

# FY 2008 Budget Request - Michigan Supreme Court

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### Introduction

The Michigan Supreme Court recognizes that the state of Michigan faces extremely challenging economic conditions in FY 2008. We will continue to work with the Legislature and the Executive Branch to find ways to reduce costs and increase efficiency while providing for the prompt and orderly administration of justice.

Approximately two-thirds of the state-funded appropriations for the Judicial Branch are governed by statute: justices' and judges' salaries, payments to local units of government (court equity fund, juror compensation fund, drunk driving case-flow program, and drug case-flow program), and payments to indigent civil legal services providers.

	<b>Gross</b>	<b>% of Total</b>	<b>GF/GP</b>	<b>% of Total</b>
Total FY 08 Executive Recommendation (000s)	\$263,232.2		\$161,937.3	
Justices' and Judges' Salaries	\$94,751.3	35.99%	\$87,661.1	54.13%
Payments to Local Government	\$78,736.3	29.91%	\$18,446.2	11.39%
Indigent Civil Legal Assistance	\$7,937.0	3.02%	\$0.0	0.00%
Portion of Total Recommendation	\$181,424.6	68.92%	\$106,107.3	65.52%

The remaining one-third is related to Judicial Branch operations.

	<b>Gross</b>	<b>% of Total</b>	<b>GF/GP</b>	<b>% of Total</b>
Total FY 08 Executive Recommendation (000s)	\$263,232.2		\$161,937.3	
Supreme Court & State Court Administrative Office	\$46,833.7	17.79%	\$23,499.0	14.51%
Court of Appeals	\$20,236.4	7.69%	\$18,200.1	11.24%
Branchwide Appropriations	\$7,767.3	2.95%	\$7,767.3	4.80%
Judicial Tenure Commission	\$1,040.2	0.40%	\$1,040.2	0.64%
Indigent Defense - Criminal	\$5,930.0	2.25%	\$5,323.4	3.29%
Portion of Total Recommendation	\$81,807.6	31.08%	\$55,830.0	34.48%

The proposed FY 2008 executive budget for the judiciary increases the total general fund by \$1.3 million from the enacted FY 2007 appropriation. This increase includes \$731,100 for justices' and judges' salaries and a net increase of \$601,400 for judicial operations. The judicial operations funding will be used to cover higher costs for such items as health care and state retirement charges and, we hope, some level of cost of living adjustment for judiciary employees.

Despite difficult financial times, we have continued efforts to improve judicial branch operations and services. Court technology initiatives, Michigan trial court collections, and drug treatment courts are discussed in the following sections of this budget request.

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### Court Technology

The backbone of every Michigan trial court is its case management system. In the past, each trial court selected a system that best met that court's needs within their financial limits. As a result, Michigan trial courts use 41 different case management systems distributed on 150 different hardware platforms. Over time, a majority of state trial court locations – currently 230 of 318 court locations with 17 locations pending implementation – have come to use or will soon use one of four case management systems developed and maintained by Judicial Information Systems (JIS), a division of the State Court Administrative Office (SCAO).

The applications currently in use were originally developed 25 years ago using COBOL programming language and operate in a distributive environment, with court information maintained locally on IBM AS/400s. COBOL talent is getting more difficult to find in the job market, and the distributed environment means that courts cannot share data or functionality. The JIS applications need to be converted to a more modern centrally-hosted technology platform. As the primary provider of case management systems in the state, it is imperative that the JIS system not only serve trial courts now, but also well into the future.

In September and October of 2006, four vendors presented proposals to either partner with JIS to build a new version of trial court case management software (three vendors) or for purchase of a commercial product to be adapted to Michigan (one vendor). An evaluation team of more than 30 people, which included trial court judges and administrators (representatives from nine trial courts), and Supreme Court technical staff participated in the various sessions and provided JIS with feedback. The evaluators almost unanimously voted to build a new system and selected Unisys as the vendor. An initial \$347,000 contract is in place with Unisys for a 90-day Requirements Analysis Phase that began in late January 2007 to document current system requirements and functional enhancements so that a detailed project strategy can be implemented. Upon successful completion of this phase, a second contract will be executed for actual development of the system and implementation of pilot courts. In their proposal, Unisys estimated the total cost of the project would be \$8 to \$12 million over the next four fiscal years.

