necessary by the judge. Either a court reporter or an electronic recording device is provided to maintain a record of all court proceedings. In the more populous districts, domestic court commissioners assist district judges by conducting pretrial domestic hearings, pursuing settlements, entering temporary orders and making final recommendations to the judges in domestic relations cases. If a party disagrees with a court commissioner's recommendation, a hearing may be requested before a judge. In some districts, court referees are available to assist in the resolution of traffic cases.

Small Claims

The District Courts have a small claims department, which covers disputes under \$7,500. A district judge may hear small claims cases, but typically a judge pro tempore hears such cases. In areas where a judge pro tempore has not been assigned, the district judge may transfer a small claims case to a justice court. Any individual or business may use small claims court.

Statutory Authority

The District Courts is governed by UCA 78-3-et al.

- UCA 78-3-3 explains the terms of office for a district judge.
- UCA 78-3-4 outlines the district court jurisdiction.
- UCA 78-3-12.5 requires funding of the district judicial system by the Legislature.
- UCA 78-3-13 details the responsibilities of transferring judicial responsibilities between the county and the state.
- UCA 78-3-30 describes the duties of the clerk of the district court.
- UCA 78-3-31 outlines the qualifications, functions and duties of the court commissioner.

Accountability

The key factors affecting this program area are the case filings and disposition of cases adjudicated by the District Courts. Both have a significant impact on

the resources required to address the court schedule. Between 2004 and 5005, District Court filings increased 3 percent while dispositions increased 9 percent. Filing decreases preceding 2004 reflect shifts of less complex cases to the Justice Courts as opposed to the District Court.

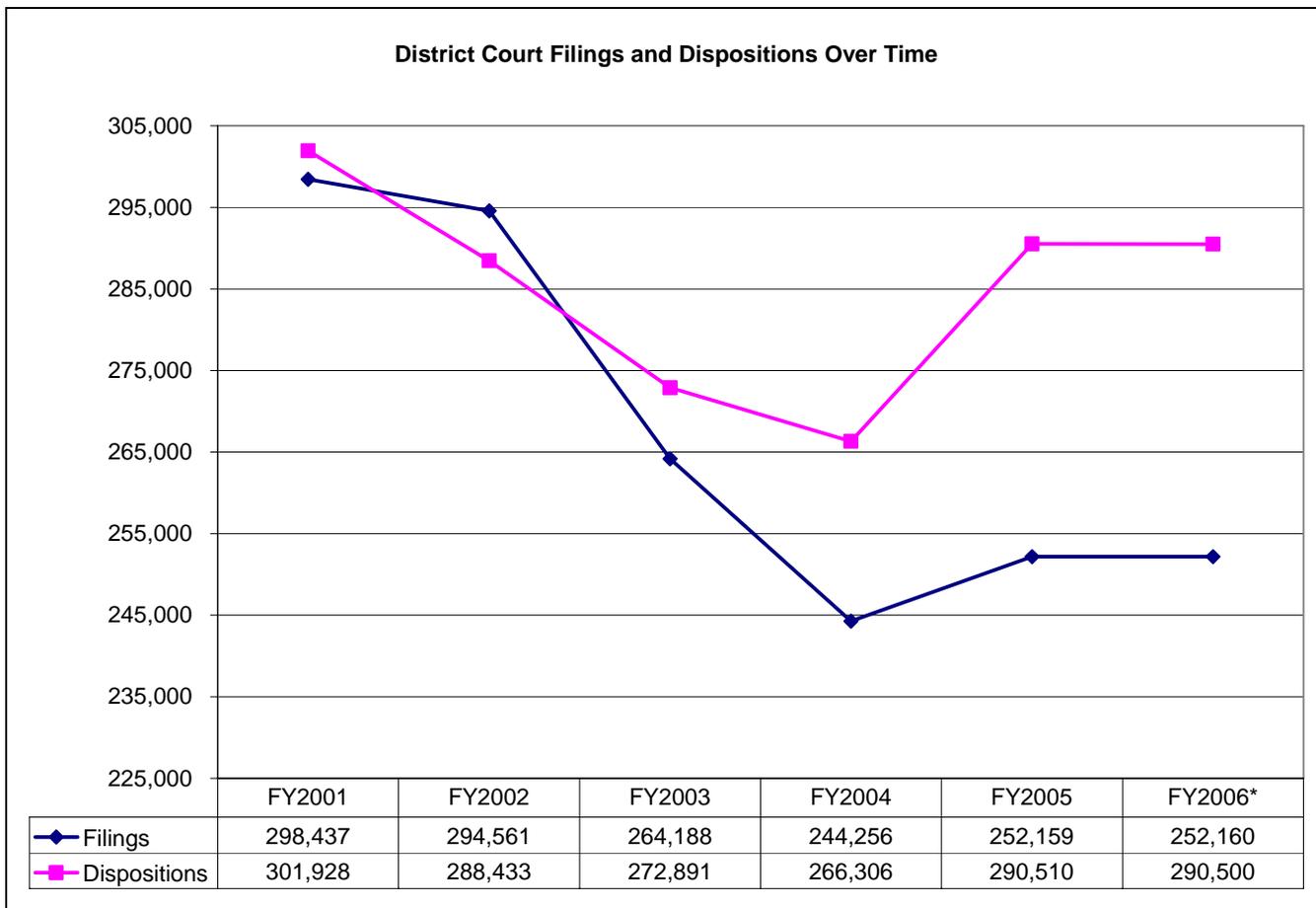


Figure 27 *Estimates

Special Funding

Several General Fund Restricted account augment the District Court budget. The funds come primarily from fees collected in the routine service and operation of the courts. The Children’s legal defense fund is shared with the Guardian ad Litem. The table below details each of these restricted funds and the corresponding ending balance; however, the District Court received \$495,700 or 82 percent of the ending balance of these restricted funds for FY 2005.

Restricted Funds Summary--District Courts				
Fund/Account Name	Statutory Authority	Revenue Source	Prescribed Uses	FY 2005 Ending Balance
GFR--Dispute Resolution Fund	78-31b-9	\$1 of civil reporting fees	To implement the Alternative Dispute Resolution Act	\$ 220,300
GFR--Children's Legal Defense Account	63-63a-8	Fees withheld from marriage licenses and from civil filing fees	For programs that protect and defend the rights, safety and quality of life of children	\$ 149,100
GFR--Court Reporting Technology Account	78-56-108(2)c	Transcription Fees	For purchase, development, and maintenance of court reporting technologies	\$ 234,900

Figure 28

Funding Detail

The following table details the funding for the District Courts. Though there are numerous “other” sources of funding, over 97 percent of the budget is from General Fund.

District Courts					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	32,028,900	31,382,500	31,747,400	32,217,700	34,827,000
General Fund, One-time	0	0	0	275,700	10,000
Dedicated Credits Revenue	381,400	414,900	5,200	1,300	0
GFR - Alternative Dispute Resolution	144,400	140,400	140,000	0	0
GFR - Children's Legal Defense	244,600	240,000	235,300	237,400	245,700
GFR - Court Reporter Technology	250,000	250,000	250,000	249,500	250,000
Transfers - Human Services	158,100	170,500	179,200	131,800	154,800
Transfers - Other Agencies	0	0	406,400	409,100	458,500
Beginning Nonlapsing	1,075,200	71,100	74,200	366,600	0
Closing Nonlapsing	(778,900)	(613,700)	(442,400)	(134,300)	0
Lapsing Balance	(100,000)	(225,000)	(205,100)	(90,900)	0
Total	\$33,403,700	\$31,830,700	\$32,390,200	\$33,663,900	\$35,946,000
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	30,798,000	29,425,800	29,974,600	30,936,100	33,693,900
In-State Travel	140,200	113,900	143,300	142,100	137,400
Out of State Travel	22,700	5,800	7,900	11,200	7,500
Current Expense	2,307,800	2,157,300	2,089,400	2,168,100	2,107,200
DP Current Expense	69,600	91,700	107,000	191,500	0
DP Capital Outlay	0	0	0	34,900	0
Capital Outlay	65,400	36,200	68,000	0	0
Other Charges/Pass Thru	0	0	0	180,000	0
Total	\$33,403,700	\$31,830,700	\$32,390,200	\$33,663,900	\$35,946,000
Other Data					
Total FTE	531.2	535.0	520.0	543.0	542.7
Vehicles	36	46	46	45	46

Table 156

JUVENILE COURTS**Function**

The Juvenile Court has original jurisdiction over youth, less than 18 years of age, that violate federal, state, or municipal law. The Juvenile Courts also have responsibility for any child who is abused, neglected, or dependent. The court has the power to determine child custody, support, and visitation. It can permanently terminate parental rights, and authorize or require treatment for children with psychological or developmental problems. The court can place children under probation supervision, custody, foster homes, group homes, special treatment centers, or secure institutions. The Office of Guardian ad Litem appears in Juvenile Court on cases involving abuse, neglect, or dependency. Juvenile Courts can require children to pay fines, make restitution for damage and loss resulting from delinquent acts. The court has jurisdiction over habitual truants, runaways, and ungovernable youth—if efforts by other social service agencies are not successful.

