

MICHIGAN SUPREME COURT
—• 2006 •—
ANNUAL REPORT



a message from

Chief Justice Clifford W. Taylor



Chief Justice
CLIFFORD W. TAYLOR

Dwight D. Eisenhower once said, “Neither a wise man nor a brave man lies down on the tracks of history to wait for the train of the future to run over him.” It is doubtful if the Michigan Supreme Court Justices of a century ago ever foresaw such innovations as a statewide data warehouse of case information, or the rise of therapeutic courts. But, while remaining mindful of its history, Michigan’s judicial branch has also anticipated its future. I like to think that my predecessors would approve of our state courts’ continuing efforts to foresee and address 21st century needs. At the same time, those early Justices would recognize a timeless value: our commitment to using the people’s tax dollars as efficiently and effectively as possible.

Since 2001, state judicial branch agencies have been in an ongoing cost-reduction and downsizing mode. Yet the range and quality of judicial branch services continues to improve. In 2006, the State Court Administrative Office’s (SCAO) Judicial Information Systems division moved forward on the Judicial Data Warehouse, a searchable database for use by judges and court employees, which collects information about both pending and closed cases throughout Michigan. This is an enormous undertaking, especially given the wide variety of computer systems and software involved. Yet, as of the end of 2006, the data warehouse covered 170 courts in 75 counties—and included more than 20 million case records. This exciting project has implications for law enforcement and traffic safety, as well as for more effective case management by individual courts.

Our judicial branch continues to help address some of the state’s most serious challenges, such as child welfare. Recognizing that the Social Security Act plays a dominant role in funding both child support enforcement efforts and state foster care programs, SCAO created the Family Services division in 2006; the division merges the management functions of SCAO’s Child Welfare Services division and Friend of the Court Bureau. One of the Family Services division’s challenges in 2006 was a federal audit of Michigan foster care programs, which could have resulted in a loss of \$40 million in federal funding to the state. I am happy to report that, as of this writing, federal authorities have informed us that Michigan passed this review, thus averting the federal penalty.

These efforts, and other initiatives of Michigan’s judicial branch, are presented in this annual report, which also includes statistics about our courts’ activities and caseloads. More detailed information is available at <http://courts.michigan.gov/scao/resources/publications/reports/summaries.htm#annual>.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Clifford W. Taylor". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Clifford W. Taylor
Chief Justice, Michigan Supreme Court



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HIGHLIGHTS

THE NEW FAMILY SERVICES DIVISION

In the third quarter of 2006, the State Court Administrative Office (SCAO) created the Family Services division by combining the Child Welfare Services division and the Friend of the Court Bureau. The Friend of the Court Bureau must continue to have a nominally separate identity because the Bureau's existence and name are mandated by Michigan's Friend



of the Court Act, MCL 552.501 *et seq.* But, within SCAO, all administrative and personnel functions of the two divisions have been merged. Both of the formerly separate divisions help to administer child- and family-centered programs funded in part by the federal Social Security Act (SSA). SSA Title IV-D provides matching funds for Michigan's child support enforcement programs, and SSA Title IV-E does the same for our state's foster care programs.

Because the reorganization occurred in 2006, the two components of the Family Services division operated separately for most of the year. Therefore, this annual report has a bifurcated format. Part I reports on Family Services division/Child Welfare Services accomplishments, and Part II covers the Family Services division/Friend of the Court Bureau.

I. CHILD WELFARE PROGRAMS [FORMERLY CHILD WELFARE SERVICES]

CHILDREN SERVED

As of December 2006, there were almost 19,000 abused or neglected children in Michigan's child welfare system, more than 17,000 of them living in temporary foster homes. The Family Services division helps courts address the needs of these children and their families. The division's responsibilities include training judges and court personnel, helping the courts expedite permanent placements, and monitoring a special court docket for "missing" foster children. The division also supports special events, such as Michigan Adoption Day, to educate the public about child welfare issues.

MICHIGAN ADOPTION DAY

Courts place thousands of children in foster care each year in child protective proceedings; as of December 31, 2006, there were 11,822 children who were temporary court wards. As of the same date, there were 18,551 children in foster care in Michigan. For most of these children, the goal is reuniting with their families in safe, stabilized homes. But a significant number—4,418 as of December 31, 2006—are permanent court wards with a goal of adoption. To draw attention to



these children, and to educate potential adoptive parents, the Michigan Supreme Court cosponsored the fourth annual Michigan Adoption Day with the Department of Human Services (DHS) and the Michigan Adoption Resource Exchange. While adoption finalization hearings are usually closed to the public, most courts that participated in Michigan Adoption Day opened their hearings to the public and media. With 36 participating courts and 235 adoptions, Michigan's event—for the fourth year in a row—was the largest Adoption Day event in the country. The adoption ceremonies included parties for the adopted children and their families, informational “adoption fairs,” and gifts for the children. For more information, see the Michigan Supreme Court's Adoption Day web page at <http://courts.mi.gov/supremecourt/Press/MichiganAdoptionDayIndex.htm>.

FEDERAL REVIEWS

In 2006, Michigan received approximately \$189 million in federal Title IV-E funds for foster care programs. But Michigan could be required to return approximately \$40 million of that Title IV-E funding.¹ Whether Michigan will lose that money depends on the outcome of a federal “secondary” (second stage) Title IV-E eligibility review to be conducted in March 2007 by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Administration for Children and Families. In March 2004, Michigan failed its “primary” (first stage) federal review. The state is appealing the primary review findings, but still must undergo the secondary review on schedule, and could lose a significant amount of foster care funding if it does not pass that review.

Since 2004, SCAO has collaborated with DHS to address the issues raised by the federal reviews and Michigan's appeal of the primary review findings. The Family Services division and DHS have also worked together on training court

¹ The \$40 million figure is an estimate based on the “error rate” that federal reviewers found during their 2004 “primary” review of Michigan's IV-E cases.

staff and others to meet federal foster care requirements. Court order forms, which were revised in 2005 to meet federal Title IV-E specifications, were distributed statewide in January 2006 and now are being used by all Michigan family division courts. Throughout 2006, the Family Services division cooperated with DHS' effort to screen all currently active IV-E foster care case files to identify and correct documentation flaws that could cause cases to fail the upcoming secondary review.

CHILDREN ABSENT WITHOUT LEGAL PERMISSION

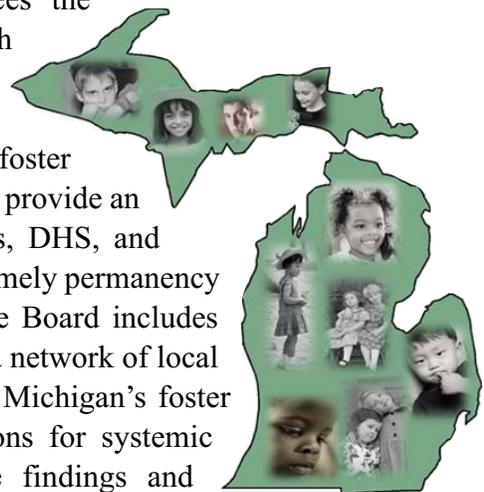


Circuit courts throughout Michigan have special dockets for foster children who are missing from their court-ordered placements, often referred to as children Absent Without Legal Permission (AWOLP). In 2006, 788 children were reported missing, including 103 who were missing twice and six who were missing three times. In 83.7 percent of the cases, the child was located. Several courts have been especially innovative in locating missing children and addressing their needs, including the reasons the children ran away from foster care. In 2006, the

Family Services division provided resource materials to the courts and presented a “best practices” forum in Lansing that was also webcast to those around the state who could not attend the live presentation.

FOSTER CARE REVIEW BOARD

The Family Services division oversees the Foster Care Review Board Program, which the Legislature created in 1984 to review cases of abused or neglected children whom the courts and DHS have placed in foster care. Foster Care Review Board volunteers provide an objective look at the roles that the courts, DHS, and private agencies play in assuring safe and timely permanency for children in the foster care system. The Board includes both a statewide Advisory Committee and a network of local boards. The Advisory Committee studies Michigan's foster care programs and makes recommendations for systemic improvements. The local boards make findings and recommendations regarding the care of, and permanency plan for, each child reviewed. The boards then submit those findings and recommendations to the responsible court and child-placing agency. In addition,



local review boards investigate appeals from foster parents who object to the child-placing agency’s removal of foster children from their home. The Foster Care Review Board publishes an annual report of its activities with recommendations to the judicial, legislative, and executive branches.

In 2006, the Foster Care Review Board conducted approximately 900 reviews affecting almost 1,650 children. The Board also received over 160 phone requests for appeals and heard 93 appeals. Program representatives reconciled the remaining appeals without hearings. Foster Care Review Board volunteers in Wayne County also conducted 483 “permanency reviews” to evaluate judicial compliance with the federal Adoptions and Safe Families Act and the Social Security Act’s Title IV-E regulations.



LAWYER-GUARDIAN AD LITEM TRAINING

In 2006, the Family Services division continued to offer training to lawyer guardians ad litem (L-GAL) who represent children in abuse, neglect, and foster care court proceedings. The 2006 training sessions, titled *Handling the Child Welfare Case—Applying the Law Practice*, addressed topics that included federal foster care funding regulations and foster child educational issues. The Family Services division has now trained over 700 L-GALs from 60 counties.

II. CHILD SUPPORT SERVICES

[THE FRIEND OF THE COURT BUREAU²]

Michigan’s Friend of the Court offices enforce court orders regarding custody, parenting time, and support. The Friend of the Court Bureau works with and on behalf of the 65 Friend of the Court offices that serve Michigan’s 83 counties.³

FEDERAL BUDGET CUTS IMPACTING CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT PROGRAMS

Michigan faces serious reductions in child support funding. Almost two-thirds of the funding for Michigan’s child support enforcement programs comes from the federal government via distributions under Title IV-D of the Social Security Act.

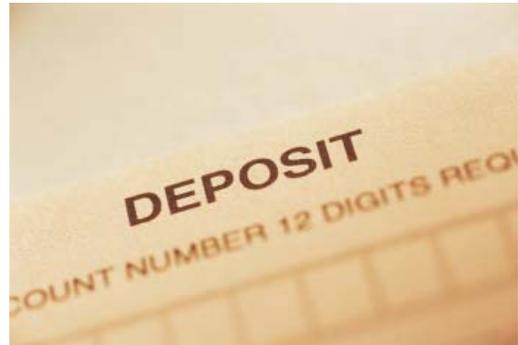
² As noted earlier, the Michigan Legislature created and named “the Friend of the Court Bureau” and placed it within SCAO. Although the FOCB is now administratively part of SCAO’s Family Services Division, this annual report refers to the FOCB by its statutory name.

³ Some FOC offices serve two or more counties that are in the same judicial circuit.

The recent federal Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 reclassified federal child support enforcement appropriations in ways that restricted Michigan's ability to qualify for federal matching funds. The bottom line: Michigan's child support enforcement funding will be reduced by approximately \$54 million, effective October 1, 2007, unless Michigan appropriates an additional \$18 million of state money for child support enforcement programs.⁴ In response to those impending cuts, the Michigan Child Support Program Leadership Group formed the Child Support Program Review Committee to hear local officials' concerns about the effects of the cuts, to identify new funding sources for the Title IV-D programs, and to recommend changes to bring the programs in line with the anticipated federal funding reduction. The committee, which was chaired by a representative of the Friend of the Court Bureau, released its final report in December 2006.

MICHIGAN'S CHILD SUPPORT COLLECTION PERFORMANCE

The federal Office of Child Support Enforcement, which reviewed all states' child support collections for FY 2005, reported during 2006 that Michigan's 2005 "distributed" child support collections (i.e., support money actually paid out to custodial parents) totaled \$1,381,521,685, placing Michigan sixth highest in the country. Michigan ranked fourth in the collection and distribution of past-due child support, distributing \$382,253,410 of previously unpaid support to custodial parents. In both rankings, only more populous states placed ahead of Michigan, and Michigan ranked ahead of some larger states.



In 2006, thanks to collaboration between the courts and the DHS Michigan Office of Child Support, the Financial Institution Data Match (FIDM) program collected \$13,896,597 in past-due support by locating financial assets owned by parents who had failed to pay court-ordered child support on time. The FIDM uses a statewide computer system, known as the Michigan Child Support Enforcement System (MiCSES), to locate the bank accounts of parents who have failed to pay support. FIDM not only helps custodial parents and children; it also increases Michigan's share of federal "incentive" funding, which is awarded on the basis of each state's overall success in child support collections. One important federal criterion is the state's success in collecting past-due support.

⁴ The federal government will match two-for-one any additional state money that Michigan appropriates for child support enforcement.

THE MICHIGAN CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT SYSTEM (MiCSES)

A major goal for the Friend of the Court Bureau is improving MiCSES to better serve its users' needs. Unfortunately, the FY 2006 appropriation for MiCSES remained at a low level. Despite not receiving the requested funding, MiCSES did benefit from six "maintenance" software releases and two major "upgrade" releases in 2006. The Friend of the Court Bureau was actively involved in planning those software releases. Without a larger appropriation for FY 2006, however, not all planned system improvements could be put into effect.

In 2006, the Friend of the Court Bureau also helped set priorities for system "fixes" that must be undertaken in future years. By continued participation in the planning and design of the system, the Friend of the Court Bureau will help the child support program achieve many of the long-awaited improvements to MiCSES. However, implementing further improvements will depend, in part, on MiCSES receiving adequate state appropriations, and on whether the federal and Michigan governments mandate new functional requirements for MiCSES.

PRISONER SUPPORT ADJUSTMENT PROJECT

Most incarcerated parents are indigent and thus unable to pay any court-ordered child support. But being imprisoned makes it difficult for these indigent parents to obtain court orders modifying their support obligations. As a result, many prisoners accumulate significant child support arrearages. Confronted with arrearages that they cannot hope to ever pay, many such parents, after being released, give up trying to pay child support—and abandon their children.



The statewide Prisoner Support Adjustment Project, which the Friend of the Court Bureau launched in 2004 with a federal grant, allows prisoners to seek modification of their support orders. Participating courts explored various methods of assisting prisoners with filing motions and making court appearances by telephone or video. In addition, law school students from Michigan State University and Wayne State University provided pro bono representation for some prisoners. Prisoners could seek modification of their support orders in one of three ways: (1) sending a request to the local Friend of the Court office; (2) completing and filing simplified pleadings (provided with easy-to-understand instructions); or (3) requesting representation by the participating law school clinics. The project

also matched data from the Michigan Department of Corrections (DOC) with child support system data. Lists of review-eligible cases were then provided to the Friends of the Court.

The project was completed in early 2006; the results were enlightening. Only 20 percent of the prisoners who received simplified pleadings actually filed a motion. Among those who could have requested representation by a law school clinic, only 25 percent did so. In contrast, lists sent to Friends of the Court resulted in administrative review and support modification in a majority of those cases. Over 13 months, nearly 3,400 indigent-prisoner support obligations were modified. In those cases, the average support obligation of \$220 per month dropped to \$20 per month. Most of these orders were reduced to zero. As a result, the total monthly obligation for that group of cases decreased by approximately \$700 per month, which, over one year, prevented the accumulation of more than \$8 million in uncollectible support and interest.

Building on this experience, the Friend of the Court Bureau will continue to work with DOC and Michigan's family courts to improve imprisoned parents' access to the courts.

MEDIATION

The Supreme Court recognizes that domestic relations litigation can cause extreme emotional trauma to families. In 2006, with Justice Maura D. Corrigan's involvement, the Family Services division continued to pursue projects that help families resolve conflict through means other than litigation.



Wayne County Mediation Project: The Friend of the Court Bureau has initiated one of the largest and most significant mediation projects that SCAO has ever undertaken. This project will provide mediation services to unrepresented, low-income families involved in domestic relations litigation in the Third Circuit Court. The project involves volunteer and Third Circuit Court mediators who help divorcing parents resolve custody, parenting time, child support, and property issues.

Kent County Mediation Project: The Friend of the Court Bureau is currently working with the Kent County Circuit Court to develop parenting-time planning forms for mediation. The project also features nonadversarial language for domestic relations court orders—for example, orders will say “parenting” instead

of “custody,” and “mother” or “father” instead of “plaintiff” or “defendant.” The parenting-time plans and alternative order language will be tested soon in 50 domestic relations cases from Kent County.

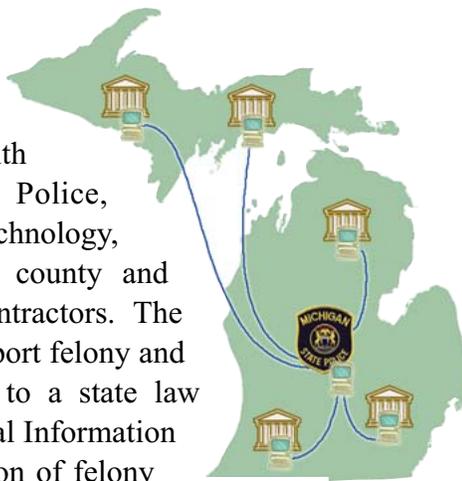
OTHER FSD/FOCB ACTIVITIES

Customer Service Unit: In 2005, the Friend of the Court Bureau established a Customer Service Unit staffed by law students from Lansing area law schools. Most of them plan to practice in some area of family law after graduation. These customer service clerks assisted the Friend of the Court Bureau by responding to telephone calls from litigants, government officials, and county Friend of the Court offices. The clerks also handled routine correspondence, data collection, grievance audits, and legal research. The FOCB’s first “class” of law student customer service clerks completed their service during 2006. The initial program was very successful, as reflected in customer comments. A second group of law students has been trained, and they have begun handling customer inquiries. In addition to the tasks mentioned above, this latest group of clerks will research and write articles for *The Pundit*, a quarterly newsletter that the Friend of the Court Bureau distributes statewide to all Friend of the Court offices. The new clerks will also help to coordinate the many Family Services division training programs.

COURT TECHNOLOGY

JUDICIAL NETWORK PROJECT

In 2006, law enforcement continued to benefit from the Judicial Network Project, an effort headed by SCAO’s Judicial Information Systems division with assistance from the Michigan State Police, Michigan Department of Information Technology, SCAO’s Trial Court Services division, county and municipal governments, and private contractors. The project allows Michigan trial courts to report felony and misdemeanor dispositions electronically to a state law enforcement database. In 2005, Judicial Information Systems focused on electronic transmission of felony dispositions; by contrast, in 2006, the project focused on meeting a Michigan State Police deadline for electronic submission of misdemeanor dispositions. The project met the October deadline with a few exceptions, mainly for those courts that do not use a computer system to process cases. For this effort, Judicial Information Systems was recognized by the state’s Criminal Justice Information System Policy Council. As of December 2006, over 90 percent of all felony and misdemeanor dispositions were reported electronically from the courts to the



Michigan State Police and Secretary of State. Electronic reporting allows courts to update criminal history information daily and often immediately, with resulting benefits to law enforcement. In the past, because many courts lacked the necessary technology, Michigan State Police staff had to enter criminal history information manually, a process which could take a week or more.

Funding came from National Criminal History Improvement Program grants and the Judicial Technology Improvement Fund, an annual funding source in the Supreme Court's budget supported by court fees.

The Judicial Technology Improvement Fund will be used primarily to fund ongoing support of the network. The fund also supports other applications for data warehousing, electronic payment of traffic tickets, electronic filing of court documents over the Internet, and a new court case management system.

JUDICIAL DATA WAREHOUSE

In 2006, SCAO continued implementing the Judicial Data Warehouse, which will allow the judiciary to collect information about pending and closed cases throughout Michigan.

The data warehouse will give state trial judges and staff access to a statewide name index with associated detail data to identify pending and closed cases in other courts. SCAO will also use the warehouse to generate statistical and trend information.

The state's 251 trial court locations use 41 different case management systems distributed on 150 different hardware platforms. As a result, courts have difficulty sharing case information with each other and with other branches of government. This inability to communicate creates an information void about defendants in criminal cases and others involved in the Michigan justice system.

Starting in 2002, SCAO began using money from the Judicial Technology Improvement Fund to add judicial information to the state's data warehouse. In 2005, data from the warehouse was integrated with the State Police I-Services Gateway application, a pilot project funded by a Homeland Security grant. In 2006, the State Police moved the project into production; the project supports 4,000 law enforcement users with access provided by mobile computing devices, such as wireless laptops and Blackberries.

Also interested in data-sharing projects with the Judicial Data Warehouse are the Department of Natural Resources, the State Police's Office of Highway Safety Planning, the Department of Corrections, and the Department of Human Services.

In 2006, the Judicial Data Warehouse received grants of \$660,000 from the Office of Highway Safety and Planning; the grants will be used to improve information related to traffic safety. In 2007, the project will focus on the Upper Peninsula and the five remaining counties of Wayne, Oakland, Macomb, Kent, and Ingham.

Currently, the Judicial Data Warehouse is implemented in 170 courts in 75 counties and contains approximately 20 million case records. The map on page 11 illustrates the project status for 2006.

ELECTRONIC TICKET PAYMENT

The Electronic Ticket Payment project, which is being tested in several district courts, allows users to pay traffic tickets online. In 2006, the 36th District Court in Detroit—which has the state’s highest caseload for traffic tickets—and the 15th District Court in Ann Arbor were added to this project. By going to <https://e.courts.michigan.gov>, which is part of the Michigan.gov website, users can:

- post payments to a court’s case management system;
- use the state’s secure credit card processing application; and
- pay multiple tickets to different courts with one credit card transaction.

In 2006, the project focused on adding further security measures to protect users’ data, particularly credit card information. These measures will be evaluated in 2007 to see if they will work for the many different networks used by state district courts.

ELECTRONIC FILING

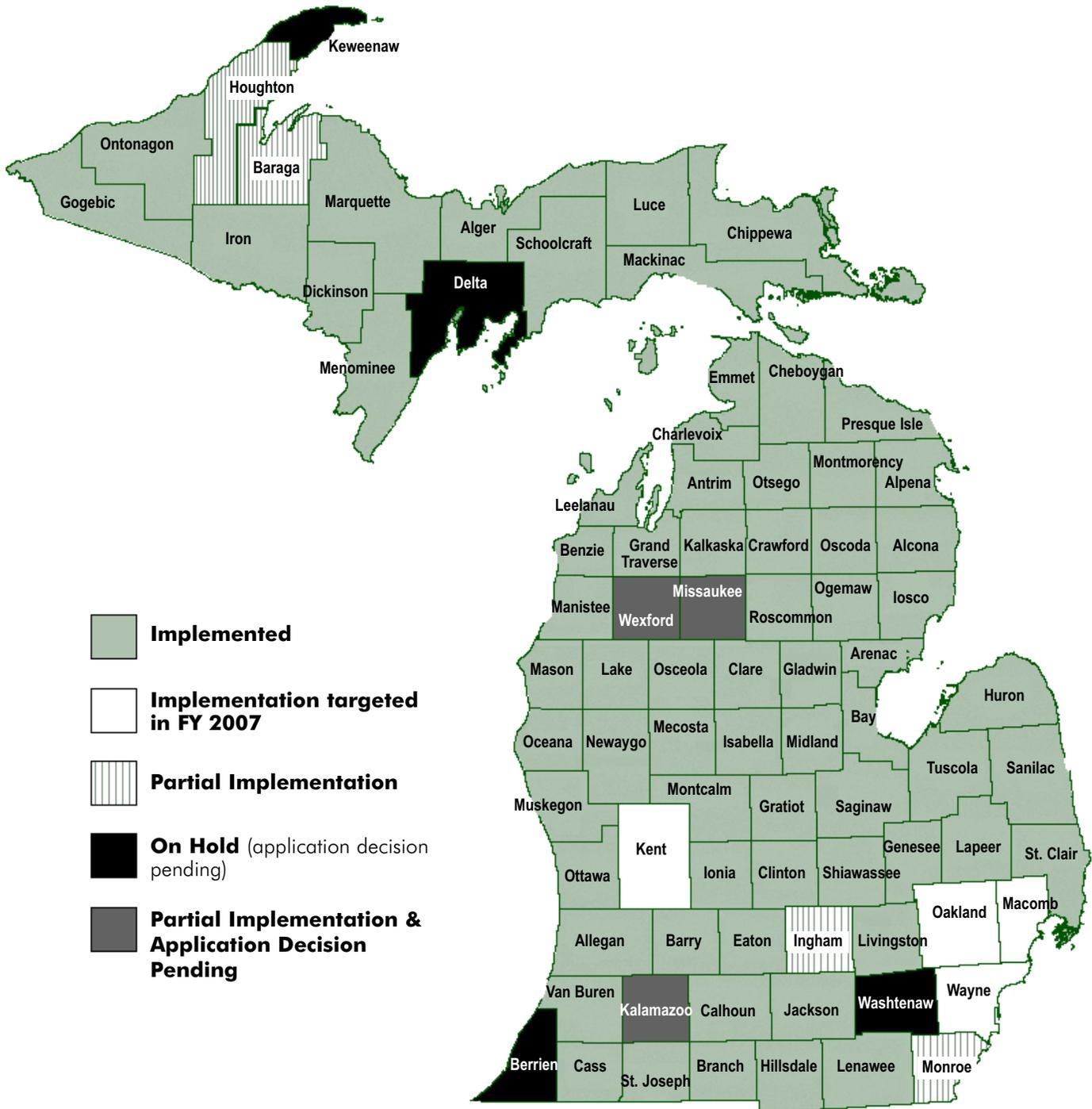
The Supreme Court eFiling application was implemented in four pilot courts in 2006, including two circuit courts, one district court, and the Court of Appeals. Although the courts marketed eFiling, few attorneys took advantage of this new service; also, maintaining the system was costly. As a result, Judicial Information Systems decommissioned this project in September 2006, although the Court of Appeals later implemented a commercial eFiling system. The other pilot courts are considering similar alternatives. The Supreme Court will continue to support courts with their eFiling initiatives with the experience gained from this project.



