



One Court of Justice

Michigan Supreme Court

FY 2012 Budget Summary





Michigan Supreme Court

ROBERT P. YOUNG, JR.
CHIEF JUSTICE

CADILLAC PLACE
3034 WEST GRAND BOULEVARD
SUITE 8-500
DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48202-6034
313 972-3250

March 1, 2011

The Honorable Kevin Cotter, Chairman
S-1288 House Office Building
Lansing, MI 48933

The Honorable Nancy Jenkins
N-991 House Office Building
Lansing, MI 48933

The Honorable Anthony Forlini
S-788 House Office Building
Lansing, MI 48933

The Honorable Rashida H. Tlaib
N-691 House Office Building
Lansing, MI 48933

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

The Michigan Supreme Court is pleased to submit its budget summary for Fiscal Year 2012. Our budget proposal reports on our progress on several fronts.

The judicial branch budget represents less than 1 percent of the total gross state budget and 2 percent of the general fund budget. Of the judicial branch appropriation, about two-thirds is established and controlled by the constitution or statute: judicial salaries, payments to local governments, and indigent civil legal services. The remainder supports judicial branch operations.

As Michigan's economy has deteriorated, our challenge has been not only to fulfill our responsibility for the administration of justice, but also to meet duties specifically assigned to the judicial branch by either our state constitution or by the Legislature. To the extent that there is a silver lining, the difficult economic circumstances are also forcing us to not only discuss, but to act on, the critical issue of the proper purpose, size, and function of our judicial branch of government.

Earlier this year the State Bar Judicial Crossroads Task Force issued its report on the Michigan judiciary and concluded that we can no longer afford our current system. Many of their recommendations are consistent with what the Supreme Court and the State Court Administrative Office have long urged – for example, the elimination of judgeships, by attrition, where workload no longer justifies their continuation. Based on an analysis of current known and anticipated vacancies, the Governor's recommended budget includes the elimination of six trial court judgeships as a first step in this process, resulting in savings of \$942,100 in FY 2012.

We also have tools at our disposal that we can and should use to a greater degree to improve our own efficiency. In the past, we have approached court consolidation from the standpoint of concurrent jurisdiction, what I would call "vertical" consolidation, the combining of resources across circuit, probate, and district courts within a judicial circuit, and which I am encouraging more counties to consider. We also have district courts, particularly in Wayne

County, exploring “horizontal” consolidation of court locations, and we stand ready to assist these courts with this process.

Despite the difficult economic conditions, we have been able to make progress on several projects with significant benefits to the public and law enforcement. For example, the judicial branch continues to expand its use of technology. The Judicial Data Warehouse is well on its way to becoming a statewide repository for both pending and closed cases. As of the end of 2010, the warehouse contained over 40 million case records and was implemented in 228 courts. Other projects include online payment of traffic tickets, a statewide system for trial court case management, and video conferencing for prisoners. These projects hold great promise for improving public services, including ease of access to the justice system.

Court collections continue to be a top priority of Michigan’s judicial branch. In fact, Michigan was one of five states invited by the National Center for Victims of Crime to make presentations at the center’s 2010 Restitution Roundtable; the center cited Michigan’s “great progress in court collections” and the “very strong peer-to-peer aspects of Michigan’s approach.”

As in FY 2011, the Executive Recommendation calls for the state’s successful drug treatment court programs to receive a total of \$6.1 million. Since many crimes have their roots in substance abuse, drug treatment courts seek to treat the offender’s addiction with 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.

We will also continue to receive federal grants in FY 2012 through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program for mental health courts, a specialized court docket for certain mentally ill defendants. The goal is to prevent repeat offenses by treating the defendant’s mental illness and to keep offenders with mental illness out of jail. Mental health court candidates are identified through specialized screening and assessments, and participate voluntarily.

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 Chief of Staff and General Counsel Matthew Schneider (517-373-0128) are available if you would like further information or have any questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Robert P. Young, Jr.", written in a cursive style.

Robert P. Young, Jr.
Chief Justice

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OVERVIEW

I. Impact of Reductions	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The general fund portion of the proposed FY 2012 executive budget for judicial operations (excluding judicial compensation) represents a 27 percent reduction since FY 2000.• The number of judicial employees has decreased by more than 20 percent since FY 2000, with the number of FTEs dropping from 526 to 413.• Since FY 2004, judicial branch employees have received 8 percent in cost-of-living adjustments, less than 40 percent of the 21 percent received by unionized executive branch employees.• The Supreme Court and State Court Administrative Office’s numerous unfilled vacancies have made it difficult to serve the public and to fulfill constitutional and statutory responsibilities.	
II. Justices’ and Judges’ Salaries	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Salaries for justices and judges have not been increased since 2002.• The Governor’s recommended budget includes an increase of \$344,000 for judges’ defined contribution and payroll tax expenses.	
III. Judicial Resources	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The proposed FY 2012 executive budget includes the elimination of six trial court judgeships, consistent with 2007 and 2009 Judicial Resource Recommendation reports.	
IV. Economic Adjustments	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Governor’s recommended budget includes general fund increases of \$1.8 million for employee economics (insurances and retirement).	

KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

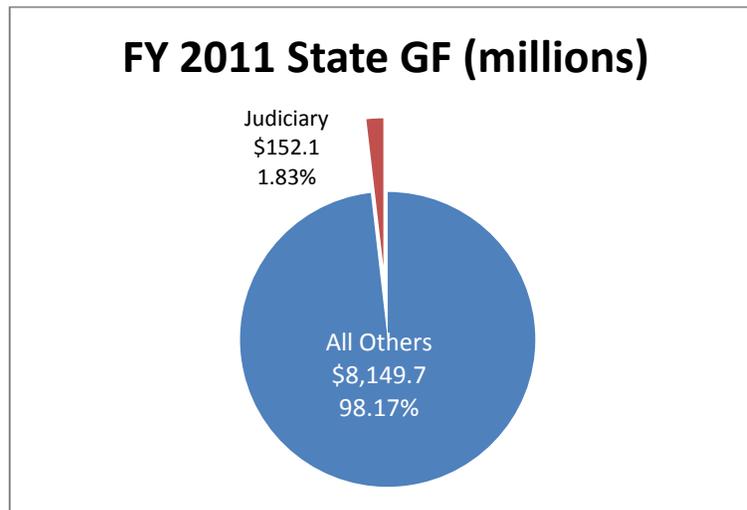
V. Court Technology	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Statewide Trial Court Case Management System is slated for completion by 2014.• Nine courts are now processing over 3,600 online ticket payments each month.• The Judicial Data Warehouse contains approximately 40 million records from 228 courts in 81 counties.• Video conferencing was implemented in 17 courtrooms in 2010, with plans to add 26 more courtrooms in 2011.	
VI. Trial Court Collections	6
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Michigan was one of five states invited by the National Center for Victims of Crime to make presentations at the center’s 2010 Restitution Roundtable; the center cited Michigan’s “great progress in court collections” and the “very strong peer-to-peer aspects of Michigan’s approach.”	
VII. Therapeutic Justice: Specialty Courts.....	7
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Drug treatment courts that used the Drug Court Case Management Information System in FY 2010 admitted 2,685 participants.• In FY 2010, Michigan’s pilot mental health court programs accepted 234 mentally ill offenders into their programs and enrolled them in treatment.	

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OVERVIEW

Courts are an essential function of state government. They enforce the rule of law upon which our social and economic relationships are based. The judiciary is not another state agency – it is an independent, co-equal branch of government with constitutional and statutory responsibilities.

The Constitution of Michigan provides for a supreme court (with general superintending control over all courts), a court of appeals, a court administrator, and a judicial tenure commission. The judicial branch budget also includes general funds for statutory responsibilities established by the Legislature, including the foster care review boards (1984 PA 422), the friend of the court bureau (1982 PA 294), the state appellate defender office and appellate assigned counsel system (1978 PA 620), and the court equity fund (1996 PA 374). For FY 2011, the judicial branch budget represents less than 2 percent of the total state general fund budget.



The Michigan Supreme Court recognizes that the state of Michigan continues to face challenging economic conditions in FY 2012. As in years past, we will work with the Legislature and the executive branch to reduce costs and increase efficiency while providing for the prompt, orderly administration of justice. State courts, of course, share in the responsibility of maintaining fiscal integrity in challenging economic times, but reductions can go too far and threaten basic constitutional rights. Courts must administer justice regardless of how many people walk through the courthouse door. The rule of law is threatened when courts, because of budget constraints, cannot carry out their constitutional duties.

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.

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	Gross	% of Total	GF/GP	% of Total
Total FY 2012 Executive Recommendation (000s)	\$260,275.4		\$152,876.9	
Justices' and Judges' Salaries	\$94,622.0	36.35%	\$87,531.8	57.26%
Payments to Local Government	\$74,944.7	28.80%	\$10,395.1	6.80%
Indigent Civil Legal Assistance	\$7,937.0	3.05%	\$0.0	0.00%
Portion of Total Recommendation	\$177,503.7	68.20%	\$97,926.9	64.06%

