



*One Court of Justice*

# Michigan Supreme Court

FY 2013 Budget Summary



## FY 2013 Budget Summary - Michigan Supreme Court

### JUDICIARY GOALS - KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

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The Michigan judiciary provides citizens with a fair, accessible, and effective forum for the resolution of civil and criminal cases. The goals of the judiciary are listed below along with key accomplishments related to these goals.

#### **I. Achieving Quality Case Dispositions in a Timely Manner**

Clearance rates measure the extent to which courts kept up with incoming caseload. The Michigan Supreme Court clearance rate has met or exceeded 100 percent in all of the last seven years. In 2011, nearly all (97 percent) of the cases in the Court of Appeals were disposed of within 18 months of filing.

Adjudicating cases in a timely manner ensures that courts carry out justice, resolve disputes, protect individuals, deter and punish crime, ensure fair access, provide for restitution, and generally uphold the law. Between 2005 and 2011, the vast majority of trial court cases were disposed within the time guidelines established by Michigan Supreme Court Administrative Order 2003-7. Clearance rates for criminal cases met or exceeded 100 percent every year between 2005 and 2010. Rates for civil infractions, summary civil, and juvenile and child protective case groups improved during this time period.

#### **II. Increasing Trial Court Coordination and Consolidation**

The allocation of judgeships to each trial court is done through legislation. When caseloads shift from one area of the state to another, as they have in Michigan, the need for judgeships also shifts. This imbalance in judicial resources was the subject of a two-year study by the State Court Administrative Office and the National Center for State Courts resulting in the 2011 Judicial Resources Recommendations Report.

In 2011, the State Court Administrative Office identified courts that have a combined need for 31 judgeships and courts that have a combined excess of 45 trial court judgeships. The Michigan Supreme Court unanimously supported the recommendation that the legislature eliminate 45 judgeships by attrition. The three judicial associations and the State Bar of Michigan also supported these recommendations. After several public hearings held in Lansing and St. Ignace, the legislature passed numerous bills to eliminate 36 trial court judgeships by attrition. When complete, the cuts will save the state approximately \$6 million per year.

As of 2011, fifty-nine courts participate in a concurrent jurisdiction plan to share judicial resources. Fifteen of these courts also share administrative resources.

The Michigan Supreme Court appoints a chief judge for each trial court. Historically, most preside over just one court. In 2009, nine chief judges were appointed to preside over multiple courts. In 2011, in an effort to improve coordination of courts within the same jurisdiction, the number of chief judges presiding over multiple courts jumped to 34.

### **III. Improving the Courts with Technology**

#### **A. Electronic Case Filing**

The Michigan Supreme Court has authorized courts in seven counties to receive files electronically for designated case types (Eaton, Grand Traverse, Macomb, Midland, Oakland, Ottawa, and Wayne). Parties in these cases can/should submit court documents electronically, such as by e-mail, instead of by paper mail. This improves the court's efficiency. A committee is reviewing options for expanding this program to additional courts.

#### **B. Trial Court Case Management System**

The State Court Administrative Office's information technology division, Judicial Information Systems, provides trial courts with a case management system to record and access information about court cases. This system is used in 78 percent of trial court locations in the state. Case management systems help courts maintain complete records and process cases in a timely manner – critical functions of the courts.

Periodically, systems need to be upgraded to newer technology to avoid becoming obsolete. The systems provided by Judicial Information Systems division for many years are in the process of being replaced with a modern Windows-based system on a centralized server.

#### **C. Judicial Data Warehouse**

The Judicial Data Warehouse is a central electronic repository for court records. Courts that contribute records to this repository can access records from other courts. This electronic sharing improves the amount of information available to judges, as well as law enforcement, prosecutors, and state departments.

In 2011, 233 courts (95 percent) contributed records to the Judicial Data Warehouse on a weekly basis. In addition to the inquiries made by courts, fifteen different agencies made 128,109 inquiries to the warehouse.

#### **D. Video Conferencing**

Video-conferencing technology allows judges, defendants, officers, experts, witnesses, and others to attend court hearing through video equipment instead of in person. Using technology, a defendant held in a jail or correctional facility can attend a court hearing from within the secure facility instead of being transported by an armed officer. The number of courts with video-conferencing more than doubled from 22 to 61 in 2011. Plans are to have a video conferencing system in every county by the end of 2013.

In the twenty months from January 2010 to August 2011, the number of corrections inmates transported by video increased six-fold.

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### **E. Traffic Tickets Paid Online**

District and municipal courts handle over 2 million civil infractions each year. Sixty-one courts currently have the ability to receive electronic payments through the web. In addition to being a convenience for ticket payers, online payment systems can automatically post transactions without involving court staff.

