



New Mexico Judicial Branch



FY 2020 Unified Budget & Legislative Agenda

To no one will we sell, to no one deny
or delay right or justice.

-Magna Carta, Clause 40

New Mexico Supreme Court 2018



(left to right)

Justice Barbara J. Vigil

Senior Justice Petra Jimenez Maes, Retired

Chief Justice Judith K. Nakamura

Justice Charles W. Daniels, Retired

Justice Gary L. Clingman, Retired

Not Pictured: Justice Michael E. Vigil

Administrative Office of the Courts



Arthur W. Pepin, Director

Chief Judges Council

Chief Justice Judith K. Nakamura, New Mexico Supreme Court
Chief Judge Linda M. Vanzi, Court of Appeals
Chief Judge Mary L. Marlowe Sommer, First Judicial District Court
Chief Judge Stan Whitaker, Second Judicial District Court
Chief Judge James T. Martin, Third Judicial District Court
Chief Judge Gerald E. Baca, Fourth Judicial District Court
Chief Judge Jane Shuler Gray, Fifth Judicial District Court
Chief Judge Jennifer DeLaney, Sixth Judicial District Court
Chief Judge Matthew G. Reynolds, Seventh Judicial District Court
Chief Judge Jeff F. McElroy, Eighth Judicial District Court
Chief Judge Drew D. Tatum, Ninth Judicial District Court
Chief Judge Albert J. Mitchell, Jr., Tenth Judicial District Court
Chief Judge Karen L. Townsend, Eleventh Judicial District Court
Chief Judge James W. Counts, Twelfth Judicial District Court
Chief Judge Louis P. McDonald, Thirteenth Judicial District Court
Chief Judge Sandra W. Engel, Bernalillo County Metropolitan Court
Hon. Shannon Bacon, District and Metropolitan Judges Association
Hon. Pat Casados, Los Alamos County Magistrate Court
Hon. George Anaya, Jr., Santa Fe County Magistrate Court
Hon. Elise Larsen, Grants Municipal Court

Budget Committee

Chief Judge Linda M. Vanzi, Chair, Court of Appeals
Chief Judge Stan Whitaker, Second Judicial District Court
Chief Judge James T. Martin, Third Judicial District Court
Hon. Donna J. Mowrer, Ninth Judicial District Court
Chief Judge Edward L. Benavidez, Bernalillo County Metropolitan Court
Hon. Karen P. Mitchell, Harding County Magistrate Court
Hon. Pat Casados, Los Alamos County Magistrate Court
Katina Watson, Twelfth Judicial District Court Executive Officer
Sherry Weingarten, Torrance County Magistrate Court Manager

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A Letter from Chief Justice Nakamura

Dear Governor and Members of the Legislature,

Each branch of our tripartite democracy must operate independently and yet collaboratively to ensure the effective functioning of state government. To fulfill their respective constitutional obligations, each branch must also operate efficiently, maximize the use of the resources allocated to them, and strive to meet the needs of the citizens they serve.

The Judicial branch embraces this responsibility as well as the legal maxim that “justice delayed is justice denied.” We understand that the public is not only concerned with the amount of time it takes to resolve cases but also views our courts and the legal system as too complicated and not innovative. In order to address these concerns, and to be sure that we are operating efficiently and effectively, the Judicial branch is launching our Campaign for Judicial Excellence. This endeavor will form the basis for the Judiciary’s budget and planning activities for FY20-FY22 and has three essential initiatives:

- Simplify our organizational structure and streamline case processing;
- Expand technology to better serve the public; and
- Make it easier for the public to access and understand court processes and programs

In the pages that follow, we outline a number of programs from these three components that are already underway, and need no additional funding. Other programs will require one-time startup monies, while still others will require an ongoing investment. In providing this funding, you can count on the Judiciary to once again provide you with information upon which you can rely when making your decisions and to be fiscally responsible when expending appropriations to maximize court and public benefit.

Last year we requested and you allocated funding to implement the remaining components of our Workforce Investment Plan. Although the pay increases authorized by that plan were only implemented in July, we have already seen a return on that investment. Our vacancy rates are declining as we are now able to attract and retain more qualified employees. We are building a stable and experienced workforce to better serve the public.

Judges also received a pay increase last year but our courts continue to struggle to attract and retain judges with the experience necessary to manage the caseload. This is due in part to our inability to compete with the private sector and other governmental entities, as well as the instability created by partisan elections. While the Judicial branch supports your Judicial Compensation Commission’s recommendation for a judicial pay increase, we will also seek legislation allowing the voters to consider a constitutional amendment that will allow judges to hold their positions for at least a year before running in a partisan election.

We will also seek funding to enhance judicial performance by improving training for all judiciary personnel as well as legislation consolidating our New Mexico Court system to reduce confusion among court users and to streamline and enhance consistency in the delivery of services.

We look forward to working with you on these and other proposals so that your New Mexico Judiciary addresses the needs of the public while administering justice for all. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Judith K.", with a long, sweeping horizontal line extending to the right.

Judith K. Nakamura



Advancing Judicial Excellence

The funding requests in this document reflect the Judicial Branch's priorities for Fiscal Year 2020 and the following two years. Those priorities fall into two categories:

- **Base budget funding**
- **Funding for the advancement of Judicial Excellence**

This funding would support statewide initiatives to improve efficient use of existing resources and to initiate evidence-based practices to enhance services in criminal and civil cases.

The Legislature addressed some of the Judiciary's base budget needs in Fiscal Year 2019, such as funding a Workforce Investment Plan that has helped reduce employee turnover throughout the court system. Still, some base budget needs remain unmet. Details about base budget funding requests are provided at pages 13-16.

The Campaign for Judicial Excellence

- The Campaign for Judicial Excellence is a campaign to drive the Judiciary to better serve the public by creating efficiencies, freeing up existing resources to be repurposed to current needs, and improving how courts serve the public.

In short, the public views the courts and the legal system as too complicated and not innovative. The New Mexico Judiciary's Leadership—the Supreme Court, the Chief Judges Council and the Court Executive Officers Council—developed the Campaign for Judicial Excellence to improve this public perception by improving how courts work. The campaign will form the foundation of the Judiciary's budget and planning activities for the next two years. The campaign has three essential elements that are outlined on the following pages.

The Campaign for Judicial Excellence

Initiative One:

Simplify Organizational Structure and Streamline Case Processing

New Mexico has seven kinds of courts, with 311 judges in 197 court locations. Many communities have multiple courts, many performing similar functions, which is inefficient and confusing for our citizens. Some of these courts could be combined by legislation or a constitutional amendment. We also have identified inefficiencies in our internal administrative operations.

The Twelfth Judicial District (Lincoln and Otero Counties) is piloting a project for district courts to administer the magistrate courts to streamline administrative processes, expand services, and better serve the public.

Pooling resources and cross-training staff will free up personnel and budget resources and provide increased self-help services to the public in the magistrate and district courts. Court executive officers are developing a statewide roll out plan to complete the project during 2019.

The Judiciary is supporting legislation to give counties and municipalities the opportunity to merge functions into existing magistrate courts. In some municipalities a magistrate court has a caseload of about 1,000 while the municipal court has a few hundred and the county probate court has a caseload of much less than 100. Through a proposed statutory change for municipal courts and a constitutional amendment for probate courts, all of these cases could be heard in the existing state magistrate court if both the municipality or county and the Supreme Court agreed to the combination. This would eliminate duplicative courts with relatively small caseloads without requiring additional state resources and with the benefit of reduced costs to the municipality and county. A few examples are given below:

EXAMPLES OF POSSIBLE COMBINATION OF A MUNICIPAL COURT OR COUNTY PROBATE COURT WITH A MAGISTRATE COURT

Municipality	2017 Court Cases			Number of Magistrate Court Judges	Population as of 2010 Census
	Probate	Municipal	Magistrate (new and reopened civil and criminal)		
Carrizozo	122		1,043	1	996
Mora	11		2,095	1	4,881
Moriarty		788	1,409	1	1,910
Santa Rosa	10	157	2,287	1	2,848
Springer		405	1,243	1	1,047
TOTAL	143	1,350	8,077	5	11,682

Green = case count computed from filing count.