In addition, the court has exclusive jurisdiction in traffic offenses involving minors related to automobile homicide, driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, reckless driving, joy riding, or fleeing a police officer. Juvenile Court has concurrent jurisdiction with the District and Justice Courts over adults contributing to the delinquency and neglect of a minor.

Judicial Districts

Utah is served by 27 juvenile court judges and one commissioner in the state's eight judicial districts.

The Juvenile Court, unlike other state courts of record, administers a probation department. Probation officers prepare dispositional reports, supervise youth who have been placed on probation by the court, conduct evaluations, and submit reports on the progress of each juvenile. A clerical division prepares the legal documents and maintains the official court record.

Interstate Compact

As a member of the Interstate Compact on Juveniles, the court accepts supervision of juveniles who move to Utah from other states (who were under court supervision before moving). In turn, the court often requests other states to supervise juveniles who move while still under court supervision in Utah.

Statutory Authority

The entire chapter of Utah Code 78-3a outlines the jurisdiction, responsibilities and procedures for the Juvenile Court.

- UCA 78-3a-102 establishes the juvenile court organization and outlines its purpose.
- UCA 78-3a-105 defines jurisdictional boundaries between juvenile courts and district courts.
- UCA 78-3a-201 creates the Board of Juvenile Court Judges and defines its purpose.
- UCA 78-3a-207 establishes the General Fund Restricted Account—Nonjudicial Adjustment Fund and details its purpose and operations.
- UCA 78-3a-301 authorizes protective custody guidelines.

- UCA 78-3a-313.5 describes conditions for a mandatory petition for termination of parental rights.
- UCA 78-3a-602 outlines procedures to address the serious youth offender.

Accountability

Caseload is an input measure, but a significant factor in terms of resource requirements. The Juvenile Court’s performance can be measured in dispositions. Figure 29 compares the incoming case referrals with the number of Juvenile Court dispositions.

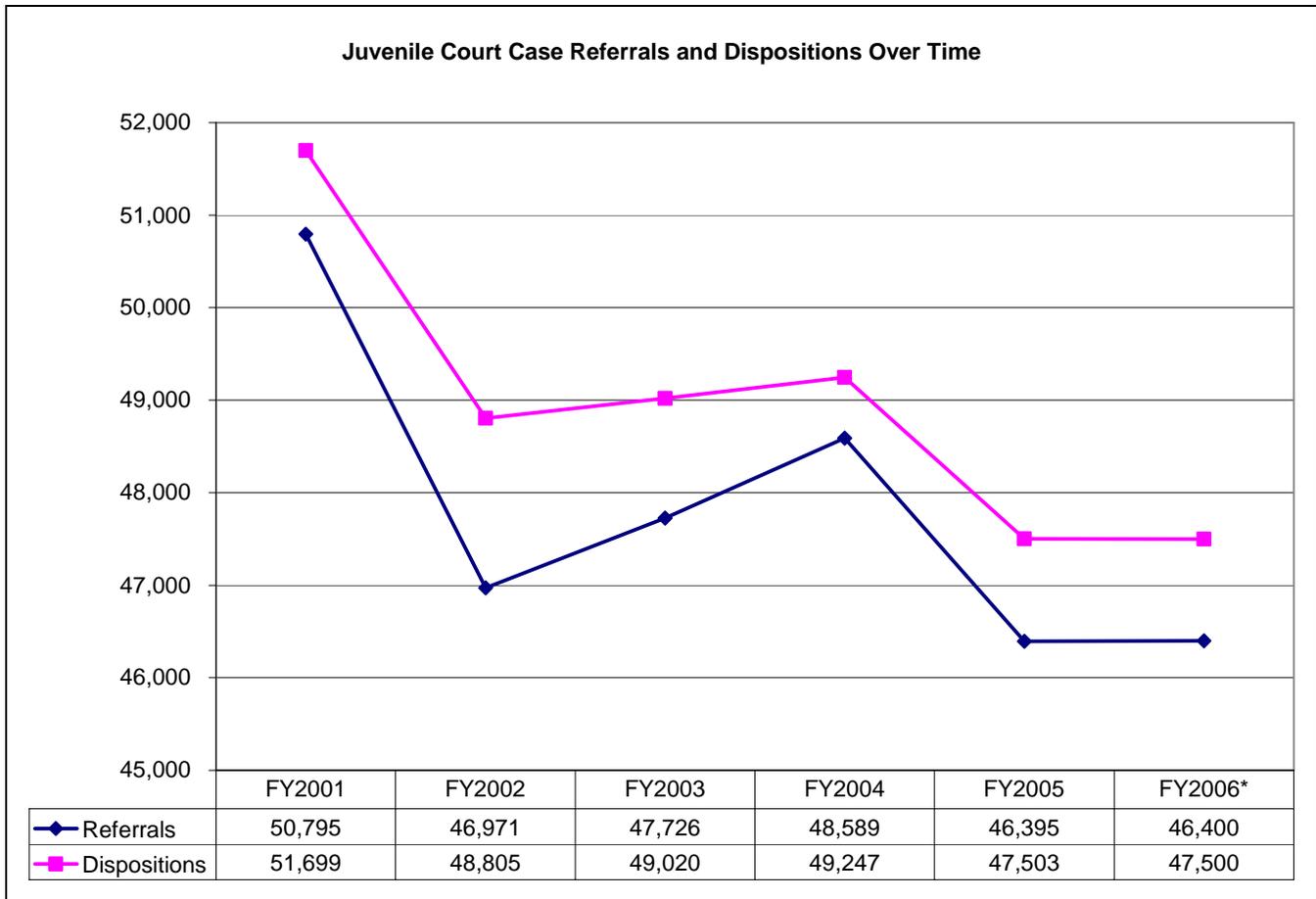


Figure 29 *Projected Referrals and Disposition Performance Target

Table 157 details Juvenile Court performance measures. The collection and compliance performance rates indicate Juvenile Courts hold youth accountable for their behavior.

Juvenile Court Collections & Work Hours Ordered				
FY 2005		Ordered	Collected	% Collected
Restitution	\$	1,196,540	\$ 1,113,957	93%
Work Hours	\$	736,924	\$ 698,620	95%
Fees	\$	1,597,563	\$ 1,467,385	92%
Fines	\$	1,042,294	\$ 868,065	83%

Table 157

Special Funding

Juvenile Courts receive fine, penalty and programmatic revenue from several sources. Table 158 details each of these restricted revenue funds and the corresponding ending balance; however, the Juvenile Court received only \$1,484,800 or 21 percent of the ending balance of these restricted funds for FY 2005.

Restricted Funds Summary--Juvenile Courts				
Fund/Account Name	Statutory Authority	Revenue Source	Prescribed Uses	FY 2005 Ending Balance
GFR--DNA Specimen Restricted Account	53-10-407	\$75 fee collected from individuals added to the sex offender registry	Collection, storage, and analysis of DNA specimens; Maintenance of DNA database	\$ 64,600
GFR--Tobacco Settlement	63-97-201	55% of all funds received by the state relative to tobacco settlement agreements; See UCA 63-97-201(d)	Alcohol, drug, and tobacco prevention and control programs.	\$ 6,101,900
GFR--Nonjudicial Adjustment Account	78-3a-207	Up to \$100 financial penalty in juvenile criminal cases	Expenses of Juvenile compensatory services, victim restitution and diversion programs	\$ 600,500
GFR--Substance Abuse Prevention Account	63-63a-5	Surcharge on criminal fines, penalties, and forfeitures	Community Service Programs	\$ 21,300
GFR--Dispute Resolution Fund	78-31b-9	\$1 of civil reporting fees	To implement the Alternative Dispute Resolution Act	\$ 220,300

Table 158

Funding Detail

Juvenile Courts					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	24,742,600	25,064,500	24,756,100	25,806,000	28,314,400
General Fund, One-time	0	0	0	239,400	0
Dedicated Credits Revenue	464,900	491,500	448,300	581,700	699,500
GFR - Alternative Dispute Resolution	0	0	0	145,000	150,800
GFR - DNA Specimen	0	86,500	136,800	136,800	187,100
GFR - Non-Judicial Assessment	753,000	766,000	511,500	594,700	637,800
GFR - Substance Abuse Prevention	348,800	369,900	392,300	414,600	433,700
GFR - Tobacco Settlement	193,700	193,700	193,700	193,700	193,700
Beginning Nonlapsing	611,700	364,200	304,200	196,700	127,600
Closing Nonlapsing	(957,200)	(1,719,600)	(827,500)	(604,500)	(88,300)
Lapsing Balance	(152,200)	(181,900)	(251,500)	(118,200)	0
Total	\$26,005,300	\$25,434,800	\$25,663,900	\$27,585,900	\$30,656,300
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	22,770,500	22,249,800	22,724,900	24,593,500	27,279,400
In-State Travel	62,100	49,900	59,900	77,800	86,300
Out of State Travel	59,700	39,000	800	5,600	6,300
Current Expense	3,092,500	2,954,100	2,813,100	2,819,100	3,274,100
DP Current Expense	16,100	134,100	65,200	42,400	10,200
DP Capital Outlay	4,300	0	0	0	0
Capital Outlay	0	7,900	0	47,500	0
Other Charges/Pass Thru	100	0	0	0	0
Total	\$26,005,300	\$25,434,800	\$25,663,900	\$27,585,900	\$30,656,300
Other Data					
Total FTE	470.2	463.0	459.0	475.0	475.2
Vehicles	84	97	97	99	98

Table 159

JUSTICE COURTS**Function**

Justice Courts are established by counties and municipalities and have the authority to deal with class B and C misdemeanors, violations of ordinances, small claims, and infractions committed within their territorial jurisdiction. Justice Courts hear the vast majority of cases in Utah, and fulfill the constitutional obligation of a court not of record. Justice Court jurisdiction is determined by the boundaries of local government entities such as cities or counties, which hire the judges.