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

	Gross	% of Total	GF/GP	% of Total
Total FY 2012 Executive Recommendation (000s)	\$260,275.4		\$152,876.9	
Supreme Court & State Court Administrative Office	\$48,735.4	18.73%	\$23,306.6	15.25%
Court of Appeals	\$19,367.1	7.44%	\$17,830.8	11.66%
Branchwide Appropriations	\$8,338.7	3.20%	\$8,338.7	5.45%
Judicial Tenure Commission	\$1,012.6	0.39%	\$1,012.6	0.66%
Indigent Defense - Criminal	\$6,337.4	2.43%	\$5,480.8	3.59%
Retirement Incentive	(\$1,019.5)	(0.39%)	(\$1,019.5)	(0.67%)
Portion of Total Recommendation	\$82,771.7	31.80%	\$54,950.0	35.94%

The proposed FY 2012 executive budget (Appendix A) for the judiciary increases the total general fund by \$803,800 from the enacted FY 2011 appropriation, but it should be noted that this apparent increase includes the transfer of a \$1.0 million interdepartmental grant to the State Court Administrative Office (SCAO) from the Michigan Department of Corrections for drug treatment courts. This grant, which is administered by SCAO, was in DOC's budget in FY 2011 and is converted to general fund for the judicial branch in the FY 2012 executive budget. Other executive budget changes from the FY 2011 appropriation include general fund increases of \$1,306,600 for employee economics, including projected increases in insurance and retirement costs, and \$184,700 for private rent, building occupancy, and worker's compensation. Also included are increases of \$344,000 for judges' defined contribution and social security payroll tax costs. The executive budget also features decreases of \$69,900 for the elimination of funding for two circuit court judgeships in Macomb and Oakland counties that will temporarily remain unfilled beginning January 1, 2011, and \$942,100 for the elimination of six trial court judgeships. The executive budget also removes \$1,019,500 as savings from the incentive retirement program.

I. Impact of Reductions

The general fund portion of the proposed FY 2012 executive budget for judicial branch operations (excluding justices' and judges' compensation) represents a 27 percent reduction in general funds in the judicial branch budget since FY 2000. Justices' and judges' salaries have remained unchanged since January 1, 2002.

	Original FY 2000 1999 PA 126	FY 2012 Exec. Rec.	Difference	% Difference
Justices' and judges' compensation GF	71,238,500	87,531,800	16,293,300	22.87%
Non-judges GF	89,744,400	65,345,100	(24,399,300)	-27.19%
Total GF	160,982,900	152,876,900	(8,106,000)	-5.04%

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The number of judicial branch employees has decreased by more than 20 percent since FY 2000, with the number of full-time equated exempted positions dropping from 526 as of the September 30, 2000, pay date to 413 as of the February 17, 2011, pay date. Judicial employees have not received several cost-of-living increases received by executive branch employees since the beginning of FY 2004. As shown in the table below, judicial branch employees have received 8 percent in cost-of-living adjustments over the last 8 years, less than 40 percent of the 21 percent received by unionized executive branch employees.

<u>Effective Date</u>	<u>Executive</u>	<u>Judiciary</u>	<u>Difference</u>	<u>Judicial Employees</u>
10/1/2003	3.0%	0.0%	-3.0%	Received 3% lump sum FY 2004
10/1/2004	4.0%	4.0%	0.0%	
10/1/2005	1.0%	0.0%	-1.0%	
04/1/2006	1.0%	0.0%	-1.0%	Received 2% lump sum FY 2006
10/1/2006	2.0%	2.0%	0.0%	
04/1/2007	2.0%	2.0%	0.0%	
10/1/2007	2.0%	0.0%	-2.0%	
04/1/2008	2.0%	0.0%	-2.0%	Received 2% lump sum FY 2008
10/1/2008	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
10/1/2009	1.0%	0.0%	-1.0%	
10/1/2010	3.0%*	0.0%	-3.0%	* Union employees only
	21.0%	8.0%	-13.0%	

In recent years, the Supreme Court and the SCAO have been forced to leave many positions open because of budget reductions, which makes it increasingly difficult to fulfill constitutional and statutory responsibilities.

II. Justices' and Judges' Salaries

As noted earlier, justices' and judges' salaries have not been increased since 2002. The Governor's recommended budget includes \$344,000 to provide for increases in their defined contribution and social security payroll tax costs.

III. Judicial Resources

The Michigan Constitution provides that the Legislature shall, on the recommendation of the Michigan Supreme Court, increase or reduce the number of state trial court judgeships based on changes in judicial activity (Const 1963, art 6, §11). Every odd-numbered year, SCAO assesses the judicial needs of our state courts to determine whether each court has an appropriate number of judges to handle that court's workload. SCAO's analysis takes into account not only

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the number of cases filed in each court, but also the average amount of a judge's time that various types of cases require. The result is a quantitative estimate of each court's judicial needs. If there is a significant discrepancy between a court's estimated judicial need and the number of judges it actually has, SCAO reviews additional, primarily qualitative, factors that affect judicial workload and need, such as population shifts. The resulting report is published on the Supreme Court's website and shared with the Governor and Legislature. Any changes in the number of state judgeships must be implemented by legislation and approved by the Governor.