Orange = under 1,500

Each probate court has one part-time judge.





The Campaign for Judicial Excellence

Initiative Two: Expand Technology to Better Serve the Public

Electronic Case Filing

Electronic filing allows cases and documents to be filed from a computer located anywhere. It is more convenient and cost effective for litigants. Most civil cases are already filed electronically by attorneys. Two district courts are piloting E-filing of criminal cases. If these pilots prove successful, all state courts will soon adopt E-filing of criminal cases. E-filing also is being expanded to include the Child Support Enforcement Division of the Human Services Department. Compared to paper filing, E-filing reduces costs, is faster, and minimizes risk of error from data entry because E-filed documents automatically populate in courts' case management system.

Online Dispute Resolution

Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) uses computer software to guide litigants through a series of questions that can resolve their cases without having to appear in court or go to trial. District, Magistrate and Metropolitan Courts in three judicial districts are piloting an ODR system that helps parties resolve small debt and money due matters prior to trial by answering questions on their home computers or smart phones at any time convenient to the litigants. The parties may also work with an online mediator with the option to meet with a mediator in person. Participation in the program does not delay the case. Preliminary results from other states indicate that the program is extremely successful in speeding case resolution.

Guide and File

Guide and File software uses a question and answer format to generate forms that can be filed in court. In October 2018, the courts launched a system that allows members of the public to fill out court-approved forms in divorce and child custody cases on their home computers. The system works much like software for preparation of tax returns. Users are guided through a series of questions which populate and complete court forms online. The forms must be printed and filed at the courthouse. Being able to complete paperwork at home can greatly reduce some of the stress of an inherently stressful situation, such as filing for divorce.



The Campaign for Judicial Excellence

Initiative Three:

Make it easier for the public to access—and understand—court processes and programs

The Campaign to Advance Judicial Excellence is designed to make the legal system simpler, more accessible, and easier for the average person to navigate. In addition to our technology initiatives, the Judiciary is looking at other ways to make the courts more user-friendly. The following are examples of that effort:

Limited Legal License Technicians (LLLT)

LLLT is a program developed in the state of Washington that qualifies paralegals who complete training and licensing requirements to assist clients independently, in groups with other LLLTs, or as part of a law firm. LLLTs could fill a gap in affordable, available, legal services. The Supreme Court has approved formation of a workgroup with the NM State Bar and community colleges to explore a curriculum and certification process for LLLTs to address the lack of legal resources, particularly in rural communities.

Social Technology

Courts across the country are using video, text messaging, Facebook pages and Twitter accounts to notify the public of court events, including hearings and closures. We are exploring the feasibility of similar projects in New Mexico. In 2018 the Bernalillo County Metropolitan Court reduced failure to appear by 50% for defendants in its Release on Recognizance program after sending text message reminders about upcoming court dates.

Redaction Software

Court documents are public documents that for the most part can be viewed and printed at courthouses. Statutory privacy protections prevent making all court documents available online. The Judiciary is requesting funding for the purchase of software that can automatically redact personal identifier information, such as social security numbers, from court documents. That would allow documents to be accessed online by the public instead of requiring a trip to the courthouse.

Court Safety Assessment

Litigants, witnesses, visitors and staff are entitled to safe courthouses. In 2018, the National Center for State Courts completed a grant funded safety and security assessment of a sample of New Mexico courts. The study found gaps in court security that threaten the safety of citizens who come to court, as well as that of staff and judges. The Judiciary is proceeding with internal activities that will improve security, based on the National Center for State Courts' recommendations.

Significant Accomplishments



Public Access to Courts:

Court efficiencies and increased appropriations have restored hours of court operations and expanded access to self-help centers and specialty courts. All courts are now open to the public full time, during regular business hours.

Effects of WIP: Appropriations to fund the Workforce Investment Plan (“WIP”) to bring judicial employees’ pay closer to comparable pay for positions in the Executive Branch have significantly improved recruitment and retention.

Jury Utilization: The Judiciary implemented in 2017 a new statewide jury management system with robust reporting capabilities. Resources are conserved by bringing in fewer jurors for selection in metropolitan and district courts. The program is now operating without supplemental funding for the first time in eight years. Savings are being redirected to areas with critical needs. Settlement plea and deadline policies are also being considered.

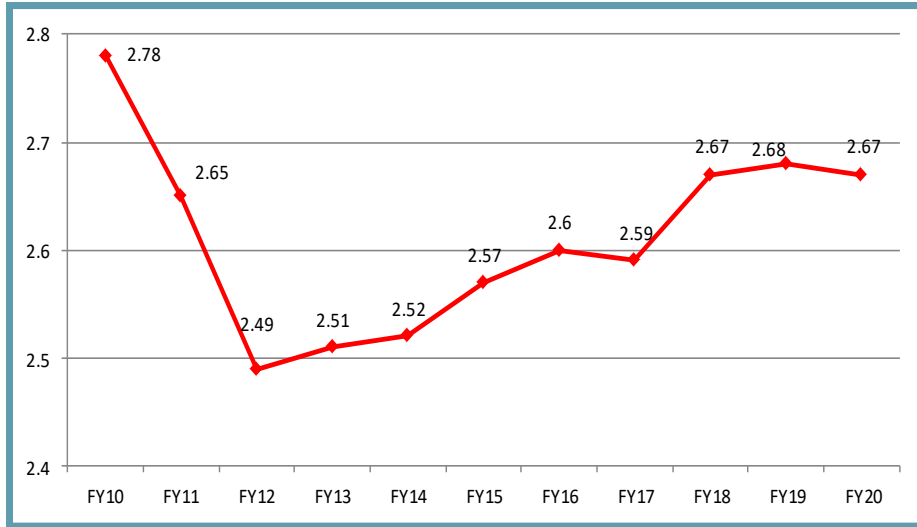
Family Advocacy: The U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services has awarded a \$7.7 million grant to the AOC over five years to expand the Family Advocacy Program in Sandoval, Valencia and Bernalillo Counties, and to establish the program in San Juan and McKinley Counties. In this program, social workers support children and family members attempting to reach permanency and reunification in child abuse and neglect cases. The pilot program has shown substantial improvement in outcomes compared to standard practices.

Guardianship: Pursuant to statutory changes and new rules effective July 1, 2018, guardianship hearings are open to the public, notice of proceedings has been expanded, and regular review of cases has been instituted. The State Auditor examines cases referred by judges under an MOU designed to provide independent investigation of possible misuse of funds. Improvements in transparency and due process will continue.

The Judicial Branch's General Fund Appropriations

The Judicial Branch's total funding request for fiscal year 2020 is \$178,792,500. Historically, the Legislature has allocated roughly **2.6%** of the state's budget to the Judiciary.

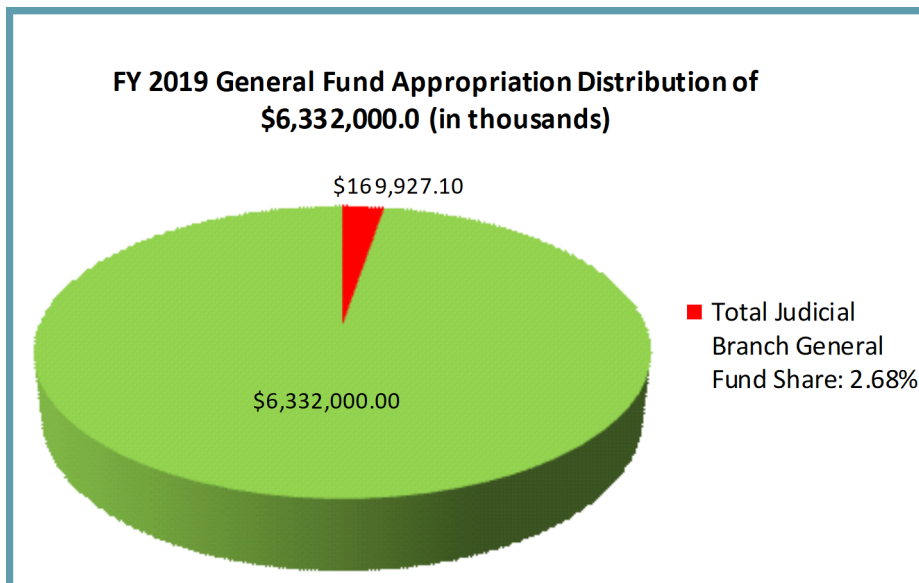
Judiciary General Funds as a Percentage of Total State General Fund Appropriations, FY10-FY20



With the state expected to have an extraordinary \$1.1 billion in “new money” available for FY 2020, maintaining the Judiciary’s historic level of funding should not be an issue.