There are two types of Justice Court judges: county judges who are initially appointed by a county commission and then stand for retention election every four years, and municipal judges who are appointed by city officials for a 4-year term. Some are both county and municipal judges. Judges may hear cases daily while others have limited court hours each week. Justice Court judges need not be attorneys, although they receive extensive and continuing legal training. All Justice Court judges must attend 30 hours of continuing judicial education each year to remain certified. One hundred [twenty-eight](#) Justice Court judges serve in counties and cities throughout the state.

The Justice Court shares jurisdiction with the Juvenile Court in cases involving 16-17 year old minors who are charged with certain traffic offenses. The Juvenile Court handles automobile homicide, alcohol or drug related traffic offenses, reckless driving, fleeing an officer, and driving on a suspended license.

When appropriate, four-member juries hear cases in the Justice Courts. City attorneys prosecute cases involving municipal ordinance violations and state law in municipal courts; county attorneys prosecute cases involving violations of county ordinances and state law in the county courts. Litigants and defendants often act without an attorney (pro se) in Justice Courts.

Any person not satisfied with a judgment rendered in a Justice Court is entitled to a trial de novo (new trial) in the District Court. Any Justice Court judge may be appointed by the presiding District Court judge to conduct preliminary examinations and arraignments for felony cases under some circumstances. Justice Courts may also have a Small Claims Department, which has jurisdiction over claims under \$7,500.

Statutory Authority

Justice Courts are specifically provided for in Article VIII of the Utah Constitution.

Accountability

Justice Courts adjudicate approximately [600,000 filings per year in 138 courts](#) statewide. The number grows from normal demographics of Utah and the creation of new Justice Courts by local government under the authority and approval of the Judicial Council. Figure 30 details Justice Court Filings since 2001.

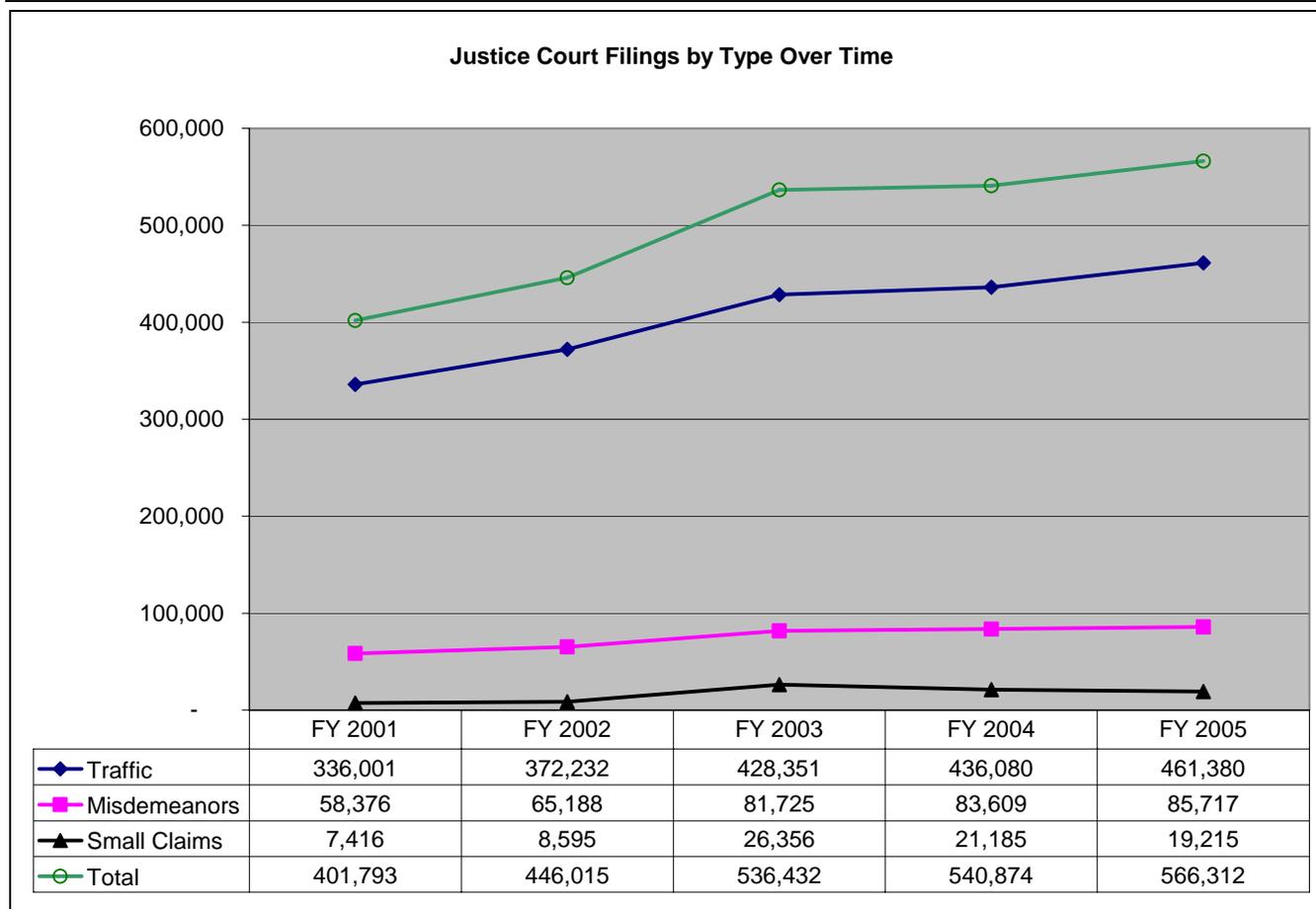


Figure 30

Special Funding

The Justice Court Technology, Security, and Training Account was a new source of revenue for Justice Courts starting in FY 2005.

Restricted Funds Summary--Justice Courts				
Fund/Account Name	Statutory Authority	Revenue Source	Prescribed Uses	FY 2005 Ending Balance
GFR--Justice Court Technology, Security, and Training Account	78-5-116.7	12.5% of security surcharge on offenses listed in uniform bail schedule	Technology, security, and training needs of justice courts throughout the state	\$ 480,900

Table 160

Funding Detail

Funding support for the Justice Courts is primarily for training of judges and reporting of case adjudication.

Justice Courts					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	170,200	151,300	116,700	125,300	122,700
General Fund, One-time	0	0	0	500	0
GFR - Justice Court Tech, Sec,& Training	0	0	0	899,900	900,000
Closing Nonlapsing	(22,500)	(14,500)	(400)	6,500	0
Lapsing Balance	0	0	0	(433,200)	0
Total	\$147,700	\$136,800	\$116,300	\$599,000	\$1,022,700
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	95,000	96,000	97,800	154,900	104,000
In-State Travel	10,600	11,600	7,300	12,300	10,000
Out of State Travel	0	0	400	5,000	0
Current Expense	42,100	29,200	10,800	302,600	908,700
DP Current Expense	0	0	0	124,200	0
Total	\$147,700	\$136,800	\$116,300	\$599,000	\$1,022,700
Other Data					
Total FTE	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

Table 161

COURTS SECURITY

Function The safety of court patrons, plaintiffs, defendants, witnesses, attorneys, jurors, the press, judges and court staff, is essential for the administration of justice in a society dedicated to the rule of law. The Court Security program pays the expenses for Bailiffs and other security personnel in the court room. This program does not fund the perimeter security which is provided through contract with county sheriffs.

Statutory Authority State statutes UCA 17-22-2, 17-22-27, 53-8-105 and Judicial Rule 3-414 address the requirements and mandates for bailiff security.

Accountability Courts Security provides a safe environment for the administration of justice in Utah’s courts. The courts are developing performance measures regarding courtroom security efforts.

Special Funding The Court Security Account provides the sole source of funding. Four million dollars was paid for courtroom security from this restricted account in FY 2005.

Restricted Funds Summary--Courts Security				
Fund/Account Name	Statutory Authority	Revenue Source	Prescribed Uses	FY 2005 Ending Balance
GFR--Court Security Account	63-63c-102	\$25 surcharge on all criminal convictions and juvenile delinquency judgments; a portion of the filing fees	Court security	\$ 167,200

Table 162

Funding Detail Prior to FY 2004, bailiff services were funded with a general fund appropriation. Legislation passed in the 2003 General Session instituted a new security fee to fund bailiff services in the District Court. During the 2004 General Session, additional funding was provided to the Juvenile Court.