The 2007 and 2009 Judicial Resource Recommendations reports (JRR) both included recommendations for the elimination of four Court of Appeals judgeships and several trial court judgeships (10 in 2007, which was increased to 20 by the Supreme Court, and 15 in 2009). It is expected that the 2011 JRR report to be issued this fall will recommend elimination of as many or even more judgeships. The executive recommendation includes the elimination of six trial court judgeships, for a general fund decrease of \$942,100.

Judges' salaries were also decreased \$69,900 to remove the remaining three months' funding for two circuit court judgeships in Macomb and Oakland counties that will not be filled temporarily, beginning January 1, 2011, in accordance with 2009 PA 228.

IV. Economic Adjustments

The Governor's recommended budget includes general fund increases of \$1,306,600 (\$1,417,200 gross) for employee economics (insurances and retirement). The recommended budget also includes general fund increases of \$154,300 (\$156,500 gross) for building occupancy and \$30,400 for worker's compensation. There is also a \$1,019,500 general fund reduction for savings from the 2010 incentive retirement program.

KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

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

V. Court Technology

A. Statewide Trial Court Case Management System

Case management is one of a trial court's most critical functions, keeping cases on track for timely disposition. 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 are supported by many different case management systems, which are deployed on different and decentralized servers. A number of factors – the need to upgrade applications, an increase in mandated

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electronic reporting requirements, costly conversion failures, cutbacks in local funding, vendors' termination of support services – led courts to seek better alternatives to their current case management systems. In 2008, Judicial Information Systems, the SCAO's information technology division, began working with Unisys, a technology consulting firm, on a new case management system that will be available to all state trial courts. The project includes pilot courts in Berrien and Washtenaw counties.

In 2010, UNISYS delivered the core application for Phase I, which includes system functions for civil cases. This application was tested by pilot court staff to ensure that the application meets their needs. Completion of Phase I, which will culminate in the pilot courts' use of the case management system in civil cases, is slated for July 2011.

Phases II, III, and IV of the project will develop criminal, juvenile, and probate case management systems respectively. Phase II, which began in November 2009, continued in 2010. All phases are slated for completion by 2014.

The project is funded in part by user fees from courts that use case management technology previously developed by Judicial Information Systems. Other funding is provided through the Judicial Technology Improvement Fund, which is supported by court fees, and from contributions by the pilot court counties. Funding provided by the pilot counties will be credited toward their courts' future user fees.

B. Traffic Tickets Paid Online

Thanks to another Judicial Information Systems project, thousands of Michigan citizens paid their traffic tickets online in 2010. Nine courts – 62A District Court (Wyoming), 38th District Court (Eastpointe), 36th District Court (Detroit), 15th District Court (Ann Arbor), the 54B District Court (East Lansing), 46th District Court (Southfield), 47th District Court (Farmington Hills), 51st District Court (Waterford) and 55th District Court (Ingham County) – offered this service in 2010, with over 3,600 online ticket payments being made each month. In addition to providing a service for ticket payers, the online payment system automatically posts transactions without involving court staff, freeing court employees for other duties.

In 2010, this project was expanded to include drivers whose licenses were suspended because they failed to pay their tickets on time. When the driver pays the late ticket, the online system automatically clears the suspension and restores driving privileges, saving the driver a trip to the Secretary of State's Office. The service also frees Secretary of State branch office staff – who would otherwise spend time processing the transaction – for other duties.

C. Judicial Data Warehouse

Containing approximately 40 million case records, the Judicial Data Warehouse allows the judiciary and law enforcement to obtain information about pending and closed cases throughout Michigan. As of December 31, 2010, the data warehouse was implemented in 228 courts in 81 counties. The remaining 14 remaining courts are expected to be added to the warehouse in FY 2011.

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The Judicial Data Warehouse also supports data sharing with executive branch agencies and other SCAO applications – for example, a reporting system that tracks children at risk for neglect and abuse. This reporting collaboration between SCAO and the Department of Human Services, which is modeled on the federal Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System and the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System, was expanded in 2010 to include an additional 18 courts and DHS offices in Clinton, Gratiot, Newaygo, Livingston, Genesee, Eaton, Saginaw, Jackson and Ingham counties. The project is funded by a federal grant.