In fact, if only 33% of the new revenue (\$363 million) is appropriated to state entities for recurring expenditures in 2020, the Judicial Branch’s budget request for FY 2020 would be just 2.67% of total state general fund appropriations—a slight decrease from FY 2019.

FY 2019 General Fund Appropriation Distribution of \$6,332,000.0 (in thousands)



Unified Budget Summary:

Base Budget Funding & Workforce Investment

\$8,865,180 Total Increase

Judicial Branch FY 2020 budget priorities:

- **Base budget funding** - necessary to adequately operate existing programs, fill authorized positions, and reduce vacancy rates to reasonable levels.
- **Statewide initiatives - Advancing Judicial Excellence** to improve efficient use of existing resources and initiate evidence-based practices to enhance services in criminal and civil cases.

Requested General Fund Increases

⇒ Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, Statewide Entities.....	\$ 236,600
⇒ District and Metropolitan Courts.....	\$ 2,600,280
◇ Operational costs for existing programs \$1,332,900	
◇ Premium rate increases \$581,100	
◇ WIP maintenance costs \$195,800	
◇ FTE costs \$490,480	
⇒ Magistrate Courts.....	\$ 2,541,300
◇ Reduce vacancy rate to 5% \$350,000	
◇ Lease increases \$590,000	
◇ Move 18 fee-funded clerks to general fund \$750,000	
◇ Premium rate increase \$218,300	
◇ WIP maintenance \$83,000	
◇ Statewide ROR program \$550,000	
⇒ Statewide Automation Program.....	\$ 1,599,800
◇ Replace lost SCAF funds - FY 2018 = \$711,989 LESS than in FY 2011, a decline in fee revenue of 15.6%	
◇ Increase in general funds will allow all IT FTEs, including positions transferred from district courts to JID to be paid from general fund rather than fee funding \$1,506,300	
◇ Premium rate increase \$82,700	
◇ WIP maintenance \$10,800	
⇒ AOC Administrative Services and Special Court Services.....	\$ 1,334,200
◇ Increase in Court-Appointed Attorneys \$360,000	
◇ Administration to fund FTEs \$180,000	
◇ Premium rate increases \$41,500	
◇ Judicial Education Center funding \$650,000	
◇ ADR coordinator \$100,000	
◇ WIP maintenance \$2,700	
⇒ Compilation Commission.....	\$ 553,000

Recurring Funding for Statewide Services

Total: \$1,200,000

Statewide Early Risk Assessment of Arrestees (ROR) — \$550,000

Background — Beginning with passage of the 2016 bail reform constitutional amendment, NM has moved from a money-based system of release and detention to an evidence-of-risk-based system. Previously arrestees were often released before seeing a judge under categorical bail schedules that did not take into account individual risk of danger or flight.

The Proposal — AOC requests \$550,000 to initiate a remotely-administered early assessment for courts in all counties, regardless of size or budget, to use a statewide evidence-based system that distinguishes between low-risk arrestees who should be eligible for early release and higher-risk arrestees who should not be considered for release before a court appearance. The program known as Release on Recognizance (ROR) was developed in the Metropolitan Court and further validated in five NM counties under a federal grant, employing standardized procedures:

- (1) Following initial booking, jail personnel transmit case documents to AOC personnel working around the clock in a centralized location;
- (2) After review of the case documents, and if the arrestee is potentially eligible for early release, NCIC, MVD, court and other databases are searched for relevant data;
- (3) Videoconference interviews of arrestees are conducted and information further verified when appropriate;
- (4) Under guidelines established by judges, either an arrestee is approved for early release by an order transmitted to the jail and signed by the arrestee, or the arrestee is processed for continued detention pending an initial court appearance;
- (5) Whether or not the arrestee qualifies for early release, information obtained is made available to the court and attorneys. An arrestee found to be on probation or parole, is denied release and authorities are notified.

The Benefits:

- (1) Saves unnecessary incarceration, court expenses and recidivism by promptly releasing low-risk defendants pending court appearances;
- (2) Identifies and avoids release of high-risk defendants before seeing a judge, promoting public safety;
- (3) Provides offender information for future court appearances;
- (4) Permits courts that do not have the caseload or resources to operate around-the-clock arrestee evaluations to benefit from processes available to the largest courts, and saves costs of risk assessments for the judiciary as a whole.

Judicial Education - \$650,000



Revenue from a \$3 fee funds the JEC at about \$850,000 annually. AOC requests \$650,000 from the general fund to begin to improve education of judges and court personnel.

- In FY 2008, JEC received a general fund appropriation of \$371,200, and the total budget with fee revenue exceeded \$1,500,000.
 - JEC transitioned to just fee funding in FY 2012, and fee revenue has declined dramatically.
 - Beginning in FY 2017, spending on judicial education fell below \$1 million.
- UNM oversees JEC through the Institute for Public Law. UNM supports more direct court involvement in the development of curricula and modernizing the education of branch professionals.
 - The additional funding provides a start toward a strategic plan that relies on best practices to right-size JEC staff, support expanded online course offerings, provide regularly available small group training that leverages video connections to judges and staff, and the greatest return on investment from local, regional, and statewide trainings and conferences.

One-Time Funding for Statewide Services

Total: \$2,250,000

Redaction One-Time Funding \$1,800,000

AOC has the ability to provide most court records online but is barred by the Inspection of Public Records Act (IPRA) from doing so until personal identifying information in the records has been redacted (NMSA 1978, section 14-2-1B).



- This IPRA restriction requires individuals who want access to court records to make a request and receive records on a case-by-case basis in the mail or by visiting a court.
- The requested redaction funding of \$1,800,000 will allow automated redaction of personal identifying information in more than 80 million pages of documents in court databases, so that anyone can search for and obtain these public records online without making a request under IPRA or requiring the courts to manually review and redact before producing the records.

Online Dispute Resolution One-Time Funding \$450,000

Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) was developed by eBay and PayPal to resolve customer disputes. This software is being implemented around the country in state courts to help quickly resolve civil suits. AOC is applying existing IT funds during FY 2019 to pilot ODR in debt and money due cases that rarely have attorney representation for both parties and where the amount in dispute often makes online dispute resolution attractive to parties.

- Once a complaint and answer are filed, parties are sent an email inviting them to begin the online mediation process. The parties are led through the negotiation over a short (few weeks) time period.
- If the parties are unable to reach a settlement through this automated process, they can invite a mediator into their online negotiation to assist them in reaching an agreement.
- If no agreement is reached, the case is referred back to the court for resolution.
- If an agreement is reached, the court enters a settlement agreement and orders payment as agreed without the need for in-court hearings, arguments.

The requested \$450,000, in one-time funding, would support expansion of the current ODR pilot to courts statewide in all districts during FY 2020.