STATEWIDE TRIAL COURT CASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The backbone of every Michigan trial court is its case management system. In the past, each trial court selected a system that best met the court’s needs within the court’s financial limits. As a result, trial courts are supported by many different case management systems, which are deployed on different and decentralized servers. Recently, however, many courts are seeking alternatives to their existing

Michigan's Judicial Data Warehouse Implementation Map (12/2006)



case management systems, spurred by a number of factors: the need to upgrade applications, an increase in mandated electronic reporting requirements, costly conversion failures, cutbacks in local funding, and vendors' termination of support services.

In 2005, the judicial branch, led by SCAO's Judicial Information Systems division, began investigating strategies for updating current versions of trial court systems offered by Judicial Information Systems. Two viable options were identified: work with a vendor to build a new system specifically designed for Michigan courts, or buy a commercial case management system that could be modified to meet Michigan's requirements.

Judicial Information Systems and Trial Court Services spent much of 2006 thoroughly investigating both options. In August, a formal evaluation team was created to include trial court judges, administrators, and technical staff from nine different courts. In late September and early October, the evaluation team attended proposals and demonstrations by four vendors. Unisys, a technology consulting firm, presented a unique solution and received an almost unanimous vote.

Unisys will use an established court case management framework that it developed for western Australian courts. This framework will serve as the foundation for a custom-built Michigan court system. The state judicial branch will own the end product. The first phase of the project, which will analyze both current system requirements and potential improvements, should be completed by mid-2007.

SCAO is working to secure funding for the project. Sources include increased user fees, Judicial Technology Improvement funds reallocated from the Judicial Data Warehouse and eFiling initiatives, and potential partnerships with trial courts.

CONSTITUTION DAY

A Michigan Supreme Court collaboration assisted Michigan teachers and students observing Constitution Day 2006. "Salute to Constitution Day," a joint project of the Court, State Bar of Michigan, Michigan Government Television (MGTV), and radio station WBFH-FM, featured a panel



discussion with Chief Justice Clifford W. Taylor and State Bar President Thomas W. Cranmer. With moderator Ron Koehler, Kent Intermediate Schools Assistant Superintendent, Taylor and Cranmer shared their observations on the history of the

Constitution, the Bill of Rights, the Constitution's impact on American life, and the role of the judicial branch. The program, which was taped at MGTV studios in Lansing, also included advice for students considering careers in law. Aired by MGTV, the 30-minute program was also available as an audio podcast on WBFH's website at <http://www.wbfh.fm/podcast/podcast.html>.

Federal legislation passed in 2004 requires all federally-funded schools, including colleges and universities, to teach about the Constitution on September 17, the date the document was adopted in 1787. If September 17—now designated “Constitution and Citizenship Day”—falls on a weekend, schools must teach Constitutional lessons on the preceding Friday or following Monday. In 2005, Chief Justice Taylor's interview with MGTV, entitled “Astonishing Document: The American Constitution,” aired on MGTV and is archived at <http://mgtv.org/video.html>. The Michigan Supreme Court provides other Constitution Day resources on the Learning Center website at <http://courts.michigan.gov/plc/>.

MICHIGAN SUPREME COURT LEARNING CENTER

The Michigan Supreme Court Learning Center, located on the first floor of the Michigan Hall of Justice, welcomed 11,920 visitors in 2006. Hands-on exhibits and special programs educate visitors about basic principles of law and Michigan's judicial branch, including the judiciary's history. Visitors included grades school, high school, and college students, as well as community

organizations and the general public. The great majority of visitors are Michigan residents, but the Learning Center also welcomed travelers from across the United States, Central America, Europe, and Asia. Trained volunteers guide tours and assist with special projects.

In April, the Learning Center, in collaboration with Ferris State University, produced a new introductory video for the Learning Center and an online video game, “Kid Justice Conquers Chaos.” The online game is available through the Learning Center's “educational resources” page, <http://courts.michigan.gov/plc/resources.htm>. The animation project was partially funded by a grant from the Michigan State Bar Foundation. The Michigan Museums Association recognized the project with a Quest for Excellence award.



On May 1, the Learning Center celebrated Law Day 2006, following the national theme of “Liberty under Law: Separate Branches, Balanced Powers.” Law Day activities included tours highlighting the role of the judiciary in relation to the other branches of government. Each group had the opportunity to meet with a Supreme Court justice or a judge of the Court of Appeals, Ingham County Circuit Court, or 54A District Court in Lansing.

In June and July, students interested in legal careers attended week-long programs, “Exploring Careers in the Law.” High school students prepared and argued a moot court case during the first week, and junior high students explored a variety of careers during the concluding week. Both groups had the opportunity to meet with professionals from the judiciary and the wider legal community.

Updates to the Learning Center gallery included a new voting exhibit and an electronic exhibit about drug courts in Michigan.

MICHIGAN JUDICIAL INSTITUTE

The Michigan Judicial Institute is the educational division of the State Court Administrative Office, dedicated to providing quality, timely education for Michigan judges and judicial branch staff. In 2006, the Institute held over 50 seminars at the Hall of Justice and throughout the state that focused on substantive, procedural, and practical issues. Several

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the Michigan Judicial Institute website. The address bar shows the URL: http://webcast.you-niversity.com/you-tools/companies/default.asp?affiliateid=43. The page features a search bar, navigation menus for 'MICHIGAN COURTS', 'Michigan Judicial Institute | Site Map', and 'Home/Other Links', 'Seminars/Webcasts', 'Resources', and 'Web-based Training'. The main content area is titled 'MJL Seminars and Webcasts' and includes a link to 'Click here for detailed instructions'. Below this, there are buttons for 'View Upcoming Seminars', 'Library of Archived Webcasts', and 'Attend today's webcast'. A 'Live program in progress' indicator is also present. A 'Technical requirements' box lists the following: Deactivate pop-up blockers or allow pop-up from the domain you-niversity.com (learn how); Enable cookies in your browser (learn how); An IBM PC compatible computer; IE (Internet Explorer) 6.0+ Internet Browser by Microsoft Inc. (We apologize but these presentations include features available only through Internet Explorer WEB-browser); Windows Media Player 9.0+ Plug-In by Microsoft Inc. Please check on Microsoft's site the latest available version suitable for your operating system; A 450MHz+ CPU, 128MB+ RAM; Sound card and speakers (or headphones); Screen resolutions of 1024x768.

seminars involved collaboration with judicial and court professional associations to provide educational sessions during the associations' annual conferences.

The Michigan Judicial Institute continued to offer educational opportunities via the Internet. Court staff throughout Michigan can participate in selected educational seminars through webcasts, viewed either as the seminar takes place, or later in an archived format. Eight seminars were simultaneously webcast; over 200 participants “attended” via the Internet. In 2006, nearly 2,000 people viewed the Institute’s archived webcasts. Additionally, the Institute created a new online learning opportunity, “Your Guide to the Michigan Court Rules.” This program can be accessed through “web-based training” on the Michigan Judicial Institute’s website at <http://www.micourtrules.com/ATutor/login.php>.

Also in 2006, the Institute's Publications Team produced a revised publication, the *Controlled Substances Benchbook* (formerly titled *Managing a Trial Under the Controlled Substances Act*) and new editions of two existing titles: the *Child Protective Proceedings Benchbook* and the *Criminal Procedures Monographs*. In addition, a booklet entitled "Judicial Disqualification in Michigan" was produced as a result of a successful training session on the topic. The team also began to enhance the electronic versions of all Michigan Judicial Institute publications by adding electronic links to statutes, cases, and other references discussed in the individual publications. The Michigan Judicial Institute continued to work with the Institute for Continuing Legal Education (ICLE) on the publication and dissemination of ICLE's *Michigan Probate Benchbook* and *Michigan Family Law Benchbook*. ICLE will bear all costs of this joint endeavor; no state funds will be used to provide these publications to the judges and referees.

Michigan Judicial Institute webcasts and publications, including monthly publication updates, are available at <http://courts.mi.gov/mji>.

COLLECTIONS

Collecting court-ordered financial sanctions is a top priority for the Michigan judiciary. Enforcing court orders, including financial sanctions, enhances courts' integrity and credibility. In addition, the judiciary is responsible by statute for collecting court fines, fees, and costs. These funds support law enforcement, libraries, the Crime Victims Rights Fund, and local governments. Under a Supreme Court-approved collections plan, all state trial courts will have a collections program in place in 2009. The strategy includes communication, education, training, data collection, identification of best practices, and pilot programs.



In 2006, SCAO took additional steps to improve court collections:

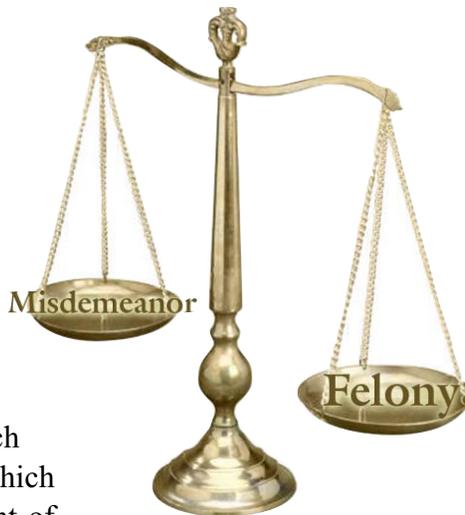
- Provided on-site collections technical assistance by assessing courts' collections practices and recommending improvements.
- Received the first annual standard receivables and collections reports from the trial courts, which will help SCAO monitor court collections.
- Provided user-requested software enhancements and related training. The software manages payment plans and generates mailings to defendants with outstanding balances.

- Supported legislation that gives courts authority to:
 - collect funds from prisoner accounts;
 - assess and collect fines, costs, and assessments regardless of an offender’s status (prison, parole, probation, etc.);
 - require wage assignments; and
 - use contempt powers to encourage payment of court-ordered money.
- Expanded the Judicial Data Warehouse by establishing data-sharing agreements with the Michigan Department of Community Health and Michigan Department of Corrections.

In 2007, SCAO and a SCAO-appointed committee will continue identifying best practices and overseeing pilot programs. In addition, the committee will begin developing a plan for implementing these best practices and successful pilot programs statewide.

JUDICIAL RESOURCE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Judiciary is responsible for recommending changes in the number of trial court judges (Const 1963, art 6, § 11). Accordingly, every two years, SCAO reviews trial courts’ judicial needs. The first step is a quantitative assessment using a weighted caseload formula. Within this formula, weights, or the average amount of judicial time required to handle each case type, are applied to case filings. For example, the weight for a felony case is much greater than the weight for a misdemeanor, which makes weighted caseload a better assessment of judicial needs than numbers of new filings alone.



The National Center for State Courts recommends weighted caseload methods above all others to assess judicial needs.

2006 WEIGHTED CASELOAD STUDY

In September and October 2006, 86 trial courts participated in a study to update case weights for Michigan trial courts. In these randomly selected courts, the judges, magistrates, referees, probate registers, law clerks, research attorneys, court reporters, court recorders, and judicial secretaries recorded the time judicial officers spent on case-related activities. SCAO is using this information to update the case weights, making the weighted caseload formula reflect current practices.

THERAPEUTIC JUSTICE: PROBLEM-SOLVING COURTS

DRUG TREATMENT COURTS

Criminal offenders who are addicted to alcohol or drugs frequently cycle in and out of the justice system. Drug treatment courts seek to break that cycle by treating the offender's addiction. This approach, often described as "therapeutic jurisprudence," focuses on treatment.

In 2006, Michigan had 59 operational drug treatment courts with an additional 9 courts in planning stages. Michigan drug courts are comprised of programs for adults, juveniles, families, and drivers arrested for operating a vehicle under the influence of drugs or alcohol.



Both operational courts and those in planning are eligible for federal and state grant funding. Federal funding for these courts is available through the Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant program; the funding is administered by the Office of Drug Control Policy. State funding is administered by SCAO through the Michigan Drug Court Grant Program. In fiscal year 2006, drug treatment courts received a total of \$2 million from the program for planning and operating drug court programs.

In 2006, SCAO continued to collaborate with the Office of Drug Control Policy and the Department of Corrections in funding drug treatment courts that target prison-bound, nonviolent felony offenders and probation violators. By focusing on this population, selected drug courts help reduce prison overcrowding and address the cycle of addiction and criminal activity in this priority population. SCAO awarded over \$1.1 million in federal funding to 11 drug court programs in 2006 for this purpose. Recent outcome and cost-benefit studies conducted in two of these courts found savings of nearly \$1 million in taxpayer money during a two-year period alone.

FAMILY DEPENDENCY DRUG TREATMENT COURTS

Parental substance abuse has long been acknowledged as either the primary reason or a significant contributing factor in many child welfare cases. Family dependency courts, a fairly new concept, help protect children in neglect and abuse cases by coordinating the efforts of child welfare services, the court system, and

community treatment providers. These agencies help provide substance abuse assistance and other services for parents. In 2006, Michigan had two operational family drug treatment courts and another three in the planning stage.

SOBRIETY COURTS

Sobriety courts, also known as DWI courts, work with offenders who have been charged with driving while under the influence of drugs or alcohol. DWI courts make up approximately 25 percent of the total number of drug treatment courts in Michigan. In 2006, SCAO continued a joint effort with the Office of Highway Safety Planning to evaluate whether DWI courts are effective in reducing repeat alcohol-related driving offenses.

ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION/ COMMUNITY DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Litigants are increasingly turning to alternative dispute resolution, known as ADR, as a quicker and less adversarial way to resolve legal disputes. Mediation, the most commonly used ADR procedure in Michigan, involves a trained neutral party who helps the parties reach their own resolution to a dispute. Matters ranging from small claims cases to domestic relations to complex civil cases are resolved through mediation. Mediation is also used with juvenile truancy cases, child welfare cases, and contested adult guardianship matters. SCAO's Office of Dispute Resolution is in the second year of a pilot project testing mediation in postjudgment parenting time disputes referred by the Friend of the Court. SCAO will evaluate this pilot project in 2007.



In addition, a growing number of courts are encouraging—and in some cases ordering—parties to enter into mediation. One hundred and four Michigan courts have a formal procedure for referring cases to alternative dispute resolution. A list of SCAO-approved court ADR plans is available on the “One Court of Justice” website at <http://courts.michigan.gov/scao/resources/other/localadrlist3.pdf>.

SCAO also provides funding to Michigan's 20 Community Dispute Resolution Program centers. In 2006, the centers achieved a resolution rate of 72 percent when all parties agreed to use a center's services. Of the 14,332 cases disposed of by centers in 2006, 79.3 percent were referred by courts.

Judicial Activity and Caseload

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- The **Michigan Supreme Court** is Michigan's court of last resort, with final authority over all state courts. In 2006, 2,517 cases were filed with the Supreme Court. Civil cases accounted for 34 percent of the filings and criminal cases accounted for 66 percent. The Court disposed of 2,543 cases. More Supreme Court information can be found on pages 20 and 21 of this report.
- The **Court of Appeals** is the intermediate appellate court between the trial courts and the Supreme Court. In 2006, 7,951 cases were filed with the Court of Appeals; the court disposed of 8,283 cases. Of those dispositions, 58 percent were by order and 42 percent were by opinion. More Court of Appeals information can be found on pages 22 through 24 of this report.
- The **Circuit Court** is the trial court of general jurisdiction in Michigan. Circuit courts have original jurisdiction in all civil cases involving more than \$25,000; in all criminal cases where the offense involves a felony or certain serious misdemeanors; and in all family cases and domestic relations cases such as divorce, paternity actions, juvenile proceedings, and adoptions. In addition, circuit courts hear appeals from other courts and from administrative agencies. In 2006, 341,090 cases were filed in circuit court. More circuit court information can be found on pages 25 through 40 of this report.
- The **Probate Court** has jurisdiction over cases pertaining to the admission of wills, administration of estates and trusts, guardianships, conservatorships, and the treatment of mentally ill and developmentally disabled persons. In 2006, 62,141 cases were filed in probate court. More probate court information can be found on pages 41 through 47 of this report.
- The **District Court** has jurisdiction over all civil litigation up to \$25,000, including small claims, landlord-tenant disputes, civil infractions, most traffic violations, and a range of criminal cases. In 2006, over 3.6 million cases were filed in district court; over 2 million of those filings were traffic and drunk driving cases. In 2006, misdemeanor cases remained at the relatively low levels reported in 2004 and 2005. More district court information can be found on pages 48 through 60 of this report.

MICHIGAN SUPREME COURT

The Michigan Supreme Court, Michigan’s court of last resort, consists of seven justices who are elected for eight-year terms. Candidates are nominated by political parties and are elected on a nonpartisan ballot. Two justices are elected every two years (one in the eighth year) in the November election. Supreme Court candidates must be qualified electors, licensed to practice law in Michigan for at least 5 years, and under 70 years of age at the time of election. The justices’ salaries are fixed by the State Officers Compensation Commission and paid by the state of Michigan. Vacancies are filled by appointment of the Governor until the next general election. Every two years, the justices elect a member of the Court as chief justice.

Each year, the Michigan Supreme Court receives over 2,000 new case filings. Most are applications for leave to appeal from Michigan Court of Appeals decisions, but the Court also hears cases involving charges of professional misconduct by attorneys and judges and a small number of matters as to which it has original jurisdiction. All cases are reviewed and considered by the entire Court. The justices are assisted by the Supreme Court Commissioners, the Court’s permanent research staff. The Court issues a decision by order or opinion in all cases filed. The Court may deny leave to appeal, enter a final order based upon the application, or hear oral argument before issuing an opinion or order. By rule, all leave granted cases orally argued in a term (which begins August 1 and runs through July 31 of the following year) must be decided by the end of the term.

In 2006, 2,517 new cases were filed in the Michigan Supreme Court; the Court disposed of 2,543 cases. Of the 2,517 new filings, 34 percent were civil cases and 66 percent were criminal cases. As of December 31, 2006, the total number of cases pending was 891.



2006 BENCH

Chief Justice

Clifford W. Taylor

Justices

Michael F. Cavanagh

Elizabeth A. Weaver

Marilyn Kelly

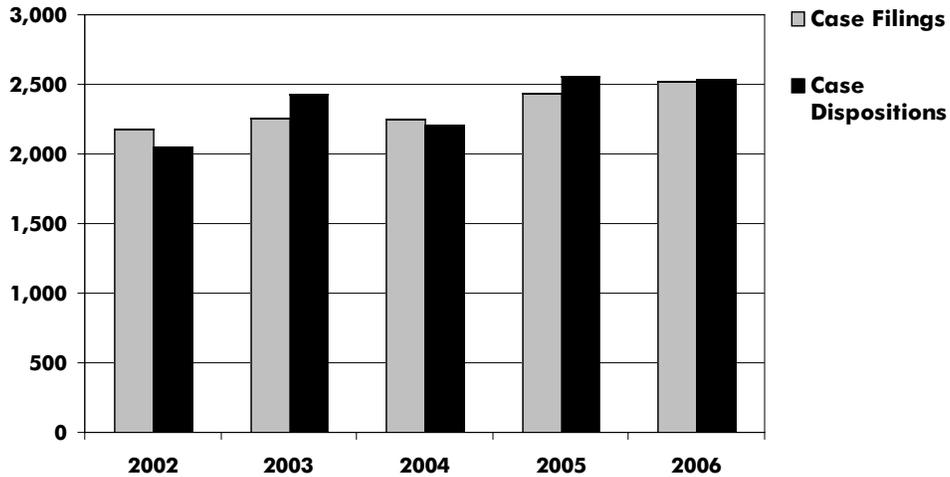
Maura D. Corrigan

Robert P. Young, Jr.

Stephen J. Markman

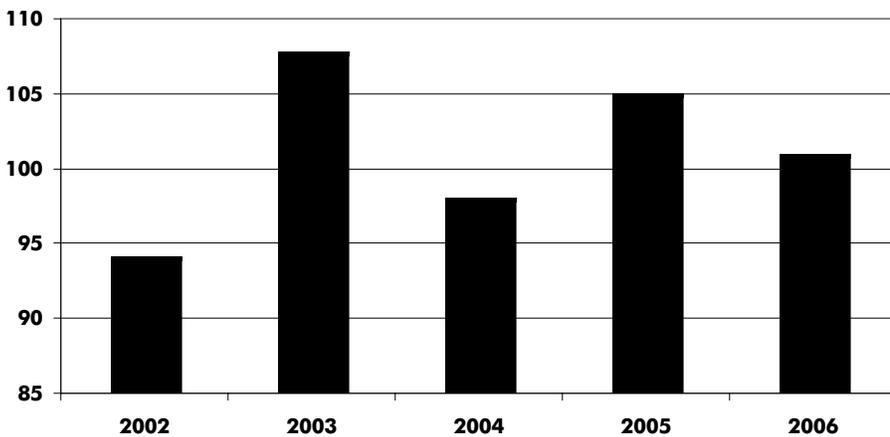
Supreme Court Case Filings and Dispositions

| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Case Filings | 2,180 | 2,256 | 2,255 | 2,437 | 2,517 |
| Case Dispositions | 2,052 | 2,431 | 2,215 | 2,564 | 2,543 |



Supreme Court Disposition Rate

| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Disposition Rate | 94 | 108 | 98 | 105 | 101 |



Disposition Rate: Case Dispositions Per 100 New Filings

COURT OF APPEALS

The Court of Appeals is the intermediate appellate court between the trial courts and the Michigan Supreme Court. While the Court of Appeals was created by the 1963 Michigan Constitution, its jurisdiction is established by statute. The Court of Appeals' practices and procedures are governed by Michigan Court Rules, which are established by the Supreme Court. Court of Appeals judges' salaries are set by the Legislature. The Supreme Court chooses a chief judge for the Court of Appeals every two years.

Court of Appeals judges are elected for six-year terms in nonpartisan elections. A candidate for the Court of Appeals must be a lawyer admitted to practice for at least 5 years, under 70 years of age at the time of election, a qualified elector, and a resident of the district in which the candidate is running.

Judges are elected from four districts, which are drawn by the Legislature along county lines. The districts are as nearly as possible of equal population. The Legislature may change state law to alter the number of judges and the districts in which they are elected.

Each Court of Appeals panel is composed of three judges. Panels hear cases in Lansing, Detroit, Grand Rapids, and Marquette. Panels are rotated geographically so that the judges hear cases in each of the Court's locations.

The Court of Appeals hears both civil and criminal cases. Persons convicted of a criminal offense other than by a guilty plea have an appeal by right under the state constitution.

