



One Court of Justice

Michigan Supreme Court

FY 2009 Budget Request





MICHIGAN SUPREME COURT

CLIFFORD W. TAYLOR
CHIEF JUSTICE

February 27, 2008

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LANSING, MICHIGAN 48915
PHONE: (517) 373-8635

The Honorable Matthew Gillard, Chairman
S-1485, Anderson Building
Lansing, MI 48933

The Honorable Chuck Moss
S-889, Anderson Building
Lansing, MI 48933

The Honorable Pam Byrnes
S-986, Anderson Building
Lansing, MI 48933

Dear Chairman Gillard and Members of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on the Judiciary:

The Michigan Supreme Court is pleased to submit its budget request for Fiscal Year 2009.

Of the judicial branch appropriation, about two-thirds is established and controlled by statute: judicial salaries, payments to local governments, and indigent civil legal services. The remainder supports judicial branch operations. The Governor's recommended budget calls for a net increase of \$391,000 for judicial operations, which the Court will use to cover the higher cost of providing health care and retirement.

Our budget proposal reports on our progress on several fronts. Court collections continue to be a high priority. In 2005, the Court approved a statewide strategy for enforcing and collecting court-ordered financial sanctions. Roll-out of this strategy began in 2005 and is scheduled for completion in 2009. Work is currently underway to develop a plan for implementing best practices and successful pilot programs statewide.

The judicial branch continues to expand its use of technology. For example, through the Judicial Network Project, over 95 percent of all felony and misdemeanor dispositions are reported electronically to the State Police, with accompanying benefits for law enforcement. Another initiative focuses on developing a web-based case management system for state trial courts. Additional projects include a statewide warehouse of court information and electronic payment of traffic tickets.

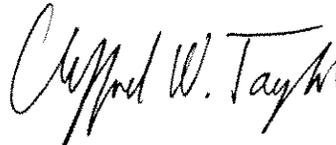
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As in FY 2008, the Executive Recommendation calls for the state's drug treatment court programs to receive a total of \$4.7 million, including \$1.8 million of federal Byrne Memorial Formula Justice Assistance Grant funds, \$1.9 million from the Justice System Fund, and \$658,300 from the general fund. However, the federal Omnibus Appropriation Bill for federal fiscal year 2008 cuts the Byrne funding by 67 percent. Although there are congressional efforts underway to restore this funding, alternative sources may need to be found. Michigan currently has 80 drug treatment courts, of which two are in the planning stages.

The FY 2009 Executive Recommendation also includes \$3.35 million in total general fund support for a pilot mental health court docket program to be developed by the judiciary (\$1.1 million) and the Department of Community Health (\$2.25 million). Prisons and jails have, in effect, become the place of last resort for those suffering from mental illness. Mental health courts substitute a problem-solving model for traditional court processing.

We appreciate the opportunity to address your committee. Deputy State Court Administrator Dawn Monk (517-373-0128), Budget Officer Karen Ellis (517-373-5544), and Supreme Court Counsel Michael Gadola (517-373-0128) are available if you would like further information or have any questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Clifford W. Taylor". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "C".

Clifford W. Taylor
Chief Justice

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Introduction

The Michigan Supreme Court recognizes that the state of Michigan continues to face challenging economic conditions in FY 2009. We will continue to work with the Legislature and the executive branch 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.

	Gross	% of Total	GF/GP	% of Total
Total FY 09 Executive Recommendation (000s)	\$261,912.7		\$159,933.4	
Justices' and Judges' Salaries	\$95,197.0	36.34%	\$88,106.8	55.09%
Payments to Local Government	\$77,280.4	29.51%	\$16,990.4	10.62%
Indigent Civil Legal Assistance	\$7,937.0	3.03%	\$0.0	0.00%
Portion of Total Recommendation	\$180,414.4	68.88%	\$105,097.2	65.71%

The remaining one-third is related to judicial branch operations.

	Gross	% of Total	GF/GP	% of Total
Total FY 09 Executive Recommendation (000s)	\$261,912.7		\$159,933.4	
Supreme Court & State Court Administrative Office	\$47,381.7	18.09%	\$23,362.5	14.61%
Court of Appeals	\$19,248.7	7.35%	\$17,212.4	10.76%
Branchwide Appropriations	\$7,882.8	3.01%	\$7,882.8	4.93%
Judicial Tenure Commission	\$1,013.7	0.39%	\$1,013.7	0.63%
Indigent Defense - Criminal	\$5,971.4	2.28%	\$5,364.8	3.36%
Portion of Total Recommendation	\$81,498.3	31.12%	\$54,836.2	34.29%

The proposed FY 2009 executive budget for the judiciary increases the total general fund by \$1.9 million from the enacted FY 2008 appropriation. This increase includes \$1.1 million for a new mental health court pilot program, \$445,700 for justices' and judges' salaries, and \$391,000 for judicial operations. The judicial operations funding will be used to cover higher costs for such items as health care and state retirement.