Courts Security					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	2,281,000	0	0	0	0
GFR - Court Security Account	0	550,000	2,200,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Closing Nonlapsing	(12,200)	2,297,400	313,300	(170,000)	0
Lapsing Balance	0	(550,000)	(350,000)	(735,800)	0
Total	\$2,268,800	\$2,297,400	\$2,163,300	\$3,094,200	\$4,000,000
Categories of Expenditure					
Current Expense	2,268,800	2,297,400	2,163,300	3,094,200	4,000,000
Total	\$2,268,800	\$2,297,400	\$2,163,300	\$3,094,200	\$4,000,000

Table 163

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE

Function The Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) provides all support functions to the judicial branch under policy direction from the constitutionally established Judicial Council. The AOC includes all the support functions required to operate a corporate entity with a budget of more than \$100 million. Under the Judicial Council's direction, the State Court Administrator manages and directs the work of approximately 1,100 staff. The AOC is responsible for efficient and effective operation of court administrative functions, service delivery, program management, judicial and staff education, automated systems, and appellate and trial court administration.

Statutory Authority The AOC has broad statutory authority, powers, duties and responsibilities to support and administer the activity of the judicial branch as found in Chapters 77 and 78 of the Utah Code.

- UCA 78-3-23 creates the position of chief administrative officer.
- UCA 78-3-24 assigns specific duties and responsibilities to the chief administrative officer

Accountability The goal is to ensure that adequate resources are available to operate and manage each level of courts in order to provide an open, fair, efficient and independent judiciary. The AOC provides resources for human resources, education, audit, finance, purchasing, facilities, information services, technology, legal services, and administration to the judicial branch. Three areas of specific attention are:

- Hire and maintain a competent and professional workforce;
- Manage resources to handle the court caseloads;
- Use technology to improve court operations.

The Courts are collecting data in an effort to develop measurable performance criteria in the future.

Special Funding A small amount of funds are regularly available from trust fund interest to offset related financial expenses.

Restricted Funds Summary--Administrative Office				
Fund/Account Name	Statutory Authority	Revenue Source	Prescribed Uses	FY 2005 Ending Balance
GFR--Courts Trust Account Support	78-27-4	Interest earned on funds deposited with the courts	Offset costs for collection and financial management of trust accounts	\$ 650

Table 164

Funding Detail

Administrative Office					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	2,625,700	3,319,100	3,434,800	3,890,700	3,200,200
General Fund, One-time	0	0	0	18,500	0
GFR - Court Trust Interest	800,000	250,100	250,000	250,000	250,000
Transfers - Public Safety	0	2,000	0	0	0
Beginning Nonlapsing	(758,200)	887,600	316,000	21,900	0
Closing Nonlapsing	511,400	(1,038,300)	(513,500)	(834,100)	0
Lapsing Balance	(100,000)	(550,000)	0	0	0
Total	\$3,078,900	\$2,870,500	\$3,487,300	\$3,347,000	\$3,450,200
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	2,306,300	2,181,700	2,193,100	2,319,300	2,444,400
In-State Travel	33,000	33,900	28,300	38,300	47,600
Out of State Travel	33,500	5,700	5,900	6,400	30,000
Current Expense	697,600	642,700	867,200	976,900	928,200
DP Current Expense	4,200	6,500	10,800	6,100	0
DP Capital Outlay	4,300	0	0	0	0
Other Charges/Pass Thru	0	0	382,000	0	0
Total	\$3,078,900	\$2,870,500	\$3,487,300	\$3,347,000	\$3,450,200
Other Data					
Total FTE	36.6	36.0	35.0	36.0	35.8
Vehicles	5	6	6	7	8

Table 165

JUDICIAL EDUCATION**Function**

Judicial Council Rule 3-403 requires that judges and commissioners take 30 hours of in-service educational training and other staff members take 20 hours of training. Education staff coordinates education programs for more than 1,100 state court employees and 109 judges. Education staff also provides education services to justice courts which employ more than 350 staff and 128 judges.

Ultimately, the state court administrator is responsible for providing education and training opportunities to judicial branch personnel. Continuing education programs function under policy guidance from the Standing Committee on Judicial Branch Education.

The AOC, through the Utah Judicial Institute, provides classes, workshops and conferences for all judicial and non-judicial staff throughout the year so that staff may achieve the required hours of annual education. Specialized orientation programs are provided for court staff, probation officers, pro tem judges, and state and justice court judges. Over 100 classes are offered annually for court staff.

Conferences offering specialized training include the Annual Judicial Conference, Appellate, Juvenile, District, and Justice Court Conferences, Justice Court Clerks' Conferences, and the Annual Court Employees' Conference. Workshops include Legislative Updates for judges and court staff, probation officer safety training, Legal Institute for Justice Court Judges and ad hoc programs throughout the year. When available, funds are provided for judges to receive out-of-state training. The Utah Judicial Institute also provides training for Utah's certified court interpreters, and administers tests to certify court interpreters. Periodic training is also provided to Utah's Divorce Education providers, and pro tem small claims judges.

Statutory Authority

The authority for judicial education comes from the Utah Code and the Code of Judicial Administration.

- UCA 78-3-27 authorizes an annual judicial conference.
- The Code of Judicial Administration Rule 3-403 established the responsibility to develop a comprehensive education program for all judges, commissioners and court staff.

Accountability

Performance measures for the above programs, workshops and conferences are as follows: 1) Each program, class, etc. is evaluated by participants, and changes are made to improve the class or conference, and 2) Standing Committees review ongoing education programs. Table 166 details Judicial Education performance for CY 2004 and performance targets for CY 2005.

Performance Data Summary - Judicial Education					
Goal	Measure	Measure Type	CY 2004		CY 2005
			Target	Observed	Target
All judges meet or exceed education hours requirement	Judge receives minimum of 30 education hours/year	Outcome	100%	100%	100%

Table 166

Funding Detail

Judicial Education					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	350,200	325,800	548,000	546,800	561,400
General Fund, One-time	0	0	0	2,200	0
Beginning Nonlapsing	116,000	9,000	0	62,600	0
Closing Nonlapsing	(114,200)	(62,900)	(17,600)	300	0
Total	\$352,000	\$271,900	\$530,400	\$611,900	\$561,400
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	211,100	218,100	249,700	253,300	254,600
In-State Travel	3,800	2,600	28,800	34,300	0
Out of State Travel	400	400	41,300	50,100	0
Current Expense	136,100	38,600	209,900	272,700	306,800
DP Current Expense	600	12,200	700	1,500	0
Total	\$352,000	\$271,900	\$530,400	\$611,900	\$561,400
Other Data					
Total FTE	4.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	4.2

Table 167

DATA PROCESSING**Function**

Three uniform, automated systems process cases and maintain all official records for Appellate Courts, District Courts, and Juvenile Courts. The information systems contain over [five million records](#). [In addition to the 1,200 internal court system users, there are approximately 640 external entities that depend on access to court records.](#)

Court information systems support an electronic data warehouse, courtroom audio, court video recording systems, Internet applications such as the Online Court Assistance Program for self-represented litigants, the court web page (<http://courmlink.utcourts.gov>), records imaging, an interactive voice response system for self-service case status checks, and fine payment systems. A major update to the Juvenile Court information system is now operational.

Statutory Authority

Technology enables courts to efficiently and effectively accomplish their objectives. Several statutes and judicial rules have been enacted requiring “computerized databases” of information to be collected, organized and maintained.

- UCA 78-3-21.5 authorizes the Judicial Council to maintain a computerized database containing information about all judicial boards.
- UCA 78-28-1 and 2 establishes the online court assistance program.
- UCA 78-56-108(2)c authorizes funds to be collected for court reporting and the upgrade of technology.
- Rule of Judicial Administration 3-410 outlines the data processing policy of the judiciary.

Accountability

Data Processing information measures are detailed in Figures 31 and 32.