Funding will come from an increase in user fees and from the Judicial Technology Improvement Fund (JTIF). User fees were increased effective January 1, 2007, and are projected to provide revenues in excess of current appropriated amounts of \$1,693,000 for FY 2008. This increase has been included in the Governor's recommended budget. During FY 2006, the user fee increase information was communicated to the courts, and several meetings were held with interested parties, including a presentation on September 29, 2006, to the Michigan Association of Counties. By state statute, 11.10 percent of amounts deposited in the Civil Filing Fee Fund go to JTIF for judicial technology projects, including the development and ongoing support of a statewide judicial information system. The JTIF received \$4.4 million of revenue in FY 2006. It is estimated that \$1.0 to \$2.0 million of JTIF funding will be available each year to finance this project.

This project will allow JIS to take full advantage of modern technology, including the power of the internet. Internet technology will allow JIS to design and support a system that is

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centrally hosted but can be distributed to users throughout the state, as well as provide users with enhanced business capabilities and reporting tools.

In addition to the trial court case management system, projects funded by JTIF include the judicial network project, the judicial data warehouse, electronic ticket payment, and electronic filing.

### **Judicial Network Project**

Law enforcement continues to benefit from the Judicial Network Project, an effort headed by JIS with assistance from the Michigan State Police (MSP), 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 felonies and misdemeanor dispositions electronically to a state law enforcement database.

In 2006, the project focused on an MSP deadline of October 2006 for trial courts to submit misdemeanor dispositions electronically. The project met the deadline with a few exceptions, mainly for those courts that do not use a computer system to process cases. For this effort, JIS was recognized by the state's Criminal Justice Information Policy Council. As of December 2006, over 90 percent of all felony and misdemeanor dispositions were reported electronically from the courts to MSP and the Michigan Secretary of State. Electronic reporting allows courts to update criminal history information daily and often immediately, with resulting benefits to law enforcement. Updating such information often took a week or more in the past because many courts lacked the necessary technology and MSP staff had to enter the information manually.

### **Judicial Data Warehouse**

As noted earlier, the judiciary's trial court locations are supported by 41 different case management systems that are distributed on 150 different hardware platforms. As a result, courts have had 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.

The Judicial Data Warehouse (JDW) allows the judiciary to collect information on pending and closed cases throughout Michigan that will give trial court judges and staff access to a statewide name index with associated detail data to identify pending and closed cases in other courts. The SCAO will also be able to use the JDW to generate statistical and trend information. As of the end of 2006, the JDW has been implemented in 170 courts in 75 counties and contains approximately 20 million case records.

In 2005, data from the warehouse was integrated with the MSP I-Services Gateway application, a pilot project funded by a Homeland Security Grant, to create a seamless network of information sharing among various state, county, and city criminal justice agencies. In 2006, MSP moved the project into production, and it now supports

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4,000 law enforcement users with access provided by mobile computing devices such as wireless laptops and Blackberries.

Also interested in similar data sharing projects are the MSP Office of Highway Safety and Planning (OHSP) and the Michigan Departments of Corrections (MDOC), Human Services, and Natural Resources.

In FY 2007, JIS will receive federal grants through the MSP OHSP for various JDW projects. Grants totaling \$660,000 focus on the Upper Peninsula and the counties of Wayne, Oakland, Macomb, Kent, and Ingham. Other projects will add trial courts supported by private vendors, integrate MDOC data with the existing tables of the JDW, and include sentencing data from trial court systems in the JDW.

### **Electronic Ticket Payment**

The Electronic Ticket Payment project, which allows users to pay traffic tickets online, is being tested in several district courts. In 2006, the 36<sup>th</sup> District Court in Detroit, which has the state's highest caseload for traffic tickets, and the 15<sup>th</sup> 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.
- Pay multiple tickets to different courts with one credit card transaction.

In 2006, the project focused on keeping users' data, particularly credit card information, secure. These additional security measures will be evaluated in 2007 to ensure that they will work for the many different networks used by state district courts.

### **Electronic Filing (e-Filing)**

The 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, and maintaining the system was costly. As a result, JIS decommissioned this project in September 2006. The Court of Appeals subsequently implemented a commercial eFiling system, and the other pilot courts are considering similar alternatives. JIS will continue to support courts with their eFiling initiatives with the experience gained from this project.