In 2006, 7,951 cases were filed with the Court of Appeals. This represents an increase of slightly more than 4 percent (322 cases) over the 7,629 cases filed in 2005.

In 2006, the Court of Appeals disposed of 8,283 cases, an increase of more than 5 percent (430 cases) over the 7,853 cases disposed of in 2005. Of the dispositions, 4,789 (58 percent) were by order and 3,494 (42 percent) were by opinion.

DISTRICT I

Hon. Karen Fort Hood
 Hon. Kirsten Frank Kelly
 Hon. Christopher M. Murray
 Hon. Michael J. Talbot
 Hon. Helene N. White
 Hon. Kurtis T. Wilder
 Hon. Brian K. Zahra

DISTRICT II

Hon. Mark J. Cavanagh
 Hon. Jessica R. Cooper
 Hon. Pat M. Donofrio
 Hon. E. Thomas Fitzgerald
 Hon. Hilda R. Gage^R
 (1/16/06)
 Hon. Kathleen Jansen
 Hon. Henry William Saad
 Hon. Deborah A. Servitto*
 (joined the court
 3/23/06)

DISTRICT III

Hon. Richard A. Bandstra
 Hon. Joel P. Hoekstra
 Hon. Jane E. Markey
 Hon. William B. Murphy
 Hon. Janet T. Neff
 Hon. David H. Sawyer
 Hon. Michael R. Smolenski

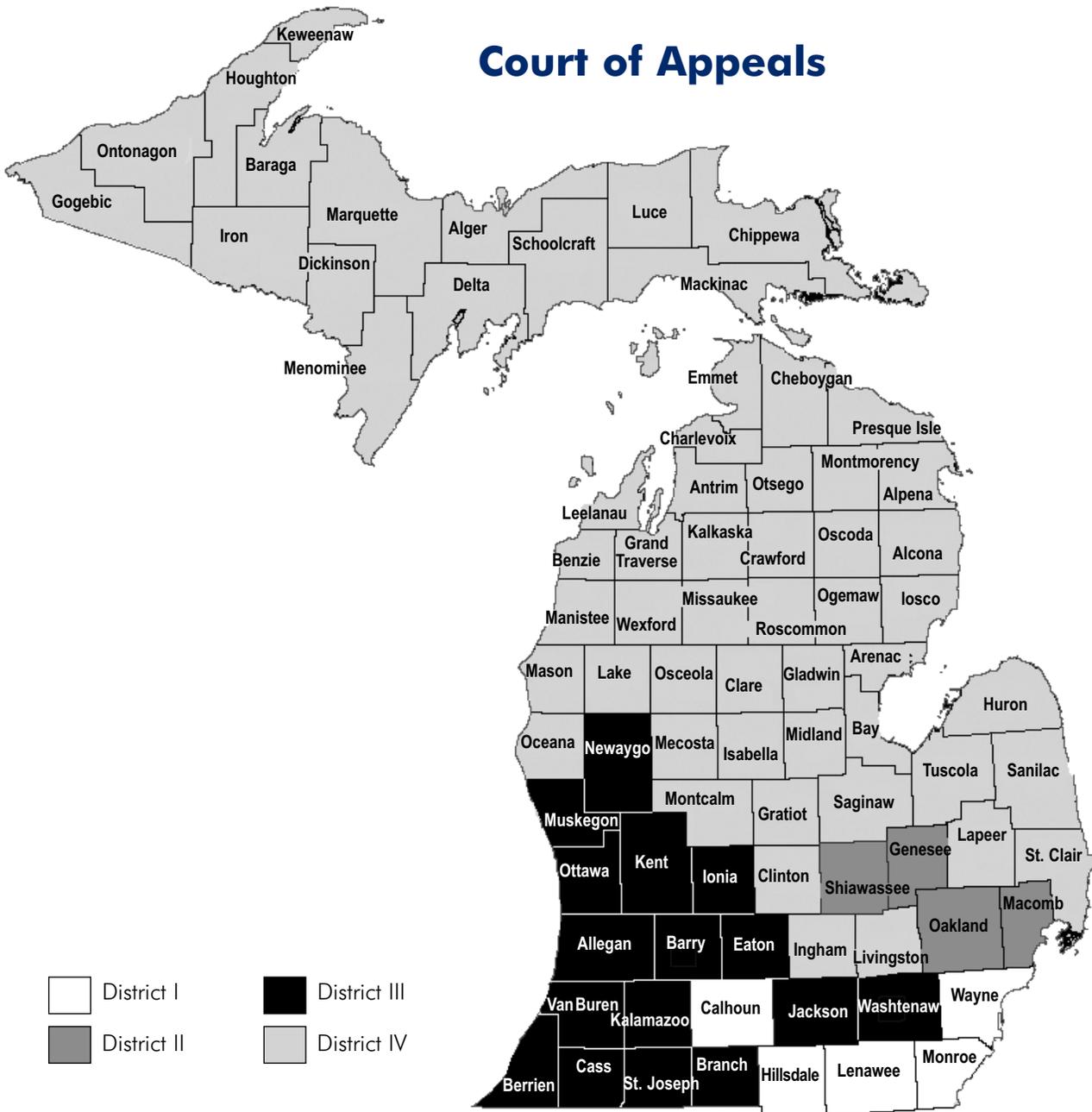
DISTRICT IV

Hon. Stephen L. Borrello
 Hon. Alton T. Davis
 Hon. Patrick M. Meter
 Hon. Peter D. O'Connell
 Hon. Donald S. Owens
 Hon. Bill Schuette
 Hon. William C. Whitbeck

KEY

* Appointed to succeed another judge
 R Retired

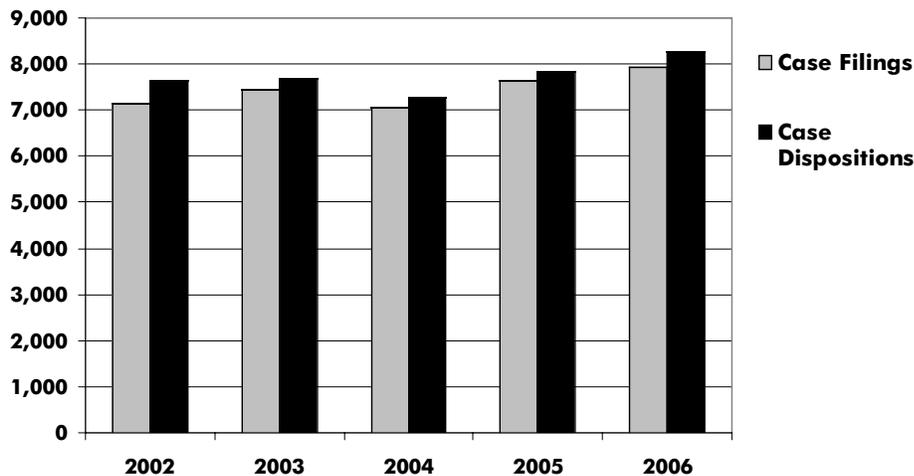
Court of Appeals



□ District I
 □ District II
 □ District III
 □ District IV

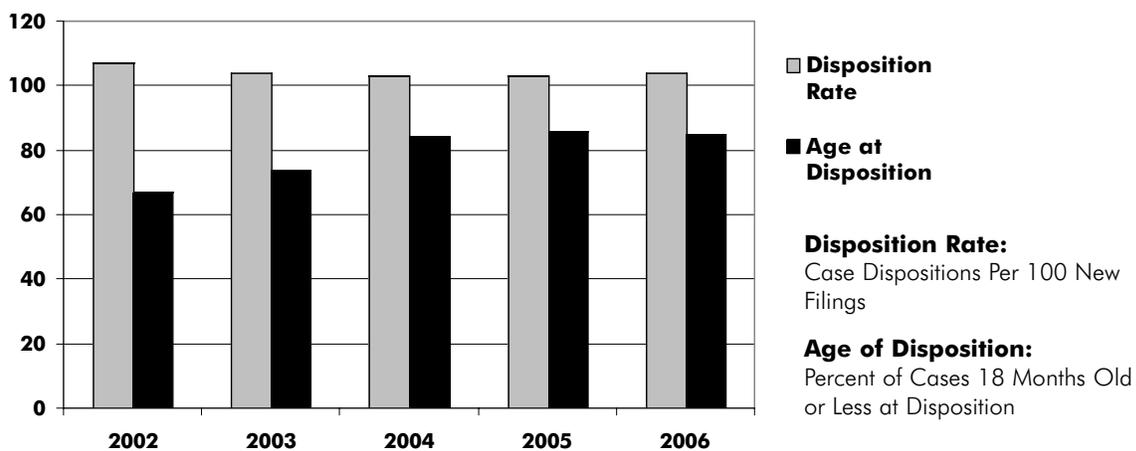
Court of Appeals Case Filings and Dispositions

| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Case Filings | 7,156 | 7,445 | 7,055 | 7,629 | 7,951 |
| Cases Dispositions | 7,647 | 7,708 | 7,293 | 7,853 | 8,283 |



Court of Appeals Disposition Rate and Pending Case Age

| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Disposition Rate | 107 | 104 | 103 | 103 | 104 |
| Age of Disposition | 67 | 74 | 84 | 86 | 85 |



CIRCUIT COURT

The circuit court is the trial court of general jurisdiction in Michigan because of its very broad powers; it has jurisdiction over all actions except those given by state law to another court. The circuit court’s original jurisdiction includes criminal cases where the offense involves a felony or certain serious misdemeanors, civil cases over \$25,000, family division cases, and appeals from other courts and administrative agencies.

In addition, the circuit court has superintending control over courts within the judicial circuit, subject to final superintending control of the Supreme Court.

The state is divided into judicial circuits along county lines. The number of judges within a circuit is established by the Legislature to accommodate the circuit’s workload. In multi-county circuits, judges travel from one county to another to hold court sessions.

Circuit judges are elected to six-year terms in nonpartisan elections. A candidate must be a qualified elector, a resident of the judicial circuit, a lawyer admitted to practice for 5 years and under 70 years of age at the time of election. The Legislature sets salaries for circuit judges.



CIRCUIT COURT JUDGES (AS OF 1/31/07)

C01

Hon. Michael R. Smith

C02

Hon. Alfred M. Butzbaugh
 Hon. John M. Donahue
 Hon. Charles T. LaSata
 Hon. Paul L. Maloney

C03

Hon. Deborah Ross Adams*
 (joined the court 04/10/06)
 Hon. David J. Allen
 Hon. Wendy M. Baxter
 Hon. Annette J. Berry
 Hon. Gregory D. Bill
 Hon. Susan D. Borman
 Hon. Ulysses W. Boykin
 Hon. Margie R. Braxton
 Hon. Megan M. Brennan*
 (joined the court 1/17/06)
 Hon. Helen E. Brown
 Hon. William Leo Cahalan
 Hon. Bill Callahan
 Hon. James A. Callahan
 Hon. Michael J. Callahan
 Hon. Jerome C. Cavanagh^E
 (joined the Court 1/1/07)
 Hon. James R. Chylinski
 Hon. Robert J. Colombo, Jr.
 Hon. Sean F. Cox^A
 (left the court 6/14/06)
 Hon. Daphne Means Curtis
 Hon. Christopher D. Dingell
 Hon. Gershwin Allen Drain
 Hon. Maggie Drake^R
 (left the court 12/31/06)
 Hon. Prentis Edwards
 Hon. Charlene M. Elder*
 (joined the court 1/17/06)
 Hon. Vonda R. Evans
 Hon. Edward Ewell, Jr.
 Hon. Patricia Susan Fresard
 Hon. Sheila Ann Gibson
 Hon. John H. Gillis, Jr.
 Hon. William J. Giovan
 Hon. David Alan Groner
 Hon. Richard B. Halloran, Jr.
 Hon. Amy Patricia Hathaway
 Hon. Cynthia Gray Hathaway
 Hon. Diane Marie Hathaway
 Hon. Michael M. Hathaway
 Hon. Muriel D. Hughes*
 (joined the court 12/18/06)
 Hon. Thomas Edward Jackson
 Hon. Vera Massey Jones
 Hon. Mary Beth Kelly
 Hon. Timothy Michael Kenny
 Hon. Arthur J. Lombard
 Hon. Kathleen I. MacDonald
 Hon. Kathleen M. McCarthy
 Hon. Wade McCree

C03 (continued)

Hon. Warfield Moore, Jr.
 Hon. Bruce U. Morrow
 Hon. John A. Murphy
 Hon. Maria L. Oxholm
 Hon. Lita Masini Popke
 Hon. Daniel P. Ryan
 Hon. Michael F. Sapala
 Hon. Richard M. Skutt
 Hon. Leslie Kim Smith
 Hon. Virgil C. Smith
 Hon. Jeanne Stempien
 Hon. Cynthia Diane Stephens
 Hon. Craig S. Strong
 Hon. Brian R. Sullivan
 Hon. Deborah A. Thomas
 Hon. Isidore B. Torres
 Hon. Mary M. Waterstone^R
 (left the court 12/31/06)
 Hon. Carole F. Youngblood
 Hon. Robert L. Ziolkowski

C04

Hon. Edward J. Grant
 Hon. John G. McBain, Jr.
 Hon. Charles A. Nelson^R
 (left the court 12/31/06)
 Hon. Chad C. Schmucker
 Hon. Thomas D. Wilson^E
 (left the court 1/1/07)

C05

Hon. James H. Fisher

C06

Hon. James M. Alexander
 Hon. Martha Anderson
 Hon. Steven N. Andrews
 Hon. Rae Lee Chabot
 Hon. Mark A. Goldsmith
 Hon. Nanci J. Grant
 Hon. Denise Langford-Morris
 Hon. Cheryl A. Matthews
 Hon. John James McDonald
 Hon. Fred M. Mester
 Hon. Rudy J. Nichols
 Hon. Colleen A. O'Brien
 Hon. Daniel Patrick O'Brien
 Hon. Wendy Lynn Potts
 Hon. Gene Schnelz
 Hon. Edward Sosnick
 Hon. Deborah G. Tyner^R
 (left the court 01/01/07)
 Hon. Michael D. Warren, Jr.
 Hon. Joan E. Young

C07

Hon. Duncan M. Beagle
 Hon. Joseph J. Farah
 Hon. Judith A. Fullerton
 Hon. John A. Gadola
 Hon. Archie L. Hayman
 Hon. Geoffrey L. Neithercut

C07 (continued)

Hon. David J. Newblatt
 Hon. Michael J. Theile
 Hon. Richard B. Yuille

C08

Hon. David A. Hoot
 Hon. Charles H. Miel

C09

Hon. Stephen D. Gorsalitz
 Hon. J. Richardson Johnson
 Hon. Richard Ryan Lamb^R
 (left the court 12/31/06)
 Hon. Pamela L. Lightvoet^E
 (joined the court 1/01/07)
 Hon. Philip D. Schaefer
 Hon. William G. Schma^R
 (left the court 12/01/06)

C10

Hon. Fred L. Borchard
 Hon. Leopold P. Borrello^R
 (left the court 04/14/06)
 Hon. William A. Crane
 Hon. Lynda L. Heathscott
 Hon. Darnell Jackson*
 (joined the court 05/01/06)
 Hon. Robert L. Kaczmarek

C11

Hon. Charles H. Stark

C12

Hon. Garfield W. Hood

C13

Hon. Thomas G. Power
 Hon. Philip E. Rodgers, Jr.

C14

Hon. James M. Graves, Jr.
 Hon. Timothy G. Hicks
 Hon. William C. Marietti
 Hon. John C. Ruck

C15

Hon. Michael H. Cherry

C16

Hon. James M. Biernat, Sr.
 Hon. Richard L. Caretti
 Hon. Mary A. Chrzanowski
 Hon. Diane M. Druzynski
 Hon. John C. Foster*
 (joined the court 05/01/06)

KEY

- * Appointed to succeed another judge
- A Appointed to another court
- E Newly elected to this court
- F Deceased
- N New judgeship
- R Retired

Circuit Court Judges (as of 1/31/07)

C16 (continued)

Hon. Peter J. Maceroni
 Hon. Donald G. Miller
 Hon. Deborah A. Servitto^A
 (left the court 03/22/06)
 Hon. Edward A. Servitto, Jr.
 Hon. Mark S. Switalski
 Hon. Matthew S. Switalski
 Hon. Antonio P. Viviano
 Hon. David Viviano^N
 (joined the court 01/01/07)
 Hon. Tracey A. Yokich

C17

Hon. George S. Buth
 Hon. Kathleen A. Feeney
 Hon. Donald A. Johnston, III
 Hon. Dennis C. Kolenda
 Hon. Dennis B. Leiber
 Hon. Steven M. Pestka
 Hon. James Robert Redford
 Hon. Paul J. Sullivan
 Hon. Mark A. Trusock^N
 (joined the court 01/01/07)
 Hon. Daniel V. Zemaitis

C18

Hon. Lawrence M. Bielawski^R
 (left the court 06/30/06)
 Hon. William J. Caprathe
 Hon. Kenneth W. Schmidt
 Hon. Joseph K. Sheeran*
 (joined the court 07/19/06)

C19

Hon. James M. Batzer

C20

Hon. Calvin L. Bosman
 Hon. Jon H. Hulsing*
 (joined the court 04/27/06)
 Hon. Wesley J. Nykamp^R
 (left the court 04/01/06)
 Hon. Edward R. Post
 Hon. Jon Van Allsburg

C21

Hon. Paul H. Chamberlain
 Hon. Mark H. Duthie

C22

Hon. Archie Cameron Brown
 Hon. Timothy P. Connors
 Hon. Melinda Morris
 Hon. Donald E. Shelton
 Hon. David S. Swartz

C23

Hon. Ronald M. Bergeron
 Hon. William F. Myles

C24

Hon. Donald A. Teeple

C25

Hon. Thomas L. Solka
 Hon. John R. Weber

C26

Hon. John F. Kowalski

C27

Hon. Anthony A. Monton
 Hon. Terrence R. Thomas

C28

Hon. Charles D. Corwin

C29

Hon. Jeffrey L. Martlew
 Hon. Randy L. Tahvonen

C30

Hon. Laura Baird
 Hon. William E. Collette
 Hon. Joyce Draganchuk
 Hon. James R. Giddings
 Hon. Janelle A. Lawless
 Hon. Paula J. M. Manderfield
 Hon. Beverley R. Nettles-Nickerson

C31

Hon. James P. Adair
 Hon. Peter E. Deegan
 Hon. Daniel J. Kelly

C32

Hon. Roy D. Gotham

C33

Hon. Richard M. Pajtas

C34

Hon. Michael J. Baumgartner

C35

Hon. Gerald D. Lostracco

C36

Hon. William C. Buhl
 Hon. Paul E. Hamre

C37

Hon. Allen L. Garbrecht
 Hon. James C. Kingsley
 Hon. Stephen B. Miller
 Hon. Conrad J. Sindt

C38

Hon. Joseph A. Costello, Jr.
 Hon. Michael W. LaBeau
 Hon. Michael A. Weipert

C39

Hon. Harvey A. Koselka
 Hon. Timothy P. Pickard

C40

Hon. Michael P. Higgins
 Hon. Nick O. Holowka

C41

Hon. Mary Brouillette Barglind
 Hon. Richard J. Ceello

C42

Hon. Paul J. Clulo
 Hon. Jonathan E. Lauderbach*
 (joined the court 12/07/06)

C042 (continued)

Hon. Thomas L. Ludington^A
 (left the court 06/30/06)

C43

Hon. Michael E. Dodge

C44

Hon. Stanley J. Latreille
 Hon. David Reader

C45

Hon. Paul E. Stutesman

C46

Hon. Janet M. Allen
 Hon. Dennis F. Murphy

C47

Hon. Stephen T. Davis

C48

Hon. Harry A. Beach^R
 (left the court 01/31/07)
 Hon. George R. Corsiglia

C49

Hon. Scott P. Hill-Kennedy
 Hon. Ronald C. Nichols^N
 (joined the court 01/01/07)

C50

Hon. Nicholas J. Lambros

C51

Hon. Richard I. Cooper

C52

Hon. M. Richard Knoblock

C53

Hon. Scott Lee Pavlich

C54

Hon. Patrick Reed Joslyn

C55

Hon. Thomas R. Evans
 Hon. Roy G. Mienk^N
 (joined the court 01/01/07)

C56

Hon. Thomas S. Eveland
 Hon. Calvin E. Osterhaven

C57

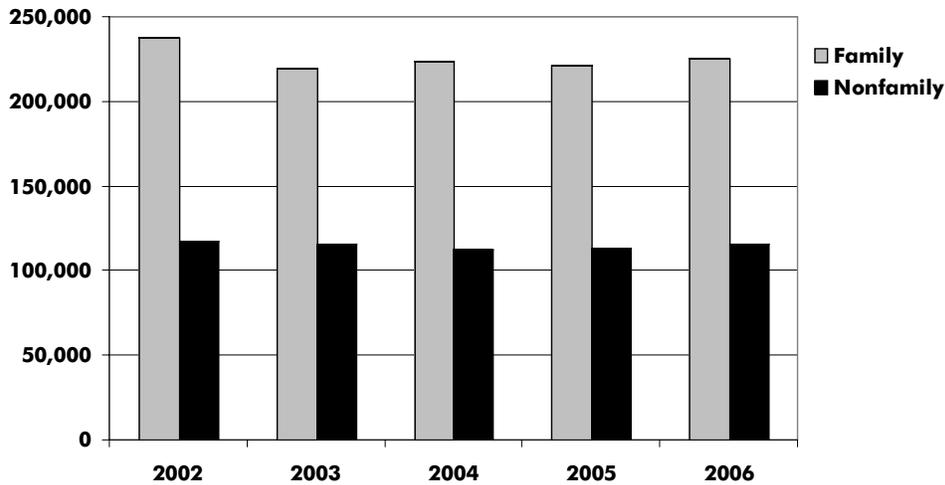
Hon. Charles W. Johnson

KEY

- * Appointed to succeed another judge
- A Appointed to another court
- E Newly elected to this court
- F Deceased
- N New judgeship
- R Retired

CIRCUIT COURT FILINGS BY DIVISION

| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Family | 237,651 | 219,330 | 223,499 | 221,274 | 225,298 |
| Nonfamily | 117,941 | 116,241 | 113,024 | 113,690 | 115,792 |
| Total Filings | 355,592 | 335,571 | 336,523 | 334,964 | 341,090 |



In 2006, 341,090 cases were filed in the circuit court. Of that total, 225,298 cases, or 66.1 percent, were family division filings and 115,792 cases, or 33.9 percent, were nonfamily filings. Family division filings include domestic relations, proceedings under the juvenile code, proceedings under the adoption code, personal protection, other family proceedings, and ancillary proceedings. Non-family division filings include civil cases, criminal cases, appeals, administrative cases, extraordinary writs, and court of claims cases.