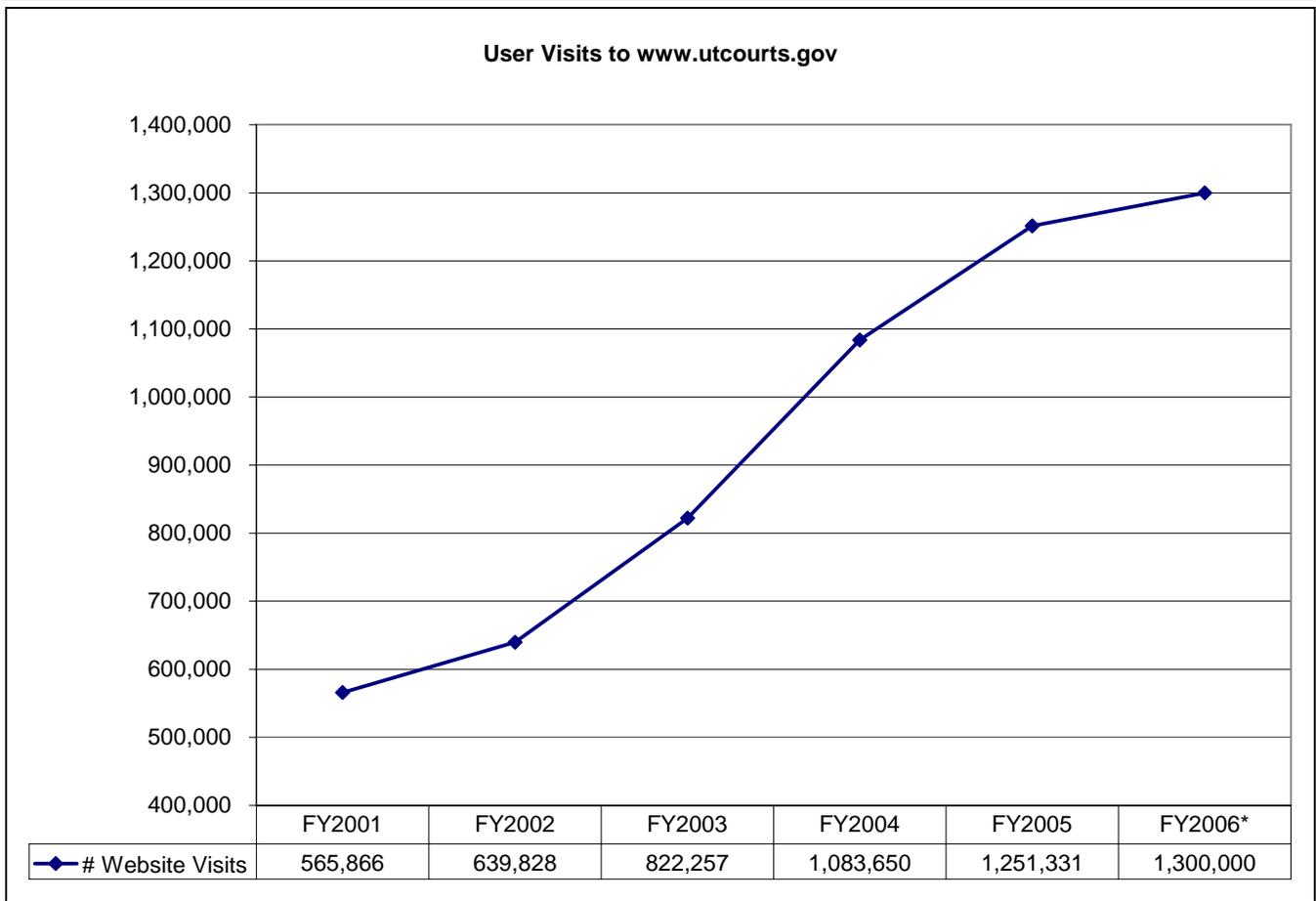


Figure 31 *Estimate

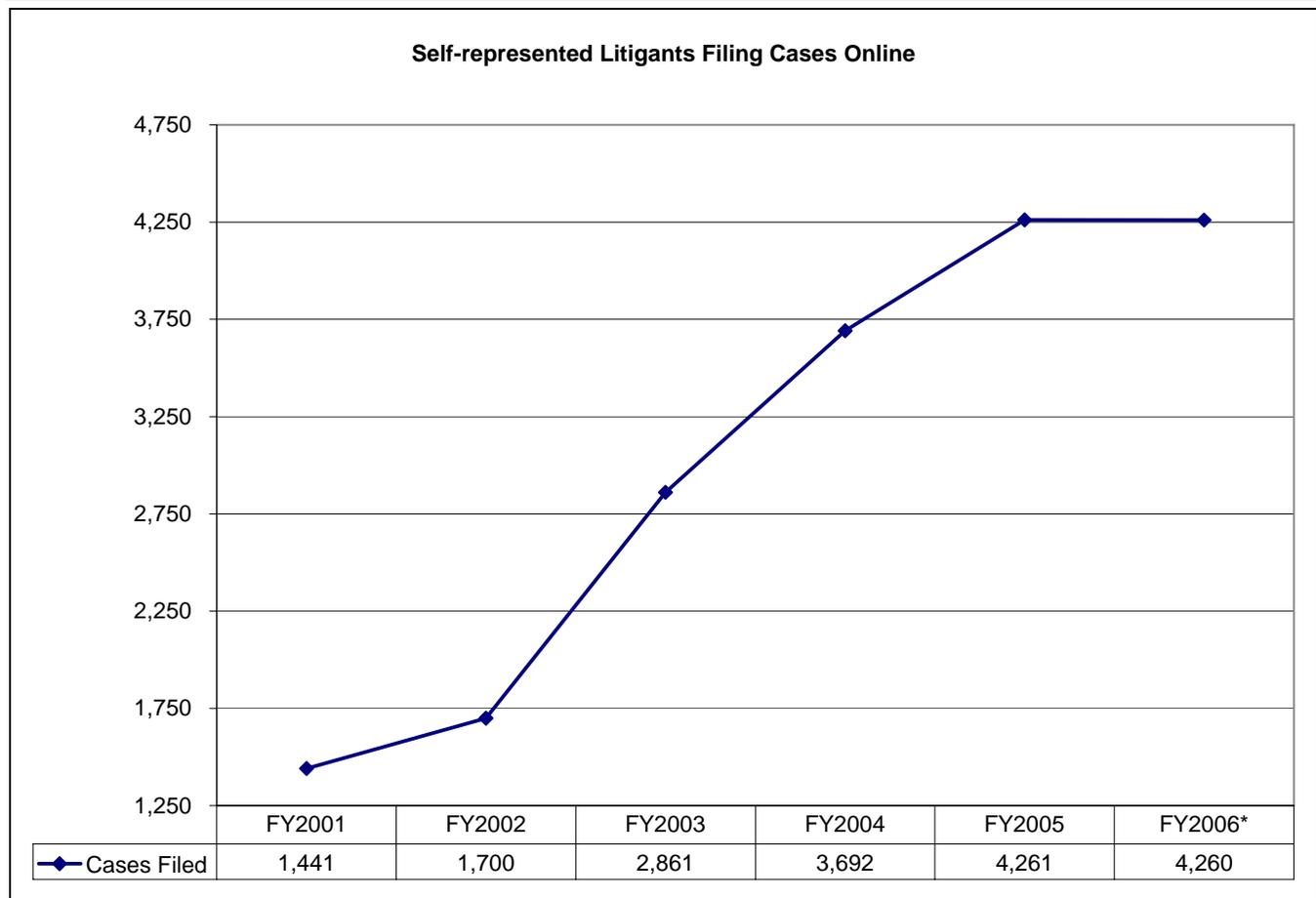


Figure 32 *Estimate

Special Funding

The Data Processing activities of the courts have two dedicated sources of revenue. The restricted funds available to data processing are not enough to self-fund the existing program. The Court Reporting Technology Account is not normally used in Data Processing—the fund is used for related court reporter expenses in the District Court. However, surplus one-time funds were appropriated for FY 2004 and FY 2005 to purchase digital recording equipment for court rooms. Data processing spent only \$150,000 of these restricted funds in FY 2005.

Restricted Funds Summary--Data Processing				
Fund/Account Name	Statutory Authority	Revenue Source	Prescribed Uses	FY 2005 Ending Balance
GFR--Online Court Assistance Account	78-28-1(3)b	Additional \$20 surcharge on filing fees	Develop, operate, maintain the Online Court Assistance Program	\$ 135,800
GFR--Court Reporting Technology Account	78-56-108(2)c	Transcription Fees	For purchase, development, and maintenance of court reporting technologies	\$ 234,900

Table 168

Funding Detail

Data Processing					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	4,171,300	3,989,000	4,163,200	4,283,400	4,423,100
General Fund, One-time	0	0	0	18,500	0
Dedicated Credits Revenue	39,400	400	400	15,000	0
GFR - Court Reporter Technology	0	0	100,000	100,000	0
GFR - Online Court Assistance	35,000	35,000	35,000	50,000	50,000
Transfers - Youth Corrections	0	37,700	140,000	0	0
Beginning Nonlapsing	275,000	13,900	136,500	0	0
Closing Nonlapsing	93,800	247,100	765,400	772,900	0
Lapsing Balance	(15,000)	(35,000)	0	180,800	0
Total	\$4,599,500	\$4,288,100	\$5,340,500	\$5,420,600	\$4,473,100
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	2,167,600	2,219,000	2,401,400	2,489,900	2,708,100
In-State Travel	3,500	4,400	3,700	5,300	15,300
Out of State Travel	13,100	900	6,600	3,400	12,000
Current Expense	749,800	548,400	466,400	518,300	688,400
DP Current Expense	1,412,500	1,371,100	2,177,900	2,008,700	1,034,300
DP Capital Outlay	28,500	0	0	285,000	0
Capital Outlay	224,500	144,300	284,500	110,000	15,000
Total	\$4,599,500	\$4,288,100	\$5,340,500	\$5,420,600	\$4,473,100
Other Data					
Total FTE	34.0	35.8	34.0	37.0	37.5
Vehicles	1	1	1	1	1

Table 169

GRANTS PROGRAM

Function The Grants budget is designed to facilitate the coordination of grant funded projects within the courts. These grants are related to specific programs within the courts or projects undertaken by the courts with federal assistance.

Statutory Authority Utah Code of Judicial Administration Rule 3-411 establishes the Grants Program and outlines grant application and administration procedures.