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### **Trial Court 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 state 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 offenders' status (prison, parole, probation, etc.)
  - Require wage assignments.
  - Use contempt powers to encourage payment of court-ordered money.
- Expanded the JDW by establishing data sharing agreements with the MDOC and the Michigan Department of Community Health.

In 2007, SCAO and an 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.

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### **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. Drug treatment court features include: graduated sanctions, random mandatory drug testing, judicially supervised treatment, and aftercare programs. In addition to addressing the offender's addiction, drug treatment courts work with community agencies to provide education, employment, and other services for drug court participants. Michigan currently has 76 drug treatment courts, including 32 adult, 6 family dependency, 19 DWI, 15 juvenile, and 4 tribal. Ten of the 76 drug courts are in the planning phase.

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.

The judiciary's \$4.7 million FY 2007 appropriation for drug treatment courts includes \$1.8 million from the federal Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program, \$1.9 million from the Justice System Fund, and \$708,500 from the general fund. SCAO's Michigan Drug Court Grant Program (MDCGP) administers state and federal sources of drug court funding. Michigan's Office of Drug Control Policy (ODCP) has also provided an additional \$425,452 of JAG funds for FY 2007. With this combined funding of \$5.1 million, 45 drug treatment court programs have, to date, been awarded grants totaling \$4.0 million for FY 2007, as shown in the table on the next two pages. The Governor's recommended judiciary budget for FY 2008 also includes \$4.7 million for drug treatment courts.

Federal JAG funding supports a joint effort by the courts, the MDOC, and ODCP to avoid prison for nonviolent offenders. The long-term goal is to reduce drug use and recidivism among this population of offenders.

### **Drug Court Case Management**

2004 PA 224 called for SCAO to gauge the effectiveness of Michigan's drug treatment courts. In 2005, SCAO entered into a contract to develop an automated case management information system, known as the Drug Court Case Management Information System (DCCMIS). DCCMIS is a web-based, menu-driven application organized around a series of screens associated with a client's case. The first group of courts began implementing DCCMIS in January 2006, and currently there are 64 courts on the system. Using DCCMIS, drug courts are able to manage their caseloads, as well as provide individual data on each drug court applicant and participant as required by the legislation. To date, there are 990 users utilizing the system, 800 drug court staff and 190 treatment providers, and over 7,500 drug court cases in the system.

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Drug treatment courts who receive MDCGP funding are required to use DCCMIS. In addition, DCCMIS is available to all drug treatment courts, regardless of whether they receive state funding. An additional six courts have requested to be implemented on the system this year. SCAO maintains the system and trains users. There are no local costs to use the application.

<b>Court</b>	<b>SCAO JAG Award</b>	<b>SCAO MDCGP Awards</b>	<b>ODCP JAG Award</b>	<b>Total 2007 Awards</b>
<b>Alcona County</b> 23 <sup>rd</sup> Circuit/81 <sup>st</sup> District - Adult		\$30,000		\$30,000
<b>Barry County</b> Barry County Trial - Adult Barry County Trial - Juvenile	\$150,000	\$40,000 \$45,000		\$190,000 \$45,000
<b>Bay County</b> 74 <sup>th</sup> District, Bay City - DWI	\$150,000	\$10,000		\$160,000
<b>Calhoun County</b> 37 <sup>th</sup> Circuit - Adult	\$170,000			\$170,000
<b>Charlevoix County</b> 33 <sup>rd</sup> Circuit - Juvenile		\$6,500		\$6,500
<b>Eaton County</b> 56 <sup>th</sup> Circuit - DWI		\$32,000		\$32,000
<b>Emmet County</b> 57 <sup>th</sup> Circuit – Juvenile		\$25,000		\$25,000
<b>Genesee County</b> 7 <sup>th</sup> Circuit – Adult 7 <sup>th</sup> Circuit – Family Dependency	\$130,000	\$60,000		\$130,000 \$60,000
<b>Grand Traverse County</b> 13 <sup>th</sup> Circuit – Family Dependency 13 <sup>th</sup> Circuit – Juvenile 86 <sup>th</sup> District, Traverse City - DWI		\$30,000 \$10,000 \$45,000		\$30,000 \$10,000 \$45,000
<b>Hillsdale County</b> Hillsdale County Probate - Juvenile		\$50,000		\$50,000
<b>Ingham County</b> 54A District - DWI 55 <sup>th</sup> District - DWI		\$20,000	\$30,023	\$20,000 \$30,023
<b>Iron County</b> 41 <sup>st</sup> Circuit - Adult		\$75,000		\$75,000
<b>Isabella County</b> Isabella County Trial - Adult Isabella County Trial - Juvenile		\$65,000 \$22,000		\$65,000 \$22,000
<b>Jackson County</b> 4 <sup>th</sup> Circuit - Adult 4 <sup>th</sup> Circuit – Family Dependency		\$40,000 \$2,500		\$40,000 \$2,500
<b>Kalamazoo County</b> 9 <sup>th</sup> Circuit - Adult	\$220,000	\$85,000		\$305,000
<b>Kent County</b> 61 <sup>st</sup> District, Grand Rapids - Adult	\$200,000	\$100,000		\$300,000
<b>Livingston County</b> 44 <sup>th</sup> Circuit - Adult 53 <sup>rd</sup> District – DWI	\$103,000	\$45,000		\$103,000 \$45,000