CIRCUIT COURT CIVIL CASE FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS

| Filings | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| General Civil | 28,628 | 28,287 | 26,064 | 26,050 | 27,051 |
| Auto Negligence | 9,998 | 10,185 | 9,435 | 9,162 | 8,529 |
| Nonauto Damage | 10,118 | 9,364 | 8,789 | 7,436 | 7,009 |
| Other Civil | 2,191 | 2,222 | 2,292 | 2,092 | 2,432 |
| Total Filings | 50,935 | 50,058 | 46,580 | 44,740 | 45,021 |

| Dispositions | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| General Civil | 27,581 | 28,790 | 28,084 | 28,162 | 28,093 |
| Auto Negligence | 10,101 | 10,136 | 10,313 | 10,141 | 9,722 |
| Nonauto Damage | 10,699 | 10,112 | 11,059 | 9,184 | 8,014 |
| Other Civil | 2,046 | 2,130 | 2,204 | 2,045 | 2,400 |
| Total Dispositions | 50,427 | 51,168 | 51,660 | 49,532 | 48,229 |

CIRCUIT COURT CIVIL CASE FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS (CONTINUED)

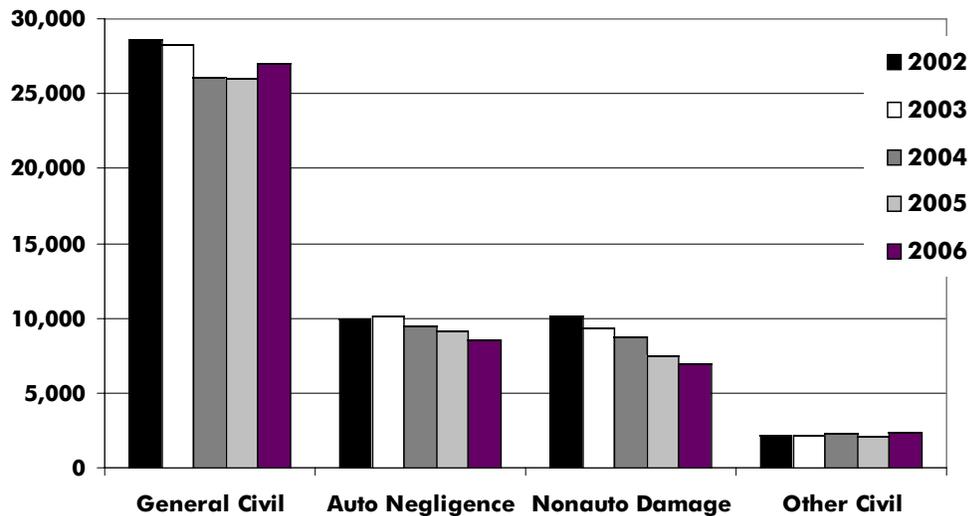
| Method of Disposition | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Jury Verdict | 569 | 526 | 504 | 487 | 525 |
| Bench Verdict | 561 | 548 | 532 | 563 | 419 |
| Uncontested, Default, Settled | 17,287 | 17,847 | 18,866 | 19,022 | 19,483 |
| Dismissal by Party | 17,777 | 19,412 | 19,978 | 17,893 | 17,194 |
| Dismissal by Court | 12,249 | 10,791 | 9,809 | 9,779 | 9,020 |
| Other Dispositions* | 1,984 | 2,044 | 1,971 | 1,788 | 1,588 |
| Total Dispositions | 50,427 | 51,168 | 51,660 | 49,532 | 48,229 |

* "Other Dispositions" includes cases transferred, cases that changed case type, and other dispositions, not including cases made inactive.

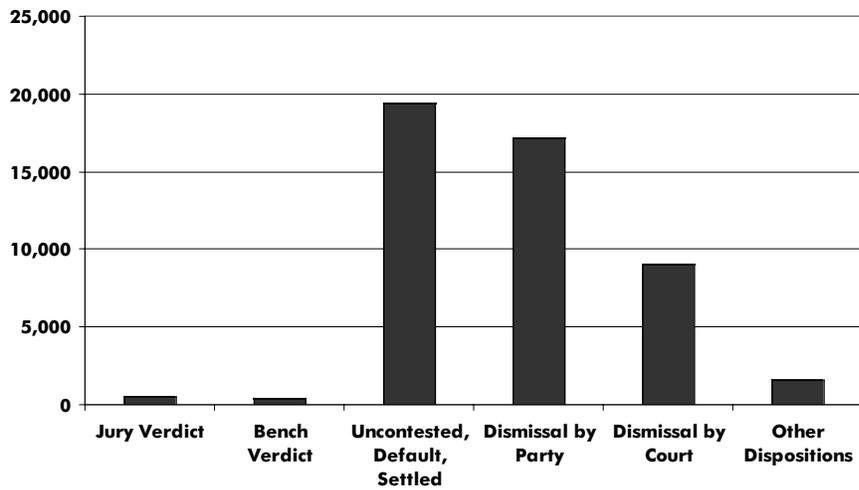
In 2006, 38.9 percent of the non-family division filings in circuit court were general civil, auto negligence, nonauto damage, and other civil cases. Auto negligence and non-auto damage cases continued to decline.

The statewide clearance rate for civil cases was 103.2 percent. The majority (40.4 percent) of civil cases were disposed of by default, consent judgment, settlement, or summary disposition. Over 35 percent were dismissed by the plaintiff. Two percent resulted in a jury verdict or bench verdict.

Circuit Court Civil Case Filings



Circuit Court Civil Case Dispositions by Disposition Method



CIRCUIT COURT CRIMINAL CASE FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS

| Filings | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Noncapital | 56,854 | 56,414 | 57,524 | 59,656 | 61,338 |
| Capital | 3,468 | 3,707 | 3,549 | 3,818 | 4,160 |
| Felony Juvenile | 93 | 87 | 98 | 101 | 97 |
| Total Filings | 60,415 | 60,208 | 61,171 | 63,575 | 65,595 |

| Dispositions | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Noncapital | 59,116 | 58,002 | 59,421 | 60,880 | 63,230 |
| Capital | 3,737 | 3,757 | 3,661 | 3,903 | 4,298 |
| Felony Juvenile | 81 | 82 | 99 | 91 | 125 |
| Total Dispositions | 62,934 | 61,841 | 63,181 | 64,874 | 67,653 |

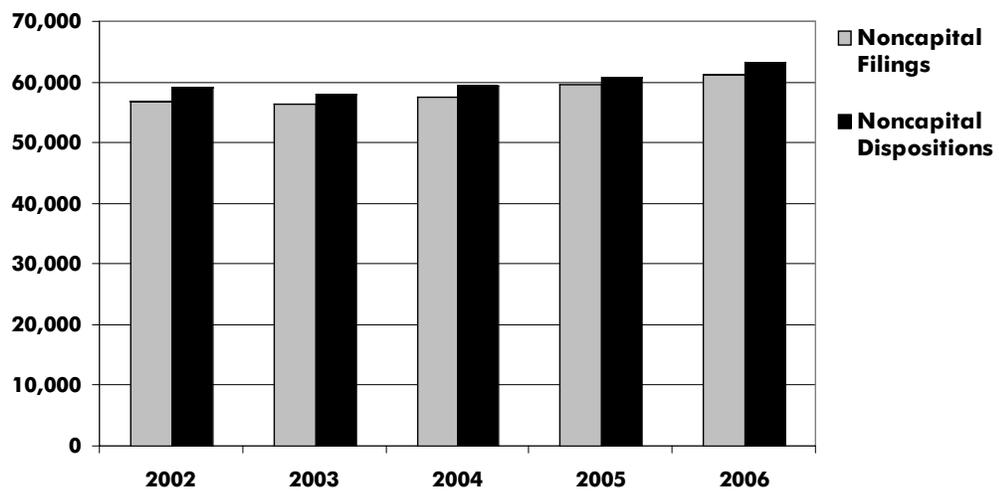
| Method of Disposition | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Jury Verdict | 2,175 | 2,032 | 1,763 | 1,858 | 1,830 |
| Bench Verdict | 1,354 | 1,048 | 885 | 862 | 1,076 |
| Guilty Plea | 50,160 | 49,902 | 50,497 | 52,498 | 55,815 |
| Dismissal by Party | 3,722 | 3,813 | 4,046 | 3,979 | 3,774 |
| Dismissal by Court | 2,238 | 2,002 | 2,475 | 2,076 | 2,205 |
| Other Dispositions* | 3,285 | 3,044 | 3,515 | 3,601 | 2,953 |
| Total Dispositions | 62,934 | 61,841 | 63,181 | 64,874 | 67,653 |

* "Other Dispositions" includes cases transferred and cases that changed case type.

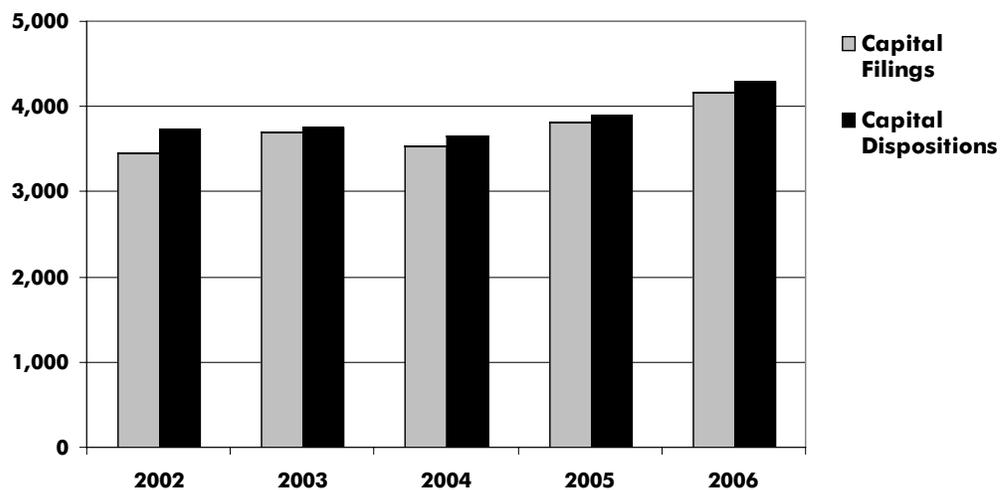
In 2006, more felonies were filed and disposed of than in any other year between 2002 and 2006. Capital felony case filings increased by 20 percent between 2002 and 2006, reaching 4,160. Non-capital felony case filings increased by 7.9 percent between 2002 and 2006, reaching 61,338.

The statewide clearance rate for felonies was 101.0 percent. The overwhelming majority (82.5 percent) of felonies were disposed of by guilty plea. Slightly more than 4 percent were disposed of by jury verdict or bench verdict.

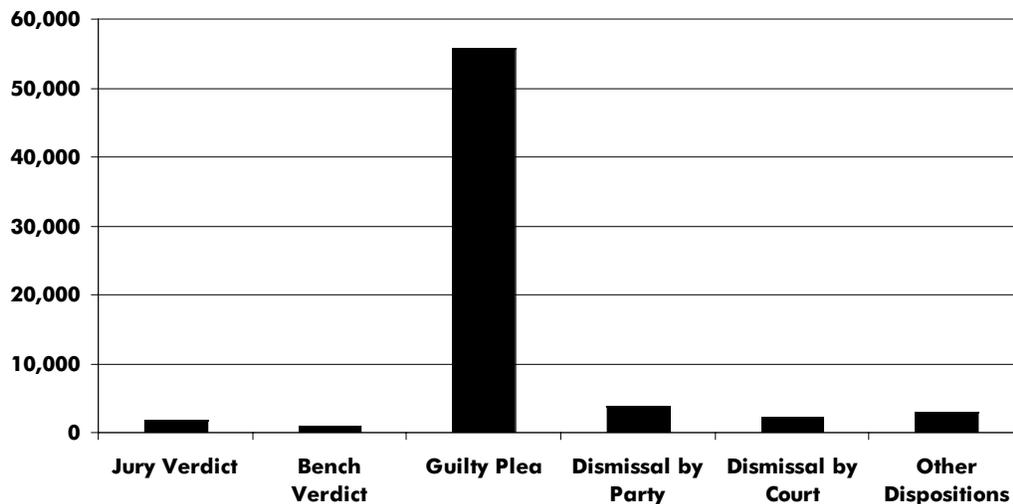
Circuit Court Criminal Non-capital Case Filings and Dispositions



Circuit Court Criminal Capital Case Filings and Dispositions



Circuit Court Criminal Case Dispositions by Disposition Method



CIRCUIT COURT APPEALS, ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW, AND EXTRAORDINARY WRIT FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS

| Filings | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Criminal Appeals | 456 | 475 | 411 | 464 | 378 |
| Civil Appeals | 765 | 757 | 765 | 740 | 798 |
| Agency Appeals and Reviews | 3,437 | 2,994 | 2,499 | 2,609 | 2,507 |
| Other Civil Cases | 1,679 | 1,453 | 1,354 | 1,337 | 1,307 |
| Total Filings | 6,337 | 5,679 | 5,029 | 5,150 | 4,990 |

| Dispositions | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Criminal Appeals | 495 | 436 | 407 | 436 | 435 |
| Civil Appeals | 760 | 793 | 790 | 794 | 783 |
| Agency Appeals and Reviews | 3,296 | 3,272 | 2,624 | 2,513 | 2,580 |
| Other Civil Cases | 1,623 | 1,506 | 1,422 | 1,326 | 1,337 |
| Total Dispositions | 6,174 | 6,007 | 5,243 | 5,069 | 5,135 |

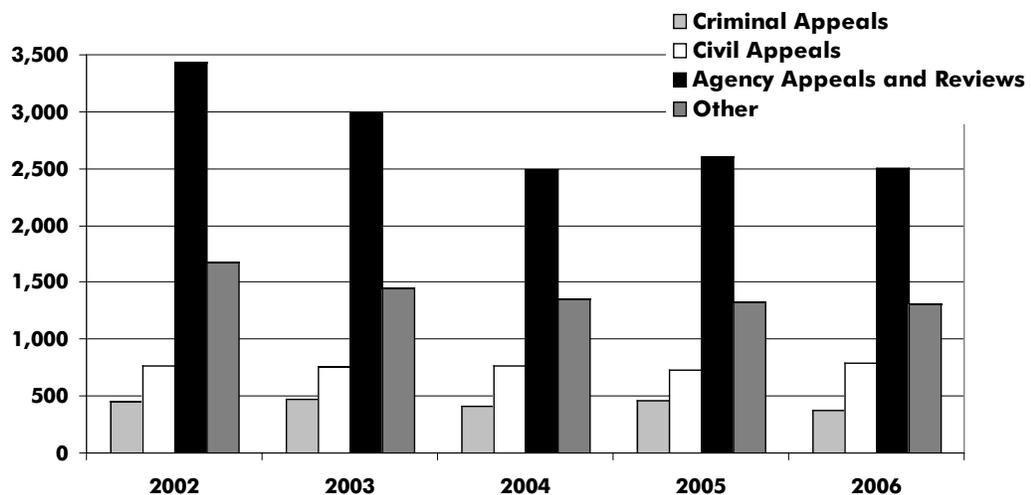
| Method of Disposition | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Order Entered | 3,850 | 3,695 | 3,258 | 3,114 | 3,073 |
| Dismissed/Denied | 2,299 | 2,290 | 1,960 | 1,827 | 1,944 |
| Other Dispositions* | 25 | 22 | 25 | 128 | 118 |
| Total Dispositions | 6,174 | 6,007 | 5,243 | 5,069 | 5,135 |

* "Other Dispositions" includes cases transferred and cases that changed case type.

Statewide filings of appeals, administrative cases, and extraordinary writs returned to a downward trend in 2006. Appeals of civil cases were the exception to this trend, increasing to nearly 800 cases.

The statewide clearance rate was 101.3 percent. For the majority (59.8 percent) of cases, an order other than dismissal or denial was entered by the court; 37.9 percent were dismissed or denied by the court.

Filings of Circuit Court Appellate Cases, Administrative Reviews, and Actions for Extraordinary Writs



CIRCUIT COURT DOMESTIC RELATIONS FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS

| Filings | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Divorce without Children | 23,760 | 22,628 | 21,915 | 22,461 | 22,630 |
| Divorce with Children | 25,172 | 23,802 | 22,890 | 23,070 | 22,565 |
| Paternity | 17,725 | 10,718 | 17,458 | 17,541 | 19,969 |
| Support | 15,971 | 11,803 | 18,095 | 17,894 | 19,374 |
| Other Domestic* | 3,539 | 4,456 | 4,635 | 4,282 | 4,357 |
| UIFSA* | 5,570 | 2,833 | 4,124 | 3,888 | 3,865 |
| Total Filings | 91,737 | 76,240 | 89,117 | 89,136 | 92,760 |

| Dispositions | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Divorce without Children | 24,088 | 23,713 | 22,621 | 23,126 | 23,336 |
| Divorce with Children | 26,909 | 25,628 | 24,632 | 24,264 | 24,031 |
| Paternity | 19,554 | 12,223 | 15,558 | 18,479 | 19,080 |
| Support | 16,767 | 11,721 | 16,316 | 19,201 | 18,977 |
| Other Domestic* | 3,453 | 4,457 | 4,629 | 4,461 | 4,471 |
| UIFSA* | 5,114 | 2,587 | 3,713 | 3,844 | 3,800 |
| Total Dispositions | 95,885 | 80,329 | 87,469 | 93,375 | 93,695 |

* "Assist with Discovery" (UD) and "UIFSA Establishment" (UE) cases are included in the UIFSA category in 2002 and in the "Other Domestic" category beginning in 2003.

**CIRCUIT COURT DOMESTIC RELATIONS FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS
(CONTINUED)**

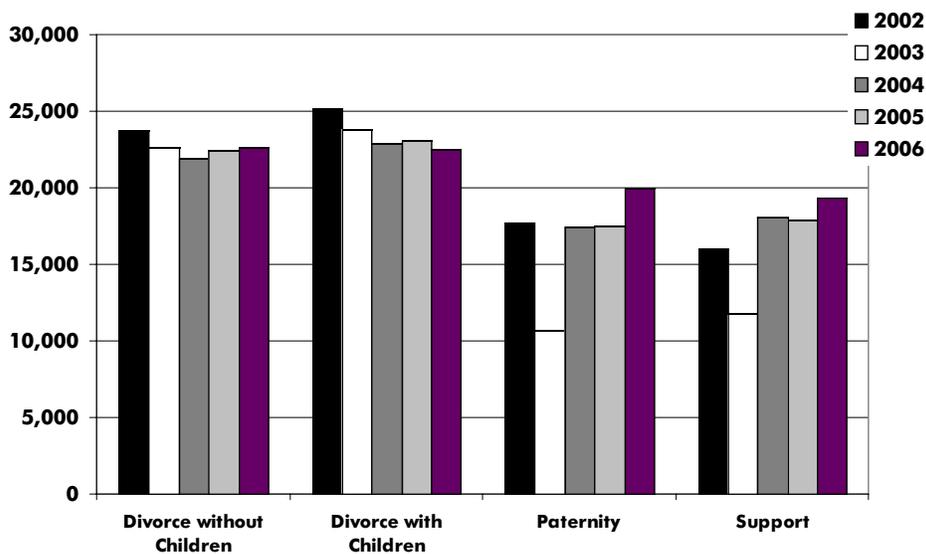
| Method of Disposition | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Bench Verdict | 5,129 | 5,177 | 4,848 | 1,339 | 1,457 |
| Uncontested, Default, Settled | 62,768 | 53,806 | 56,317 | 64,372 | 65,785 |
| Dismissal by Party | 6,875 | 6,526 | 6,786 | 6,955 | 7,292 |
| Dismissal by Court | 16,839 | 11,819 | 15,361 | 16,443 | 15,112 |
| Other Dispositions* | 4,274 | 3,001 | 4,157 | 4,266 | 4,049 |
| Total Dispositions | 95,885 | 80,329 | 87,469 | 93,375 | 93,695 |

* "Other Dispositions" includes cases transferred and cases that changed case type.

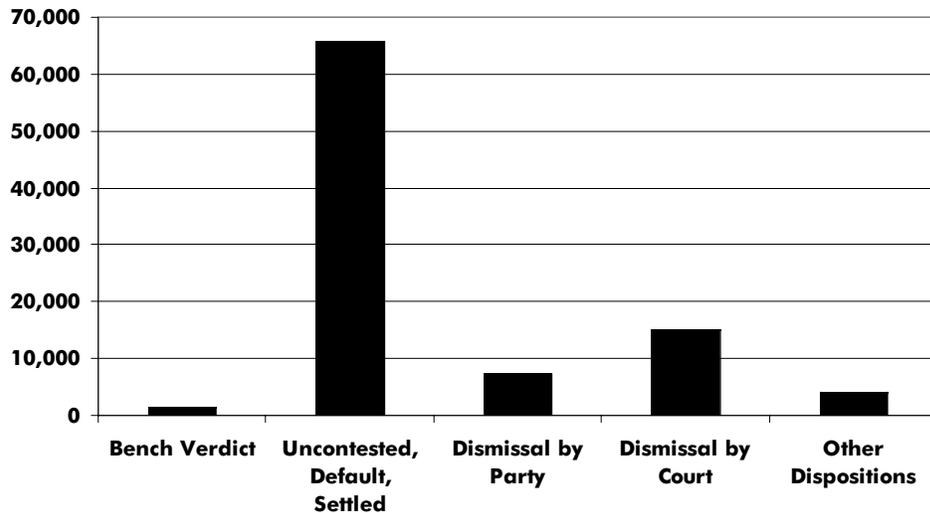
In 2006, 225,298 cases were filed in the family division of circuit court, representing 66.1 percent of all circuit court filings. Of the family division filings, 20.1 percent were divorce cases and 17.5 percent were paternity and support cases.

Domestic relations case filings increased by 4.1 percent to 92,760 between 2005 and 2006. The statewide clearance rate for domestic relations cases was 99.0 percent. Most cases (70.2 percent) were disposed of by default, consent judgment, or settlement during trial. Less than 2 percent were disposed of by bench verdict.

Circuit Court Domestic Relations Case Filings



Circuit Court Domestic Relations Case Dispositions by Disposition Method



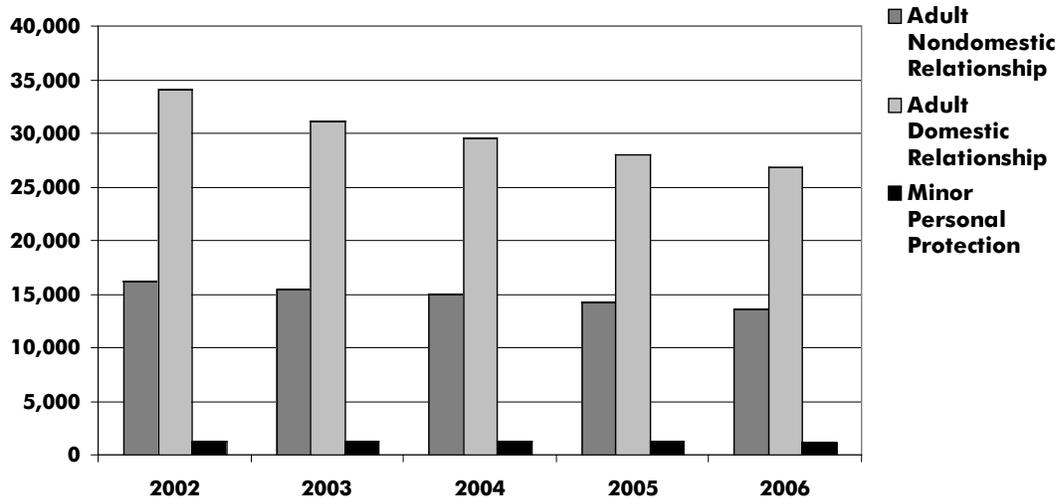
CIRCUIT COURT PERSONAL PROTECTION FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS

| Filings | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Adult Nondomestic Relationship | 16,287 | 15,405 | 15,025 | 14,233 | 13,659 |
| Adult Domestic Relationship | 34,206 | 31,168 | 29,629 | 28,053 | 26,931 |
| Minor Personal Protection | 1,278 | 1,235 | 1,341 | 1,257 | 1,211 |
| Total Filings | 51,771 | 47,808 | 45,995 | 43,543 | 41,801 |

| Dispositions | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Adult Nondomestic Relationship | 16,950 | 15,879 | 15,586 | 14,945 | 14,218 |
| Adult Domestic Relationship | 35,417 | 32,152 | 30,546 | 29,593 | 28,072 |
| Minor Personal Protection | 1,199 | 1,173 | 1,352 | 1,236 | 1,237 |
| Total Dispositions | 53,566 | 49,204 | 47,484 | 45,774 | 43,527 |

Fewer petitions for personal protection were filed in 2006 than in any other year between 2002 and 2006. Of all personal protection filings, 32.7 percent sought protection against stalking by adults, while 64.4 percent were filed to obtain protection against adult domestic partners. The remaining 2.9 percent were filed to obtain protection against minors.