Despite difficult financial times, the judicial branch has continued its efforts to improve 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 its financial limits. As a result, the state's 251 trial court locations use 41 different case management systems distributed on 150 different hardware platforms. Approximately 74 percent of the trial courts 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 distributive 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, the JIS system must not only serve trial courts now, but also well into the future.

In September and October 2006, four vendors presented proposals to JIS for case management systems. Three vendors proposed partnering with JIS to build new trial court case management software. A fourth vendor offered another option: purchase a commercial product that would be adapted to Michigan courts. An evaluation team of more than 30 people, including trial court judges, court administrators, 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.

Unisys is using an established court case management framework that it developed for Western Australia courts. This framework will serve as the foundation for a custom-built Michigan court system that will be owned by the state judicial branch. In June 2007, Unisys completed an analysis of the current system requirements and potential improvements. Phase I of the project -- building software to process civil cases in circuit and district courts -- was started in November 2007 and is expected to be completed in approximately 18 months. When Phase I is complete, software will be developed for criminal, juvenile, and probate cases, to be completed in 30 months.

Funding comes from an increase in user fees and from the Judicial Technology Improvement Fund (JTIF). User fees were increased effective January 1, 2007, for courts using the current JIS systems. In addition, two counties, Berrien and Washtenaw, have agreed to invest \$652,700 each year for four years, starting January 1, 2008, in the project. The two courts, which do not currently use JIS systems but wish to do so in the future, will also serve as pilots; as two of the first courts to be implemented in the new system, they will have significant input in its design. With the pilot courts' contributions, total collections from user fees for FY 2009 are expected to be \$6.1 million. 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 \$4.6 million of

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revenue in FY 2007. It is estimated that \$1.0 to \$2.0 million of JTIF funding will be available each year to finance the case management system project.

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

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.

As of December 2007, over 95 percent of all felony and misdemeanor dispositions were reported electronically from the courts to the 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.

In 2007, activities focused on cleaning up criminal disposition records that were submitted before the project made electronic submission possible. This clean-up effort uses the Judicial Data Warehouse (described below) to electronically update the Criminal History System with data from dispositions that were previously submitted on paper.

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 allows the judiciary to collect information on pending and closed cases throughout Michigan. The warehouse 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. SCAO will also use the Judicial Data Warehouse to generate statistical and trend information.

As of the end of 2007, the data warehouse was implemented in 187 courts in 80 counties and contained approximately 29 million case records. It is expected that the warehouse will be implemented statewide by December 2008.

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In 2005, data from the warehouse was integrated with the MSP I-Services Gateway application, a project funded by a Homeland Security Grant, to create a seamless network of information sharing among various state, county, and city criminal justice agencies. The project supports 4,000 law enforcement users with access provided by mobile computing devices such as wireless laptops and Blackberries.

In 2007, JIS received \$1.7 million of grants from the MSP Office of Highway Safety and Planning and Criminal History Records Division; these grants were used to improve information related to traffic safety and missing court dispositions in the Criminal History System. Also in 2007, a file was imported into the Judicial Data Warehouse from the Department of Community Health with information on Michigan's death records. These records are compared to outstanding receivables in the warehouse and provide the trial courts with lists of debt that is no longer collectible. Another collection initiative involves an import from the Michigan Department of Corrections for the purpose of collecting outstanding fines and costs.

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 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.
- Pay multiple tickets to different courts with one credit card transaction.

Several additional courts have expressed an interest in taking advantage of the Electronic Ticket Payment system. These courts are being evaluated based on the location of their ticket data and network configuration.

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 and the 6th Circuit Court in Oakland County later implemented a commercial eFiling system. 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. Court rules for statewide implementation of eFiling are also being developed.

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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 by the end of 2009. The strategy includes communication, education, training, data collection, identification of best practices, and pilot programs.