Other agencies receiving data from the data warehouse in 2010 include the Michigan State Police's Criminal History System and the Office of Highway Safety and Planning, as well as SCAO's Drug Court Case Management System. Once the warehouse is fully implemented, SCAO will use it to generate additional statistical and trend information.

D. Video Conferencing

In 2010, JIS added additional courtrooms to the video conferencing project, a collaboration with the Michigan Department of Corrections, the State Police Forensic Lab, and state mental health facilities. Through this project, prisoners and mental health patients can participate in court hearings without the risks and costs involved in transporting them to court. Michigan State Police technicians can also use video conferencing to participate in arraignments, pretrial conferences, and other court hearings without the time and expense of travel. Court funding units – counties and municipalities – also benefit from the project. Videoconferencing reduces public safety risks and lowers transportation costs for local law enforcement.

Using a grant from the State Police Office of Highway Safety Planning and funding from the Judicial Technology Improvement Fund, Judicial Information Systems implemented video conferencing in 17 courtrooms in 2010, with plans to add 26 more courtrooms in 2011.

VI. Trial Court Collections

Court collections continue to be a top priority of Michigan's judicial branch. In fact, Michigan was one of five states invited by the National Center for Victims of Crime to make presentations at the center's 2010 Restitution Roundtable; the center cited Michigan's "great progress in court collections" and the "very strong peer-to-peer aspects of Michigan's approach."

Effective enforcement of court orders, including orders that impose financial sanctions, increases respect for courts and their orders. Courts help crime victims by collecting restitution; other court-imposed fines, costs, and assessments supplement the crime victim's rights fund and support law enforcement, public libraries, and local governments.

In 2010, following the recommendations of the Court Collections Advisory Committee, the Michigan Supreme Court approved a statewide plan for court collections and related reporting requirements. Supreme Court Administrative Order 2010-1 provides that all trial courts must comply with collections program requirements that have been established by the state court administrator. Each program must include at least seven of ten components – for

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example, that the court has assigned staff, or set aside staff time, to work on collections. Courts that do not meet the minimum requirements must have an action plan, to be approved by SCAO, to improve their collections programs. Each trial court has submitted an initial collections program survey to SCAO; SCAO will complete its evaluation of these programs in 2011.

An essential part of any court-ordered payment plan is determining the litigant's ability to pay. In 2010, SCAO developed a calculator to assist courts in setting reasonable payment plans for litigants; the calculator considers a litigant's income and other obligations, such as child support, before computing a payment amount.

VII. Therapeutic Justice: Specialty Courts

Specialty courts, also commonly referred to as problem-solving courts, aim to prevent crime by treating problems, such as alcohol abuse or drug addiction, that contribute to an offender's criminal behavior. A team that includes the judge, prosecutor, defense counsel, probation officers, social workers, and therapists works with the offender and monitors his or her progress. Participation is voluntary, but offenders who violate the program's requirements are subject to sanctions, including incarceration.

SCAO's Trial Court Services Division supports Michigan's specialty courts with training, education, planning, evaluation, monitoring, funding opportunities, and technical assistance.

Currently there are 39 adult drug treatment courts, 25 DWI courts, 14 juvenile drug treatment courts, 9 family dependency treatment courts, and 3 tribal drug treatment courts operating in Michigan. There are also 17 teen courts, 12 mental health court, 3 child support specialty courts, and 4 veterans' treatment courts in operation.

A. 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. 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.

Variations on the drug court model include family dependency courts that target parents or legal guardians who suffer from substance abuse, long acknowledged as a significant factor in child abuse and neglect. These courts help protect children by coordinating the efforts of child welfare services, the court system, and community treatment providers. DWI courts work with offenders who have been charged with driving while under the influence of drugs or alcohol. Each DWI treatment court contains key program components recommended by the federal Bureau of Justice Assistance.

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In FY 2010, the 32 adult district and adult circuit drug treatment courts that used the Drug Court Case Management Information System admitted 1,207 participants; 62 percent were felony offenders, 24 percent of whom were prison-bound. For Michigan adult drug treatment courts, the average success rate – defined as completion of the program according to specific requirements – was 44 percent. Twenty-four DWI courts reported admitting 1,127 participants, 11 percent of whom were felony offenders, with 9 percent of that group being prison-bound; the average success rate for DWI courts was 65 percent. Michigan’s 15 juvenile drug treatment courts admitted 241 participants and had an average success rate of 52 percent, and the state’s 10 family dependency drug treatment courts admitted 110 participants and had an average success rate of 45 percent.