Circuit Court Personal Protection Petition Filings



CIRCUIT COURT FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS UNDER JUVENILE CODE

| Filings | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Delinquency | 59,098 | 59,298 | 56,506 | 56,024 | 56,800 |
| Traffic | 16,087 | 17,674 | 13,629 | 15,121 | 16,869 |
| Child Protective | 8,589 | 8,491 | 8,490 | 8,323 | 8,294 |
| Designated | 259 | 201 | 191 | 153 | 162 |
| Total Filings | 84,033 | 85,664 | 78,816 | 79,621 | 82,125 |

| Dispositions | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Delinquency | 59,705 | 56,849 | 56,264 | 56,226 | 56,803 |
| Traffic | 15,551 | 15,901 | 14,048 | 13,866 | 15,230 |
| Child Protective | 8,313 | 7,754 | 7,614 | 7,583 | 7,998 |
| Designated | 206 | 163 | 160 | 135 | 162 |
| Total Dispositions | 83,775 | 80,667 | 78,086 | 77,810 | 80,193 |

| Juveniles Under Supervision | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Supervised by the Court | 18,578 | 14,160 | 13,246 | 12,986 | 13,142 |
| Supervised by DCJ* of Wayne County | 1,751 | 2,112 | 2,283 | 2,632 | 3,193 |
| Supervised by DHS** | 1,940 | 1,436 | 1,314 | 1,171 | 1,193 |
| Total Juveniles | 22,269 | 17,708 | 16,843 | 16,789 | 17,528 |

* DCJ: Department of Community Justice.

**DHS: Michigan Department of Human Services.

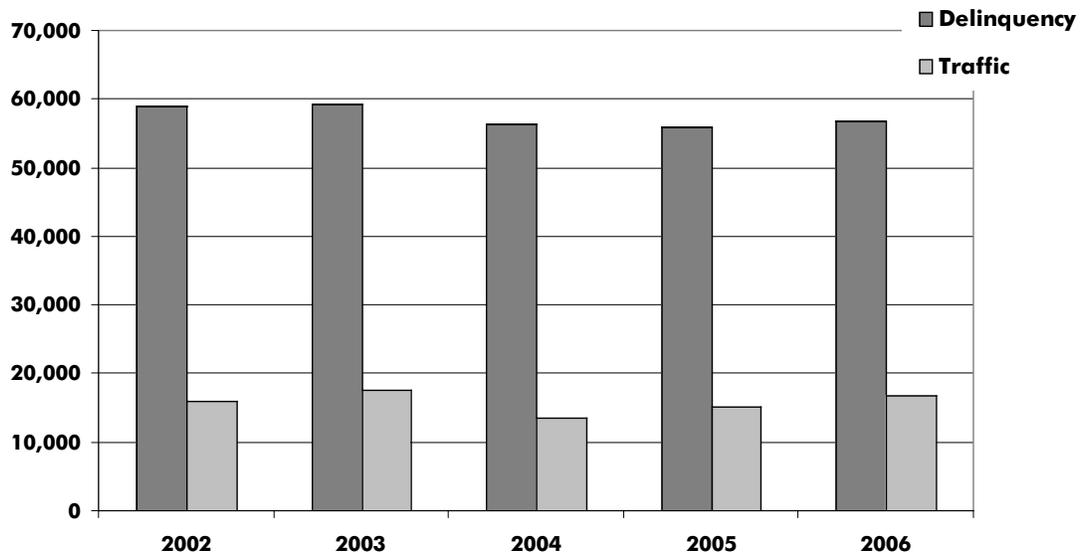
In 2006, 162 juvenile offense filings were designated to be heard in the same manner as adult criminal cases. In 69.8 percent of the case dispositions, the court accepted the juvenile's plea. In 12 cases (7.4 percent), the case went to trial and a judge or jury returned a verdict.

Delinquency case filings and dispositions remained less than 57,000 for the third consecutive year. In 37.4 percent of case dispositions, the court accepted the juvenile's plea. In 2.8 percent of dispositions, the case went to trial and a judge or jury returned a verdict.

Juvenile traffic filings continued to increase from 2004, when both juvenile traffic and misdemeanor traffic cases in district court were at a low level.

At the close of 2006, 17,528 juveniles were under court jurisdiction as a result of delinquency proceedings. Of those, 13,142 were supervised by the circuit court, 3,193 were supervised by the Department of Community Justice of Wayne County, and 1,193 were supervised by the Department of Human Services. An additional 7,585 juveniles not already under court supervision were awaiting adjudication.

Circuit Court Petitions Filed Under Juvenile Code



CIRCUIT COURT CHILDREN ASSOCIATED WITH NEW FILINGS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT CASES

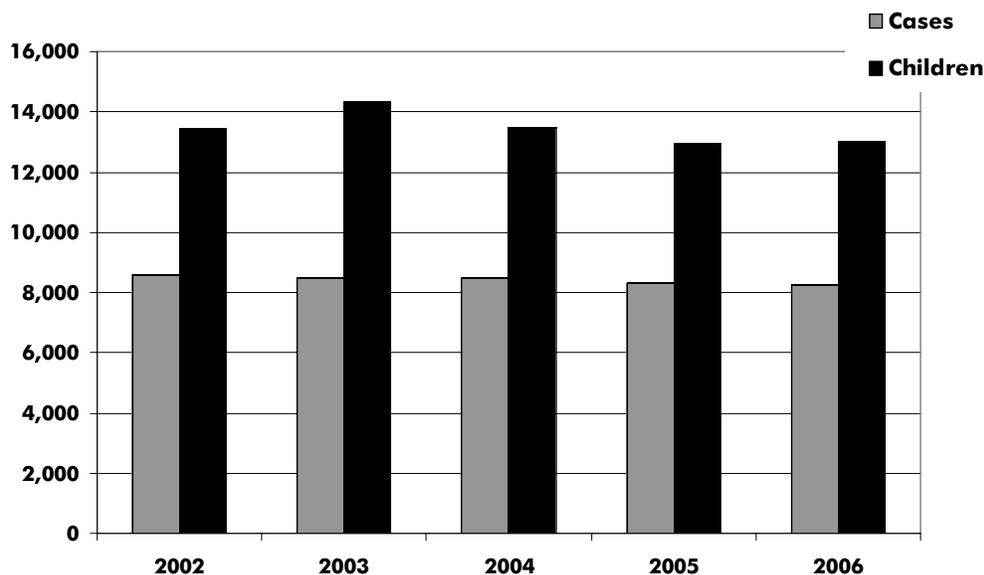
| Filings | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Cases | 8,589 | 8,491 | 8,490 | 8,323 | 8,294 |
| Children | 13,443 | 14,349 | 13,524 | 12,925 | 13,061 |

At the close of 2006, the circuit court had jurisdiction over 18,474 children as a result of child protective proceedings. Of that number, 11,828 were temporary wards of the court, 6,190 were permanent wards of the court or the Michigan Children’s Institute, and 456 were temporary wards who were ordered to the Michigan Children’s Institute for observation. An additional 2,580 children were awaiting adjudication and were not yet under court jurisdiction.

Of the 13,061 children associated with new child protective filings in 2006, 701 (5.4 percent) had previously been under the court’s jurisdiction.

Of the 2,559 petitions filed requesting termination of parental rights, 1,145 were filed as part of original or amended petitions, and 1,414 were filed as supplemental petitions. There were an additional 761 supplemental petitions related to child protective cases; these petitions were filed for reasons other than termination.

Circuit Court Child Protective Case Filings and Children Associated with New Cases

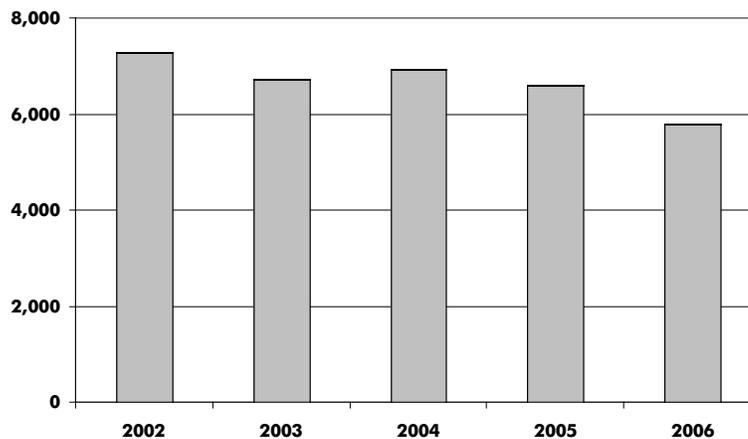


CIRCUIT COURT FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS UNDER ADOPTION CODE

| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Adoption Filings | 6,251 | 5,659 | 5,804 | 5,504 | 4,823 |
| Requests for Release of Adoption Information | 648 | 758 | 843 | 773 | 734 |
| Petitions for Appointment of Confidential Intermediary | 388 | 323 | 283 | 329 | 226 |
| Adoptions Finalized | 5,456 | 5,218 | 5,474 | 5,383 | 4,551 |
| Adoption Dispositions | 5,847 | 5,541 | 5,839 | 5,777 | 4,886 |

In 2006, 4,823 petitions for adoption were filed and 4,551 were finalized. Circuit courts received 734 requests for the release of adoption information and 226 petitions for the appointment of a confidential intermediary. These requests and petitions are included in the bar graph below.

Circuit Court Petitions Filed Under Adoption Code



CIRCUIT COURT MISCELLANEOUS FAMILY CASE FILINGS

| Filings | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Waiver of Parental Consent | 628 | 588 | 560 | 535 | 381 |
| Name Change | 2,838 | 2,999 | 2,700 | 2,449 | 2,845 |
| Emancipation of Minor | 108 | 109 | 80 | 69 | 83 |
| Infectious Disease | 9 | 3 | 10 | 8 | 11 |
| Safe Delivery of New Born | 1 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 7 |
| Out-of-County Personal Protection Violations Orders | 48 | 49 | 39 | 38 | 35 |
| Total Filings | 3,632 | 3,750 | 3,394 | 3,106 | 3,362 |

Miscellaneous family division filings include name change petitions, parental consent waivers, proceedings under the Minors and Emancipation Act, and proceedings under the Safe Delivery of Newborns Act. Also included are public health code proceedings for treating or testing for infectious disease, and personal protection order violations heard by a court in a different county than the one that issued the order.

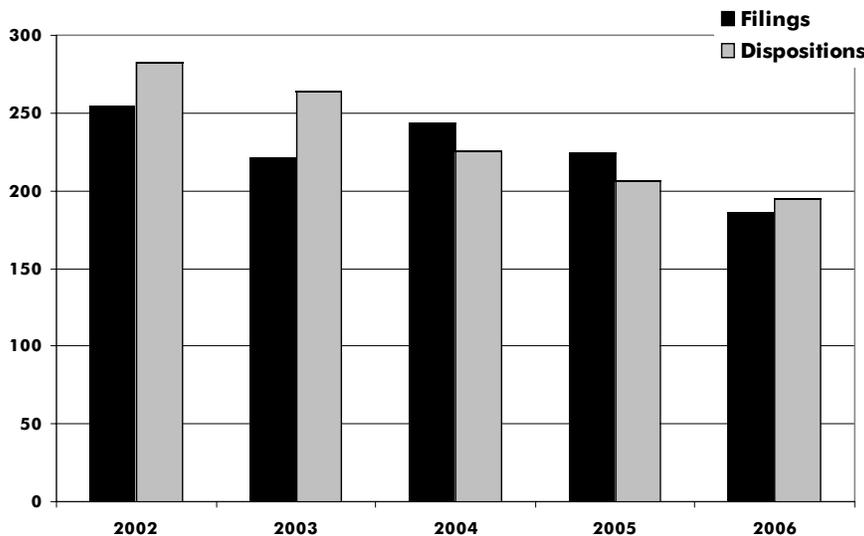
In 2006, 3,362 miscellaneous family cases were filed. Of these, 84.6 percent were petitions for a name change. Eighty-nine percent of the miscellaneous family cases were disposed by an order other than a dismissal or denial.

COURT OF CLAIMS FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS

| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Filings | 254 | 221 | 244 | 225 | 186 |
| Dispositions | 283 | 264 | 226 | 207 | 195 |

The Court of Claims is a function of the 30th Circuit Court of Ingham County; the Court of Claims has jurisdiction over claims against the state or any of its departments. In 2006, 186 cases were filed with the Court of Claims. Of these, 52.2 percent, or 97 cases, were tax-related. Highway defect, medical malpractice, contracts, constitutional claims, prisoner litigation, and other claims for damages are also heard by the Court of Claims.

Court of Claims Case Filings and Dispositions

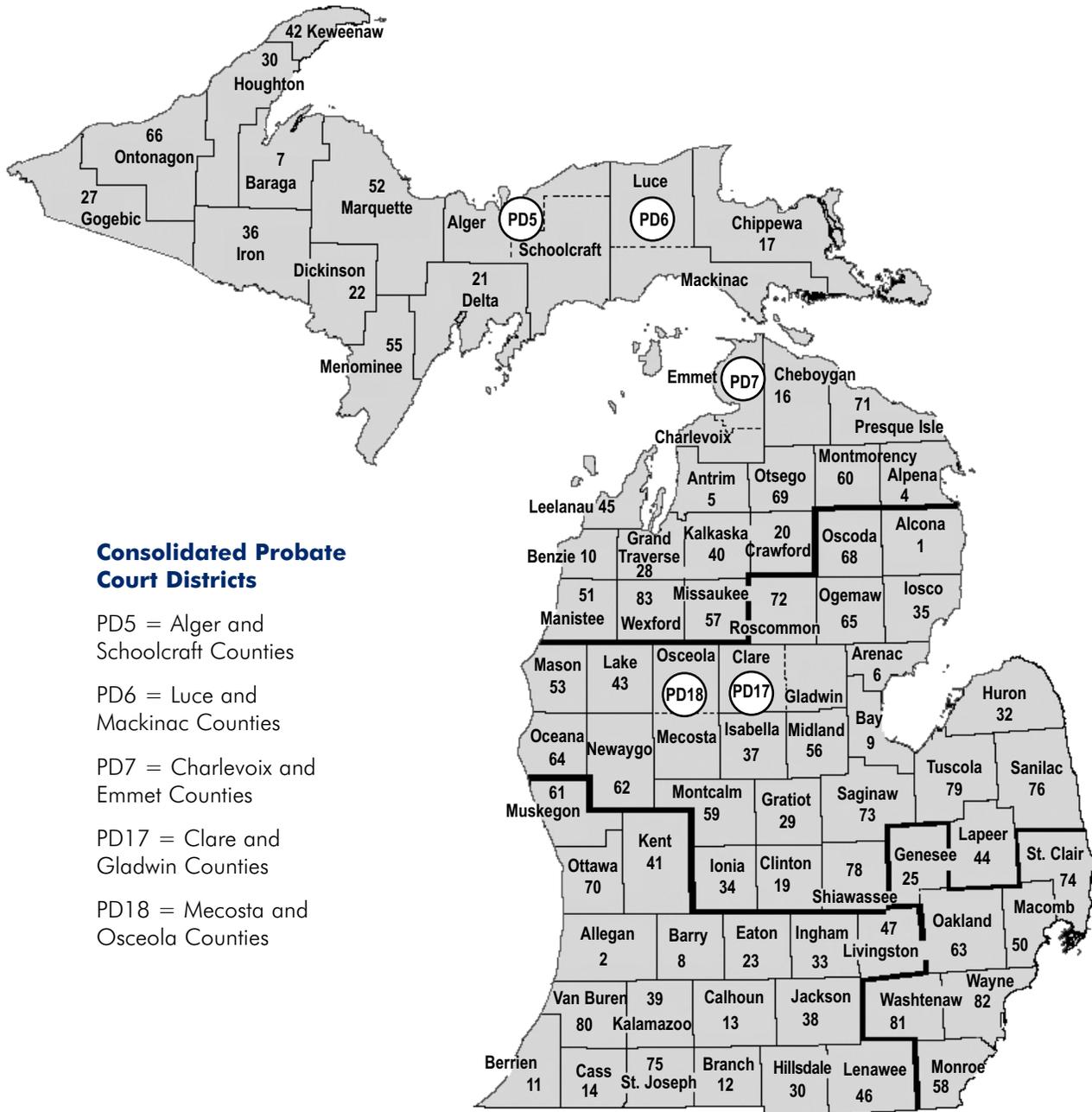


PROBATE COURT

Each Michigan county has a probate court, with the exception of 10 counties that have consolidated to form five probate court districts. Each probate court district has one judge, and each of the remaining counties have one or more judges depending on the county's weighted caseload.

The probate court has jurisdiction over admission of wills, administration of estates and trusts, guardianships, conservatorships, and the treatment of mentally ill and developmentally disabled persons.

Probate judges are elected to six-year terms on a nonpartisan ballot, subject to the same requirements as other judges. The Legislature sets the salary for probate judges.



Consolidated Probate Court Districts

- PD5 = Alger and Schoolcraft Counties
- PD6 = Luce and Mackinac Counties
- PD7 = Charlevoix and Emmet Counties
- PD17 = Clare and Gladwin Counties
- PD18 = Mecosta and Osceola Counties

Probate Court Judges (as of 1/31/07)

P01 Alcona County

Hon. James H. Cook^R
(left the court 12/31/06)
Hon. Laura A. Frawley^E
(joined the court 1/1/07)

P05 Alger & Schoolcraft Counties

Hon. William W. Carmody

P03 Allegan County

Hon. Michael L. Buck

P04 Alpena County

Hon. Thomas J. LaCross^E
(joined the court 1/1/07)
Hon. Douglas A. Pugh^R
(left the court 12/31/06)

P05 Antrim County

Hon. Norman R. Hayes

P06 Arenac County

Hon. Jack William Scully

P07 Baraga County

Hon. Timothy S. Brennan

P08 Barry County

Hon. William M. Doherty

P09 Bay County

Hon. Karen Tighe

P10 Benzie County

Hon. Nancy A. Kida

P11 Berrien County

Hon. Mabel Johnson Mayfield
Hon. Thomas E. Nelson

P12 Branch County

Hon. Frederick L. Wood

P13 Calhoun County

Hon. Phillip E. Harter
Hon. Gary K. Reed

P14 Cass County

Hon. Susan L. Dobrich

PD7 Charlevoix & Emmet Counties

Hon. Frederick R. Mulhauser

P16 Cheboygan County

Hon. Robert John Butts

P17 Chippewa County

Hon. Lowell R. Ulrich

PD17 Clare & Gladwin Counties

Hon. Thomas P. McLaughlin

P19 Clinton County

Hon. Lisa Sullivan

P20 Crawford County

Hon. Monte Burmeister^E
(joined the court 1/1/07)
Hon. John G. Hunter^R
(left the court 12/31/06)

P21 Delta County

Hon. Robert E. Goebel, Jr.

P22 Dickinson County

Hon. Thomas D. Slagle

P23 Eaton County

Hon. Michael F. Skinner

P25 Genesee County

Hon. Jennie E. Barkey*
(joined the court 2/10/06)

Hon. Allen J. Nelson^R
(left the court 1/31/06)

Hon. Robert E. Weiss

P27 Gogebic County

Hon. Joel L. Massie

P28 Grand Traverse County

Hon. David L. Stowe

P29 Gratiot County

Hon. Jack T. Arnold

P30 Hillsdale County

Hon. Michael E. Nye

P31 Houghton County

Hon. Charles R. Goodman

P32 Huron County

Hon. David L. Clabuesch

P33 Ingham County

Hon. R. George Economy
Hon. Richard Joseph Garcia

P34 Ionia County

Hon. Robert Sykes, Jr.

P35 Iosco County

Hon. John D. Hamilton

P36 Iron County

Hon. C. Joseph Schwedler

P37 Isabella County

Hon. William T. Ervin

P38 Jackson County

Hon. Diane M. Rappleye^E
(joined the court 1/1/07)
Hon. Susan E. Vandercook^R
(left the court 12/31/06)

P39 Kalamazoo County

Hon. Curtis J. Bell
Hon. Patricia N. Conlon
Hon. Donald R. Halstead

P40 Kalkaska County

Hon. Lynne Marie Buday

P41 Kent County

Hon. Nanaruth H. Carpenter
Hon. Patricia D. Gardner
Hon. Janet A. Haynes^R
(left the court 8/1/06)

Hon. G. Patrick Hillary

Hon. David M. Murkowski*
(joined the court 8/18/06)

P42 Keweenaw County

Hon. James G. Jaaskelainen

P43 Lake County

Hon. Mark S. Wickens

P44 Lapeer County

Hon. Justus C. Scott

P45 Leelanau County

Hon. Joseph E. Deegan

P46 Lenawee County

Hon. Margaret Murray-Scholz Noe

P47 Livingston County

Hon. Carol Hacket Garagiola^E
(joined the court 1/1/07)

P47 (continued)

Hon. Susan L. Reck^R
(left the court 12/31/06)

PD6 Luce & Mackinac Counties

Hon. W. Clayton Graham^E
(joined the court 1/1/07)

Hon. Thomas B. North^D
(left the court 12/31/06)

P50 Macomb County

Hon. Kathryn A. George
Hon. Pamela Gilbert O'Sullivan

P51 Manistee County

Hon. Thomas N. Brunner^E
(joined the court 1/1/07)
Hon. John R. DeVries^D
(left the court 12/31/06)

P52 Marquette County

Hon. Michael J. Anderegg

P53 Mason County

Hon. Mark D. Raven

PD18 Mecosta & Osceola Counties

Hon. LaVail E. Hull

P55 Menominee County

Hon. William A. Hupy

P56 Midland County

Hon. Dorene S. Allen

P57 Missaukee County

Hon. Charles R. Parsons

P58 Monroe County

Hon. John A. Hohman, Jr.

Hon. Pamela A. Moskwa

P59 Montcalm County

Hon. Charles W. Simon, III^E
(joined the court 01/01/07)

Hon. Edward L. Skinner^R
(left the court 12/31/06)

P60 Montmorency County

Hon. John E. Fitzgerald*
(joined the court 5/1/06)
Hon. Michael G. Mack^R
(left the court 03/11/06)

Hon. Michael G. Mack^R

P61 Muskegon County

Hon. Neil G. Mullally

Hon. Gregory C. Pittman

P62 Newaygo County

Hon. Graydon W. Dimkoff

P63 Oakland County

Hon. Barry M. Grant

Hon. Linda S. Hallmark

Hon. Eugene Arthur Moore

Hon. Elizabeth M. Pezzetti

P64 Oceana County

Hon. Bradley G. Lambrix^E
(joined the court 1/1/07)

Hon. Walter A. Urick^R
(left the court 12/31/06)

P65 Ogemaw County

Hon. Shana A. Lambourn^E
(joined the court 1/1/07)

Hon. Eugene I. Turkelson^R
(left the court 12/31/06)

P66 Ontonagon County

Hon. Joseph D. Zeleznik

P68 Oscoda County

Hon. Kathryn Joan Root

P69 Otsego County

Hon. Michael K. Cooper

P70 Ottawa County

Hon. Mark A. Feyen

P71 Presque Isle County

Hon. Donald J. McLennan^E
(joined the court 1/1/07)

Hon. Kenneth A. Radzibon^D
(left the court 12/3/106)

P72 Roscommon County

Hon. Douglas C. Dossou

P73 Saginaw County

Hon. Faye M. Harrison

Hon. Patrick J. McGraw

P74 St. Clair County

Hon. Elwood L. Brown

Hon. John R. Monaghan^R
(left the court 12/31/06)

Hon. John Tomlinson^E
(joined the court 1/1/07)

P75 St. Joseph County

Hon. Thomas E. Shumaker

P76 Sanilac County

Hon. R. Terry Maltby

P78 Shiawassee County

Hon. James R. Clatterbaugh

P79 Tuscola County

Hon. W. Wallace Kent, Jr.

P80 Van Buren County

Hon. Frank D. Willis

P81 Washtenaw County

Hon. Nancy Cornelia Francis

Hon. Darlene A. O'Brien*
(joined the court 3/20/06)

P82 Wayne County

Hon. June E. Blackwell-Hatcher

Hon. Freddie G. Burton, Jr.

Hon. Judy A. Hartsfield

Hon. James E. Lacey^R
(left the court 12/31/06)

Hon. Milton L. Mack, Jr.