Accountability Projects funded through the grants programs are accounted for in the applicable program areas.

Funding Detail Funding for this program area is entirely “other” sources of funding. Primarily, federal funds are transferred through the Commission for Criminal and Juvenile Justice.

Grants Program					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	0	50,000	0	0	0
Federal Funds	97,300	53,400	174,400	173,100	170,000
Dedicated Credits Revenue	41,800	61,700	39,000	112,900	80,000
Transfers - Commission on Criminal and Ju	1,583,800	1,478,700	1,155,700	1,217,700	264,600
Transfers - Corrections	0	0	2,000	0	0
Closing Nonlapsing	(3,200)	4,500	92,200	41,500	0
Total	\$1,719,700	\$1,648,300	\$1,463,300	\$1,545,200	\$514,600
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	307,400	415,900	244,000	263,600	268,700
In-State Travel	5,400	9,200	7,300	23,100	8,000
Out of State Travel	12,900	15,900	11,500	12,100	1,700
Current Expense	492,400	190,500	326,500	292,700	236,200
DP Current Expense	775,900	922,900	874,000	826,800	0
DP Capital Outlay	125,700	0	0	126,900	0
Capital Outlay	0	93,900	0	0	0
Total	\$1,719,700	\$1,648,300	\$1,463,300	\$1,545,200	\$514,600
Other Data					
Total FTE	10.4	7.3	9.0	6.0	6.2

Table 170

GRAND JURY

Function The Legislature enacted the Grand Jury Reform Act that created a separate budget item for this purpose. The budget exists as a vehicle to pay Grand Jury expenses should one be convened. The Act also authorized a Grand Jury Prosecution budget. These two items were combined for presentation on a year-to-year basis.

Statutory Authority UCA 77-10a-20 creates a separate line item for grand jury expenses and authorizes payment of those expenses, as well as the expenses of a special prosecutor, when used.

Funding Detail The line item receives a minimal appropriation each year and could be used to allocate supplemental appropriations when necessary.

Grand Jury					
Sources of Finance	2002 Actual	2003 Actual	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Appropriated
General Fund	800	800	800	800	800
Beginning Nonlapsing	0	0	800	200	0
Closing Nonlapsing	0	(800)	0	0	0
Total	\$800	\$0	\$1,600	\$1,000	\$800
<hr/>					
Categories of Expenditure					
In-State Travel	600	0	1,300	1,000	800
Current Expense	200	0	200	0	0
Other Charges/Pass Thru	0	0	100	0	0
Total	\$800	\$0	\$1,600	\$1,000	\$800

Table 171

CONTRACTS AND LEASES

Function	<p>The Contracts and Leases line item provides courthouses and office space in which the judiciary adjudicates cases. The Contracts and Leases Program also provides offices in the community where juvenile probation officers can meet with the family and youth under their supervision. Expenses under Contracts and Leases include items such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ rent/lease payments for facilities,➤ janitorial services,➤ utility costs,➤ perimeter/building security, and➤ County contract sites. <p>The courts assure that facilities comply with courthouse security requirements which allows for appropriate separation and safety of the public, judges, staff, and prisoners while avoiding possible mistrial situations occasioned by inappropriate contact with judges during case deliberations.</p> <p>Facility operations and maintenance (O&M) expenses are generally established before the Governor's Office and the Legislature authorize building a new facility or approve a new or expanded lease. The Appropriations Subcommittee for Executive Offices and Criminal Justice recommends to the Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital Facilities whether or not to authorize funding the purchase or building of a new courthouse. This recommendation acknowledges that future lease and O&M payments are the responsibility of the Legislature through the Appropriations Subcommittee.</p>
Statutory Authority	<p>Courthouse construction and rented facilities are evaluated as to their compliance with the Judicial Council's statewide guidelines and standards for courthouse construction. Relevant statutes on the provision of contracts and leases for the Judiciary include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ UCA 78-3a-208 which requires the State to pay for facilities with General Fund.➤ Code of Judicial Administration Rule 3-405 provides guidelines for contract management.➤ Code of Judicial Administration Rule 3-409 establishes the framework for facilities planning and construction.➤ Code of Judicial Administration Rule 3-414 develops guidelines for security of the facilities.
Intent Language	<p>Nonlapsing authority is granted to this line item for FY 2006.</p>
Accountability	<p>Level of success is measured by how well cases are processed through the judiciary, which is made possible in part by the physical organization of courthouses and how well courthouses meet the construction guidelines and</p>

standards of the Judicial Council. Another measure of success is by how well facilities are maintained and operated; i.e., how well they meet state O&M guidelines for operations of courthouses and judicial offices. The ultimate goal is to continue to provide facilities for safe and efficient court operations and to reduce, if possible, operational and maintenance expenses at the same time.

Performance Data Summary - Contracts and Leases					
Goal	Measure	Measure Type	FY 2005		FY 2006 Target
			Target	Observed	
Ensure facilities are built according to guidelines	Compare plans with actual construction	Input	100%	95%	100%
Achieve building standards within budget constraints	Meet construction standards	Intermediate	100%	90%	100%
Minimize operating and maintenance Costs	Achieve O & M standards from DFCM	Output	2% reduction	1%	2% reduction

Table 172

Special Funding

Funding is primarily from the General Fund, but approximately 21 percent of this line item is from the General Fund Restricted – State Courts Complex Account. Funds are generated from a percentage of the filing fees and used for construction and operations and maintenance on court complexes.

Restricted Funds Summary--Contracts and Leases				
Fund/Account Name	Statutory Authority	Revenue Source	Prescribed Uses	FY 2005 Balance
GFR--State Courts Complex Account	78-7-35(3)	Percentage of civil case filing fees and \$7 traffic fee	To repay construction costs and fund operation and maintenance costs	\$ 1,734,100

Table 173

Funding Detail

The two major sources of funding are from the State General Fund and the General Fund Restricted – State Court Complex Account. Revenue for the State Court Complex Account is from two civil case filing fees. An additional surcharge of \$7 on all traffic tickets supplements this account.

Contracts and Leases					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	14,903,800	14,018,800	14,738,300	15,243,400	15,970,800
General Fund, One-time	0	0	0	4,100	0
Dedicated Credits Revenue	187,500	187,700	249,500	249,500	210,000
GFR - State Court Complex	3,500,000	4,122,200	4,122,200	4,122,200	4,700,000
Beginning Nonlapsing	240,300	263,400	288,100	58,900	0
Closing Nonlapsing	(263,400)	(288,100)	(58,900)	(198,300)	0
Total	\$18,568,200	\$18,304,000	\$19,339,200	\$19,479,800	\$20,880,800
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	278,200	274,100	243,000	275,500	308,800
In-State Travel	8,600	14,000	7,300	12,800	3,400
Out of State Travel	5,200	0	0	0	1,000
Current Expense	17,137,800	17,202,400	17,864,500	17,873,500	20,265,100
DP Current Expense	1,900	25,000	2,700	1,800	0
DP Capital Outlay	0	0	295,800	0	0
Capital Outlay	674,700	280,000	925,900	(150,100)	0
Other Charges/Pass Thru	461,800	508,500	0	1,466,300	302,500
Total	\$18,568,200	\$18,304,000	\$19,339,200	\$19,479,800	\$20,880,800
Other Data					
Total FTE	8.0	7.0	7.5	7.0	7.5

Table 174

JURY, WITNESS AND INTERPRETER FEES

Function The state is responsible for the payment of jurors and witnesses called by the Courts. The state must also pay for interpreter expenses. This line item regularly runs a deficit. Such shortfalls are referred to the Board of Examiners to be certified as a claim against the state.

Statutory Authority Utah Code 78 Chapters 24 and 46 establish a framework and guidelines for witnesses, interpreters and jurors.

- UCA 78-24-4 provides for interpreters.
- UCA 78-46-24 assigns the responsibility for policy guidelines concerning payment of jurors and witnesses to the Judicial Council.
- UCA 78-46-25 authorizes this line item to go over the appropriated amount. The Judicial Council is required to submit a claim to the Board of Examiners for shortfalls.
- UCA 78-46-28 establishes fees for jurors and witnesses.
- UCA 78-46-33 authorizes payment of expert witnesses.

Intent Language This line item is granted nonlapsing status for FY 2006.

Accountability No performance measures have been submitted for this line item.

Funding Detail Funding for this line item is primarily State General Fund. It is one of the few line items authorized to end with a negative balance. It is anticipated that a Supplemental Appropriation will be requested when the programs is running a deficit.