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Court	SCAO JAG Award	SCAO MDCGP Awards	ODCP JAG Award	Total 2007 Awards
<b>Macomb County</b>				
16 <sup>th</sup> Circuit - Adult	\$180,000	\$50,000		\$230,000
16 <sup>th</sup> Circuit - Juvenile		\$40,000	\$26,666	\$66,666
37 <sup>th</sup> District, Warren - Adult	\$140,000	\$30,000		\$170,000
<b>Manistee County</b>				
19 <sup>th</sup> Circuit – Juvenile		\$25,000	\$31,064	\$56,064
<b>Monroe County</b>				
38 <sup>th</sup> Circuit – Juvenile		\$100,000		\$100,000
<b>Muskegon County</b>				
60 <sup>th</sup> Circuit – DWI		\$50,000		\$50,000
<b>Oakland County</b>				
6 <sup>th</sup> Circuit - Adult	\$170,000			\$170,000
6 <sup>th</sup> Circuit - Juvenile		\$80,000		\$80,000
43 <sup>rd</sup> District, Ferndale - DWI		\$20,000		\$20,000
46 <sup>th</sup> District, Southfield – DWI		\$10,000	\$32,910	\$42,910
47 <sup>th</sup> District, Farmington Hills - DWI		\$10,000		\$10,000
51 <sup>st</sup> District, Waterford - DWI		\$30,000		\$30,000
52-1 District, Novi – DWI		\$25,000		\$25,000
52-2 District, Clarkston - DWI		\$45,000		\$45,000
52-4 District, Troy - Adult		\$10,000		\$10,000
<b>Ottawa County</b>				
20 <sup>th</sup> Circuit – Adult		\$72,066		\$72,066
20 <sup>th</sup> Circuit - Juvenile		\$8,434	\$49,123	\$57,557
58 <sup>th</sup> District – DWI		\$90,000		\$90,000
<b>Saginaw County</b>				
10 <sup>th</sup> Circuit – Family Dependency		\$60,000		\$60,000
<b>Washtenaw County</b>				
15 <sup>th</sup> District - DWI		\$35,000		\$35,000
<b>Wayne County</b>				
3 <sup>rd</sup> Circuit - Adult	\$175,000			\$175,000
3 <sup>rd</sup> Circuit – Juvenile		\$54,000	\$144,000	\$198,000
16 <sup>th</sup> District, Livonia - Adult		\$31,318		\$31,318
23 <sup>rd</sup> District, Taylor – Adult		\$36,000	\$53,334	\$89,334
28 <sup>th</sup> District, Southgate - Adult		\$20,000	\$58,332	\$78,332
36 <sup>th</sup> District, Detroit – Adult		\$40,000		\$40,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$1,788,000	\$1,809,818	\$425,452	\$4,023,270

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### **Justices' and Judges' Salaries**

The Governor's recommended budget includes a net increase of \$731,100 in justices' and judges' salaries. The increase covers three months of funding for the addition of four circuit court judges effective January 1, 2007, and the conversion of seven part-time probate judges to full-time effective January 2, 2007. It also provides for judges' defined contribution and social security payroll tax costs.