Funding for New FTEs in FY 2020

Court	Amount	Position or Expansion
Court of Appeals	\$120,800	Reporter of Decisions
2 nd Judicial District	\$ 81,900	Guardianship Program
4 th Judicial District	\$135,200	Full time staff attorney, and expand a Judicial Specialist 2 and Administrative Assistant from part time to full time
5 th Judicial District	\$148,400	Two Judicial Specialist 2s and one Bailiff in Lea County
6 th Judicial District	\$ 55,900	Probation Officer 1 Luna County Felony Compliance program
8 th Judicial District	\$ 69,000	Fund, in part, 3 requested FTE's
AOC: Administrative Support	\$280,000	Deputy Director, HR Investigator and PIO
AOC: Special Court Services	\$100,000	Court Mediation Manager



Court of Appeals Annex, Albuquerque

Workforce Investment - Judicial Staff

Stability in the workforce allows employees to build on training and develop experience in addressing a wide variety of challenges. With higher pay ranges and improved starting salaries, the Judicial Branch has been better able to attract and retain more qualified candidates.

The Judicial Branch's Workforce Investment Plan is designed to attract and retain a highly-qualified, motivated, and professional workforce by ensuring that the Judiciary is able to:

- ⇒ Attract and retain our judicial specialist job series, which makes up nearly 50% of our workforce;
- ⇒ Reward employees' successful performance over time in a uniform, consistent, and statewide manner; and
- ⇒ Continue to reward experience and provide performance incentives to our highest achieving employees.

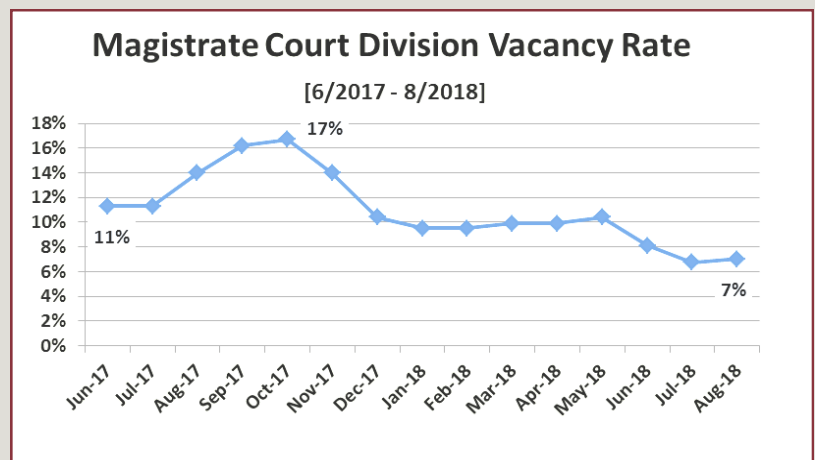
The Legislature supported this plan by funding the salary movement for our judicial specialist job series in 2017, and by authorizing pay increases for all staff during the 2018 legislative session.

The results are evidence of a strong return on these investments.



Declining Vacancy Rate

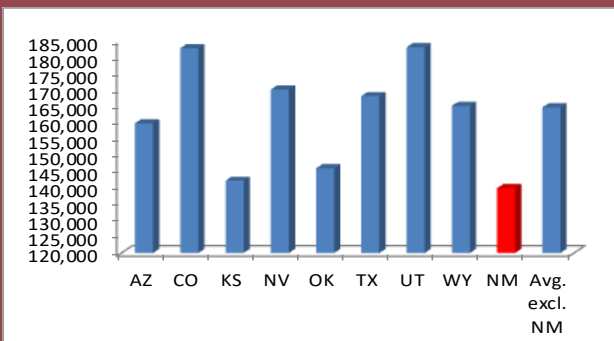
- ⇒ High vacancy rates diminish morale and strain the remaining workforce. This is especially true for clerks, who are vital to managing court cases and providing court services to the public.
- ⇒ By October 2017, the vacancy rate in magistrate courts had climbed to 17%, followed by a sharp decline due to the impact of the pay increase resulting from the re-evaluation of the duties performed by Judicial Specialists IIs, who represent 30% of the Judiciary workforce.
- ⇒ Another sharp decline occurred with implementation of the pay increase authorized by the Legislature in 2018. The vacancy rate in August 2018 was 7%.



Workforce Investment - Justices and Judges Salaries



- ◇ During the 2018 Legislative Session, the Legislature considered the Judicial Compensation Commission’s (JCC) recommendations of 2017 and approved a 6.5% salary increase for judges in New Mexico.
- ◇ This year, the JCC recommends that judicial salaries be increased 5%. This would bring the district court judges’ salaries to \$132,384.
- ◇ Between FY 2016 and FY 2018, caseloads statewide increased 7.9% for criminal cases and 9.5% in civil cases.
- ◇ **New Mexico judicial salaries are among the lowest in the nation after the pay increase of July 1, 2018.**
 - ◇ Supreme Court—47 out of 51
 - ◇ Court of Appeals— 40 out of 40 (not all states have Courts of Appeals)
 - ◇ District Courts—50 out of 51
- ◇ Judicial contributions to retirement are the fourth highest in the nation as a percent of salary.
- ◇ States used in the comparison chart report below are the designated “Mountain West Region” states by the Hay Group, a consulting firm whose salary compilation data is used by the Judiciary and by public and private entities throughout the United States.



Judicial Diversity and Experience:

48% of District and Metropolitan court judges have been on the bench for six years or fewer.

Between 2010-2016, a majority of all applicants had more than half of their experience in government service.

Compensation Differentials:

Differential between Chief Justice and other justices set at \$2,000 in 1993, when justice salary was \$77,250.

JCC recommends compensation differential be set at 10% so that differential for Chiefs is indexed to future salary increases.

Eliminate Fee Funding of Judicial Retirement Plans:

Funding retirement with a flat fee is an unsound actuarial practice.

Fees could be deposited into the general fund, and the state would make an equivalent percentage distribution.

HB 58 in 2011 and HB 72 in 2012 addressed this issue. Both passed unanimously but were vetoed.

Workforce Investment - Justices and Judges Salaries

Low Salaries Decrease Diversity of Experience:

- Of 309 judicial applicants from 2010 to 2015:***
 - ◊ 85% had experience as government lawyers.
 - ◊ 44.7% had 10 or more years of experience as government lawyers.
 - ◊ 17% were age 39 or younger (minimum age to apply is 35).
- Judicial Nominating Commissions report that most judicial applicants are from government, especially the offices of the public defender and district attorneys.
 - ◊ Of three applicants for two Court of Appeals vacancies in January 2018, the two who were sent to the Governor for appointment were currently working in government.
 - ◊ Very few applicants have experience in private practice including contracts, family law, business and corporate law, wills (probate), property disputes, and other civil case types.

Few Apply and Fewer are Qualified***

- During calendar year 2017 there were 6 vacancies with 37 applicants of which 21 were found qualified by the Judicial Nominating Commission.
 - ◊ 43% of applicants did not qualify for the judicial vacancy.
 - ◊ In district courts, 52% of applicants did not qualify.
- During calendar year 2018 there were 8 vacancies with 18 applicants of which 12 were found qualified by the Judicial Nominating Commission.
 - ◊ 33% of applicants did not qualify for the judicial vacancy.
 - ◊ In district courts, 61% of applicants did not qualify.
 - ◊ In 5 of the 8 vacancies (62.5%), there was only 1 qualified applicant.