Jury, Witness, and Interpreter Fees					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	1,829,900	1,525,200	1,525,200	1,379,000	1,525,000
General Fund, One-time	0	0	0	145,900	0
Dedicated Credits Revenue	3,200	7,200	5,100	4,300	5,000
Beginning Nonlapsing	(519,400)	(373,600)	0	200	(291,300)
Closing Nonlapsing	373,600	559,300	145,900	127,600	436,700
Total	\$1,687,300	\$1,718,100	\$1,676,200	\$1,657,000	\$1,675,400
Categories of Expenditure					
In-State Travel	24,000	22,400	15,200	20,300	15,300
Out of State Travel	23,100	17,000	26,200	33,000	26,200
Current Expense	142,600	185,700	200,700	199,900	200,600
Other Charges/Pass Thru	1,497,600	1,493,000	1,434,100	1,403,800	1,433,300
Total	\$1,687,300	\$1,718,100	\$1,676,200	\$1,657,000	\$1,675,400
Other Data					

Table 175

GUARDIAN AD LITEM**Function**

The Office of the Guardian ad Litem (GAL) is a separate line item within the court's budget. The program provides state-funded attorneys to represent the best interests of minors in Juvenile Court when there is an allegation of abuse, neglect, or dependency. The GAL may also be appointed in juvenile court for child protective order cases or delinquency cases. The GAL also represents minors when allegations of abuse arise in the District Court during divorce proceedings or in a criminal case when the victim is a child. The Office also administers the private GAL program which provides trained private attorneys to serve as GAL for children in custody disputes which do not involve allegations of abuse and neglect. There are Guardian ad Litem offices in all eight judicial districts. The GAL office includes a Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) system that uses trained volunteers to assist attorneys in representing the best interests of children in the juvenile courts.

Statutory Authority

Several sections of Utah Code guide the operations of the Guardian ad Litem.

- U.C.A. Sections 78-3a-911 and 912 establish the office, provide an organizational framework, and assigns duties.
- UCA 78-7-9 outlines the requirements for Guardian ad Litem involvement in District Court.
- UCA 78-7-45 sets conditions for private attorney use as a Guardian ad Litem in District Court.
- The Federal Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, 42 USC 5106a(b)(A)(ix) also guides this program.

Intent Language

This line item is granted nonlapsing status for FY 2006.

Accountability

The attorney and volunteer caseload impacts the quality of the services provided. The Legislative Auditor's Office conducted a performance audit of GAL in 2005. The audit indicated that some of the statutory duties were not completed and that internal policies and guidelines needed strengthening. The audit recommended that "the Legislature consider whether to provide additional funding to the Office of the Guardian ad Litem for reducing caseloads." The Judicial Council has created the Guardian ad Litem oversight committee to assist with policy and direction for the office, which was an additional shortcoming noted by the audit.

The following figure depicts the current caseload. Both federal and state statutes require certain time frames be met when dealing with juveniles, especially in cases of neglect, abuse or where foster care is involved.

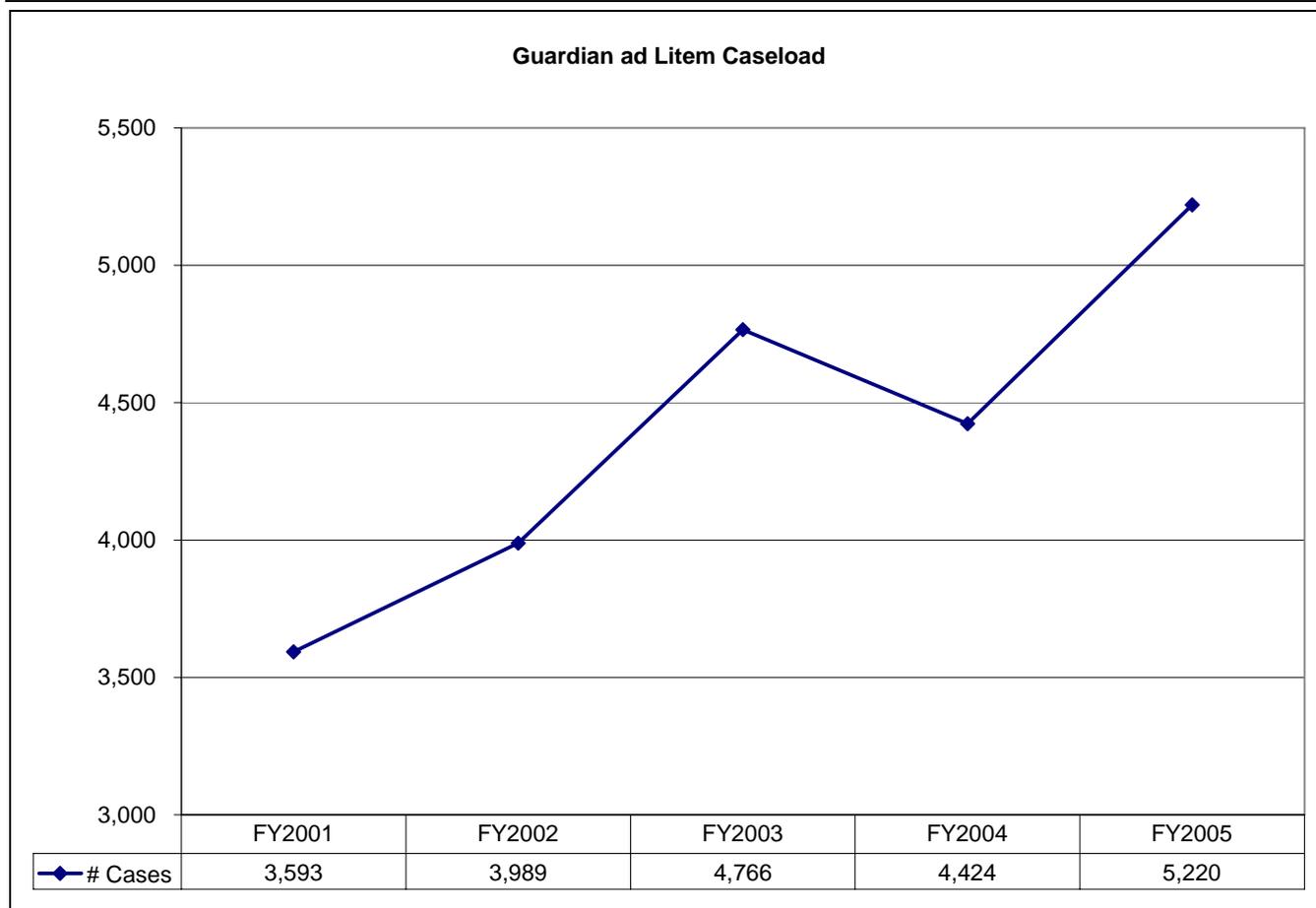


Figure 33

The caseload has a significant impact on the accomplishment of the program goal. The Office has been successful of assuring all court ordered representations are fulfilled. The following tables summarize the workload and other key data for the office. GALs also include the office director, coordinator of the pro bono program, and the appellate GAL attorney.

Guardian ad Litem Summary

Year	Total FTEs	Number of GALs	Number of Open Cases			# Cases per GAL	GAL Turnover
			District	Juvenile	Total		
FY 2001	46	27	926	2667	3593	133	5
FY 2002	58	29	1231	2758	3989	138	4
FY 2003	54	29	1571	3195	4766	164	6
FY 2004	55	32	1426	2998	4424	138	5
FY 2005	56	33	1902	3318	5220	161	3

Table 176

Performance Data Summary - Guardian ad Litem					
Goal	Measure	Measure Type	FY 2005		FY 2006
			Target	Observed	Target
Assure representation for each child	Caseload/requests	Output	100%	100%	100%

Table 177

Special Funding

Two General Fund restricted accounts have been added to augment the funding for the Guardian ad Litem Program. The Children's Legal Defense Account is shared with the District Court. The table below details each of the restricted funds and the corresponding ending balance; however, the GAL received \$734,700 from these restricted funds in FY 2005

Restricted Funds Summary--Guardian ad Litem				
Fund/Account Name	Statutory Authority	Revenue Source	Prescribed Uses	FY 2005 Balance
GFR--Children's Legal Defense Account	63-63a-8	Fees withheld from marriage licenses and civil case filing fees	Programs that protect and defend the rights, safety, and quality of life of a child	\$ 149,100
GFR--Guardian ad Litem Services Account	63-63a-8.5	1.75% surcharge on convictions of specified criminal charges and 50% from the Children's License Plates	Funding the Office of the Guardian ad Litem	\$ 150,900

Table 178

Funding Detail

As in most of the judicial budgets, funding is mostly state General Fund. Eight-one percent of the budget is General Fund.

Guardian ad Litem					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sources of Finance	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Appropriated
General Fund	3,070,100	2,844,900	2,987,100	3,089,600	3,285,300
General Fund, One-time	0	0	0	24,400	0
Dedicated Credits Revenue	200	2,800	20,200	8,100	20,000
GFR - Children's Legal Defense	399,100	405,300	410,800	420,100	427,700
GFR - Guardian Ad Litem Services	246,700	257,200	309,400	314,600	320,900
Beginning Nonlapsing	1,200	129,700	30,800	53,100	0
Closing Nonlapsing	(129,700)	(30,600)	(53,000)	(24,500)	0
Total	\$3,587,600	\$3,609,300	\$3,705,300	\$3,885,400	\$4,053,900
Categories of Expenditure					
Personal Services	3,202,500	3,251,900	3,323,300	3,464,200	3,645,600
In-State Travel	44,100	49,400	51,700	50,200	43,500
Out of State Travel	5,200	1,000	2,900	900	6,500
Current Expense	321,800	300,600	327,400	356,800	358,300
DP Current Expense	14,000	6,400	0	13,300	0
Total	\$3,587,600	\$3,609,300	\$3,705,300	\$3,885,400	\$4,053,900
Other Data					
Total FTE	53.6	54.3	54.8	55.0	55.3
Vehicles	4	5	5	5	5

Table 179

JUDICIAL SALARIES**Function**

Each year the Executive and Judicial Compensation Commission meets to determine salaries for the next year. Their recommendation is made to the Governor and the Executive Appropriations Committee. Their recommendation is based on the following factors:

- Consultation with the Judicial Council
- Consultation with the Judicial Council's Citizen Committee
- Consideration for the career status of judges
- Comparisons with salaries paid in other states
- Comparisons with comparable public and private employment with the state

Most recently, increases to the compensation scale for judges have been the same as other State employees.