## **IV. Adopting Performance Metrics and Evidence-Based Practices**

### **A. Trial Court Performance Measures**

In 2011, the Trial Court Performance Measures Committee issued a report detailing measures appropriate for Michigan trial courts. This report and a video of the State Court Administrator discussing performance measures are available online at: <http://courts.mi.gov/supremecourt/dashboard.html> .

The State Court Administrative Office is creating a dashboard for its performance measures and is assisting trial courts, through training and technical assistance, with the process of selecting performance measures and establishing dashboards.

### **B. Specialty Courts**

A specialty court is a program aimed at a social issue encountered by the courts. Programs that respond to drug and alcohol abuse, including drunk driving, are widespread. New programs are directed at persons who have serious mental health issues and veterans' who become involved with the courts.

Participants in sobriety courts and drug courts in Michigan are less likely to be convicted of a new drug or alcohol crime, or any crime at all, within 2 or 4 years after enrollment compared to a group of similar defendants who were not assigned to the program.

Currently there are 42 adult drug treatment courts, 29 DWI courts, 16 juvenile drug treatment courts, 10 family dependency treatment courts, and 3 tribal drug treatment courts operating in Michigan. There are also 23 teen courts, 12 mental health court, 5 child support specialty courts, 1 community court, 7 domestic violence courts, 4 truancy courts, and 4 veterans' treatment courts in operation.

The judiciary's \$7.2 million FY 2012 appropriation for drug treatment courts includes \$1.8 million from the federal Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program (Byrne JAG), \$600,000 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 for a Swift and Sure Sanctions program, and \$1,612,500 from the general fund. With this combined funding, 70 drug treatment court programs have, to date, been awarded grants totaling \$5.5 million for FY 2012, as shown in Appendix B.

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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 (ARRA) 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 2012 funding for eight pilot mental health court programs is shown in Appendix C.

Upon graduation from Michigan's pilot mental health courts, almost every participant was compliant with taking the medications prescribed to treat their mental illnesses. Successful mental health court participants had significant improvements in mental health and quality of life during the program. Many successful participants were able to improve their employment status or education prior to graduation.

### **C. Trial Court Collections**

Effective enforcement of court orders, including orders imposing financial obligations, increases respect for both the courts and their orders. The restitution, fines, costs, and assessments that courts collect assure victims are made whole; in addition to the crime victims' rights fund, these financial obligations also 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 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 State Court Administrative Office, to improve their collections programs.

In 2011, 74 percent (231 out of 314) court locations had a collections program that included at least 7 of the 10 components of a model collections program.

### **V. Improving the Effectiveness of Judicial Branch Education**

The Michigan Judicial Institute (MJII) provides quality, timely training and education for Michigan judges and judicial branch staff. The majority of judges rated the seminars as 'above average' or 'excellent.'

MJII develops new educational content each year, to respond to current issues facing the judiciary. The following seminars were recently developed for the judiciary. Many of these exist as archived webcasts which can be viewed at any time.

New Jury Management Rules  
Court Re-Engineering Orientation Seminar

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Two-Day On-Site Court Planning Workshop: Concurrent Jurisdiction  
Review of American with Disabilities Act and Amendments  
Handling Challenging Custody Cases  
Fetal Alcohol Syndrome Disorder  
The Adoption Process

During the 2010-2011 academic year, 2,360 persons attended MJI seminars. In addition, 3,066 persons received training through a live webcast, archived webcast, or web-based training. Although not ideal for all seminars, a webcast is cost-effective when travel is not feasible.

### VI. Improving Citizens' Access to the Courts

#### A. One Court of Justice Website

The "One Court of Justice" website is a comprehensive website regarding Michigan courts. On this site, self-represented litigants can obtain forms before going to court; journalists can stay up-to-date on news-worthy events related to the courts; court staff can access tools and resources to perform their duties; and practicing attorneys can obtain recent opinions and court orders.

On average, 3,762 persons access this website each day. Just over one-third of visitors view court forms. Unfortunately, only 42 percent report that this site is "Easy" or "Very Easy" to use. It is the State Court Administrative Office's priority to improve this. In 2012, look for improvements to the website that will make it easier to find relevant material.

#### B. Limited English Proficiency

To ensure courts are accessible to persons with limited ability to read, speak, write, or understand English, courts routinely provide interpreter services. Although it is not required, interpreters can be tested and certified by the State Court Administrative Office before interpreting in the courts. There are currently 59 people certified in one of five languages.

Over the past two years, a statewide steering committee reviewed the status of interpretation services in Michigan courts. The committee studied the need for and availability of interpretation services in the courts, potential funding sources, other states' court rules regarding interpreters, and training models. The committee also studied sample language access plans that could serve as a model when courts develop a local system.