Supreme Court Justice Pay Compared to Other Government:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| • UNM Law School Dean | \$242,400 |
| • US District Court Judge, | \$208,000 |
| • Santa Fe County Manager | \$185,098 |
| • Bernalillo County Attorney | \$170,000 |
| • Justice New Mexico Supreme Court | \$139,819 |
- ◊ When adjusted for inflation, New Mexico district court judges rank 50 out of 51*
 - ◊ The JCC recommendation for FY2020 increases Justice pay to \$146,810, or 31% above average NM lawyer pay**

* National Center for State Courts *Survey of Judicial Salaries* published January 2018

** New Mexico State Bar, *The Economics of Law Practice in New Mexico* research by Research and Polling, Inc., May 2017

*** Data provided by office of the UNM Law School Dean. The Dean serves as Chair of each Judicial Nominating Commission

Legislative Proposals for 2019 Session

<p>Constitutional Amendment: Judicial Election After One Year in Office</p>	<p><i>Amend Article VI, Section 35 of the New Mexico Constitution to allow judges to remain in office at least one full year before participating in the next partisan election.</i></p> <p>The current requirement that judges appointed during a general election year run in the next partisan election:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Creates a hardship that discourages otherwise eligible candidates from applying for judgeships, ⇒ Is detrimental to litigants who may have their cases repeatedly reassigned, and ⇒ Is expensive for courts to bear the transition and training costs for new judges. <p>The proposed amendment addresses these concerns and ensures the appointed judge has an opportunity to participate in a primary election.</p>
<p>Provide Municipalities an Option to Transfer Municipal Court Operations to the State Courts</p>	<p><i>Amend Section 35-14-1(B) to eliminate the 1,500-population limit and give more municipalities the option to transfer jurisdiction over municipal ordinances to magistrate courts, with Supreme Court approval.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Increase the number of municipalities that could close municipal courts and enforce municipal ordinances in magistrate courts. ⇒ Closure would not be mandatory but would remain optional. ⇒ There are currently 42 communities with both magistrate and municipal courts. Combining courts, in at least some of these communities, will improve customer service and save resources. ⇒ Of 51 state (and D.C.) court systems, 32 have fewer types of courts than the seven types in New Mexico.
<p>Provide County Commissions an Option to Transfer County Probate Courts to State Courts</p>	<p><i>Amend Article VI, Section 23 of the New Mexico Constitution to provide a county commission the option to transfer jurisdiction of the probate court to the state court, as provided by law.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ All counties have a part-time probate court. ⇒ The amendment would give counties an option to close their probate courts and transfer jurisdiction to the state court system with the potential for cost savings and improved service to the public. ⇒ If adopted by the voters, the amendment would require additional statutory changes to establish the process and parameters of the transfer. ⇒ Of 51 state (and D.C.) court systems, New Mexico is one of only 15 with separate probate courts.
<p>Tribal Judges Eligible for Judicial Education</p>	<p><i>Amend Section 34-13-2 to authorize the Judicial Education Center at UNM to provide judicial education for tribal judges. The statute currently limits education to “justices, judges, magistrates and court personnel of the states, municipalities and counties.”</i></p>

Legislative Proposals for 2019 Session

<p>On-record Appeals from Metro Court</p>	<p><i>Amend Section 34-8A-6 to provide that on-record appeals from proceedings at Metro Court go to the Court of Appeals instead of to District Court.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ On-record appeals from civil cases, DWI and domestic violence cases from the Metropolitan Court are currently reviewed by the Second Judicial District Court and are then afforded additional levels of review at the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court. ⇒ District courts are trial courts of general jurisdiction and it is inefficient for them to act as appellate courts. ⇒ The Second Judicial District handled 51 on-record appeals in FY 2015; 56 in FY 2016, 29 in FY 2017, and 27 in FY 2018. ⇒ Eliminating on-record appeals from Metropolitan Court to the District Court would save time and resources of prosecutors, public defenders, judges, and court staff. ⇒ The effective date of July 1, 2019 will allow the Court of Appeals time to ensure a smooth transition to the Court’s management of these cases. ⇒ Voters approved a constitutional amendment in November 2018 that allows the Legislature to change the process of appealing “on the record” cases by enactment of a statute.
<p>Remove Jury Service Affidavit Requirement</p>	<p><i>Amend Section 38-5-2 to provide that persons 75 and over may request an exemption from jury service without a notarized affidavit.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Section 38-5-2 provides that a person who is 75 or older who files an affidavit requesting an exemption for jury service shall be permanently exempt from jury service. ⇒ In FY18 approximately 9,497 persons age 75 or older asked to be permanently excused from jury duty. ⇒ The steps necessary to complete a notarized affidavit are time consuming, expensive, and burdensome to both the courts and the citizens summoned. ⇒ While most states draw jurors from only one or two government data sources, New Mexico’s new jury management system draws data from three sources: voter registration, personal income tax information, and the department of motor vehicle records. This results in official date of birth information for 95% of all jurors and precludes the need for a notarized affidavit for most persons.
<p>Sex Offender Probation Review</p>	<p><i>Amend Section 31-20-5.2 to require the Department of Corrections to notify the District Attorney to petition the district court to review the terms, conditions, and duration of a sex offender’s supervised probation.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Currently, the district court is responsible for scheduling probation review hearings for sex offenders under §31-20-5.2. ⇒ The Department of Corrections is the only entity that can accurately determine when the required two and one-half year interval review hearings are to occur. ⇒ The proposed amendment requires: (1) that the Department of Corrections notify the district attorney of the required probation review hearings, and (2) that the district attorney petition the district court for the review hearing. ⇒ The amendment will help ensure that required review hearings are timely scheduled over the entire course of a sex offender’s probation period.

AOC FY18 Deficiencies, FY19 Supplemental and FY20 Special Requests

FY18 Deficiency Request

Agency	Item	Amount	Brief Description
1st JDC	FY17 over-reversion	\$ 123	To cover over-reversion from FY17

FY19 Supplemental Requests

Agency	Item	Amount	Brief Description
2nd JDC	Pro Tempore Judges	\$ 120,000	Support needed due to extraordinary increases in DA filings and filings for preventative detentions
Special Court Services - CAAF	Shortfall for Contract Attorneys	\$ 250,000	Supplemental funding to provide appropriate compensation to attract and retain Court Appointed Attorneys for abuse and neglect cases
AOC	NCSC	\$ 120,000	FY19 Membership Fee for Courts & Language Access

FY20 Special Requests

Agency	Item	Amount	Brief Description
1st JDC	Digital Court Recording Software (FTR)	\$ 64,347	40 FTR licenses, installation, training and support
2nd JDC	Furniture	\$ 101,100	Furniture for newly added Children's Court courtroom, jury room, judicial offices & chambers, and Children's Court clerk office
2nd JDC	IT Upgrade	\$ 325,500	Hardware and software to replace and refresh aging desktops; server hardware and software
3rd JDC	Security and IT Upgrade	\$ 176,329	Refresh computers; replace Elmo System and upgrade PA system in courtrooms
3rd JDC	Furniture	\$ 7,553	Replace furniture in the finance department
4th JDC	IT Upgrade	\$ 21,200	Replace desktop computers
5th JDC	Evidence Presentation System	\$ 153,400	Purchase 3 evidence presentation systems
8th JDC	IT Upgrades	\$ 131,475	FTR licenses, computer refresh, case management system scanners, telephone system, digital docket displays, and Courtroom Wifi routers
8th JDC	Security Cameras	\$ 7,500	Purchase security cameras for the Colfax County (Raton) courthouse
12th JDC	Integrated Kiosks	\$ 9,500	Purchase 4 integrated check-in kiosk for magistrate courts in the district
JID	Data Performance Improvement	\$ 251,000	Upgrades and necessities to improve data performance across the state
JID	Redaction Software	\$ 1,800,000	Procure software to redact historical Odyssey case files in support of future plans for public access

AOC FY18 Deficiencies, FY19 Supplemental and FY20 Special Requests

AOC	New AOC Drug Court Fund	\$ 500,000	To make up for 2-3 month lag in receipt of TRD (Tax & Rev) Distribution (Liquor Excise Tax) to the new AOC Drug Court Fund
AOC	Justice for All	\$ 50,000	Statute / initiative for statewide blitz in magistrate Courts
AOC	FTR	\$ 50,000	FTR licenses, install, training and support for remaining Magistrate Courts
AOC	Consultant	\$ 95,000	Assist in developing guidelines for space standards that will streamline space needs and provide a framework for new construction and renovation of magistrate courts
AOC	Courtroom Furnishings	\$ 602,000	Furnishings for multiple magistrate courtrooms and common spaces
AOC	2 extra payroll days	\$ 900,049	One time funding to cover GF salary and benefit costs for 2 extra days (16 hours) in FY20; 2096 v. 2080 payroll hours
AOC	Online Dispute Resolution	\$ 450,000	Start-up funding for statewide ODR Program
Compilation Commission	Transition from print to digital	\$ 219,300	Cover costs as Compilation Commission transitions from print documents to digital and online