Hon. Cathie B. Maher

Hon. Martin T. Maher

Hon. David J. Szymanski

Hon. Frank S. Szymanski^E
(joined the court 1/1/07)

P83 Wexford County

Hon. Kenneth L. Tacoma

KEY

- * Appointed to succeed another judge
- A Appointed to another court
- D Defeated in election
- E Newly elected to this court
- F Deceased
- N New judgeship
- R Retired

PROBATE COURT ESTATE AND TRUST FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS

| Filings | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Supervised Administration | 665 | 672 | 641 | 661 | 535 |
| Unsupervised Administration | 18,448 | 18,130 | 17,728 | 17,417 | 16,687 |
| Small Estates | 7,401 | 6,897 | 6,828 | 6,371 | 6,048 |
| Trusts Inter Vivos and | | | | | |
| Trusts Testamentary | 920 | 916 | 991 | 1,008 | 1,098 |
| Determination of Heirs | 24 | 20 | 25 | 19 | 23 |
| Total Filings | 27,458 | 26,635 | 26,213 | 25,476 | 24,391 |

| Dispositions | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Supervised Administration | 696 | 707 | 685 | 733 | 645 |
| Unsupervised Administration | 18,470 | 18,175 | 17,569 | 17,840 | 17,205 |
| Small Estates | 7,430 | 6,973 | 6,846 | 6,607 | 6,335 |
| Trusts Inter Vivos and | | | | | |
| Trusts Testamentary | 604 | 739 | 734 | 822 | 949 |
| Determination of Heirs | 18 | 14 | 17 | 16 | 18 |
| Total Dispositions | 27,218 | 26,608 | 25,851 | 26,018 | 25,152 |

| Method of Disposition | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Petition Granted | 26,832 | 26,157 | 25,384 | 25,580 | 24,635 |
| Petition Denied | 73 | 112 | 107 | 58 | 71 |
| Petition Withdrawn, Dismissed | 249 | 290 | 283 | 324 | 393 |
| Other Dispositions* | 64 | 49 | 77 | 56 | 53 |
| Total Dispositions | 27,218 | 26,608 | 25,851 | 26,018 | 25,152 |

* "Other Dispositions" includes orders determining testacy or heirs, cases transferred, and cases that changed case type.

The Estates and Protected Individuals Code became effective April 1, 2000. Since then, the number of decedent estates involving court-supervised administration has decreased, while more estates are not supervised or administered by the court. In 2006, only 535 new decedent estates involved supervised administration, while 16,687 did not.

In addition to new filings, probate courts' active pending caseload is used to assess the courts' judicial and administrative workload. Of the 36,769 active estates and trusts at the end of 2006, 3,235 were court-supervised at some point during the year. Probate courts also conducted follow-up procedures associated with the administration of these open estates.

PROBATE COURT TRUST REGISTRATIONS AND WILLS

| Filings | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Trust Registrations and Wills | 13,211 | 13,195 | 12,543 | 11,457 | 10,777 |

In 2006, the courts reported 10,633 wills filed for safekeeping and wills delivered after the death of the testator. The courts also registered 144 trusts.

PROBATE COURT GUARDIANSHIP, CONSERVATORSHIP, AND PROTECTIVE PROCEEDING FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS

| Filings | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Guardianships | 17,704 | 17,176 | 16,322 | 16,624 | 16,730 |
| Conservatorships | 6,375 | 6,084 | 5,441 | 5,255 | 4,983 |
| Protective Proceedings | 465 | 425 | 427 | 478 | 430 |
| Total Filings | 24,544 | 23,685 | 22,190 | 22,357 | 22,143 |

| Dispositions | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Guardianships* | 16,970 | 17,521 | 15,785 | 16,303 | 16,677 |
| Conservatorships* | 5,930 | 5,744 | 5,207 | 5,179 | 4,993 |
| Protective Proceedings | 358 | 380 | 374 | 434 | 391 |
| Total Dispositions | 23,258 | 23,645 | 21,366 | 21,916 | 22,061 |

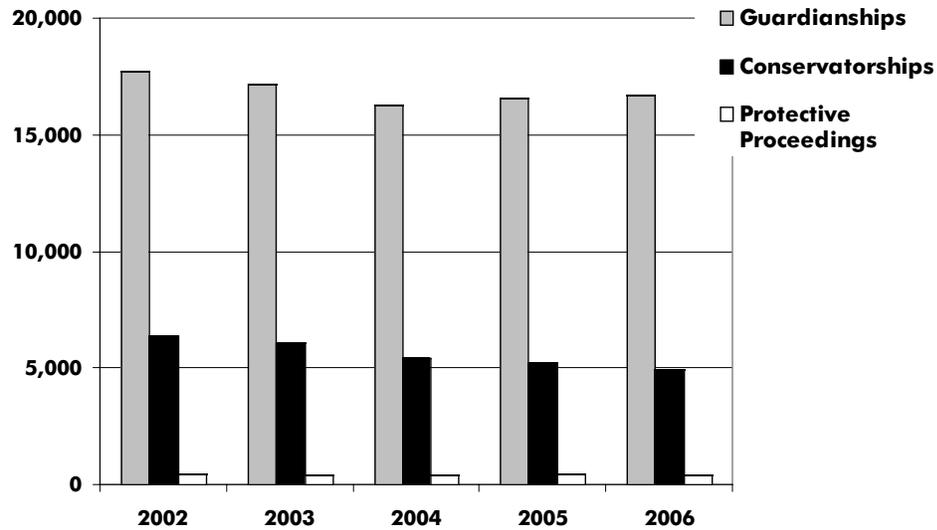
* Guardianships include both adult and minor guardianships. Conservatorships include both adult and minor conservatorships.

| Disposition Method | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Petition Granted | 19,313 | 19,568 | 17,374 | 17,967 | 18,054 |
| Petition Denied | 237 | 288 | 275 | 270 | 304 |
| Petition Withdrawn, Dismissed | 3,571 | 3,651 | 3,300 | 3,366 | 3,527 |
| Other Dispositions | 137 | 138 | 417 | 313 | 176 |
| Total Dispositions | 23,258 | 23,645 | 21,366 | 21,916 | 22,061 |

In 2006, 16,730 guardianship and 4,983 conservatorship petitions were filed. There were an additional 430 protective orders requested separately from conservatorship petitions.

At the end of 2006, there were 28,295 adults with a full or limited guardian, 31,487 minors with a guardian, and 20,139 developmentally disabled persons with a guardian. At the end of 2006, there were 14,525 adults and 14,430 minors with a conservator.

Filings for Probate Court Guardianships, Conservatorships, and Protective Proceedings



PROBATE COURT MENTAL HEALTH PROCEEDINGS FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS

| Filings | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Mental Health | 13,660 | 13,707 | 13,893 | 13,758 | 14,421 |
| Judicial Admission | 96 | 74 | 90 | 119 | 135 |
| Total Filings | 13,756 | 13,781 | 13,983 | 13,877 | 14,556 |

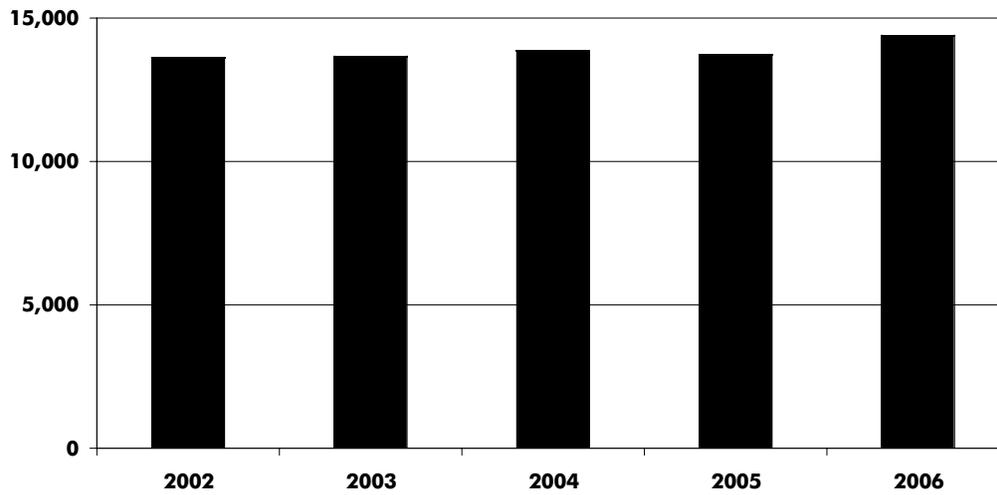
| Dispositions | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Mental Health | 12,753 | 13,136 | 13,366 | 14,244 | 15,399 |
| Judicial Admission | 61 | 46 | 68 | 112 | 122 |
| Total Dispositions | 12,814 | 13,182 | 13,434 | 14,356 | 15,521 |

In 2006, 14,421 petitions were filed in probate court under the Mental Health Code. Probate courts also received 520 petitions for a second order of commitment and 1,755 petitions for a continuing order of commitment. The courts granted 488 petitions for a second order and 1,586 petitions for a continuing order.

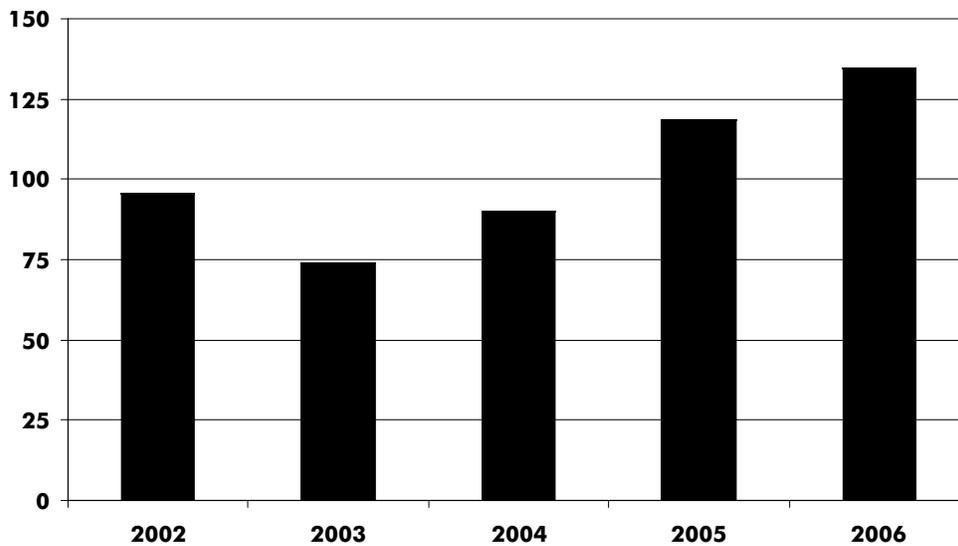
Supplemental petitions for court-ordered examination on an application for hospitalization and petitions for court-ordered transportation of a minor totaled 3,118.

There were 135 matters filed involving judicial admission of individuals with developmental disabilities.

Probate Court Mental Illness Petition Filings



Probate Court Judicial Admission Petition Filings



PROBATE COURT CIVIL AND MISCELLANEOUS FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS

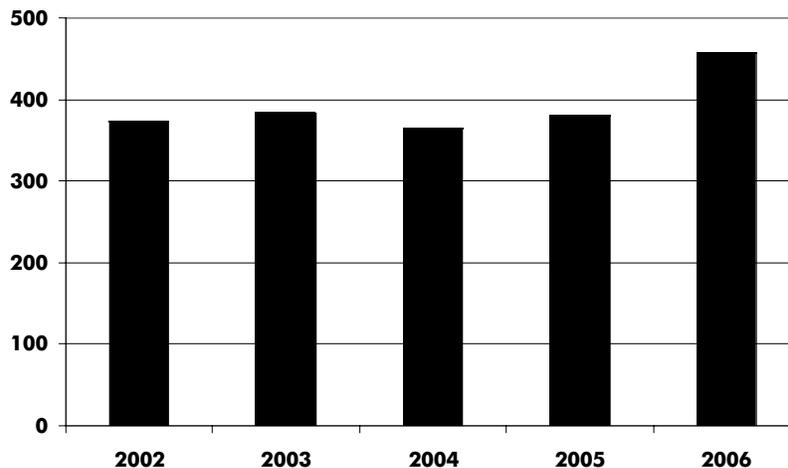
| Filings | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| Civil | 374 | 384 | 365 | 381 | 457 |
| Miscellaneous | 533 | 479 | 511 | 519 | 594 |
| Total Filings | 907 | 863 | 876 | 900 | 1,051 |

| Dispositions | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Civil | 389 | 260 | 260 | 390 | 349 |
| Miscellaneous* | 471 | 409 | 429 | 496 | 576 |
| Total Dispositions | 860 | 669 | 689 | 886 | 925 |

* "Miscellaneous filings" include death by accident/disaster, filings of letters by foreign personal representative, kidney transplants, review of drain commissioner, review of mental health financial liability, etc.

In 2006, 457 civil actions were filed in probate court. There were also 594 filings for miscellaneous matters, including petitions seeking judicial decisions regarding death by accident or disaster, kidney transplants, review of drain commission proceedings, review of mental health financial liability, secret marriages, etc.

Probate Court Civil Case Filings



DISTRICT COURT

The district court is often referred to as “The People’s Court,” in part because citizens have more contact with the district court than any other court in the state, and in part because many people go to district court without an attorney. The district court has exclusive jurisdiction over all civil claims up to \$25,000, including small claims, landlord-tenant disputes, land contract disputes, and civil infractions. The court may also conduct marriages in a civil ceremony.

The district court small claims division handles cases up to \$3,000. In these cases, the litigants waive their right to a jury and attorney representation. They also waive evidence rules and any right to appeal the district judge’s decision. If either party objects, the case is heard in the court’s general civil division, where the parties retain these rights. If a district court attorney magistrate enters the judgment, the case may be appealed to the district judge.

Civil infractions are offenses formerly considered criminal, but decriminalized by statute or local ordinance, with no jail penalty associated with the offense. The most common civil infractions are minor traffic matters, such as speeding, failure to stop or yield, careless driving, and equipment and parking violations. Some other violations in state law or local ordinance may be decriminalized, such as land-use rules enforced by the Department of Natural Resources and blight or junk violations. No jury trial is allowed on a civil infraction, and the burden of proof is by a preponderance of the evidence instead of beyond a reasonable doubt. Most of these cases are handled in an informal hearing before a district court magistrate, although by request or on appeal the case will be heard by a judge.

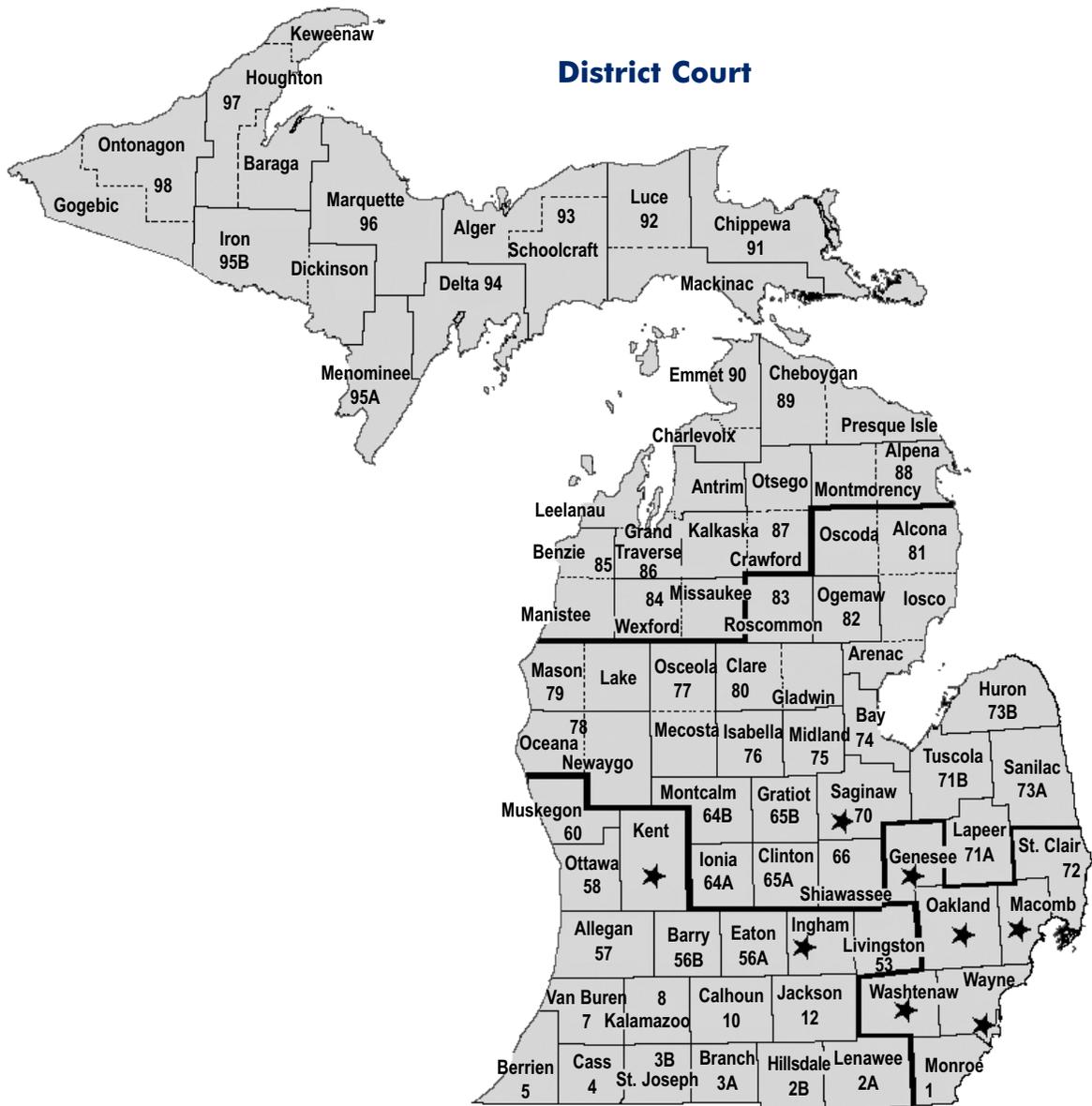
District courts handle a wide range of criminal proceedings, including misdemeanors where the maximum possible penalty does not exceed one year in jail. In these cases, the court conducts the initial arraignment, setting and acceptance of bail, trial, and sentencing. Typical district court misdemeanor offenses include driving under the influence of intoxicants, driving on a suspended license, assault, shoplifting, and possession of marijuana. The district courts also conduct preliminary examinations in felony cases, after which, if the prosecutor provides sufficient proofs, the felony case is transferred to the circuit court for arraignment and trial. The district courts also handle extradition to another state for a pending criminal charge, coroner inquests, and issuance of search warrants. The court may appoint an attorney for persons who are likely to go to jail if convicted and cannot afford legal counsel.

District court judges may allow clerks to accept admissions of responsibility to civil infractions, guilty pleas to certain misdemeanor violations, and payments to satisfy judgments. For little or no cost, clerks provide a variety of district court forms for the public. Clerks may not give parties legal advice. Many citizens interact most frequently with clerical staff, particularly on traffic civil infractions when no hearing is requested. Clerical staff are required by law to provide information to various state agencies, such as the Department of State on motor vehicle violations and the Department of State Police on criminal convictions.

Most district courts have a probation department to follow up with persons who are on probation for an offense. A judge can order a defendant to fulfill various conditions, including fines, classes, and treatment or counseling. With some exceptions, probation cannot exceed two years.

District judges have statutory authority to appoint a district court magistrate. Magistrates may issue search warrants and arrest warrants when authorized by the county prosecutor or municipal attorney. They may also conduct arraignments and set bail, accept guilty pleas to some offenses, and sentence most traffic, motor carrier, and snowmobile violations, as well as animal, game, and marine violations. If the district court magistrate is an attorney licensed in Michigan, the magistrate may hear small claims cases. At the chief judge's direction, the magistrate may also perform other duties as specified in state law.

District judges are elected to six-year terms on a nonpartisan ballot, subject to the same requirements as other judges. The Legislature sets the salary for district judges.

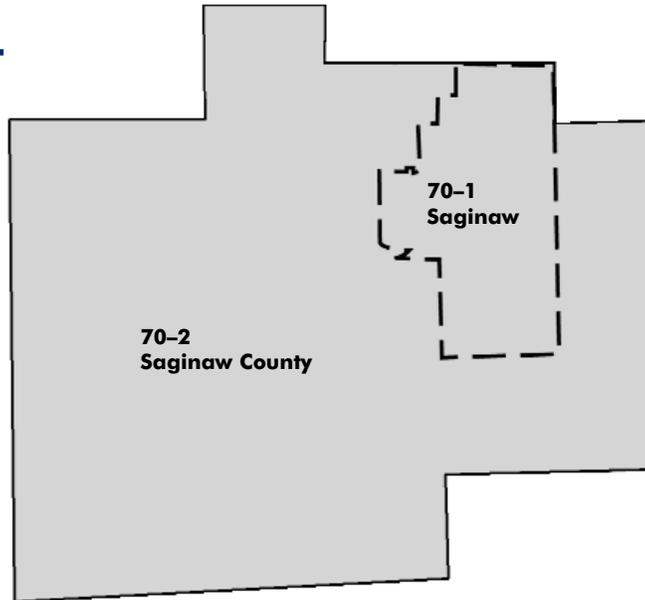


★ See detail maps.