#### C. Community Dispute Resolution

With the Community Dispute Resolution Program, Michigan citizens have at hand a ready means of trying to work out disputes with other parties. Mediation is an alternative to the traditional adversarial approach to dispute resolution in the courts. Mediation is a process in which a trained, neutral person helps disputing parties reach a mutually satisfactory resolution. In mediation, solutions are created by the parties, as opposed to litigation, where the resolution of a

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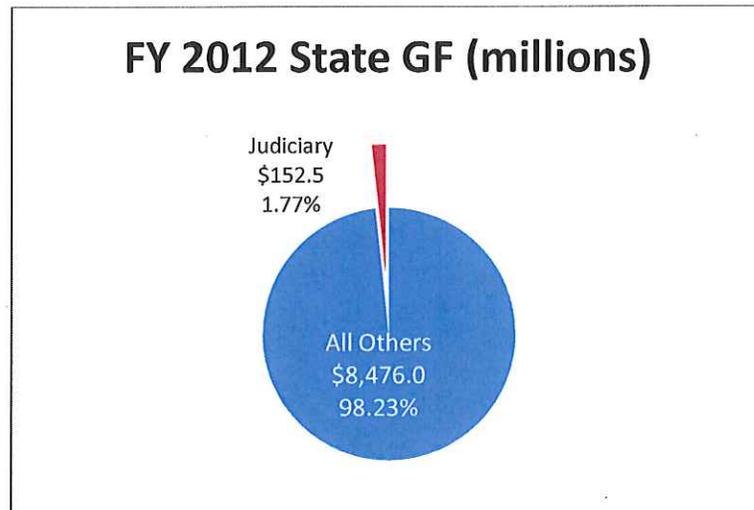
conflict is imposed on parties by a judge. Over 14,000 cases are disposed by a community resolution center each year. Of those, over 10,000 agree to use the center. Two-thirds of the cases in which an agreement is attempted result in a settlement.

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### BUDGET OVERVIEW

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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 2012, the judicial branch budget represents less than 2 percent of the total state general fund budget.



Approximately two-thirds of the state-funded appropriations for the judicial branch are governed by statute: justices' and judges' salaries, payments for the benefit of local units of government (court equity fund, judicial technology improvement 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 2013 Executive Recommendation (000s)	\$265,397.8		\$160,379.5	
Justices' and Judges' Salaries	\$94,377.7	35.56%	\$87,287.5	54.43%
Trial Court Operations	\$75,800.1	28.56%	\$10,395.1	6.48%
Indigent Civil Legal Assistance	\$7,937.0	2.99%	\$0.0	0.00%
Portion of Total Recommendation	\$178,114.8	67.11%	\$97,926.9	60.91%

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

	Gross	% of Total	GF/GP	% of Total
Total FY 2012 Executive Recommendation (000s)	\$265,397.8		\$160,379.5	
Supreme Court & State Court Administrative Office	\$49,140.5	18.52%	\$27,224.9	16.98%
Court of Appeals	\$21,551.1	8.12%	\$19,821.7	12.36%
Branchwide Appropriations	\$8,365.4	3.15%	\$8,365.4	5.22%
Judicial Tenure Commission	\$1,084.6	0.41%	\$1,084.6	0.68%
Indigent Defense - Criminal	\$7,141.4	2.69%	\$6,200.3	3.87%
Portion of Total Recommendation	\$87,283.0	32.89%	\$62,696.9	39.09%

The proposed FY 2013 executive budget (Appendix A) for the judiciary increases the total general fund by \$5.6 million from the enacted FY 2012 appropriation adjusted to reflect the FY 2012 supplemental for prefunding of Other Post Employment Benefits (OPEB). This includes general fund increases for economic adjustments of \$3.3 million general fund (\$4.3 million gross), \$1.0 million for mental health courts to replace expiring federal funding and to expand the program, \$1.0 million to replace an inter-departmental grant from the Michigan Department of Corrections for the Swift and Sure Sanctions program, and \$385,000 for staffing increases for the State Court Administrative Office (\$160,000) and the State Appellate Defender Office (\$225,000). Also included is a general fund reduction of \$42,100 to judicial compensation to reflect the elimination of judgeships in accordance with 2011 PA 300. Each of these items is discussed in more detail on the following pages.

The boilerplate of the proposed FY 2013 executive budget also includes a one-time boilerplate appropriation of \$636,900 general fund (\$827,000 gross) for a 2 percent lump-sum payment to judicial branch employees.

### VII. FY 2013 Economics

The proposed FY 2013 executive budget includes an increase of \$3.3 million general fund (\$4.3 million gross) for economics related to personnel costs (salaries, retirement and insurances), worker's compensation, private rent and building occupancy. The adjustments for each of these categories are shown in the following table.