FY20 C-2 IT Special Requests

Agency	Item	Amount	Brief Description
JID	Network Storage Expansion	\$ 125,000	To procure hardware and support for the large expansion in storage required by the Judiciary
JID	Procurement and Implementation of eSignature System integrated with Odyssey Case Management System	\$ 163,000	To provide an opportunity to increase productivity, efficiency, and accuracy in processing cases by providing electronic document signing that is fully integrated into the Odyssey Case Management System and the Odyssey File and Serve System
TOTAL GF Deficiencies, Supplemental & Special Requests		\$ 6,693,376	

OSF FY19 Supplemental and FY 20 Special Request

Agency	Item	Amount	Brief Description
JID - Electronic Services Fund	FY19 Supplemental - ODR and ROR Pilot Programs	\$ 650,000	Develop 4 month pilot program for ODR (\$350k) and statewide pilot program for ROR (\$250k)
JID - Electronic Services Fund	FY20 Special - Develop Electronic Data Enhancements	\$ 1,500,000	Provide electronic services to the public, including electronic document filing, access to electronic documents and ancillary services
TOTAL OSF Supplemental & Special Requests		\$ 2,150,000	

FY 2020 Capital Outlay Requests

Court Security

1st JDC	Security Cameras	\$ 10,000	For Los Alamos Judicial Courthouse
1st JDC	Security X-Ray Scanner	\$ 21,000	For Judicial Courthouse in Los Alamos Co.
1st JDC	Walk Thru Metal Detector	\$ 3,975	For Judicial Courthouse in Los Alamos Co.
1st JDC	Security Cameras	\$ 25,000	Purchase security cameras for Judicial Courthouse in Rio Arriba Co.
2nd JDC	Security Video Mgt System	\$ 163,113	Video Mgt System, integral part of the Children's Court security and access system, is outdated and has reached its technical capacity
2nd JDC	Upgrade Security Video System	\$ 465,964	Upgrade Video Systems at 2nd JDC for enhanced security
3rd JDC	Security X-Ray Scanner	\$ 65,570	Purchase 2 x-ray machines
3rd JDC	Building alterations and replacement for enhanced security	\$ 27,765	Demo a wall located by the Clerk's Office Division to reduce security concerns and better access; reupholster juror chairs and benches
4th JDC	Upgrade Security Cameras	\$ 39,876	Replace 29 existing mini dome cameras with 1440p resolution mini domes
4th JDC	Install Security Exterior Cameras	\$ 21,942	Install 4 panoramic fixed cameras to capture images of parking lots and streets adjacent to the facility
4th JDC	CURE Access Control System upgrade	\$ 12,504	Need new C-Cure 9000 software and install on new tower server and 3 desktops; current system becoming obsolete and will not be supported in 2020
4th JDC	Metal Detector for enhanced security	\$ 4,471	Replace the walkthrough metal detector at main entrance (current purchased 2007). Replace hand-held detector equipped with increased localization zones
8th JDC	Improve Courtroom Security	\$ 106,341	Redesign two Taos County courtrooms and move monitor stations to improve safety and court operations. Install witness stand in domestic violence hearing room to improve safety.
9th JDC	Emergency Security Mass Notification System	\$ 38,000	Emergency notification system transmits unique pinpointed notifications without delay to Court personnel
13 JDC	Security Fence around sally port and employee parking at Cibola County Courthouse	\$ 176,827	The lack of security fence was noted as a "critical" security need in the May NCSC security consulting report. Currently, anyone in neighboring apartments can walk directly into staff parking area to confront staff or judges. Similarly, there is no barrier between the sally port & neighboring properties to prevent inmates from attempting to run off or others from attempting to free or injure inmates.
Mag Court	Secure Access Control System	\$ 370,200	Card access control system requires a back up key system. The project is to exchange the key core cylinders with a restrictive keyway system that does not allow duplication of keys and ensures the security and safety of court personnel and records.
Mag Court	Security Cameras	\$ 155,000	Update and / or install security exterior cameras in identified Courts
Metro Court	Upgrade security and access control	\$ 230,000	Upgrade PegaSys 2000 bldg security and access control system; current system installed over 15 years ago
TOTAL		\$ 1,937,548	

FY 2020 Capital Outlay Requests

Court Technology

Agency	Item	Amount	Brief Description
1st JDC	Speaker System	\$ 19,811	For Jury assembly room in Steve Herrera Judicial Complex in SF Co.
3rd JDC	Digital files	\$ 21,361	Purchase 3 microfilm scanners to create digital file to enhance and upload into Odyssey
4th JDC	Courtroom audio/visual tech upgrade	\$ 205,980	Replace all audio/visual equipment in racks and courtrooms to include microphones, wiring, digital signal processors, monitors, projectors/screens, control system, integration with FTR, capable of adding telephone & video conferencing
9th JDC	Digital Recording - required upgrade	\$ 36,400	Purchase latest version of FTR Reporter (2 licenses) and FTR Warehouse (15 licenses); used for recording of audio and creation of log sheets. Warehouse is used to catalog, index, and facilitate rapid retrieval or archived audio and log sheets
11th JDC	Upgrade Technology	\$ 240,000	Judiciary's migration from document to content management requires a similar movement in courtroom info technology. The current technology is outmoded and no longer supported.
13 JDC	Upgrade courtroom technology	\$ 220,926	Upgrade 2 courtrooms in Valencia Co. Courtrooms currently outfitted with out-of-date analog technology and will be upgraded to digital technology
TOTAL		\$ 744,478	

Critical Facility Utilization

1st JDC	Build out file room to Judges' Conf. Rm.	\$ 221,957	Convert file vault space into a conference room to allow Court to efficiently utilize space in the Courthouse
2nd JDC	Construction on 3rd floor of Bernalillo County Courthouse	\$ 1,700,000	To construct a new courtroom, jury box, jury deliberation room & chambers on third floor of the Bernalillo County Courthouse.
4th JDC	Replace AVAYA telephone system	\$ 2,630	Replace 10 year old POTS/PBX based with VOIP or hybrid
4th JDC	Cabinetry	\$ 6,563	Install cabinetry outside of employee offices for storage of supplies and equipment
9th JDC	Jury Box in Roosevelt Co Court House	\$ 8,000	Purchase 14 modern, high quality and durable jury chairs for jury box in main courtroom
Ct of Appeals (ABQ Office)	Convert file room and general use area on 1st floor into an office	\$ 151,050	Convert reception and meeting space on first floor into functional offices.
Mag Court	High Density Filing	\$ 495,000	High density storage to reduce the need for additional space requirements. Project will allow courts to be more organized and streamlined.
Mag Court	Fixtures, Furniture and Equipment	\$ 348,500	Replace aged and worn furniture in jury rooms and courtrooms; replacing with furniture that cannot be picked up and thrown or used as a weapon
TOTAL		\$ 2,933,700	