The judiciary’s \$6.1 million FY 2011 appropriation for drug treatment courts includes \$1.8 million from the federal Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program (Byrne JAG), \$500,000 of federal funding from the Office of Highway Safety Planning for new and enhanced DWI courts, \$1.9 million from the Justice System Fund, a \$1.0 million interdepartmental grant from the Michigan Department of Corrections to provide mental health services to drug treatment court participants, and \$612,400 from the general fund. With this combined funding, 70 drug treatment court programs have, to date, been awarded grants totaling \$4.6 million for FY 2011, as shown in Appendix B. The Governor’s recommended judiciary budget for FY 2012 also includes \$6.1 million for drug treatment courts and converts the interdepartmental grant to \$1.0 million of judicial branch general fund.

B. Mental Health Courts

“Mental health court” denotes a specialized court docket for certain mentally ill defendants, identified through specialized screening and assessments, who participate voluntarily. These courts aim to prevent repeat offenses by treating the defendant’s mental illness. Each participant follows a treatment plan, which is developed by a team of court staff and mental health professionals and supervised by a judge. Participants have incentives to follow 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 judiciary and the Department of Community Health established the Michigan Mental Health Court Grant Program in FY 2009. Federal grants through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Byrne JAG funding, which is part of a 2009 work project with the Michigan State Police, have provided funding for the program for FY 2010 to FY 2012. The FY 2011 funding for eight pilot mental health court programs is shown in Appendix C.

In FY 2010, Michigan’s mental health court pilot programs accepted 234 mentally ill offenders into their programs and enrolled them in treatment. Nearly half (44 percent) were felony offenders, 31 percent of whom were prison-bound. Bipolar disorder, depression, and schizophrenia comprised 78 percent of the participants’ diagnoses; more than half (64 percent) of the mental health court participants were living with a co-occurring substance use disorder diagnosis.

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Appendix A

Michigan Supreme Court FY 2012 Executive Recommendation

	ENACTED 2010-2011	EXECUTIVE FY 2012
APPROPRIATION SUMMARY:		
Full-time equated exempted positions 491.0		
GROSS APPROPRIATION	260,358,800	260,275,400
Total interdepartmental grants	3,573,500	2,573,500
ADJUSTED GROSS APPROPRIATION	256,785,300	257,701,900
Total federal revenues	5,539,500	5,539,500
Special revenue funds:		
Total local revenues	6,252,200	6,342,700
Total private revenues	842,500	842,500
Total other restricted revenues	92,078,000	92,100,300
State general fund/general purpose	152,073,100	152,876,900
SUPREME COURT		
Full-time equated exempted positions 243.0		
Supreme court administration, 97.0 FTE positions	10,851,500	11,184,900
Judicial institute, 13.0 FTE positions	2,594,600	2,615,800
State court administrative office, 60.0 FTE positions	10,350,100	10,548,900
Judicial information systems, 22.0 FTE positions	3,141,500	3,174,700
Direct trial court automation support, 36.0 FTE positions	6,252,200	6,342,700
Foster care review board, 12.0 FTE positions	1,265,400	1,289,800
Community dispute resolution program, 3.0 FTE positions	2,313,200	2,335,500
Other federal grants	275,100	275,100
Drug treatment courts	6,133,000	6,133,000
Community court pilot project	20,000	20,000
GROSS APPROPRIATION	43,196,600	43,920,400
Appropriated from:		
Interdepartmental grant revenues:		
IDG from department of Michigan state police	1,800,000	1,800,000
IDG from department of corrections	1,050,000	50,000
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	1,300,000	1,300,000
HHS—access and visitation grant	550,000	550,000
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	275,100	275,100
Special revenue funds:		
Local—user fees	6,252,200	6,342,700
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	2,313,200	2,335,500
Law exam fees	536,200	536,200
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	21,695,600	23,306,600

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	ENACTED 2010-2011	EXECUTIVE FY 2012
COURT OF APPEALS		
Full-time equated exempted positions 190.0 Operations, 190.0 FTE positions	18,851,600	19,367,100
GROSS APPROPRIATION	18,851,600	19,367,100
Appropriated from:		
Special revenue funds:		
Court filing/motion fees	1,458,500	1,458,500
Miscellaneous revenue	77,800	77,800
State general fund/general purpose	17,315,300	17,830,800
BRANCHWIDE APPROPRIATIONS		
Full-time equated exempted positions 4.0 Branchwide appropriations, 4.0 FTE positions	8,136,800	8,338,700
GROSS APPROPRIATION	8,136,800	8,338,700
Appropriated from:		
State general fund/general purpose	8,136,800	8,338,700
JUSTICES' AND JUDGES' COMPENSATION		
Full-time judges' positions 615.0		
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	23,321,900
District court judicial salary standardization	11,796,800	11,522,500
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, 219.0 judges	20,675,900	20,628,800
Circuit court judicial salary standardization	10,036,400	10,013,600
Judges' retirement system defined contributions	3,837,600	3,915,500
OASI, social security	5,375,900	5,529,500
GROSS APPROPRIATION	95,290,000	94,622,000
Appropriated from:		
Special revenue funds:		
Court fee fund	7,090,200	7,090,200
State general fund/general purpose	88,199,800	87,531,800
JUDICIAL AGENCIES		
Full-time equated exempted positions 7.0 Judicial tenure commission, 7.0 FTE positions	992,000	1,012,600
GROSS APPROPRIATION	992,000	1,012,600
Appropriated from:		
State general fund/general purpose	992,000	1,012,600