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FY 2013 Judiciary Economics	Gross	GF/GP
Salaries and wages (3% general wage adjustment)	\$908,000	\$712,100
Insurances	(313,500)	(246,700)
Other post employment benefits (OPEB)	4,579,500	3,612,100
Retirement	<u>(910,200)</u>	<u>(\$786,700)</u>
Net OPEB and Retirement	3,669,300	2,825,400
Judges' defined contribution and Social Security payroll taxes	140,400	140,400
Worker's compensation	(85,600)	(85,600)
Private rent	(260,000)	(260,000)
Building occupancy	214,200	210,700
Revenue alignment (technical adjustment)	<u>(5,100)</u>	<u>0</u>
Total FY 2013 Economics	<u>\$4,267,700</u>	<u>\$3,296,300</u>
One-time 2% lump-sum payment	<u>\$827,000</u>	<u>\$636,900</u>

Judicial employees have not received several general wage 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 general wage adjustments over the last 9 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
10/1/2011	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
	21.0%	8.0%	-13.0%	

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Executive branch agreements reached with unions include a 1 percent general wage increase with a 1 percent lump-sum award for FY 2013. Because unionized employees received a 3 percent raise in FY 2011 while nonexclusively represented employees (NEREs) received no increase, the Office of the State Employer recommended a 3 percent general wage increase for all NEREs on October 1, 2012, and a 2 percent lump-sum payment at the start of October 2012. Like NEREs, judicial branch employees received no increase in FY 2011, so the FY 2013 executive recommendation for the judiciary also includes funding for a 3 percent general wage increase and a 2 percent lump-sum payment.

Judicial branch employees participate in the executive branch Civil Service health care programs. Union agreements and recommendations for NEREs call for increasing the employee premium share for the State Health Plan PPO from 10 percent to 20 percent. The employee premium share for HMOs would also increase by 10 percent, with the employer share capped at the amount paid for the State Health Plan. The FY 2013 executive recommendation reflects these changes, and, along with projected changes in overall costs, results in an overall 5 percent reduction from FY 2012 insurance costs.

The economics for retirement and OPEB reflect significant changes to these costs. OPEB, which is primarily retiree health care, has been funded on a pay-as-you-go basis in recent years as part of the amount charged for retirement costs through the payroll (13.70 percent of salary costs in FY 2012). Beginning with FY 2012, payroll charges also include a 9.30 percent charge to begin prefunding OPEB costs. For FY 2013, the two OPEB charges are combined and are equal to 23.60 percent of salary costs. The retirement legislation signed by the Governor in December 2011 includes a requirement that the unfunded accrued actuarial liability for the State Employees Retirement System be spread across the defined benefit (DB) and defined contribution (DC) payrolls rather than the current requirement to spread it only over the DB payroll. The purpose of this change is to remove adverse consequences to departments when making payroll decisions on DB and DC employees. The changes in the retirement and OPEB rates are shown in the table below. Since approximately 70 percent of judicial branch employees are in the DC plan, this results in a significant increase in overall retirement costs.

	FY 2012	FY 2013	Change
<b>Defined Benefit</b>			
Pension	37.15%	23.94%	
FICA (payroll taxes)	7.65%	7.65%	
OPEB (pay-as-you-go)	13.70%		
OPEB (prefunding)	9.30%		
OPEB (combined)		23.60%	
Total Defined Benefit	67.80%	55.19%	(12.61%)
<b>Defined Contribution</b>			
Pension	7.00%	25.55%	
FICA (payroll taxes)	7.65%	7.65%	
OPEB (pay-as-you-go)	13.70%		
OPEB (prefunding)	9.30%		
OPEB (combined)		23.60%	
Total Defined Contribution	37.65%	56.80%	19.15%

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Funding for judicial compensation is increased by \$140,400 to cover increased costs for defined contribution pension (\$99,000) and Social Security payroll taxes (\$41,400) for justices and judges. The judiciary's appropriation includes funding equal to 7 percent of salaries for judges who are members of the defined contribution plan. The increase reflects additional judges moving from the defined benefit to the defined contribution plan. Currently almost 70 percent of the judges are in the defined contribution plan. The increase for Social Security payroll taxes is related to an estimated increase in the taxable wage base for 2013 based on the annual Social Security trustees report.

Worker's compensation costs are projected by the Office of the State Employer each year based on outstanding cases and historical trends. The estimate for FY 2013 results in a reduction of \$85,600. Savings of \$260,000 in private rent are included in FY 2013 economics related to moving Court of Appeals judges in Grand Rapids from private space to state-owned space and the negotiation of a new lease by the State Appellate Defender Office in Detroit. The \$210,700 general fund increase (\$214,200 gross) for building occupancy reflects projected costs for state space in FY 2013, including the addition of the Grand Rapids space for the Court of Appeals.

### **VIII. Judicial Resources**

The FY 2013 executive recommendation includes a reduction of \$42,100 related to the elimination of judgeships through 2011 PA 300. This legislation immediately eliminated four judgeships that are currently vacant and will eliminate three additional judgeships effective January 1, 2013, where current judges are not able to run again in 2012. Savings of \$942,100 from the elimination of six judgeships was included in the FY 2012 judicial appropriation and the \$42,100 reflects the additional savings that will be realized in FY 2013.