1ST CLASS DISTRICT COURT

Detail Map for Saginaw County

Saginaw 1 Court
6 Judges

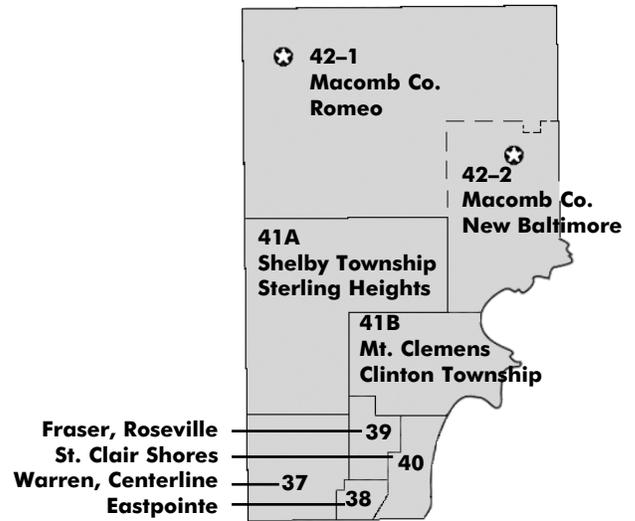


2ND and 3RD CLASS DISTRICT COURT

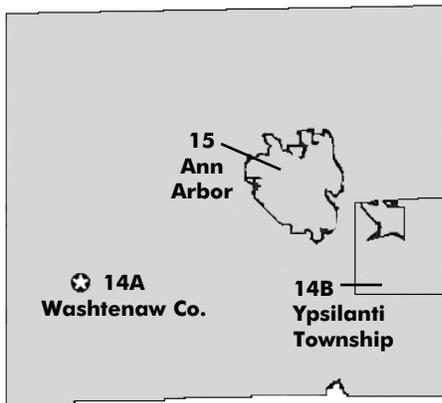
Detail Map for Macomb, Washtenaw, and Wayne Counties

Macomb 7 Courts
19 Judges

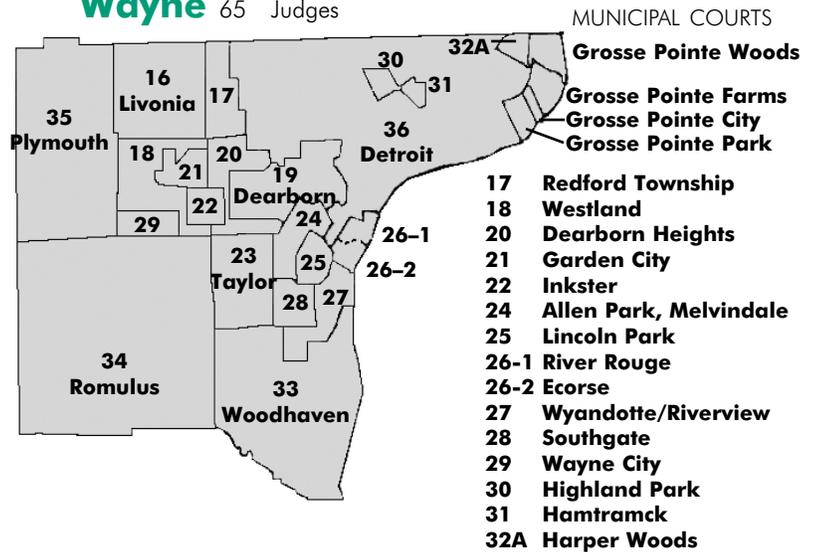
⊛ Second Class District; all others are Third Class Districts



Washtenaw 3 Courts
7 Judges



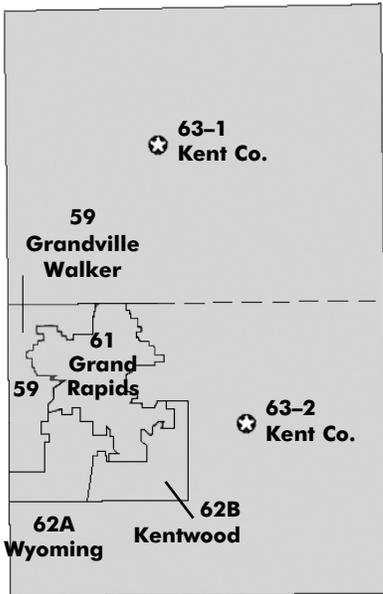
Wayne 23 Courts
65 Judges



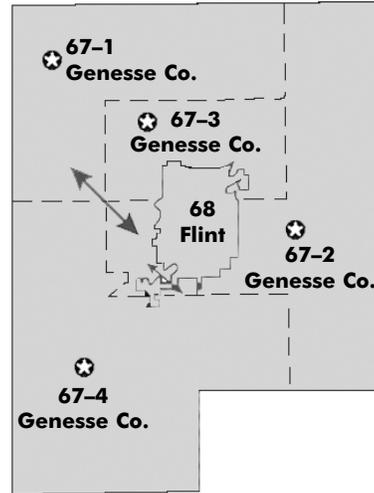
2ND and 3RD CLASS DISTRICT COURT

Detail Map for Genesee, Ingham, Kent, and Oakland Counties

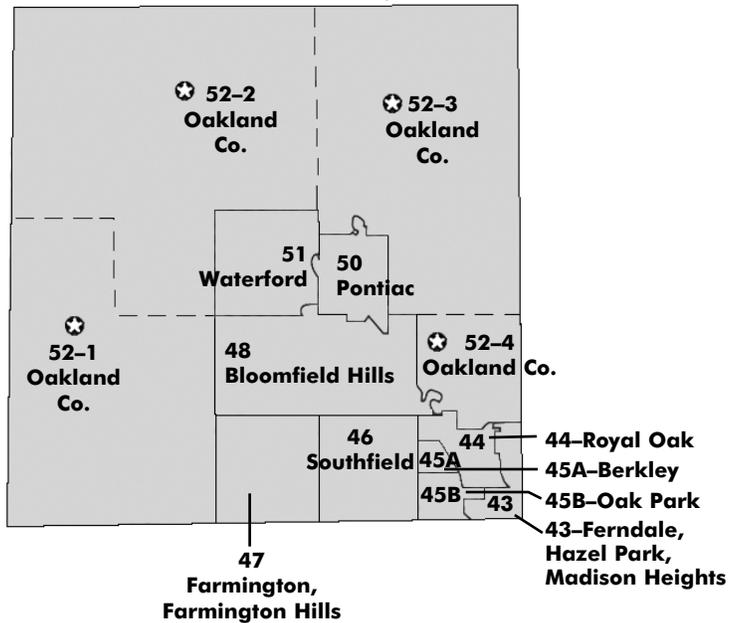
Kent 5 Courts
12 Judges



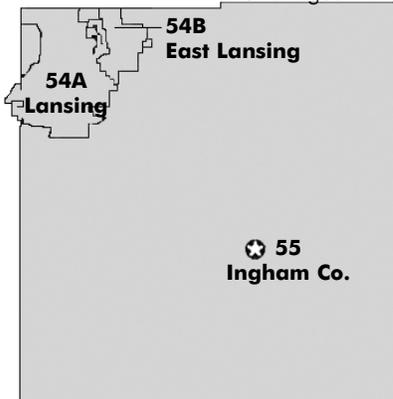
Genesee 2 Courts
12 Judges



Oakland 10 Courts
33 Judges



Ingham 3 Courts
9 Judges



★ Second Class District; all others are Third Class Districts

District Court Judges

D01

Hon. Mark S. Braunlich
 Hon. Terrence P. Bronson
 Hon. Jack Vitale

D02A

Hon. Natalia M. Koselka
 Hon. James E. Sheridan

D02B

Hon. Donald L. Sanderson

D03A

Hon. David T. Coyle

D03B

Hon. Jeffrey C. Middleton
 Hon. William D. Welty

D04

Hon. Paul E. Deats

D05

Hon. Gary J. Bruce
 Hon. Angela Pasula
 Hon. Scott Schofield
 Hon. Lynda A. Tolen
 Hon. Dennis M. Wiley

D07

Hon. Arthur H. Clarke, III
 Hon. Robert T. Hentchel

D08

(D08-1, D08-2 and D08-3
 became D08 on 01/02/07)

Hon. Quinn E. Benson
 Hon. Anne E. Blatchford
 Hon. Paul J. Bridenstine
 Hon. Carol A. Husum
 Hon. Robert C. Kropf
 Hon. Richard A. Santoni
 Hon. Vincent C. Westra

D10

Hon. Samuel I. Durham, Jr.
 Hon. John R. Holmes
 Hon. Franklin K. Line, Jr.
 Hon. Marvin Ratner

D12

Hon. Charles J. Falahee, Jr.
 Hon. Joseph S. Filip
 Hon. James M. Justin
 Hon. R. Darryl Mazur

D14A

Hon. Richard E. Conlin
 Hon. J. Cedric Simpson
 Hon. Kirk W. Tabbey

D14B

Hon. John B. Collins

D15

Hon. Julie Creal Goodridge
 Hon. Elizabeth Pollard Hines
 Hon. Ann E. Mattson

D16

Hon. Robert B. Brzezinski
 Hon. Kathleen J. McCann

D17

Hon. Karen Khalil
 Hon. Charlotte L. Wirth

D18

Hon. C. Charles Bokos
 Hon. Sandra S. Cicirelli^E
 (joined the court 01/01/07)
 Hon. Gail McKnight^R
 (left the court 12/31/06)

D19

Hon. William C. Hultgren
 Hon. Mark W. Somers
 Hon. Richard Wygonik

D20

Hon. Leo K. Foran^R
 (left the court 12/31/06)
 Hon. Mark J. Plawecki
 Hon. David Turfe^E
 (joined the court 01/01/07)

D21

Hon. Richard L. Hammer, Jr.

D22

Hon. Sylvia A. James

D23

Hon. Geno Salomone
 Hon. William J. Sutherland

D24

Hon. John T. Courtright
 Hon. Richard Page

D25

Hon. David A. Bajorek
 Hon. David J. Zelenak

D26-1

Hon. Raymond A. Charron

D26-2

Hon. Michael F. Ciungan

D27

Hon. Randy L. Kalmbach

D28

Hon. James A. Kandrevas

D29

Hon. Laura R. Mack

D30

Hon. Brigette R. Officer

D31

Hon. Paul J. Paruk

D32A

Hon. Roger J. La Rose

D33

Hon. James Kurt Kersten
 Hon. Michael K. McNally
 Hon. Edward J. Nykiel

D34

Hon. Tina Brooks Green
 Hon. Brian A. Oakley
 Hon. David M. Parrott

D35

Hon. Michael J. Gerou
 Hon. Ronald W. Lowe
 Hon. John E. MacDonald

D36

Hon. Deborah Ross Adams^A
 (left the court 04/09/06)
 Hon. Lydia Nance Adams
 Hon. Roberta C. Archer*
 (joined the court 03/23/06)
 Hon. Trudy DunCombe Archer^R
 (left the court 03/01/06)
 Hon. Marilyn E. Atkins
 Hon. Joseph N. Baltimore
 Hon. Nancy McCaughan Blount
 Hon. David Martin Bradfield^R
 (left the court 05/31/06)
 Hon. Izetta F. Bright
 Hon. Ruth C. Carter*
 (joined the court 04/10/06)

Hon. Donald Coleman
 Hon. Nancy A. Farmer
 Hon. Deborah Geraldine Ford
 Hon. Ruth Ann Garrett
 Hon. Ronald Giles^E

(joined the court 01/01/07)

Hon. Jimmylee Gray
 Hon. Katherine L. Hansen
 Hon. Beverley J. Hayes-Sipes
 Hon. Paula G. Humphries
 Hon. Patricia L. Jefferson
 Hon. Vanesa F. Jones-Bradley
 Hon. Kenneth J. King*
 (joined the court 07/03/06)

Hon. Deborah L. Langston
 Hon. Willie G. Lipscomb, Jr.
 Hon. Leonia J. Lloyd
 Hon. Miriam B. Martin-Clark
 Hon. Donna R. Milhouse
 Hon. B. Pennie Millender
 Hon. Cynthia LaToye Miller*
 (joined the court 4/10/06)

Hon. Jeanette O'Banner-Owens
 Hon. Mark A. Randon
 Hon. Kevin F. Robbins
 Hon. David S. Robinson, Jr.
 Hon. C. Lorene Royster
 Hon. Rudolph A. Serra^D
 (left the court 12/31/06)
 Hon. Ted Wallace^F
 (left the court 1/19/06)

D37

Hon. John M. Chmura
 Hon. Jennifer Faunce
 Hon. Dawnn M. Gruenburg

D37 (continued)

Hon. Walter A. Jakubowski Jr.

D38

Hon. Norene S. Redman

D39

Hon. Joseph F. Boedeker
 Hon. Marco A. Santia
 Hon. Catherine B. Steenland

D40

Hon. Mark A. Fratarcangeli
 Hon. Joseph Craigen Oster

D41A

Hon. Michael S. Maceroni
 Hon. Douglas P. Shepherd
 Hon. Stephen S. Sierawski
 Hon. Kimberley Anne Wiegand

D41B

Hon. Linda Davis
 Hon. John C. Foster^A
 (left the court 4/30/06)
 Hon. Sebastian Lucido
 Hon. Sheila A. Miller*
 (joined the court 5/2/06)

D42-1

Hon. Denis R. LeDuc

D42-2

Hon. Paul Cassidy

D43

Hon. Keith P. Hunt
 Hon. Joseph Longo
 Hon. Robert J. Turner

D44

Hon. Terrence H. Brennan
 Hon. Daniel Sawicki

D45A

Hon. William R. Sauer

D45B

Hon. Michelle Friedman Appel
 Hon. David M. Gubow

D46

Hon. Stephen C. Cooper
 Hon. Sheila R. Johnson
 Hon. Susan M. Moiseev

KEY

- * Appointed to succeed another judge
- A Appointed to another court
- D Defeated in election
- E Newly elected to this court
- F Deceased
- N New judgeship
- R Retired

District Court Judges

D47

Hon. James Brady
Hon. Marla E. Parker

D48

Hon. Marc Barron
Hon. Diane D'Agostini
Hon. Kimberly Small

D50

Hon. Leo Bowman
Hon. Michael C. Martinez
Hon. Preston G. Thomas
Hon. Cynthia T. Walker

D51

Hon. Richard D. Kuhn, Jr.
Hon. Phyllis C. McMillen

D52-1

Hon. Robert Bondy
Hon. Brian W. MacKenzie
Hon. Dennis N. Powers

D52-2

Hon. Dana Fortinberry
Hon. Kelley Renae Kostin

D52-3

Hon. Lisa L. Asadoorian
Hon. Nancy Tolwin Carniak
Hon. Julie A. Nicholson

D52-4

Hon. William E. Bolle
Hon. Dennis C. Drury
Hon. Michael A. Martone

D53

Hon. Theresa M. Brennan
Hon. L. Suzanne Geddis
Hon. A. John Pikkarainen*
(left the court 12/31/06)
Hon. Carol Sue Reader^E
(joined the court 1/1/07)

D54A

Hon. Louise Alderson
Hon. Patrick F. Cherry
Hon. Frank J. DeLuca
Hon. Charles F. Filice
Hon. Amy R. Krause

D54B

Hon. Richard D. Ball
Hon. David L. Jordon

D55

Hon. Rosemarie E. Aquilina
Hon. Thomas P. Boyd

D56A

Hon. Harvey J. Hoffman
Hon. Julie H. Reincke*
(joined the court 1/16/06)

D56B

Hon. Gary R. Holman

D57

Hon. Stephen E. Sheridan

D57 (continued)

Hon. Joseph S. Skocelas*
(joined the court 5/1/06)
Hon. Gary A. Stewart^R
(left the court 1/17/06)

D58

Hon. Susan A. Jonas
Hon. Richard J. Kloote
Hon. Bradley S. Knoll
Hon. Kenneth D. Post

D59

Hon. Peter P. Versluis

D60

Hon. Harold F. Cloz, III
Hon. Fredric A. Grimm, Jr.^R
(left the court 8/2/06)
Hon. Maria Ladas Hoopes*
(joined the court 12/14/06)
Hon. Michael Jeffrey Nolan
Hon. Andrew Wierengo

D61

Hon. Patrick C. Bowler
Hon. David J. Buter
Hon. J. Michael Christensen
Hon. Jeanine Nemes LaVille
Hon. Ben H. Logan, II
Hon. Donald H. Passenger

D62A

Hon. Pablo Cortes
Hon. Steven M. Timmers

D62B

Hon. William G. Kelly

D63-1

Hon. Steven R. Servaas

D63-2

Hon. Sara J. Smolenski

D64A

Hon. Raymond P. Voet

D64B

Hon. Donald R. Hemingsen

D65A

Hon. Richard D. Wells

D65B

Hon. James B. Mackie

D66

Hon. Ward L. Clarkson
Hon. Terrance P. Dignan

D67-1

Hon. David J. Goggins

D67-2

Hon. John L. Conover
Hon. Richard L. Hughes

D67-3

Hon. Larry Stecco

D67-4

Hon. Mark C. McCabe

D67-4 (continued)

Hon. Christopher Odette

D68

Hon. William H. Crawford, II
Hon. Herman Marable, Jr.
Hon. Michael D. McAra
Hon. Nathaniel C. Perry, III
Hon. Ramona M. Roberts

D70-1

Hon. Terry L. Clark
Hon. M. Randall Jurens
Hon. M. T. Thompson, Jr.

D70-2

Hon. Christopher S. Boyd
Hon. A.T. Frank*
(joined the court 5/1/06)
Hon. Darnell Jackson^A
(left the court 4/30/06)
Hon. Kyle Higgs Tarrant

D71A

Hon. Laura Cheger Barnard
Hon. John T. Connolly

D71B

Hon. Kim David Glaspie

D72

Hon. Richard A. Cooley, Jr.
Hon. John Monaghan^E
(joined the court 1/1/07)
Hon. David C. Nicholson^R
(left the court 12/31/06)
Hon. Cynthia Siemen Platzer

D73A

Hon. James A. Marcus

D73B

Hon. Karl E. Kraus

D74

Hon. Craig D. Alston
Hon. Timothy J. Kelly
Hon. Scott J. Newcombe

D75

Hon. Stephen Carras^E
(joined the court 1/1/07)
Hon. Robert L. Donoghue^D
(left the court 12/31/06)
Hon. John Henry Hart

D76

Hon. William R. Rush

D77

Hon. Susan H. Grant

D78

Hon. H. Kevin Drake

D79

Hon. Peter J. Wadel

D80

Hon. Gary J. Allen

D81

Hon. Allen C. Yenior

D82

Hon. Richard E. Noble

D83

Hon. Daniel L. Sutton

D84

Hon. David A. Hogg

D85

Hon. Brent V. Danielson

D86

Hon. John D. Foresman
Hon. Michael J. Haley
Hon. Thomas J. Phillips

D87

Hon. Patricia A. Morse

D88

Hon. Theodore O. Johnson

D89

Hon. Harold A. Johnson, Jr.

D90

Hon. Richard W. May

D91

Hon. Michael W. MacDonald

D92

Hon. Beth Gibson

D93

Hon. Mark E. Luoma

D94

Hon. Glen A. Pearson

D95A

Hon. Jeffrey G. Barstow

D95B

Hon. Michael J. Kusz

D96

Hon. Dennis H. Girard
Hon. Roger W. Kangas

D97

Hon. Phillip L. Kukkonen

D98

Hon. Anders B. Tingstad, Jr.

KEY

- * Appointed to succeed another judge
- A Appointed to another court
- D Defeated in election
- E Newly elected to this court
- F Deceased
- N New judgeship
- R Retired

DISTRICT COURT FILINGS

In 2006, 3,659,252 cases and parking tickets were filed in district courts. The majority (58.8 percent) were misdemeanor traffic and traffic civil infractions, including drunk driving. Felonies, including felony drunk driving and felony traffic cases, accounted for 2.4 percent of new filings in district court. Civil cases accounted for 17.2 percent of new filings.

DISTRICT COURT NON-TRAFFIC FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS

| Filings | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Felony and Extradition | 78,772 | 78,121 | 81,535 | 83,271 | 83,044 |
| Misdemeanor | 319,721 | 336,827 | 264,430 | 266,871 | 270,588 |
| Civil Infractions | 32,428 | 43,798 | 44,164 | 51,866 | 62,436 |
| Total Filings | 430,921 | 458,746 | 390,129 | 402,008 | 416,068 |

| Dispositions | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Felony and Extradition | 78,061 | 79,911 | 83,505 | 85,707 | 86,912 |
| Misdemeanor | 323,163 | 291,309 | 267,942 | 268,482 | 266,086 |
| Civil Infractions | 33,784 | 42,105 | 51,076 | 57,018 | 65,597 |
| Total Dispositions | 435,008 | 413,325 | 402,523 | 411,207 | 418,595 |

| Method of Disposition | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Jury Verdict | 970 | 987 | 924 | 881 | 824 |
| Bench Verdict | 8,720 | 12,052 | 10,479 | 9,938 | 6,646 |
| Guilty Plea/Admission/Waiver | 208,603 | 204,402 | 198,991 | 201,323 | 214,202 |
| Bindover/Transfer | 53,210 | 50,443 | 53,289 | 54,759 | 60,293 |
| Dismissal by Party | 47,543 | 67,058 | 73,176 | 72,631 | 65,691 |
| Dismissal by Court | 84,253 | 48,410 | 31,799 | 35,130 | 38,212 |
| Default | 9,804 | 13,048 | 18,860 | 23,970 | 29,591 |
| Other Dispositions | 21,905 | 16,925 | 15,005 | 12,575 | 3,136 |
| Total Dispositions | 435,008 | 413,325 | 402,523 | 411,207 | 418,595 |

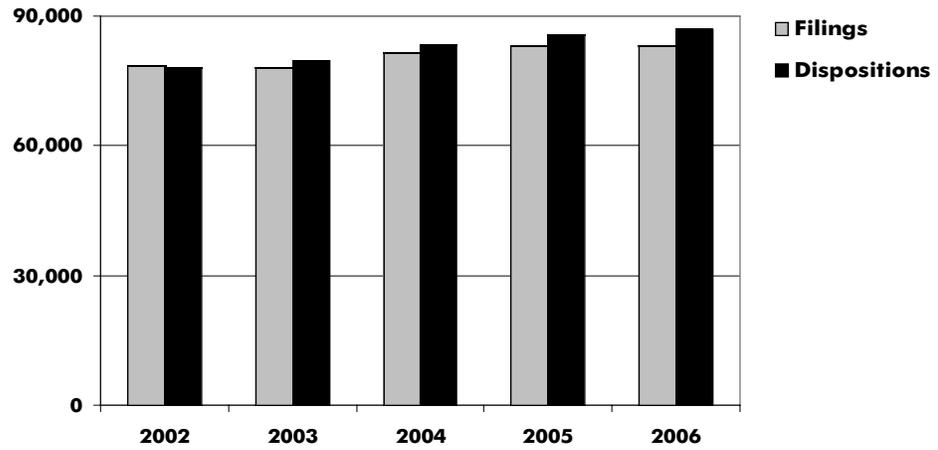
In 2006, 416,068 non-traffic felony, non-traffic misdemeanor, and non-traffic civil infraction cases were filed in district courts.

Since 2002, non-traffic felony filings have increased by 5.4 percent, and for the third year, have remained over 80,000. The majority (69.4 percent) were bound over to circuit court.

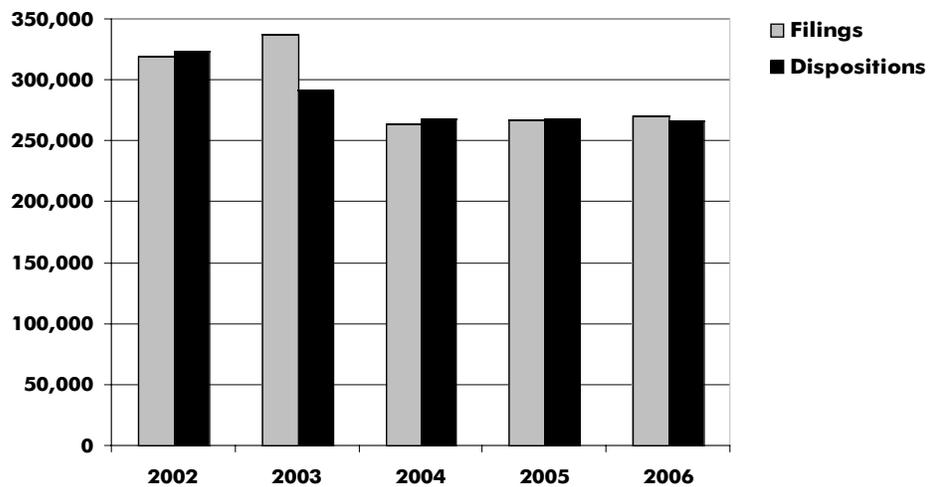
Non-traffic misdemeanor filings (both ordinance and statute), conversely, remained relatively low after declining by 21.5 percent from 2003 to 2004. In the majority (65.8 percent) of cases, the court accepted the defendant's guilty plea; 31.4 percent were dismissed upon the prosecutor's or city attorney's motion, or by the court.

Non-traffic civil infraction (both ordinance and statute) filings continued to increase. In 2006, 62,436 cases were filed. In 45.1 percent of cases, the court entered a default judgment after the respondent failed to appear. In 35.2 percent, the court accepted the respondent's admission of responsibility. In 4.1 percent, a judge or magistrate decided the matter after a formal or informal hearing.