FY 2012 Budget Summary - Michigan Supreme Court

	ENACTED 2010-2011	EXECUTIVE FY 2012
INDIGENT DEFENSE—CRIMINAL		
Full-time equated exempted positions 47.0		
Appellate public defender program, 39.0 FTE positions	5,263,500	5,397,200
Detroit crime lab case review		
Appellate assigned counsel administration, 8.0 FTE positions	931,600	940,200
GROSS APPROPRIATION	6,195,100	6,337,400
Appropriated from:		
Interdepartmental grant revenues:		
IDG from state police—Michigan justice training fund	423,500	423,500
Federal revenues:		
Other federal grants	250,000	250,000
Special revenue funds:		
Private—interest on lawyers trust accounts	70,000	70,000
Miscellaneous revenue	113,100	113,100
State general fund/general purpose	5,338,500	5,480,800
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
TRIAL COURT OPERATIONS		
Court equity fund reimbursements	64,794,700	64,794,700
Judicial technology improvement fund	4,815,000	4,815,000
GROSS APPROPRIATION	69,609,700	69,609,700
Appropriated from:		
Special revenue funds:		
Court equity fund	54,399,600	54,399,600
Judicial technology improvement fund	4,815,000	4,815,000
State general fund/general purpose	10,395,100	10,395,100
GRANTS AND REIMBURSEMENTS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT		
Drunk driving case-flow program	3,300,000	3,300,000
Drug case-flow program	250,000	250,000
Juror compensation reimbursement	6,600,000	6,600,000
GROSS APPROPRIATION	10,150,000	10,150,000
Appropriated from:		
Special revenue funds:		
Drunk driving fund	3,300,000	3,300,000
Drug fund	250,000	250,000
Juror compensation fund	6,600,000	6,600,000
State general fund/general purpose	0	0
RETIREMENT INCENTIVE		
Retirement incentive	0	(1,019,500)
GROSS APPROPRIATION	0	(1,019,500)
Appropriated from:		
State general fund/general purpose	0	(1,019,500)

FY 2012 Budget Summary - Michigan Supreme Court

Appendix B

Michigan Drug Courts by County

Court	Byrne JAG Award	MDCGP Award	OHSP Award	MHSDCP Award	Total 2011 Awards
Alcona County 23 rd Circuit/81 st District – Adult		\$15,000		\$25,500	\$40,500
Alpena County 26 th Circuit – Juvenile		\$25,000			\$25,000
Barry County Barry County Trial – Adult Barry County Trial – Juvenile	\$100,000	\$65,000		\$19,000	\$119,000 \$65,000
Bay County 18 th Circuit – Family Dependency 74 th District – DWI	\$130,000	\$30,000			\$30,000 \$130,000
Benzie County 19 th Circuit – Juvenile 85 th District – Adult		\$20,000 \$30,000			\$20,000 \$30,000
Calhoun County 10 th District – Adult		\$25,000	\$60,000		\$85,000
Cass County 4 th District – Adult 43 rd Circuit – Family Dependency			\$60,000	\$7,000 \$19,000	\$67,000 \$19,000
Charlevoix County 33 rd Circuit – Juvenile		\$45,000		\$21,500	\$66,500
Cheboygan County 53 rd Circuit – Adult	\$60,000				\$60,000
Eaton County 56 th Circuit - Adult 56A District – DWI	\$85,000			\$17,000	\$85,000 \$17,000
Emmet County 57 th Circuit – Juvenile		\$45,000		\$16,000	\$61,000
Genesee County 7 th Circuit – Adult 7 th Circuit – Family Dependency	\$175,000	\$60,000		\$130,000	\$305,000 \$60,000
Grand Traverse County 13 th Circuit – Juvenile 86 th District – DWI		\$20,000		\$25,500 \$90,000	\$45,500 \$90,000
Gratiot County D65B District – Adult			\$20,000		\$20,000
Hillsdale County 1 st Circuit – Family Dependency		\$10,000			\$10,000
Ingham County 30 th Circuit – Family Dependency 54A District – DWI 55 th District – DWI		\$40,000 \$30,000 \$25,000	\$85,000	\$14,000	\$40,000 \$30,000 \$124,000
Ionia County 8 th Circuit - Adult 64A District – DWI		\$20,000 \$40,000			\$20,000 \$40,000
Iron County 41 st Circuit – Adult		\$40,000			\$40,000
Isabella County 21 st Circuit – Adult 21 st Circuit – Juvenile		\$40,000 \$10,000		\$51,500 \$20,000	\$91,500 \$30,000
Jackson County 4 th Circuit – Adult	\$140,000				\$140,000