Subsequent to the presentation of the executive recommendation, additional legislation was signed by the governor to cut unneeded state judgeships. In total 36 state trial court judgeships will be cut by attrition. For FY 2013, savings will be increased by \$157,500. When complete, the cuts will save the state approximately \$6 million per year.

### **IX. Court Programs**

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 (ARRA) 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 2012 funding for eight pilot mental health court programs is shown in Appendix C. The Governor's recommended budget for FY 2013 provides \$1.0 million of general fund to replace the federal ARRA funding (\$550,000) and to expand the program and hire a person to manage and conduct evaluations of the program (\$450,000).

The FY 2012 judiciary appropriation includes \$1.0 million of funding through an interdepartmental grant from the Michigan Department of Corrections for a Swift and Sure

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Sanctions Program. This program is modeled after Hawaii's Honest Opportunity with Probation Enforcement (HOPE) program with the primary goal being to increase compliance with probation terms by imposing certain, swift, and consistent sanctions for probation violators. The FY 2013 executive recommendation continues this program but funds it with general fund rather than the interdepartmental grant. A county with a drug treatment court and either a unified court system or a concurrent jurisdiction plan is eligible to apply for grants under this program.

As part of his March 7, 2012, message on public safety, the Governor announced that an additional \$2.35 million will be added to the executive recommendation for mental health courts and drug treatment courts. This includes \$1.1 million to continue the eight existing pilot mental health courts and to create a new one in Saginaw, and \$1.25 million to create a high-risk, high-need drug court initiative that expands drug court programming in Genesee, Wayne, Oakland, and Saginaw counties.

### **X. Staffing Additions**

The Supreme Court is encouraging trial courts to pursue a variety of measures to improve operating efficiencies and effectiveness including dashboards, consolidating operations, and concurrent jurisdiction plans. Courts will also need assistance in "right sizing" their operations with the legislation to eliminate excess judgeships. The Supreme Court requested that some of the savings from the elimination of trial court judgeships be retained by the judiciary to hire staff within the State Court Administrative Office to assist the trial courts with this process. The FY 2013 executive recommendation adds \$160,000 and two FTEs for this purpose.

The legislation that created the State Appellate Defender Office calls for them to handle 25 percent of the total criminal defense appellate cases for indigents pending before the appellate courts (MCL 780.716). The funding provided in the current appropriation allows the State Appellate Defender Office to handle approximately 17 percent of these cases. The FY 2013 executive recommendation adds \$225,000 and three FTEs to assist them in meeting the statutory requirement.

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**Appendix A**

**Michigan Supreme Court FY 2013 Executive Recommendation**

	ENACTED 2011-2012		EXECUTIVE FY 2013	
	DETAIL	ROLL-UP	DETAIL	ROLL-UP
<b>APPROPRIATION SUMMARY:</b>				
Full-time equated exempted positions 491.0/472.0				
GROSS APPROPRIATION	259,787,200		265,397,800	
Total interdepartmental grants	3,602,700		2,629,100	
ADJUSTED GROSS APPROPRIATION	256,184,500		262,768,700	
Total federal revenues	5,694,800		5,965,900	
Special revenue funds:				
Total local revenues	6,560,700		6,970,700	
Total private revenues	869,700		913,600	
Total other restricted revenues	88,319,000		88,539,000	
State general fund/general purpose	154,740,300		160,379,500	
<b>SUPREME COURT AND STATE COURT ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE</b>		<b>45,705,700</b>		<b>49,140,500</b>
Full-time equated exempted positions 243.0/237.0				
Supreme court administration, 97.0/92.0 FTE positions	11,802,700		12,701,800	
Judicial institute, 13.0 FTE positions	2,042,800		2,151,300	
State court administrative office, 60.0/61.0 FTE positions	10,873,900		12,545,900	
Judicial information systems, 22.0 FTE positions	3,289,000		3,498,100	
Direct trial court automation support, 36.0 FTE positions	6,560,700		6,970,700	
Foster care review board, 12.0/10.0 FTE positions	1,353,700		1,493,700	
Community dispute resolution program, 3.0 FTE positions	2,354,800		2,350,900	
Other federal grants	275,100		275,100	
Drug treatment courts	7,133,000		7,133,000	
Community court pilot project	20,000		20,000	
GROSS APPROPRIATION	45,705,700	45,705,700	49,140,500	49,140,500
Appropriated from:				
Interdepartmental grant revenues:		3,159,700		2,176,200
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	309,700		326,200	
Federal revenues:		5,433,200		5,684,200
DOJ—victims assistance program	51,600		54,300	
DOJ—drug court training and evaluation	300,000		300,000	
DOT—national highway safety traffic administration	1,328,800		1,380,900	
HHS—access and visitation grant	566,900		593,800	
HHS—court improvement project	1,195,500		1,251,900	
HHS—children’s justice grant	212,600		222,600	
HHS—title IV-D child support program	935,500		979,700	
HHS—title IV-E foster care program	567,200		625,900	
Other federal grants	275,100		275,100	