Statutory Authority

Utah Code 67-8-2 requires the Legislature to set judicial salaries in the Appropriations Act according to a specified formula outlined in Statute. The allocation of judicial salaries is based on a percentage of the district court judges' salary: Juvenile Court judges—100 percent; Court of Appeals judges—105 percent; and associate justices of the Supreme Court—110 percent.

Funding Detail

No separate funding is listed for this item. Judicial salaries are funded in the respective courts program budgets.

GLOSSARY

Finance categories used by the state are:

<i>General Fund</i>	This is one of the state's most important sources of income. The primary revenue source is the sales tax, although there are other taxes and fees which are deposited into this fund. General Funds may be spent at the discretion of the Legislature, as the Constitution allows. Personal income taxes and corporate franchise taxes are not deposited into the General Fund, but into the Uniform School Fund.
<i>School Funds</i>	This is another of the state's most important sources of income. Revenues come primarily from personal income taxes and corporate franchise taxes. Funds are constitutionally restricted to public and higher education. In the Capital Facilities subcommittee, these funds are used for debt service and capital improvements (alteration, repair and improvements).
<i>Transportation Funds</i>	Transportation funds are derived primarily from the gas tax and are constitutionally restricted to road and highway related issues. In the Capital Facilities subcommittee, these funds are used for debt service on highway bonds, especially for Centennial Highway Fund projects.
<i>Federal Funds</i>	Federal agencies often make funds available to the state for programs that are consistent with the needs and goals of the state and its citizens and are not prohibited by law. Generally, federal funds are accompanied by certain requirements. A common requirement is some form of state match in order to receive the federal dollars. The Legislature must review and approve most large federal grants before state agencies may receive and expend them.
<i>Dedicated Credits</i>	Dedicated Credits are funds that are paid to an agency for specific services and are dedicated to financing that service. For example, fees collected by an internal service fund agency from another state agency are dedicated credits. By law, these funds must be spent before other appropriated state funds are spent. An agency must estimate the level of its service for the following fiscal year, and thus its level of dedicated credits.
<i>Restricted Funds</i>	Restricted funds are statutorily restricted to designated purposes. The restricted funds usually receive money from specific sources, with the understanding that those funds will then be used for related purposes.
<i>Lapsing/Nonlapsing</i>	Several other small funds are used by certain agencies. These will be discussed in further detail as the budgets are presented. Lapsing funds, however, should be addressed. Funds lapse, or revert back to the state, if the full appropriation is not spent by the end of the fiscal year. Since it is against the law to spend more than the Legislature has appropriated, all programs will either spend all the money or have some left over. The funds left over lapse to the state, unless specifically exempted. Those exceptions include funds that are setup as nonlapsing in their enabling legislation, or appropriations designated nonlapsing by annual intent language per UCA 63-38-8.1. In these cases, left over funds do not lapse back to the state, but remain with the agency in a special nonlapsing balance, for use in the next fiscal year. In the

budgets, the Beginning Nonlapsing balance is the balance on July 1, while the balance on the next June 30 is termed the Closing Nonlapsing balance. The Closing Nonlapsing balance from one fiscal year becomes the Beginning Nonlapsing balance of the following fiscal year. The reasoning behind nonlapsing funds is that a specific task may take an indeterminate amount of time, or span more than one fiscal year. By allowing departments to keep their unexpended funds, the state not only eliminates the rush to spend money at the end of a fiscal year, but also encourages managers to save money.

Expenditure categories used by the state are:

<i>Personal Services</i>	Includes employee compensation and benefits such as health insurance, retirement, and employer taxes.
<i>Current Expenses</i>	Includes general expenses such as utilities, subscriptions, communications, postage, professional and technical services, maintenance, laundry, office supplies, small tools, etc. that cost less than \$5,000 or are consumed in less than one year.
<i>Data Processing Current Expense</i>	Includes items such as small computer hardware and software, port charges, programming, training, supplies, etc.
<i>Capital Outlays</i>	Includes items that cost over \$5,000 and have a useful life greater than one year.
<i>Pass Through</i>	Includes funds passed on to other non-state entities for use by those entities, such as grants to local governments.

Other budgeting terms and concepts that the Legislature will encounter include the following:

<i>Performance Measures</i>	<p>In recent years, performance based budgeting has received more attention as citizens and decision-makers demand evidence of improved results from the use of tax dollars.</p> <p>Care must be exercised in crafting performance measures to avoid misdirected results. Moving to performance based budgeting is a long term commitment. The Analyst has drafted some ideas for performance measures in the write-up, however, it is recognized that the measures are a work in progress and that long-term tracking of measures would require a statewide commitment in both the executive and legislative branches.</p>
<i>Intent Language</i>	Intent language may be added to an appropriation bill to explain or put conditions on the use of the funds in the line item. Intent language may restrict usage, require reporting, or impose other conditions within the item of appropriation. However, intent language cannot contradict or change statutory language.
<i>Supplemental Appropriation</i>	The current legislative session is determining appropriations for the following fiscal year. However, it may be determined that unexpected circumstances have arisen which require additional funding for the current year. The appropriations subcommittee can recommend to the Executive Appropriations

Committee that a supplemental appropriation be made for the current fiscal year.

FTE

An abbreviation for Full Time Equivalent, this is a method of standardizing personnel counts. A full time equivalent is equal to one employee working 40 hours per week. Four employees each working ten hours per week would also count as 1 FTE.

Line Item

This is a term that applies to an appropriation bill. A line number in the appropriations bill identifies each appropriated sum. Generally, each line item may contain several programs. Once the appropriation becomes law, the money may be moved from program to program within the line item, but cannot be moved to another line item of appropriation.

INDEX

Administration ...	4, 6, 10, 12, 14, 33, 38, 58, 83, 96, 121, 126, 128, 133, 142, 148, 153, 154, 157, 159, 160, 162, 163, 181, 183, 194, 197, 199, 218, 220, 222, 226, 228	Governor's Office	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 12, 14, 17, 18, 31, 170, 228
Administrative Office	199, 218, 220	Grand Jury.....	227
Administrative Services	144, 145	Grants	226
Adult Probation and Parole...	138, 142, 148, 149	Grants Program	226
Attorney General..	31, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 49, 51, 53, 54, 204	Guardian ad Litem	210, 232, 234
Board of Pardons and Parole.....	175	Human Resources	144
Central Utah Correctional Facility(CUCF) / Gunnison	159	Information Technology	144, 222
Clinical Services	165	Inmate Placement.....	162
Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice 1, 2, 3, 19, 21, 25, 93, 170, 183		Internal Service Funds	169
Community Programs	181, 187, 193	Jail Contracting	162, 170, 172
Contracts and Leases.....	228	Jail Reimbursement.....	162, 170, 172
Conversion Academy	146	Judicial Education.....	220
Correctional Facilities	181, 190	Judicial Salaries	235
Corrections, Utah Department of.	137, 139, 165, 167, 175	Jury, Witness and Interpreter Fees.....	231
Court of Appeals.....	197, 201, 205, 235	Justice Courts	197, 210, 214, 216
Courts Security.....	217	Juvenile Courts.....	197, 210, 211, 212
Data Processing.....	169, 222, 224	Juvenile Justice Services	179, 183, 188, 194, 222
Dedicated Credits Revenue..	139, 168, 177, 179, 197	Law Library	204
District Courts	197, 207, 209	Office of the Governor.....	1, 2
Draper Facility	157, 170	Programming.....	163, 185
Early Intervention Services Program	181, 185	Programs and Operations.....	142, 170, 181
Executive Director	142, 144	Public Safety	51, 71, 74, 79, 92, 96, 102, 118, 121, 133
Facilities Management	144	Records Bureau	144
Federal Funds.....	139, 179	Rural Programs	181, 191, 192, 193
Financial Services	144	Sentencing Commission.....	142, 183
Funding and Function Shifted.....	144	State Auditor	55, 58, 59
General Fund	139, 177, 179, 197, 199, 208, 209, 210, 221, 228, 229, 231, 234	State Treasurer	61, 62, 65
General Fund Restricted	177, 208, 210, 229	Substance Abuse and Anti-Violence	183
Glossary	237	Support Services	160
		Supreme Court	197, 201, 204, 205, 207, 235
		Training.....	146, 147, 183, 215
		Training Academy	146
		Transfers	179
		Utah Correctional Industries.....	139, 167, 168
		Utah State Courts	197
		Utah State Judiciary	197
		Youth Parole Authority.....	181, 194