FY 2012 Budget Summary - Michigan Supreme Court

Court	Byrne JAG Award	MDCGP Award	OHSP Award	MHSDCP Award	Total 2011 Awards
Kalamazoo County 8 th District – DWI 9 th Circuit – Adult – Men 9 th Circuit – Adult – Women 9 th Circuit – Family Dependency	\$140,000	\$7,500		\$19,000 \$19,000 \$4,500	\$7,500 \$159,000 \$19,000 \$4,500
Kent County 61 st District, Grand Rapids – Adult	\$190,000				\$190,000
Livingston County 44 th Circuit – Adult 44 th Circuit – Family Dependency 53 th District – DWI	\$90,000	\$15,000 \$30,000		\$33,500	\$123,500 \$15,000 \$30,000
Macomb County 16 th Circuit – Adult 16 th Circuit – Juvenile 37 th District, Warren – Adult 39 th District, Roseville – DWI 41B District, Clinton Township – Adult	\$180,000	\$30,000 \$5,000 \$40,000 \$50,000		\$14,000	\$30,000 \$5,000 \$194,000 \$40,000 \$50,000
Marquette County 96 th District – DWI			\$70,000		\$70,000
Mecosta County 77 th District – DWI			\$20,000		\$20,000
Midland County 42nd Circuit – Adult	\$60,000				\$60,000
Muskegon County 60 th District – DWI		\$25,000	\$65,000		\$90,000
Oakland County 6 th Circuit – Adult 6 th Circuit – Juvenile 43 rd District, Ferndale – DWI 47 th District, Farmington Hills – DWI 51 st District, Waterford – DWI 52-1 District, Novi – DWI		\$10,000 \$10,000 \$5,000 \$3,000 \$10,000 \$5,000		\$68,000 \$17,000	\$10,000 \$78,000 \$5,000 \$3,000 \$27,000 \$5,000
Ogemaw County 34 th Circuit – Family Dependency		\$10,000			\$10,000
Otsego County 87A District – Adult		\$45,000		\$35,000	\$80,000
Ottawa County 20 th Circuit – Adult 20 th Circuit – Juvenile 58 th District – DWI	\$175,000	\$45,000 \$60,000		\$91,500	\$266,500 \$45,000 \$60,000
Saginaw County 10 th Circuit – Family Dependency		\$30,000			\$30,000
Van Buren County 36 th Circuit – Adult	\$90,000	\$40,000		\$42,500	\$172,500
Washtenaw County 22 nd Circuit - Juvenile 15 th District – DWI		\$38,000 \$60,000	\$70,000	\$26,000 \$95,000	\$64,000 \$225,000
Wayne County 3 rd Circuit – Adult 3 rd Circuit – Juvenile 16 th District, Livonia – DWI 19 th District, Dearborn – Adult 22 nd District, Inkster – Adult 23 rd District, Taylor – Adult 33 rd District, Woodhaven – DWI 36 th District, Detroit – Adult	\$185,000	\$20,000 \$35,000 \$20,000 \$15,000 \$20,000 \$20,000 \$15,000	\$50,000	\$43,000 \$16,000	\$185,000 \$63,000 \$35,000 \$20,000 \$15,000 \$86,000 \$20,000 \$15,000
TOTAL	\$1,800,000	\$1,353,500	\$500,000	\$980,000	\$4,633,500

FY 2012 Budget Summary - Michigan Supreme Court

Appendix C

Michigan Mental Health Courts by County

Court	SCAO Award	DCH Award	Total 2011 Awards
Berrien County 53 th Circuit	\$19,600	\$90,000	\$109,600
Genesee County Genesee County Probate	\$73,600	\$96,302	\$169,902
Grand Traverse County 86 th District	\$41,500	\$60,742	\$102,242
Jackson County 12 th District	\$74,230	\$187,379	\$261,609
Livingston County 53 rd District	\$35,000	\$34,700	\$69,700
Oakland County 6 th Circuit	\$14,600	\$77,874	\$92,474
St. Clair County 72 nd District	\$75,000	\$167,000	\$242,000
Wayne County 3 rd Circuit	\$197,000	\$204,150	\$401,150
TOTAL	\$530,530	\$918,147	\$1,448,677