Judicial Branch Unified Budget

		FY 2018 Final Budget		FY 2019 Final Budget (Current Fiscal Year)				
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		General Fund	Other State Funds	General Fund (incl. DFA 'shave')	Other State Funds	Total All Funds	Operational Increase Supreme Court Approved	Expansions Supreme Court Approved
1	Statewide Units							
2	Supreme Court	3,302.0	-	6,162.5	1.5	6,164.0	7.1	-
3	Sup Crt Bldg Comm	930.7	-	-	-	-		
4	Law Library	1,507.6	2.2	-	-	-		
5	Court of Appeals	5,718.5	1.0	6,143.1	1.0	6,144.1	214.2	-
6	Total Statewide Units	11,458.8	3.2	12,305.6	2.5	12,308.1	221.3	-
7	District Courts							
8	First District	6,904.2	1,112.7	7,354.8	1,132.5	8,487.3	-	-
9	Second District	22,721.8	4,372.0	23,865.0	4,830.0	28,695.0	133.2	81.9
10	Third District	6,471.4	1,048.5	6,845.5	1,054.1	7,899.6	172.9	-
11	Fourth District	2,302.9	181.5	2,443.1	191.5	2,634.6	145.2	-
12	Fifth District	6,555.5	620.7	6,885.5	687.5	7,573.0	322.1	-
13	Sixth District	3,229.6	263.2	3,364.5	278.1	3,642.6	83.8	-
14	Seventh District	2,347.6	430.2	2,450.0	449.2	2,899.2	59.1	-
15	Eighth District	2,954.4	275.5	3,132.5	310.3	3,442.8	69.0	-
16	Ninth District	3,365.7	768.1	3,549.6	793.4	4,343.0	115.5	-
17	Tenth District	911.0	42.8	979.2	44.8	1,024.0	-	-
18	Eleventh District	6,355.3	859.2	6,680.1	877.4	7,557.5	190.0	-
19	Twelfth District	3,369.7	229.6	3,542.3	253.1	3,795.4	114.6	-
20	Thirteenth District	7,096.9	1,209.0	7,465.8	1,176.2	8,642.0	193.7	-
21	Total District Courts	74,586.0	11,413.0	78,557.9	12,078.1	90,636.0	1,599.1	81.9
22	Metropolitan Court	23,011.8	3,459.2	23,925.5	3,330.6	27,256.1	142.3	-
23	AOC							
24	Magistrate Court	27,557.5	3,633.6	29,580.8	3,834.5	33,415.3	590.0	550.0
25	Admin Supp. Prg.	9,895.3	3,273.8	10,860.3	3,268.2	14,128.5	180.0	650.0
26	Statewide Auto Prog	3,629.5	5,207.5	4,481.5	5,265.6	9,747.1	1,506.3	-
27	Special Srvcs Prg.	9,944.2	2,381.4	10,215.7	1,747.4	11,963.1	460.0	-
28	Total AOC	51,026.5	10,862.7	55,138.3	14,115.7	69,254.0	2,736.3	1,200.0
29	Compilation Comm	-	1,853.4	-	1,871.5	1,871.5	552.0	-
30	Judiciary Grand Total	160,083.1	27,591.5	169,927.3	31,398.4	201,325.7	5,251.0	1,281.9

nc FY 2020 Request Summary

FY20 General Fund (GF) Request - Final 1.29.19

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Rates & Health Insurance	Workforce Investment Plan (WIP)	WIP to make JDCs 'whole'	Transfer FY19 Magistrate Budget to District Courts	Increase FY20 Budget to District Courts (Health Rates, WIP, Vacancy, WEP)	Total Request Supreme Court Approved	Total Request % Change SC Approved NOT incl Mag Move over FY19 Budget	Total Request % Change SC Approved incl Mag Move over FY19 Budget	
								1
-	3.0	-	-	-	6,172.6	0.16%		2
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%		3
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%		4
9.2	3.1	-	-	-	6,369.6	3.69%		5
9.2	6.1	-	-	-	12,542.2	1.92%		6
								7
50.5	-	8.3	2,259.4	84.3	9,757.3	1.95%	32.67%	8
133.3	82.7	274.3	-	-	24,570.4	2.96%	2.96%	9
77.9	11.5	-	2,332.1	134.3	9,574.2	5.79%	39.86%	10
16.1	6.7	-	1,049.1	66.1	3,726.3	9.58%	52.52%	11
36.7	7	-	2,583.5	136.5	9,971.2	7.29%	44.81%	12
15.8	2.2	-	1,576.4	122.5	5,165.2	6.67%	53.52%	13
10.0	5.4	11.0	1,219.8	168.2	3,923.5	10.36%	60.14%	14
14.4	4.9	-	1,145.4	66.1	4,432.3	4.93%	41.49%	15
18.7	2.6	9.1	1,007.8	65.0	4,768.3	5.94%	34.33%	16
1.1	2.4	7.1	706.8	9.7	1,706.3	2.07%	74.25%	17
36.9	-	-	2,842.0	245.0	9,994.0	7.06%	49.61%	18
24.9	1.6	6.2	1,094.7	117.2	4,901.5	7.47%	38.37%	19
31.8	3.2	-	2,438.7	186.4	10,319.6	5.56%	38.22%	20
468.1	130.1	316.0	20,255.7	1,401.3	102,810.1	5.09%	30.87%	21
114.1	65.7	173.6	-	-	24,421.2	2.07%		22
								23
-	-	-	(20,255.7)	-	10,465.1	-64.62%		24
40.0	2.7	(489.6)	-	-	11,243.4	3.53%		25
82.7	10.8	-	-	-	6,081.3	35.70%		26
1.5	-	-	-	-	10,677.2	4.52%		27
124.2	13.5	(489.6)	(20,255.7)	-	38,467.0	-30.24%		28
-	-	-	-	-	552.0	0.00%		29
715.6	215.4	0.0	(0.0)	-	178,792.5	5.22%		30

Difference between FY18 and FY19 Request: 8,865.2

Administrative Office Detailed Bud

		FY 2018 Final Budget		FY 2019 Final Budget (Current Fiscal Year)		
		1	2	3	4	5
		General Fund	Other State Funds	General Fund	Other State Funds	Total All Funds
Formula						
1	Judicial Education (new)	-	650.0	-	650.0	650.0
2	Administration	3,597.4	-	4,529.6	-	4,529.6
3	Jud Perf Eval	297.6	-	297.6	-	297.6
4	Tribal Consort	28.2	-	28.5	-	28.5
5	Jury & Witness	2,253.5	2,025.0	2,262.6	2,025.0	4,287.6
6	Interpreter/LAS	3,718.6	100.0	3,742.0	100.0	3,842.0
7	Federal Grants	-	1,148.8	-	1,143.2	1,143.2
8	Admin. Supp. Prg. (P559)	9,895.3	3,273.8	10,860.3	3,268.2	14,128.5
9	Jud Information Division	3,629.5	-	4,481.5	-	4,481.5
10	JID SCAF	-	3,423.5	-	3,473.7	3,473.7
11	JID ODYSSEY	-	630.0	-	630.0	630.0
12	JID Photo Enhance	-	190.4	-	191.6	191.6
13	JID Municipal Fund	-	963.6	-	970.3	970.3
14	Statewide Auto Prg. (P560)	3,629.5	5,207.5	4,481.5	5,265.6	9,747.1
15	ROR Program (new)	-	-	-	-	-
16	Magistrate Courts	27,557.5	-	29,580.8	-	29,580.8
17	Mag Warrant Enf	-	3,284.6	-	3,437.3	3,437.3
18	Mag Mediation	-	142.5	-	35.0	35.0
19	Drug Court	-	349.0	-	362.2	362.2
20	Mag Court Prg. (P610)	27,557.5	3,776.1	29,580.8	3,834.5	33,415.3
21	AOC CASA	1,356.7	-	1,356.7	-	1,356.7
22	AOC SESV	881.1	-	882.8	-	882.8
23	AOC Water Rights	-	938.9	-	447.4	447.4
24	CAAF - Court Appt Attorney	5,787.1	-	6,044.2	-	6,044.2
25	Child Mediation	276.4	-	281.9	-	281.9
26	Judge Pro-Temp	30.3	-	30.3	-	30.3
27	Access to Justice	124.7	-	129.7	-	129.7
28	Drug Courts	1,484.6	1,300.0	1,486.8	1,300.0	2,786.8
29	Statewide ADR	3.3	-	3.3	-	3.3
30	Special Srvcs Prg. (P620)	9,944.2	2,238.9	10,215.7	1,747.4	11,963.1
31	Total AOC	51,026.5	14,496.3	55,138.3	14,115.7	69,254.0

of the Courts FY 2020 get Request

Administrative Office of the Courts - FY20 General Fund (GF) Request Final 1.29.19