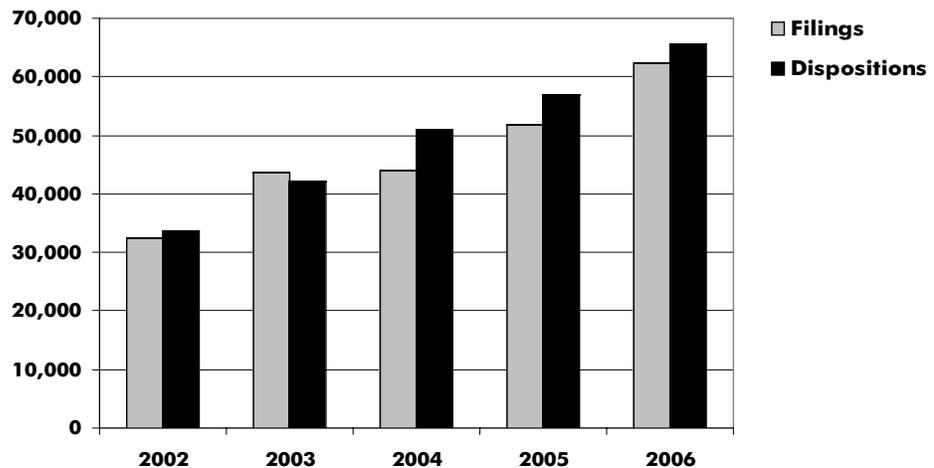
District Court Non-Traffic Felony Case Filings and Dispositions



District Court Non-Traffic Misdemeanor Case Filings and Dispositions



District Court Non-Traffic Civil Infraction Case Filings and Dispositions



DISTRICT COURT TRAFFIC FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS

| Filings | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Misdemeanor | 437,003 | 435,042 | 295,868 | 286,036 | 306,484 |
| Civil Infraction | 1,738,622 | 1,742,497 | 1,715,278 | 1,776,916 | 1,795,348 |
| OWI Misdemeanor and Felony | 60,572 | 59,788 | 56,140 | 55,668 | 54,096 |
| Total Filings | 2,236,197 | 2,237,327 | 2,067,286 | 2,118,620 | 2,155,928 |

| Dispositions | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Misdemeanor | 407,842 | 373,969 | 278,471 | 272,597 | 288,793 |
| Civil Infraction | 1,782,919 | 1,819,642 | 1,865,794 | 1,879,883 | 1,844,866 |
| OWI Misdemeanor and Felony | 60,879 | 58,939 | 58,161 | 57,218 | 54,441 |
| Total Dispositions | 2,251,640 | 2,252,550 | 2,202,426 | 2,209,698 | 2,188,100 |

| Disposition Method | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Jury Verdict | 488 | 454 | 399 | 414 | 391 |
| Bench Verdict | 113,858 | 137,155 | 145,648 | 135,939 | 133,516 |
| Guilty Plea/Admission/Waiver | 1,373,871 | 1,346,643 | 1,246,688 | 1,254,456 | 1,289,722 |
| Bindover/Transfer | 3,831 | 3,388 | 3,258 | 2,946 | 2,749 |
| Dismissal by Party | 61,701 | 110,189 | 129,683 | 130,383 | 138,586 |
| Dismissal by Court | 226,321 | 142,049 | 128,924 | 128,460 | 129,622 |
| Default | 458,740 | 500,362 | 538,558 | 549,890 | 492,922 |
| Other Dispositions | 12,830 | 12,310 | 9,268 | 7,210 | 592 |
| Total Dispositions | 2,251,640 | 2,252,550 | 2,202,426 | 2,209,698 | 2,188,100 |

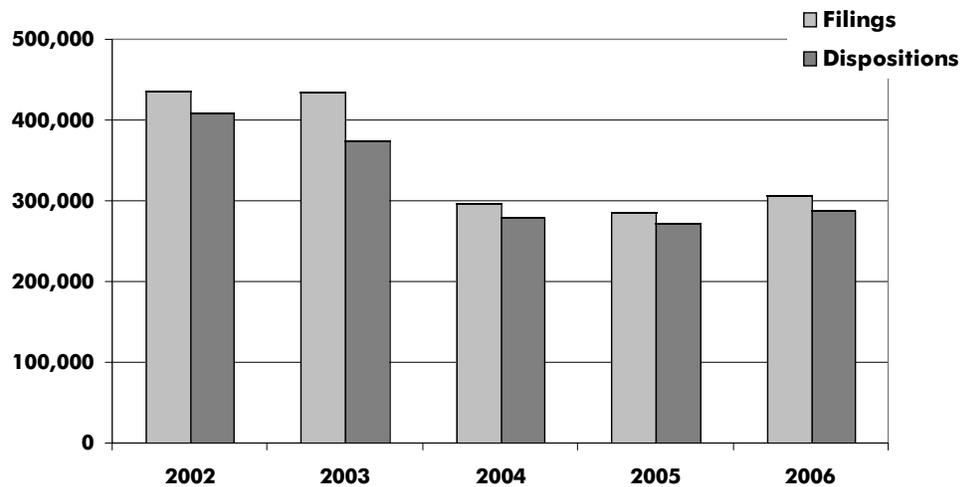
In 2006, 2,155,928 traffic cases, including misdemeanor, civil infraction, and drunk driving cases, were filed. The overwhelming majority (83.3 percent) were civil infractions.

Misdemeanor traffic cases increased by 7.1 percent, from 286,036 in 2005 to 306,484 in 2006. The statewide clearance rate for misdemeanor traffic cases was 100.5 percent in 2006. In 71.5 percent of cases, the court accepted the defendant's guilty plea. Another 26.8 percent were dismissed on the plaintiff's motion or upon action by the court.

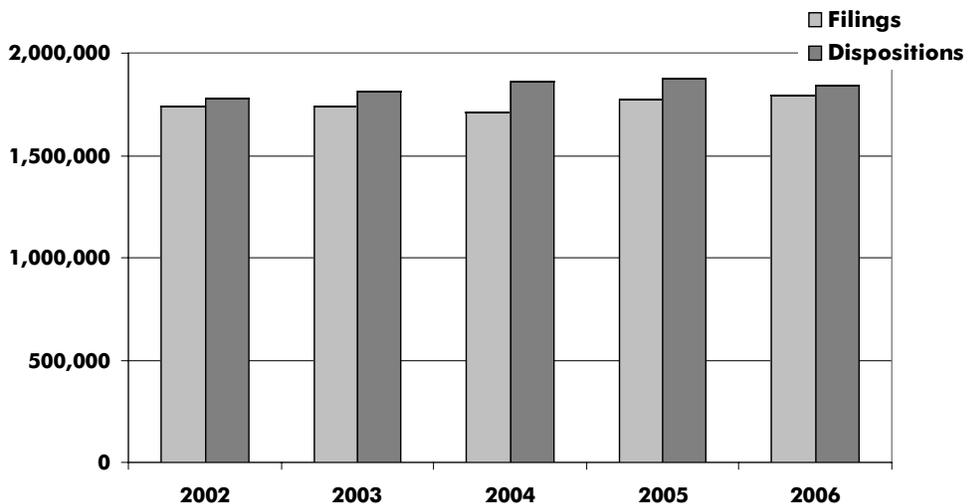
Traffic civil infraction filings remained relatively stable between 2002 and 2006, at more than 1.7 million per year. The statewide clearance rate was 100.4 percent in 2006. In over half (56.2 percent) of traffic civil infraction cases, the court accepted the respondent's admission of responsibility. In 26.7 percent, the court entered a default judgment after the respondent failed to appear or respond; 10.1 percent were dismissed upon motion by the plaintiff or upon action by the court. In 7 percent of the cases, a judge or magistrate decided the matter after a formal or informal hearing.

Drunk driving case filings continued to decrease. In 2006, 54,096 felony, misdemeanor, and ordinance drunk driving cases were filed. Of the drunk driving filings, 3,437 (6.4 percent) were felony cases. The statewide clearance rate for drunk driving cases was 99.5 percent. Of the felony drunk driving cases, 73.6 percent were bound over to circuit court. In 91.3 percent of the misdemeanor and ordinance drunk driving cases, the court accepted the defendant's guilty plea. Of the remaining cases, 7.1 percent were dismissed; 1.5 percent were heard by the court and resulted in a verdict.

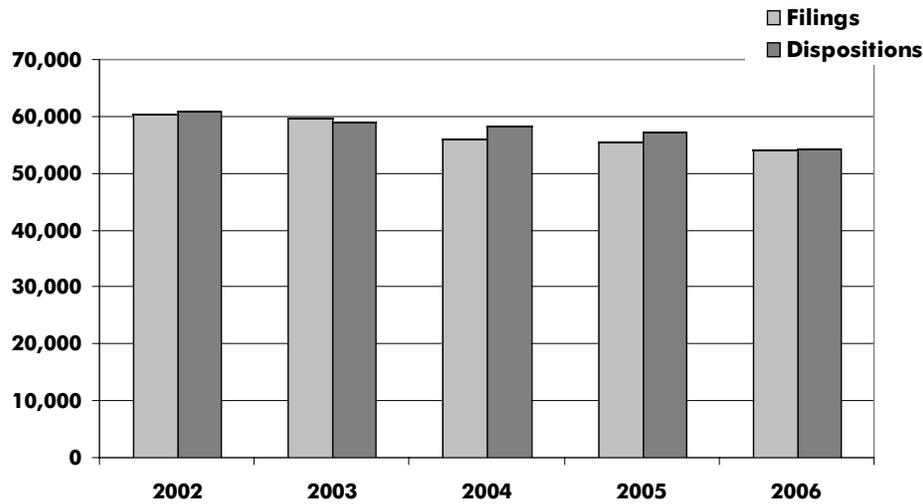
District Court Traffic Misdemeanor Case Filings



District Court Traffic Civil Infraction Case Filings and Dispositions



District Court OWI Case Filings and Dispositions



DISTRICT COURT CIVIL FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS

| Filings | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| General & Miscellaneous Civil | 264,061 | 298,802 | 277,855 | 288,536 | 317,165 |
| Small Claims | 104,208 | 101,680 | 93,935 | 90,383 | 89,167 |
| Summary Proceedings | 206,276 | 217,596 | 211,213 | 213,535 | 222,738 |
| Total Filings | 574,545 | 618,078 | 583,003 | 592,454 | 629,070 |

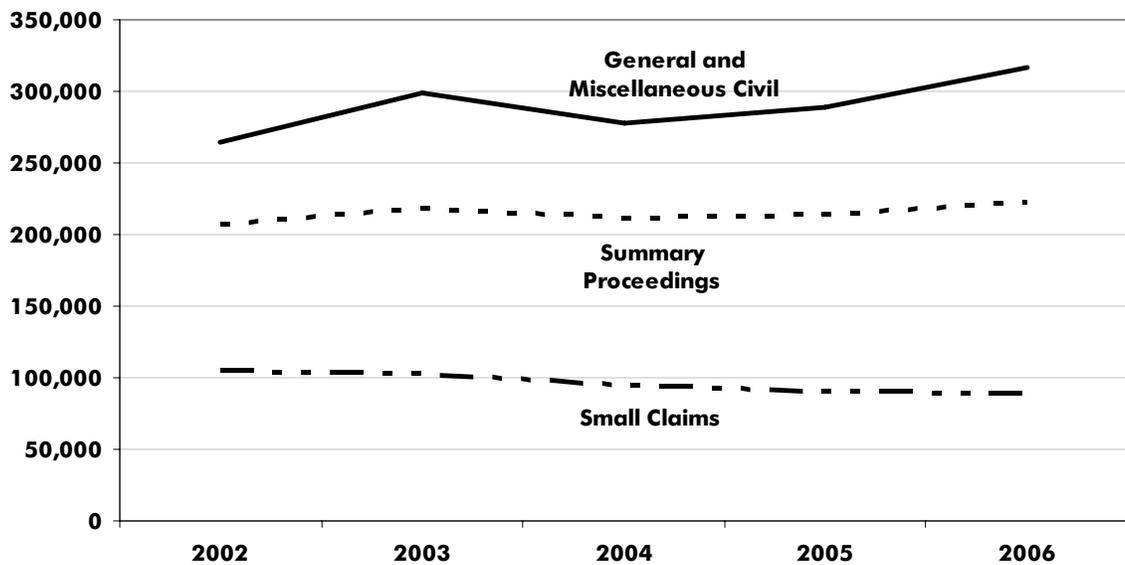
| Dispositions | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| General & Miscellaneous Civil | 239,577 | 283,576 | 299,321 | 274,435 | 305,010 |
| Small Claims | 105,711 | 103,089 | 97,233 | 90,629 | 90,129 |
| Summary Proceedings | 196,504 | 196,323 | 193,667 | 188,222 | 219,840 |
| Total Dispositions | 541,792 | 582,988 | 590,221 | 553,286 | 614,979 |

| Disposition Method | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Jury Verdict | 107 | 92 | 137 | 154 | 367 |
| Bench Verdict | 33,169 | 33,945 | 34,861 | 32,345 | 33,593 |
| Uncontested/Default/Settled | 325,802 | 364,591 | 370,135 | 344,776 | 376,113 |
| Bindover/Transfer | 5,240 | 5,206 | 4,728 | 4,118 | 4,029 |
| Dismissal by Party | 107,724 | 114,237 | 113,735 | 107,657 | 118,463 |
| Dismissal by Court | 63,763 | 61,921 | 64,666 | 61,793 | 80,769 |
| Case Type Change | 113 | 116 | 222 | 183 | 104 |
| Other Dispositions | 5,874 | 2,880 | 1,737 | 2,260 | 1,541 |
| Total Dispositions | 541,792 | 582,988 | 590,221 | 553,286 | 614,979 |

In 2006, filings continued to increase for general civil suits, miscellaneous civil suits, landlord-tenant summary proceedings, and land contract summary proceedings. Small claims cases, however, declined by 15.9 percent from a peak in 2001 of 105,971 filings.

Most civil cases (61.2 percent) were disposed of by default, consent judgment, settlement, or summary disposition. In 32.4 percent, the case was dismissed by the plaintiff or the court. A judge or jury decided 5.5 percent of the civil cases.

District Court Civil Case Filings



MUNICIPAL COURT

Municipal Court Judges

Municipal Court of Grosse Pointe (MGP)

Hon. Russell F. Ethridge

Municipal Court of Grosse Pointe Farms (MGPF)

Hon. Matthew R. Rumora

Municipal Court of Grosse Pointe Park (MGPP)

Hon. Carl F. Jarboe

Municipal Court of Grosse Pointe Woods (MGPW)

Hon. Lynne A. Pierce

MUNICIPAL COURT FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS

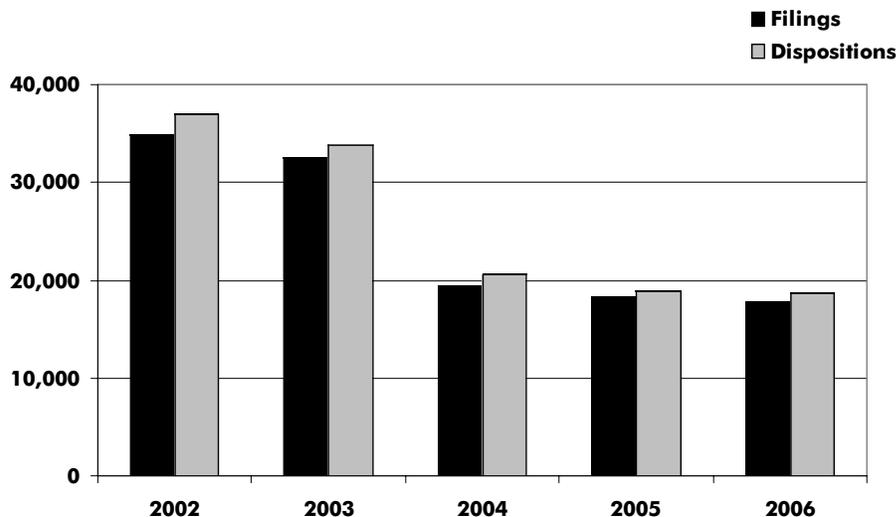
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Filings | 34,846 | 32,533 | 19,465 | 18,346 | 17,832 |
| Dispositions | 37,012 | 33,905 | 20,699 | 18,935 | 18,729 |

On 1/1/2004, Eastpointe Municipal Court became a district court. Parking cases were excluded from both filings and dispositions in all years.

In 2006, 17,832 cases, excluding parking tickets, were filed in Grosse Pointe City, Grosse Pointe Farms, Grosse Pointe Park, and Grosse Pointe Woods municipal courts. The courts also received 24,727 parking tickets. These courts disposed of 18,729 nonparking cases and 26,666 parking tickets.

On January 1, 2004, the Eastpointe Municipal Court became a district court. The caseload for municipal courts, therefore, is lower in 2004 through 2006 than in previous years.

Municipal Court Filings and Dispositions



NUMBER OF TRIAL COURT JUDGESHIPS IN MICHIGAN

| | Circuit Court | Probate Court | District Court | Municipal Court | Total |
|-----------|---------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|-------|
| Region 1 | 113 | 22 | 143 | 4 | 282 |
| Region 2 | 57 | 27 | 66 | NA | 150 |
| Region 3 | 32 | 26 | 30 | NA | 88 |
| Region 4 | 19 | 28 | 19 | NA | 66 |
| Statewide | 221 | 103 | 258 | 4 | 586 |

| Circuit Court (as of 1/31/07) | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------|-------------|-------|--------|-------------|
| Court | Region | # of Judges | Court | Region | # of Judges |
| C01 | 2 | 1 | C30 | 2 | 7 |
| C02 | 2 | 4 | C31 | 1 | 3 |
| C03 | 1 | 61 | C32 | 4 | 1 |
| C04 | 2 | 4 | C33 | 4 | 1 |
| C05 | 2 | 1 | C34 | 3 | 1 |
| C06 | 1 | 19 | C35 | 3 | 1 |
| C07 | 1 | 9 | C36 | 2 | 2 |
| C08 | 3 | 2 | C37 | 2 | 4 |
| C09 | 2 | 5 | C38 | 1 | 3 |
| C10 | 3 | 5 | C39 | 2 | 2 |
| C11 | 4 | 1 | C40 | 3 | 2 |
| C12 | 4 | 1 | C41 | 4 | 2 |
| C13 | 4 | 2 | C42 | 3 | 2 |
| C14 | 2 | 4 | C43 | 2 | 1 |
| C15 | 2 | 1 | C44 | 2 | 2 |
| C16 | 1 | 13 | C45 | 2 | 1 |
| C17 | 2 | 10 | C46 | 4 | 2 |
| C18 | 3 | 3 | C47 | 4 | 1 |
| C19 | 4 | 1 | C48 | 2 | 2 |
| C20 | 2 | 4 | C49 | 3 | 2 |
| C21 | 3 | 2 | C50 | 4 | 1 |
| C22 | 1 | 5 | C51 | 3 | 1 |
| C23 | 3 | 2 | C52 | 3 | 1 |
| C24 | 3 | 1 | C53 | 4 | 1 |
| C25 | 4 | 2 | C54 | 3 | 1 |
| C26 | 4 | 1 | C55 | 3 | 2 |
| C27 | 3 | 2 | C56 | 2 | 2 |
| C28 | 4 | 1 | C57 | 4 | 1 |
| C29 | 3 | 2 | | | |

| Probate Court (as of 1/31/07) | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------|-------------|-------|--------|-------------|
| Court | Region | # of Judges | Court | Region | # of Judges |
| P01 | 3 | 1 | P45 | 4 | 1 |
| P03 | 2 | 1 | P46 | 2 | 1 |
| P04 | 4 | 1 | P47 | 2 | 1 |
| P05 | 4 | 1 | P50 | 1 | 2 |
| P06 | 3 | 1 | P51 | 4 | 1 |
| P07 | 4 | 1 | P52 | 4 | 1 |
| P08 | 2 | 1 | P53 | 3 | 1 |
| P09 | 3 | 1 | P55 | 4 | 1 |
| P10 | 4 | 1 | P56 | 3 | 1 |
| P11 | 2 | 2 | P57 | 4 | 1 |
| P12 | 2 | 1 | P58 | 1 | 2 |
| P13 | 2 | 2 | P59 | 3 | 1 |
| P14 | 2 | 1 | P60 | 4 | 1 |
| P16 | 4 | 1 | P61 | 2 | 2 |
| P17 | 4 | 1 | P62 | 3 | 1 |
| P19 | 3 | 1 | P63 | 1 | 4 |
| P20 | 4 | 1 | P64 | 3 | 1 |
| P21 | 4 | 1 | P65 | 3 | 1 |
| P22 | 4 | 1 | P66 | 4 | 1 |
| P23 | 2 | 1 | P68 | 3 | 1 |
| P25 | 1 | 2 | P69 | 4 | 1 |
| P27 | 4 | 1 | P70 | 2 | 1 |
| P28 | 4 | 1 | P71 | 4 | 1 |
| P29 | 3 | 1 | P72 | 3 | 1 |
| P30 | 2 | 1 | P73 | 3 | 2 |
| P31 | 4 | 1 | P74 | 1 | 2 |
| P32 | 3 | 1 | P75 | 2 | 1 |
| P33 | 2 | 2 | P76 | 3 | 1 |
| P34 | 3 | 1 | P78 | 3 | 1 |
| P35 | 3 | 1 | P79 | 3 | 1 |
| P36 | 4 | 1 | P80 | 2 | 1 |
| P37 | 3 | 1 | P81 | 1 | 2 |
| P38 | 2 | 1 | P82 | 1 | 8 |
| P39 | 2 | 3 | P83 | 4 | 1 |
| P40 | 4 | 1 | PD17 | 3 | 1 |
| P41 | 2 | 4 | PD18 | 3 | 1 |
| P42 | 4 | 1 | PD5 | 4 | 1 |
| P43 | 3 | 1 | PD6 | 4 | 1 |
| P44 | 3 | 1 | PD7 | 4 | 1 |

JUDICIAL ACTIVITY & CASELOAD

Judgeships

| District Court (as of 1/31/07) | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|-------------|-------|--------|-------------|
| Court | Region | # of Judges | Court | Region | # of Judges |
| D01 | 1 | 3 | D54A | 2 | 5 |
| D02A | 2 | 2 | D54B | 2 | 2 |
| D02B | 2 | 1 | D55 | 2 | 2 |
| D03A | 2 | 1 | D56A | 2 | 2 |
| D03B | 2 | 2 | D56B | 2 | 1 |
| D04 | 2 | 1 | D57 | 2 | 2 |
| D05 | 2 | 5 | D58 | 2 | 4 |
| D07 | 2 | 2 | D59 | 2 | 1 |
| D08 | 2 | 7 | D60 | 2 | 4 |
| D10 | 2 | 4 | D61 | 2 | 6 |
| D12 | 2 | 4 | D62A | 2 | 2 |
| D14A | 1 | 3 | D62B | 2 | 1 |
| D14B | 1 | 1 | D63 | 2 | 2 |
| D15 | 1 | 3 | D64A | 3 | 1 |
| D16 | 1 | 2 | D64B | 3 | 1 |
| D17 | 1 | 2 | D65A | 3 | 1 |
| D18 | 1 | 2 | D65B | 3 | 1 |
| D19 | 1 | 3 | D66 | 3 | 2 |
| D20 | 1 | 2 | D67 | 1 | 6 |
| D21 | 1 | 1 | D68 | 1 | 5 |
| D22 | 1 | 1 | D70 | 3 | 6 |
| D23 | 1 | 2 | D71A | 3 | 2 |
| D24 | 1 | 2 | D71B | 3 | 1 |
| D25 | 1 | 2 | D72 | 1 | 3 |
| D26 | 1 | 2 | D73A | 3 | 1 |
| D27 | 1 | 1 | D73B | 3 | 1 |
| D28 | 1 | 1 | D74 | 3 | 3 |
| D29 | 1 | 1 | D75 | 3 | 2 |
| D30 | 1 | 1 | D76 | 3 | 1 |
| D31 | 1 | 1 | D77 | 3 | 1 |
| D32A | 1 | 1 | D78 | 3 | 1 |
| D33 | 1 | 3 | D79 | 3 | 1 |
| D34 | 1 | 3 | D80 | 3 | 1 |
| D35 | 1 | 3 | D81 | 3 | 1 |
| D36 | 1 | 31 | D82 | 3 | 1 |
| D37 | 1 | 4 | D83 | 3 | 1 |
| D38 | 1 | 1 | D84 | 4 | 1 |
| D39 | 1 | 3 | D85 | 4 | 1 |
| D40 | 1 | 2 | D86 | 4 | 3 |
| D41A | 1 | 4 | D87 | 4 | 1 |
| D41B | 1 | 3 | D88 | 4 | 1 |
| D42 | 1 | 2 | D89 | 4 | 1 |
| D43 | 1 | 3 | D90 | 4 | 1 |
| D44 | 1 | 2 | D91 | 4 | 1 |
| D45A | 1 | 1 | D92 | 4 | 1 |
| D45B | 1 | 2 | D93 | 4 | 1 |
| D46 | 1 | 3 | D94 | 4 | 1 |
| D47 | 1 | 2 | D95A | 4 | 1 |
| D48 | 1 | 3 | D95B | 4 | 1 |
| D50 | 1 | 4 | D96 | 4 | 2 |
| D51 | 1 | 2 | D97 | 4 | 1 |
| D52 | 1 | 11 | D98 | 4 | 1 |
| D53 | 2 | 3 | | | |

| Municipal Court (as of 1/31/07) | | |
|---|--------|-------------|
| Court | Region | # of Judges |
| MGP | 1 | 1 |
| MGPF | 1 | 1 |
| MGPP | 1 | 1 |
| MGPW | 1 | 1 |

MICHIGAN SUPREME COURT
— 2006 —
ANNUAL REPORT



<http://courts.mi.gov>