In 2007, SCAO took additional steps to improve court collections:

- Provided on-site collections technical assistance by assessing courts' collections practices and recommending improvements.
- Analyzed standard receivables and collections reports from the trial courts in order to monitor court collections, identify best practices, and identify courts that may need technical assistance.
- Provided user-requested software enhancements and related training. The software manages payment plans and generates mailings to defendants with outstanding balances.
- Began development of noticing software for the JIS juvenile case management system. The software will generate monthly account statements or delinquency notices to litigants with outstanding balances.
- Expanded the Judicial Data Warehouse by establishing a data sharing agreement with the Michigan Department of Corrections.
- Monitored more than two dozen pilot programs.

In 2008, the SCAO-appointed committee will begin developing a plan for implementing 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 80 drug treatment courts, including 29 adult, 9 family dependency, 24 DWI, 15 juvenile, and 3 tribal. Two of the 80 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.

Sobriety courts, also known as DWI courts, work with offenders who have been charged with driving while under the influence of drugs or alcohol. In 2007, SCAO continued a joint effort with the Office of Highway Safety and Planning to evaluate whether DWI courts are effective in reducing repeat alcohol-related driving offenses. Results from the three DWI courts evaluated show that offenders who participated in DWI treatment court programs were 5 to 19 times less likely to be rearrested for another alcohol-related driving offense within two years after entering DWI programs, compared to offenders who did not participate.

The judiciary's \$4.7 million FY 2008 appropriation for drug treatment courts includes \$1.8 million from the federal Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program, \$1.9 million from the Justice System Fund, and \$658,300 from the general fund. SCAO's Michigan Drug Court Grant Program administers state and federal sources of drug court funding. Michigan's Office of Drug Control Policy has also provided an additional \$128,630 of Justice Assistance Grant funds for FY 2008. With this combined funding of \$4.8 million, 45 drug treatment court programs have, to date, been awarded grants totaling \$3.8 million for FY 2008, as shown in the table on the next two pages. The Governor's recommended judiciary budget for FY 2009 also includes \$4.7 million for drug treatment courts.

The federal Justice Assistance Grant funding supports a joint effort by the courts, the Michigan Department of Corrections, and the Office of Drug Control Policy to avoid prison for nonviolent offenders. The long-term goal is to reduce drug use and recidivism among this offender population. This \$1.8 million of federal funding for FY 2009 is in question, however; the federal Omnibus Appropriation Bill for federal fiscal year 2008 cuts Justice Assistance Grant funding by 67 percent. Although several senators and representatives are working to restore this funding, it is possible that the drug courts may lose a significant funding source for FY 2009. If so, alternative sources of funding will need to be found.

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Court	SCAO JAG Award	SCAO MDCGP Awards	ODCP JAG Award	Total 2008 Awards
Alcona County 23 rd Circuit/81 st District - Adult		\$13,000		\$13,000
Barry County Barry County Trial - Adult	\$85,000	\$100,000		\$185,000
Bay County 18 th Circuit – Family Dependency 74 th District, Bay City - DWI	\$200,000	\$37,500		\$237,500
Calhoun County 37 th Circuit - Adult	\$100,000			\$100,000
Cass County 43 rd Circuit – Family Dependency		\$80,000		\$80,000
Charlevoix County 33 rd Circuit - Juvenile		\$40,500		\$40,500
Eaton County 56 th Circuit – Adult	\$98,000	\$45,000		\$143,000
Emmet County 57 th Circuit – Juvenile		\$27,000		\$27,000
Genesee County 7 th Circuit – Adult 7 th Circuit – Family Dependency	\$105,000	\$100,000 \$54,000		\$205,000 \$54,000
Hillsdale County 1 st Circuit - Juvenile		\$38,200		\$38,200
Ingham County 54A District - DWI		\$12,000		\$12,000
Iron County 41 st Circuit - Adult		\$52,500		\$52,500
Isabella County 21 st Circuit - Adult 21 st Circuit - Juvenile		\$24,500 \$19,800		\$24,500 \$19,800
Jackson County 4 th Circuit - Adult 4 th Circuit – Family Dependency	\$144,273	\$44,750 \$4,200		\$189,023 \$4,200
Kalamazoo County 8 th District - DWI 9 th Circuit - Adult 9 th Circuit – Family Dependency	\$41,000	\$40,500 \$180,000 \$36,000		\$40,500 \$221,000 \$36,000
Kent County 61 st District, Grand Rapids - Adult	\$300,000			\$300,000
Livingston County 44 th Circuit - Adult 44 th Circuit – Juvenile	\$102,500	\$3,700		\$102,500 \$3,700
Macomb County 16 th Circuit - Adult 37 th District, Warren - Adult	\$200,000	\$80,000		\$280,000
Manistee County 19 th Circuit – Juvenile		\$10,000		\$10,000
Monroe County 38 th Circuit – Juvenile		\$125,000		\$125,000
Muskegon County 60 th Circuit – DWI		\$64,000		\$64,000