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Operational Increase Supreme Court Approved	Expansions Supreme Court Approved	Rates & Health Insurance	Workforce Investment Plan (WIP)	WIP to make JDCs 'whole'	Transfer Magistrate Budget to District Courts	Total Request Supreme Court Approved	Total Request % Change SC Approved over FY19 Budget	
							13C / 3	
-	650.0	-	-	-	-	650.0	0.00%	1
680.0	-	40.0	2.7	(489.6)	-	4,762.7	5.15%	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	297.6	0.00%	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	28.5	0.00%	4
(500.0)	-	-	-	-	-	1,762.6	-22.10%	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	3,742.0	0.00%	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.00%	7
180.0	650.0	40.0	2.7	(489.6)	-	11,243.4	3.53%	8
1,506.3	-	82.7	10.8	-	-	6,081.3	35.70%	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	13
1,506.3	-	82.7	10.8	-	-	6,081.3	35.70%	14
-	550.0	-	-	-	-	550.0	0.00%	15
590.0	-	-	-	-	(20,255.7)	9,915.1	-66.48%	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.00%	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.00%	18
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	19
590.0	550.0	-	-	-	(20,255.7)	10,465.1	-64.62%	20
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,356.7	0.00%	21
-	-	-	-	-	-	882.8	0.00%	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.00%	23
360.0	-	1.5	-	-	-	6,405.7	5.98%	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	281.9	0.00%	25
-	-	-	-	-	-	30.3	0.00%	26
-	-	-	-	-	-	129.7	0.00%	27
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,486.8	0.00%	28
100.0	-	-	-	-	-	103.3	3030.30%	29
460.0	-	1.5	-	-	-	10,677.2	4.52%	30
2,736.3	1,200.0	124.2	13.5	(489.6)	-	38,467.0	-30.24%	31

Differential from FY18 to FY19 Request

(16,671.3)

Consolidation of Magistrate Courts Within District Court Administration

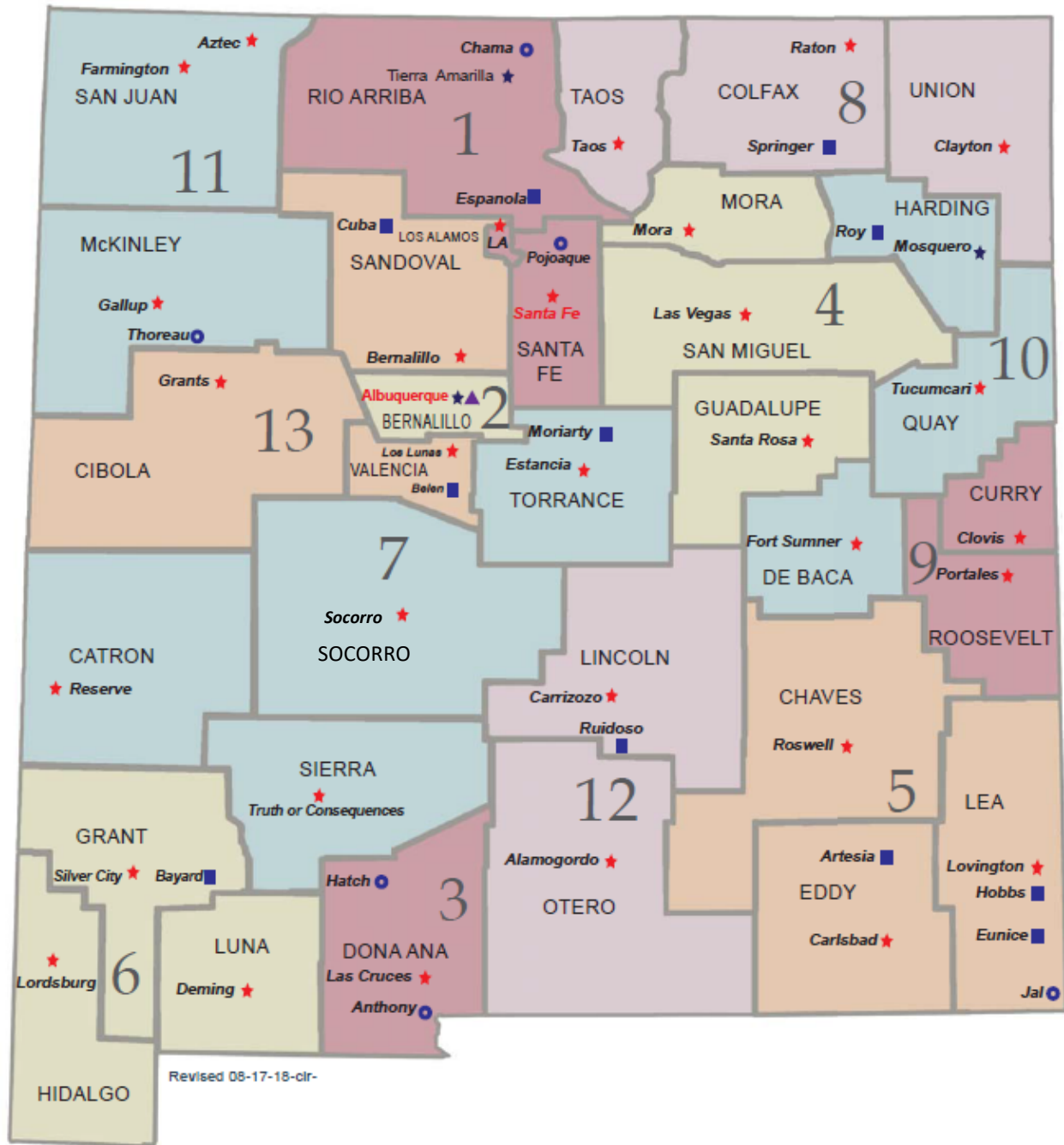
New Mexico has 94 district judges serving in thirteen judicial districts. Located in twelve of the districts are 67 magistrate judges and 276 staff in 32 counties at 46 locations. Until now, the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) in Santa Fe has directly managed magistrate courts independent of the district courts.

- AOC certifies judges as qualified and arranges for judge and staff training.
- AOC oversees day-to-day operations in magistrate courts.
- AOC is responsible for hiring, discipline, termination, promotion, and all other human resources actions for all 289 authorized magistrate court employees.
- AOC makes all purchases of supplies and equipment, approves all travel by judges and staff, and coordinates schedules among the courts.

The “consolidation” plan approved by the New Mexico Supreme Court transfers administration of magistrate courts to district courts. The local Chief Judge along with district court staff will provide administrative oversight of magistrate courts in the counties that make up the district. AOC will continue to lease magistrate facilities statewide, provide a central magistrate court attorney to give legal advice to magistrate judges, perform internal audits of magistrate courts, and manage central collections and warrant activities.

- Consolidation does not require any immediate statutory changes.
- \$20,255,700 in current (FY 2019) funding will be removed from the AOC budget and distributed to district courts for magistrate court personnel and operations during FY 2020.
- New magistrate funds requested for FY 2020 will go to district courts to fill vacancies and replace fee-funding of some employees with general funds (\$1,050,000), to fund the Workforce Investment Plan for employees (\$83,000), and to fund rate and health insurance increases (\$218,300).
- AOC will retain \$9,325,100 of current (FY 2019) funding for magistrate facility leases and 4 AOC magistrate court FTE.
- New funds for magistrate courts requested for AOC in FY 2020 are \$550,000 for the statewide early release program and \$640,000 for lease increases.

New Mexico State Courts



Supreme Court

Santa Fe

Court Of Appeals

Santa Fe & Albuquerque

- ★ District & Magistrate Courts
- ★ District Courts
- ▲ Bernalillo County Metropolitan Court
- Magistrate Full Courts
- Magistrate Circuit Courts

Judicial District Courts by County:

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th
Los Alamos	Bernalillo	Doña Ana	Guadalupe	Chaves	Grant	Catron
Rio Arriba			Mora	Eddy	Luna	Sierra
Santa Fe			San Miguel	Lea	Hidalgo	Socorro
						Torrance

8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th
Colfax	Curry	De Baca	McKinley	Lincoln	Cibola
Taos	Roosevelt	Harding	San Juan	Otero	Sandoval
Union		Quay			Valencia



**Administrative Office of the Courts
237 Don Gaspar, Room 25
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501
505-827-4800**