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	ENACTED 2011-2012		EXECUTIVE FY 2013	
	DETAIL	ROLL-UP	DETAIL	ROLL-UP
Local revenues:		6,560,700		6,970,700
Local—user fees	6,560,700		6,970,700	
Private revenues:		796,400		834,600
Private	174,200		182,500	
Private—interest on lawyers trust accounts	239,800		251,100	
Private—state justice institute	382,400		401,000	
State restricted revenues		6,149,400		6,249,900
Community dispute resolution fees	2,354,800		2,350,900	
Law exam fees	565,800		608,900	
Drug court fund	1,920,500		1,920,500	
Miscellaneous revenue	237,500		248,300	
Justice system fund	721,400		755,400	
State court fund	349,400		365,900	
State general fund/general purpose	23,606,300	23,606,300	27,224,900	27,224,900
<b>COURT OF APPEALS OPERATIONS</b>		20,175,900		21,551,100
Full-time equated exempted positions 190.0 Operations, 190.0 FTE positions	20,175,900		21,551,100	
<b>GROSS APPROPRIATION</b>	20,175,900	20,175,900	21,551,100	21,551,100
Appropriated from:				
Special revenue funds:		1,619,100		1,729,400
Court filing/motion fees	1,537,100		1,641,800	
Miscellaneous revenue	82,000		87,600	
State general fund/general purpose	18,556,800	18,556,800	19,821,700	19,821,700
<b>BRANCHWIDE APPROPRIATIONS</b>		8,363,500		8,365,400
Full-time equated exempted positions 4.0 Branchwide appropriations, 4.0 FTE positions	8,363,500		8,365,400	
<b>GROSS APPROPRIATION</b>	8,363,500	8,363,500	8,365,400	8,365,400
Appropriated from:				
State general fund/general purpose	8,363,500	8,363,500	8,362,400	8,365,400
<b>JUDICIAL COMPENSATION</b>		94,279,400		94,377,700
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	3,937,400		3,937,400	
District court judges' state base salaries, 258.0 judges	23,321,900		23,460,900	
District court judicial salary standardization	11,522,500		11,591,000	
Probate court judges' state base salaries, 103.0 judges	9,627,900		9,533,700	
Probate court judicial salary standardization	4,669,700		4,623,900	
Circuit court judges' state base salaries, 219.0 judges	20,628,800		20,558,100	
Circuit court judicial salary standardization	10,013,600		9,979,300	
Judges' retirement system defined contributions	3,894,300		3,991,000	
OASI, social security	5,511,000		5,550,100	
<b>GROSS APPROPRIATION</b>	94,279,400	94,279,400	94,377,700	94,377,700
Appropriated from:				
Special revenue funds:				
State restricted revenues		7,090,200		7,090,200
Court fee fund	7,090,200		7,090,200	
State general fund/general purpose	87,189,200	87,189,200	87,287,500	87,287,500
<b>JUDICIAL TENURE COMMISSION</b>		1,008,100		1,084,600
Full-time equated exempted positions 7.0 Judicial tenure commission, 7.0 FTE positions	1,008,100		1,084,600	
<b>GROSS APPROPRIATION</b>	1,008,100	1,008,100	1,084,600	1,084,600
Appropriated from:				
State general fund/general purpose	1,008,100	1,008,100	1,084,600	1,084,600

**FY 2013 Budget Summary - Michigan Supreme Court**

	ENACTED 2010-2011		EXECUTIVE FY 2013	
	DETAIL	ROLL-UP	DETAIL	ROLL-UP
<b>INDIGENT DEFENSE—CRIMINAL</b>		6,517,500		7,141,400
Full-time equated exempted positions 47.0/49.0				
Appellate public defender program, 39.0/42.0 FTE positions	5,570,800		6,109,300	
Appellate assigned counsel administration, 8.0/7.0 FTE positions	946,700		1,032,100	
<b>GROSS APPROPRIATION</b>	6,517,500	6,517,500	7,141,400	7,141,400
Appropriated from:				
Interdepartmental grant revenues:		443,000		452,900
IDG from state police—Michigan justice training fund	443,000		452,900	
Federal revenues:		261,600		281,700
Other federal grants	261,600		281,700	
Special revenue funds:				
Private revenues		73,300		79,000
Private—interest on lawyers trust accounts	73,300		79,000	
State restricted revenues		118,300		127,500
Miscellaneous revenue	118,300		127,500	
State general fund/general purpose	5,621,300	5,621,300	6,200,300	6,200,300
<b>INDIGENT LEGAL ASSISTANCE—CIVIL</b>		7,937,000		7,937,000
Indigent legal civil assistance	7,937,000		7,937,000	
<b>GROSS APPROPRIATION</b>	7,937,000	7,937,000	7,937,000	7,937,000
Appropriated from:				
Special revenue funds:				
State restricted revenues		7,937,000		7,937,000
State court fund	7,937,000		7,937,000	
State general fund/general purpose	0	0	0	0
<b>TRIAL COURT OPERATIONS</b>		75,800,100		75,800,100
Court equity fund reimbursements	60,835,100		60,835,100	
Judicial technology improvement fund	4,815,000		4,815,000	
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	
<b>GROSS APPROPRIATION</b>	75,800,100	75,800,100	75,800,100	75,800,100
Appropriated from:				
Special revenue funds:				
State restricted revenues		65,405,000		65,405,000
Court equity fund	50,440,000		50,440,000	
Judicial technology improvement fund	4,815,000		4,815,000	
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	10,395,100	10,395,100	10,395,100	10,395,100