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Court	SCAO JAG Award	SCAO MDCGP Awards	ODCP JAG Award	Total 2008 Awards
Oakland County				
6 th Circuit - Adult		\$95,000		\$95,000
6 th Circuit - Juvenile		\$60,000		\$60,000
43 rd District, Ferndale - DWI		\$6,000		\$6,000
51 st District, Waterford - DWI		\$20,000		\$20,000
52-1 District, Novi - DWI		\$5,000		\$5,000
52-2 District, Clarkston - DWI		\$40,000		\$40,000
Ottawa County				
20 th Circuit - Adult	\$200,000	\$36,000		\$236,000
20 th Circuit - Juvenile		\$20,000	\$39,298	\$59,298
58 th District - DWI		\$109,000		\$109,000
Washtenaw County				
15 th District - DWI		\$45,000		\$45,000
Wayne County				
3 rd Circuit - Adult	\$150,000	\$150,000		\$300,000
3 rd Circuit - Juvenile		\$32,000		\$32,000
16 th District, Livonia - Adult		\$48,000		\$48,000
23 rd District, Taylor - Adult		\$40,500	\$42,667	\$83,167
28 th District, Southgate - Adult		\$24,000	\$46,665	\$70,665
36 th District, Detroit - Adult		\$32,000		\$32,000
TOTAL	\$1,725,773	\$1,994,650	\$128,630	\$3,849,053

Mental Health Courts

The term “mental health court” describes a specialized court docket for certain defendants with mental illnesses. Mental health courts substitute a problem-solving model for traditional court processing. Participants are identified through specialized screening and assessments, and participate voluntarily. A treatment plan, developed by a team of court staff and mental health professionals, is supervised by a judge. Participants have incentives for following the treatment plan and other court conditions, and can be sanctioned for violations. A participant’s success or graduation is defined according to specific criteria.

The expanding mental health court movement is spurred by several factors: crises in community mental health care, the drug epidemic, homelessness, and widespread jail overcrowding. Prisons and jails have, in effect, become the place of last resort for those suffering from mental illness; studies have found higher incidences of serious mental illness among jail inmates as compared to the general population. Substance abuse is often involved, either as an attempt at self-medication or as a cause of mental illness. Jails in particular find themselves unable to deal with inmates’ mental health needs. Mental health courts respond both to mental health issues and to the relatively common co-occurrence of substance abuse in the inmate population.

The U.S. Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Assistance reported that, in June 2005, there were approximately 125 operational mental health courts in 36 states. Mental health courts differ widely in the types of cases and defendants they accept, case processing, treatment method, and the manner in which those cases are resolved when a participant completes

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supervised treatment. The medley of existing approaches reflects the grassroots nature of mental health courts' development. However, studies have indicated that the key to success for these programs depends on the availability of a strong community-based social service system.

Since the targeted populations are nonviolent offenders, local jails are the primary beneficiaries of mental health courts. According to a 2007 RAND Corporation study, an Allegheny County, Pennsylvania mental health court showed an increase in the demand for mental health services among participants with a corresponding decrease in the use of jail time. Over time, the decrease in jail costs more than offset the increased costs of mental health services. Not unlike drug courts, mental health courts could become a valuable component of an overall community-based effort, complementing current jail diversion programs and prisoner re-entry activities aimed at reducing recidivism.

The FY 2009 Executive Recommendation contains \$3.35 million in total general fund support for a pilot mental health court docket program to be developed by the judiciary and Department of Community Health. That total, includes \$1.1 million in general fund support in the judiciary budget for program development at five sites to be determined. The \$1.1 million includes \$100,000 to train mental health court personnel and local law enforcement on mental health issues. An additional \$2.25 million in the Department of Community Health budget would support services – such as psychiatric counseling, case management, vocational training, housing assistance, and program adherence monitoring -- for mental health court pilot sites.

Justices' and Judges' Salaries

The Governor's recommended budget includes a net increase of \$445,700 in justices' and judges' salaries to provide for increases in judges' defined contribution and social security payroll tax costs.