### **Economic Adjustments**

The Governor's recommended budget includes general fund increases of \$1,942,300 (\$2,068,400 gross) for employee economics (salary, insurances, and retirement) and a general fund reduction of \$148,300 related to the end of the payout for sick leave from the 2002 state early retirement program. The recommended budget also includes a general fund decrease of \$594,300 for building occupancy (\$601,800 gross), a general fund increase of \$167,700 for private rent, a general fund decrease of \$16,000 for worker's compensation, and general fund program reductions of \$750,000.

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**Michigan Supreme Court Fiscal Year 2008 Budget Request**

	<b>ENACTED 2006-2007</b>	<b>JUDICIARY PROPOSED AND GOVERNOR'S REC. FY 2008</b>
<b>APPROPRIATION SUMMARY:</b>		
Full-time equated exempted positions 509.0		
<b>GROSS APPROPRIATION</b>	259,428,100	263,232,200
Total interdepartmental grants	2,563,500	2,523,500
<b>ADJUSTED GROSS APPROPRIATION</b>	256,864,600	260,708,700
Total federal revenues	4,626,400	4,626,400
Special revenue funds:		
Total local revenues	3,612,400	5,409,700
Total private revenues	842,500	842,500
Total other restricted revenues	87,178,500	87,892,800
State general fund/general purpose	160,604,800	161,937,300
<b>SUPREME COURT</b>		
Full-time equated exempted positions 235.0		
Supreme court administration, 97.0 FTE positions	11,361,800	11,587,500
Judicial institute, 16.0 FTE positions	2,756,500	2,797,700
State court administrative office, 62.0 FTE positions	10,562,100	10,641,000
Judicial information systems, 18.0 FTE positions	3,291,100	3,333,400
Direct trial court automation support, 26.0 FTE positions	3,612,400	5,409,700
Foster care review board, 12.0 FTE positions	1,277,800	1,312,500
Community dispute resolution program, 4.0 FTE positions	2,277,300	2,291,600
Drug treatment courts	4,729,000	4,720,300
Other federal grants	275,000	275,000
<b>GROSS APPROPRIATION</b>	40,143,000	42,368,700
Appropriated from:		
Interdepartmental grant revenues:		
IDG from department of community health	1,800,000	1,800,000
IDG from department of career development	40,000	
IDG from state police—Michigan justice training fund	300,000	300,000
Federal revenues:		
DOJ—victims assistance program	50,000	50,000
DOJ—drug court training and evaluation	300,000	300,000
DOT—national highway safety traffic administration	800,000	800,000
HHS—access and visitation grant	387,000	387,000
HHS—court improvement project	1,160,000	1,160,000
HHS—children's justice grant	206,300	206,300
HHS—title IV-D child support program	907,700	907,700
HHS—title IV-E foster care program	540,400	540,400
Other federal grants	275,000	275,000

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	<b>ENACTED 2006-2007</b>	<b>JUDICIARY PROPOSED AND GOVERNOR'S REC. FY 2008</b>
<b>SUPREME COURT (continued)</b>		
Special revenue funds:		
Local—user fees	3,612,400	5,409,700
Private	169,000	169,000
Private—interest on lawyers trust accounts	232,700	232,700
Private—state justice institute	370,800	370,800
Community dispute resolution fees	2,277,300	2,291,600
Law exam fees	482,100	482,100
Drug court fund	1,920,500	1,920,500
Miscellaneous revenue	227,900	227,900
Justice system fund	700,000	700,000
State court fund	339,000	339,000
State general fund/general purpose	23,044,900	23,499,000
<b>COURT OF APPEALS</b>		
Full-time equated exempted positions 212.0 Operations, 212.0 FTE positions	19,615,700	20,236,400
<b>GROSS APPROPRIATION</b>	19,615,700	20,236,400
Appropriated from:		
Special revenue funds:		
Court filing/motion fees	1,958,500	1,958,500
Miscellaneous revenue	77,800	77,800
State general fund/general purpose	17,579,400	18,200,100
<b>BRANCHWIDE APPROPRIATIONS</b>		
Full-time equated exempted positions 4.0 Branchwide appropriations, 4.0 FTE positions	8,200,000	7,767,300
<b>GROSS APPROPRIATION</b>	8,200,000	7,767,300
Appropriated from:		
State general fund/general purpose	8,200,000	7,767,300