**FY 2013 Budget Summary - Michigan Supreme Court**

**Appendix B**

**Michigan Drug Courts by County**

<b>Court</b>	<b>Byrne JAG Award</b>	<b>MDCGP Award</b>	<b>OHSP Award</b>	<b>Swift &amp; Sure Award</b>	<b>Total 2012 Awards</b>
<b>Alcona County</b> 23 <sup>rd</sup> Circuit – Adult		\$13,500			\$13,500
<b>Allegan County</b> 48 <sup>th</sup> Circuit – Adult		\$59,000	\$40,000		\$99,000
<b>Alpena County</b> 26 <sup>th</sup> Circuit – Juvenile 88 <sup>th</sup> District - Adult		\$25,000 \$25,000			\$25,000 \$25,000
<b>Barry County</b> Barry County Trial – Adult Barry County Trial – Juvenile	\$100,000	\$75,000		\$263,186	\$363,186 \$75,000
<b>Bay County</b> 18 <sup>th</sup> Circuit – Family Dependency 74 <sup>th</sup> District – DWI	\$100,000	\$52,600			\$52,600 \$100,000
<b>Benzie County</b> 19 <sup>th</sup> Circuit – Juvenile 85 <sup>th</sup> District – Adult		\$24,000 \$49,000			\$24,000 \$49,000
<b>Berrien County</b> 2 <sup>nd</sup> Circuit – Adult				\$199,978	\$199,978
<b>Calhoun County</b> 10 <sup>th</sup> District – Adult 37 <sup>th</sup> Circuit – Adult	\$75,000		\$50,000		\$50,000 \$75,000
<b>Cass County</b> 4 <sup>th</sup> District – Adult 43 <sup>rd</sup> Circuit – Family Dependency		\$75,000	\$50,000		\$50,000 \$75,000
<b>Charlevoix County</b> 33 <sup>rd</sup> Circuit – Juvenile		\$56,300			\$56,300
<b>Cheboygan County</b> 53 <sup>rd</sup> Circuit – Adult	\$80,000				\$80,000
<b>Eaton County</b> 56 <sup>th</sup> Circuit - Adult	\$115,000				\$115,000
<b>Emmet County</b> 57 <sup>th</sup> Circuit – Juvenile		\$89,000			\$89,000
<b>Genesee County</b> 7 <sup>th</sup> Circuit – Adult 7 <sup>th</sup> Circuit – Family Dependency	\$203,000	\$75,000	\$50,000		\$253,000 \$75,000
<b>Gladwin/Clare Counties</b> 80 <sup>th</sup> District – Adult		\$20,000			\$20,000
<b>Grand Traverse County</b> 13 <sup>th</sup> Circuit – Juvenile 86 <sup>th</sup> District – DWI		\$38,000 \$40,000			\$38,000 \$40,000
<b>Gratiot County</b> D65B District – Adult			\$40,000		\$40,000
<b>Hillsdale County</b> 1 <sup>st</sup> Circuit – Family Dependency		\$10,000			\$10,000
<b>Ingham County</b> 30 <sup>th</sup> Circuit – Family Dependency 54A District – DWI 55 <sup>th</sup> District – DWI		\$53,000 \$34,500 \$44,500	\$20,000		\$53,000 \$34,500 \$64,500
<b>Ionia County</b> 8th Circuit - Adult 64A District – DWI		\$60,000	\$50,000		\$50,000 \$60,000
<b>Iron County</b> 41 <sup>st</sup> Circuit – Adult		\$60,000			\$60,000