Economic Adjustments

The Governor's recommended budget includes general fund increases of \$248,300 (\$261,100 gross) for employee economics (salary, insurances, and retirement). The recommended budget also includes a general fund increase of \$36,400 for building occupancy (\$55,400 gross), a general fund increase of \$107,300 for private rent, and a general fund decrease of \$1,000 for worker's compensation.

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	ENACTED 2007-2008	JUDICIARY PROPOSED AND GOVERNOR'S REC. FY 2009
APPROPRIATION SUMMARY:		
Full-time equated exempted positions 490.0		
GROSS APPROPRIATION	259,291,500	261,912,700
Total interdepartmental grants	2,523,500	2,523,500
ADJUSTED GROSS APPROPRIATION	256,768,000	259,389,200
Total federal revenues	4,626,400	4,626,400
Special revenue funds:		
Total local revenues	5,409,700	6,093,100
Total private revenues	842,500	842,500
Total other restricted revenues	87,892,700	87,893,800
State general fund/general purpose	157,996,700	159,933,400
SUPREME COURT		
Full-time equated exempted positions 243.0		
Supreme court administration, 97.0 FTE positions	10,941,500	11,014,700
Judicial institute, 13.0 FTE positions	2,667,600	2,676,400
State court administrative office, 60.0 FTE positions	10,285,600	11,425,900
Judicial information systems, 22.0 FTE positions	3,179,200	3,187,900
Direct trial court automation support, 36.0 FTE positions	5,409,700	6,093,100
Foster care review board, 12.0 FTE positions	1,268,100	1,272,200
Community dispute resolution program, 3.0 FTE positions	2,291,600	2,292,700
Other federal grants	275,000	4,678,800
Drug treatment courts	4,678,800	275,000
GROSS APPROPRIATION	40,997,100	42,916,700
Appropriated from:		
Interdepartmental grant revenues:		
IDG from department of community health	1,800,000	1,800,000
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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	ENACTED 2007-2008	JUDICIARY PROPOSED AND GOVERNOR'S REC. FY 2009
SUPREME COURT (continued)		
Special revenue funds:		
Local—user fees	5,409,700	6,093,100
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	2,291,600	2,292,700
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	22,127,400	23,362,500
COURT OF APPEALS		
Full-time equated exempted positions 190.0 Operations, 190.0 FTE positions	19,183,300	19,248,700
GROSS APPROPRIATION	19,183,300	19,248,700
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	17,147,000	17,212,400
BRANCHWIDE APPROPRIATIONS		
Full-time equated exempted positions 4.0 Branchwide appropriations, 4.0 FTE positions	7,767,300	7,882,800
GROSS APPROPRIATION	7,767,300	7,882,800
Appropriated from:		
State general fund/general purpose	7,767,300	7,882,800

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	ENACTED 2007-2008	JUDICIARY PROPOSED AND GOVERNOR'S REC. FY 2009
JUSTICES' AND JUDGES' COMPENSATION		
Full-time judges' positions 617.0		
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	9,627,900	9,627,900
Probate court judicial salary standardization	4,669,700	4,669,700
Circuit court judges' state base salaries, 221.0 judges	20,817,200	20,817,200
Circuit court judicial salary standardization	10,105,000	10,105,000
Judges' retirement system defined contributions	3,359,300	3,556,700
OASI, social security	5,105,600	5,353,900
GROSS APPROPRIATION	94,751,300	95,197,000
Appropriated from:		
Special revenue funds:		
Court fee fund	7,090,200	7,090,200
State general fund/general purpose	87,661,100	88,106,800
JUDICIAL AGENCIES		
Full-time equated exempted positions 7.0		
Judicial tenure commission, 7.0 FTE positions	989,300	1,013,700
GROSS APPROPRIATION	989,300	1,013,700
Appropriated from:		
State general fund/general purpose	989,300	1,013,700
INDIGENT DEFENSE—CRIMINAL		
Full-time equated exempted positions 46.0		
Appellate public defender program, 39.0 FTE positions	5,042,700	5,081,200
Appellate assigned counsel administration, 7.0 FTE positions	878,100	890,200
GROSS APPROPRIATION	5,920,800	5,971,400
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	5,314,200	5,364,800
INDIGENT LEGAL ASSISTANCE—CIVIL		
Indigent legal civil assistance	7,937,000	7,937,000
GROSS APPROPRIATION	7,937,000	7,937,000
Appropriated from:		
Special revenue funds:		
State court fund	7,937,000	7,937,000
State general fund/general purpose	0	0