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	<b>ENACTED 2006-2007</b>	<b>JUDICIARY PROPOSED AND GOVERNOR'S REC. FY 2008</b>
<b>JUSTICES' AND JUDGES' COMPENSATION</b>		
Full-time judges' positions 613.0		
Supreme court justices' salaries, 7.0 justices	1,152,300	1,152,300
Court of appeals judges' salaries, 28.0 judges	4,240,300	4,240,300
District court judges' state base salaries, 258.0 judges	23,877,200	23,877,200
District court judicial salary standardization	11,796,800	11,796,800
Probate court judges' state base salaries, 103.0 judges	9,498,100	9,627,900
Probate court judicial salary standardization	4,599,700	4,669,700
Circuit court judges' state base salaries, 217.0 judges	20,723,000	20,817,200
Circuit court judicial salary standardization	10,059,300	10,105,000
Judges' retirement system defined contributions	3,094,600	3,359,300
OASI, social security	4,978,90	5,105,600
<b>GROSS APPROPRIATION</b>	<b>94,020,200</b>	<b>94,751,300</b>
Appropriated from:		
Special revenue funds:		
Court fee fund	7,090,200	7,090,200
State general fund/general purpose	86,930,000	87,661,100
<b>JUDICIAL AGENCIES</b>		
Full-time equated exempted positions 8.0		
Judicial tenure commission, 8.0 FTE positions	1,023,500	1,040,200
<b>GROSS APPROPRIATION</b>	<b>1,023,500</b>	<b>1,040,200</b>
Appropriated from:		
State general fund/general purpose	1,023,500	1,040,200
<b>INDIGENT DEFENSE—CRIMINAL</b>		
Full-time equated exempted positions 50.0		
Appellate public defender program, 42.0 FTE positions	4,903,500	5,013,000
Appellate assigned counsel administration, 8.0 FTE positions	894,200	917,000
<b>GROSS APPROPRIATION</b>	<b>5,797,700</b>	<b>5,930,000</b>
Appropriated from:		
Interdepartmental grant revenues:		
IDG from state police—Michigan justice training fund	423,500	423,500
Special revenue funds:		
Private—interest on lawyers trust accounts	70,000	70,000
Miscellaneous revenue	113,100	113,100
State general fund/general purpose	5,191,100	5,323,400
<b>INDIGENT LEGAL ASSISTANCE—CIVIL</b>		
Indigent legal civil assistance	7,937,000	7,937,000
<b>GROSS APPROPRIATION</b>	<b>7,937,000</b>	<b>7,937,000</b>
Appropriated from:		
Special revenue funds:		
State court fund	7,937,000	7,937,000
State general fund/general purpose	0	0

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	<b>ENACTED 2006-2007</b>	<b>JUDICIARY PROPOSED AND GOVERNOR'S REC. FY 2008</b>
<b>TRIAL COURT OPERATIONS</b>		
Court equity fund reimbursements	69,075,900	68,886,200
Judicial technology improvement fund	4,465,000	4,465,000
<b>GROSS APPROPRIATION</b>	<b>73,540,900</b>	<b>73,351,200</b>
Appropriated from:		
Special revenue funds:		
Court equity fund	50,440,000	50,440,000
Judicial technology improvement fund	4,465,000	4,465,000
State general fund/general purpose	18,635,900	18,446,200
<b>GRANTS AND REIMBURSEMENTS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT</b>		
Drunk driving case-flow program	2,300,000	3,000,000
Drug case-flow program	250,000	250,000
Juror compensation reimbursement	6,600,000	6,600,000
Transcript fee reimbursement	100	100
<b>GROSS APPROPRIATION</b>	<b>9,150,100</b>	<b>9,850,100</b>
Appropriated from:		
Special revenue funds:		
Drunk driving fund	2,300,000	3,000,000
Drug fund	250,000	250,000
Juror compensation fund	6,600,000	6,600,000
Transcript fee fund	100	100
State general fund/general purpose	0	0