## FY 2013 Budget Summary - Michigan Supreme Court

Court	Byrne JAG Award	MDCGP Award	OHSP Award	Swift & Sure Award	Total 2012 Awards
<b>Isabella County</b> 21 <sup>st</sup> Circuit – Adult 21 <sup>st</sup> Circuit – Juvenile		\$37,000 \$37,000		\$351,844	\$388,844 \$37,000
<b>Jackson County</b> 4 <sup>th</sup> Circuit – Adult	\$100,000				\$100,000
<b>Kalamazoo County</b> 8 <sup>th</sup> District – DWI 9 <sup>th</sup> Circuit – Adult – Men 9 <sup>th</sup> Circuit – Adult – Women 9 <sup>th</sup> Circuit – Family Dependency	\$75,000 \$75,000	\$24,000 \$16,000			\$24,000 \$75,000 \$75,000 \$16,000
<b>Kent County</b> 61 <sup>st</sup> District, Grand Rapids – Adult	\$100,000		\$40,000		\$140,000
<b>Lenawee County</b> 2A District – Adult			\$20,000		\$20,000
<b>Livingston County</b> 44 <sup>th</sup> Circuit – Adult 44 <sup>th</sup> Circuit – Family Dependency	\$65,000	\$18,000 \$60,900			\$83,000 \$60,900
<b>Macomb County</b> 16 <sup>th</sup> Circuit – Adult 37 <sup>th</sup> District, Warren – Adult 41B District, Clinton Township – Adult	\$100,000	\$40,000 \$25,000	\$50,000		\$40,000 \$125,000 \$50,000
<b>Marquette County</b> 25 <sup>th</sup> Circuit – Family Dependency 96 <sup>th</sup> District – DWI		\$10,000 \$53,000	\$20,000		\$10,000 \$73,000
<b>Mecosta County</b> 77 <sup>th</sup> District – DWI			\$50,000		\$50,000
<b>Midland County</b> 42nd Circuit – Adult	\$75,000				\$75,000
<b>Muskegon County</b> 60 <sup>th</sup> District – DWI	\$32,000	\$14,000	\$20,000		\$66,000
<b>Oakland County</b> 6 <sup>th</sup> Circuit – Adult 6 <sup>th</sup> Circuit – Juvenile 51 <sup>st</sup> District, Waterford – DWI 52-3 District, Rochester Hills – DWI		\$36,000 \$40,000 \$40,000 \$21,000			\$36,000 \$40,000 \$40,000 \$21,000
<b>Ogemaw County</b> 34 <sup>th</sup> Circuit – Family Dependency		\$8,000			\$8,000
<b>Otsego County</b> 87A District – Adult		\$94,000			\$94,000
<b>Ottawa County</b> 20 <sup>th</sup> Circuit – Adult 20 <sup>th</sup> Circuit – Juvenile 58 <sup>th</sup> District – DWI	\$175,000	\$62,000 \$69,000			\$175,000 \$62,000 \$69,000
<b>Saginaw County</b> 10 <sup>th</sup> Circuit – Family Dependency		\$26,000			\$26,000
<b>Van Buren County</b> 36 <sup>th</sup> Circuit – Adult	\$150,000	\$52,600			\$202,600
<b>Washtenaw County</b> 15 <sup>th</sup> District – DWI		\$63,000	\$50,000		\$113,000
<b>Wayne County</b> 3 <sup>rd</sup> Circuit – Adult 3 <sup>rd</sup> Circuit – Juvenile 16 <sup>th</sup> District, Livonia – DWI 19 <sup>th</sup> District, Dearborn – Adult 23 <sup>rd</sup> District, Taylor – Adult 33 <sup>rd</sup> District, Woodhaven – DWI 36 <sup>th</sup> District, Detroit – Adult	\$180,000	\$63,000 \$72,000 \$35,000 \$35,000 \$36,000 \$34,000	\$50,000	\$184,992	\$364,992 \$63,000 \$72,000 \$35,000 \$85,000 \$36,000 \$34,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$1,800,000	\$2,099,900	\$600,000	\$1,000,000	\$5,499,900

## FY 2013 Budget Summary - Michigan Supreme Court

### Appendix C

#### Michigan Mental Health Courts by County

Court	SCAO Award	DCH Award	Total 2012 Awards
<b>Berrien County</b> 5 <sup>th</sup> District	\$27,236	\$94,400	\$121,636
<b>Genesee County</b> Genesee County Probate	\$75,849	\$96,302	\$172,151
<b>Grand Traverse County</b> 86 <sup>th</sup> District	\$39,914	\$60,742	\$100,656
<b>Jackson County</b> 12 <sup>th</sup> District	\$97,182	\$167,000	\$264,182
<b>Livingston County</b> 53 <sup>rd</sup> District	\$43,665	\$34,700	\$78,365
<b>Oakland County</b> 6 <sup>th</sup> Circuit	\$11,825	\$78,724	\$90,549
<b>St. Clair County</b> 72 <sup>nd</sup> District	\$83,453	\$134,184	\$217,637
<b>Wayne County</b> 3 <sup>rd</sup> Circuit	\$253,395	\$217,370	\$470,765
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$632,519	\$883,422	\$1,515,941