



One Court of Justice

Michigan Supreme Court

FY 2014 Budget Summary



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FY 2014 Budget Summary - Michigan Supreme Court

JUDICIARY GOALS - KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

I. Adopting Performance Metrics and Evidence-Based Practices1

II. Increasing Trial Court Coordination and Consolidation.....3

III. Improving the Courts with Technology3

IV. Achieving Quality Case Dispositions in a Timely Manner.....5

BUDGET OVERVIEW

V. FY 2014 Economics.....7

VI. Judicial Resources.....9

VII. Staffing.....9

APPENDICES

A. FY 2014 Executive Recommendation10

B. Michigan Drug Courts by County14

C. Michigan Mental Health Courts by County16

D. Swift and Sure Sanctions Courts by County.....17

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FY 2014 Budget Summary - Michigan Supreme Court

JUDICIARY GOALS - KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

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

A. **Trial Court Performance Measures**

In March 2012, the State Court Administrative Office (SCAO) announced a new initiative to promote better public service and more efficient courts: **Courts working smarter for a better Michigan**. SCAO is helping courts “work smarter” by using performance measurement to assess and improve how they function. Performance measurement is a way for organizations – including courts – to focus on the quality of their services. Performance measures for courts include, among others, “access and fairness,” “reliability and integrity of case files,” “trial date certainty,” and “time to disposition.”

The Governor’s recommended budget includes \$4.0 million of one-time funding for a Trial Court Innovations Fund to create incentives and remove funding obstacles to encourage positive change, adoption of best practices, and high performance in Michigan’s trial courts. The funding will be used to incentivize trial courts and their funding units to become early adopters of specified performance measures and benchmarks and to provide seed money for innovative projects to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of operations of the trial courts.

SCAO has created a dashboard for its performance measures (<http://courts.mi.gov/education/stats/dashboards/pages/default.aspx>) and is working with trial courts to develop a dashboard that will include performance measure data by individual courts.

B. **Specialty Courts**

The Governor’s recommended budget includes \$5 million of increased funding for specialty courts, \$3 million for drug courts and \$2 million for mental health courts. These proposed investments are discussed in more detail below.

For several years, on a voluntary basis, judges have been establishing specialty court programs aimed at social issues encountered by the courts. Programs that respond to drug and alcohol abuse, including drunk driving, are evidence-based programs that have proven to be cost-effective and to improve the lives of individuals, families, and communities. New programs are directed at persons who have serious mental health issues and veterans who become involved with the courts.

Currently there are 43 adult drug treatment courts, 30 DWI courts, 16 juvenile drug treatment courts, 10 family dependency treatment courts, and 3 tribal drug treatment courts

FY 2014 Budget Summary - Michigan Supreme Court

operating in Michigan. There are also (operational and planning) 13 mental health courts and 13 veterans treatment courts.

The Governor's recommended budget includes an increase of \$3 million for expansion and regionalization of drug and alcohol courts and to provide funding for veterans' treatment courts. In 2012 Michigan passed 2012 PA 306 that allows for ignition interlock pilot program participants to drive their ignition interlock vehicles to a wider variety of rehabilitation services consistent with court ordered sobriety court program requirements. The SCAO has also approved recommendations and court forms that will assist courts in transferring the supervision of eligible DWI offenders to a court that operates a sobriety court program if such a program is not available where the offender resides. These two events will assist in making these specialty courts available to more DWI offenders in Michigan. Legislation was also enacted in 2012 to authorize the establishment of veterans treatment courts to provide treatment to veterans who are substance abusers or mentally ill.

The judiciary's \$7.4 million FY 2013 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, and \$2.9 million from the general fund. With this combined funding, 72 drug treatment court programs have, to date, been awarded grants totaling \$6.0 million for FY 2013, as shown in Appendix B.

Also included in the Governor's recommendation is an increase of \$2 million for mental health courts. The judiciary and the Department of Community Health established the Michigan Mental Health Court Grant Program in FY 2009. In 2012, Michigan State University completed a Statewide Mental Health Court Outcome Evaluation of the eight pilot mental health courts. The executive summary of the report concluded, "Implementation and piloting of MHCs across Michigan has been successful, and many quantitative indicators as well as personal stories demonstrate positive outcomes." The FY 2013 budget includes funding of \$2.1 million for the original eight pilots and a new mental health court in Saginaw as part of the Governor's Public Safety Initiative. The additional \$2 million is expected to provide funding to an additional five to ten mental health courts. The FY 2013 funding for the 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.

The judicial budget also includes \$6.0 million of funding for a Swift and Sure Sanctions Probation Program to assist eligible courts in implementing and operating a swift and sure sanctions intensive probation supervision program. The program is an alternative to traditional probation, focusing on high-risk, felony offenders. The program aims to improve probationer success by promptly imposing sanctions for violations of the terms of probation. For FY 2013, twelve circuit courts have received grants under this program as shown in Appendix D.

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 SCAO and the National Center for State Courts resulting in the 2011 Judicial Resources Recommendations Report.

In 2011 and 2012, the Legislature passed numerous bills to eliminate 36 trial court judgeships and 4 court of appeals judgeships by attrition. Currently annual savings of nearly \$1.6 million have been realized through the elimination of 10 trial court judgeships. When complete, the cuts will save the state approximately \$6.4 million per year.

Concurrent jurisdiction plans have been developed and implemented by courts to remove institutional barriers to efficiency, innovation, and enhanced public services. At the end of 2009, there were 57 courts participating in concurrent plans. Through January 2013, this number has increased to include 78 courts.

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. Trial Court Case Management System

The SCAO's Judicial Information Systems Division, is in the process of replacing 20th century technology with a modern, Windows-based case management system. In order to provide timely and cost-effective services for citizens and other agencies, courts need a case management system with the ability to access, manage, and link relevant case data and court documents throughout the entire court process. The new system is currently scheduled to be used in more than 80 percent of trial court locations with nearly 80 percent of the total caseload in the state.

Deployment of the new system will facilitate the development of additional technology such as eFiling, payment of traffic tickets over the Internet, document management, and mobile applications. The ultimate goal of the project is to have a single case management system for all trial courts.

The Governor's recommended budget includes a one-time appropriation of \$2.5 million to assist with beginning to implement the new system in 264 trial court locations.

FY 2014 Budget Summary - Michigan Supreme Court

B. eFiling

The SCAO is aggressively working to have infrastructure in place in 2014 that will allow courts with eFiling capabilities to connect to a statewide platform that will accept multiple inputs from attorneys who can eFile into multiple courts enabled for eFiling. This infrastructure will also centralize some documents to allow access to the documents by all interested parties. The Michigan Supreme Court has so far authorized courts in six counties to receive files electronically for designated case types (Grand Traverse, Macomb, Midland, Oakland, Ottawa, and Wayne), and the Court of Appeals also permits eFiling.

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 2012, 239 courts (nearly 98 percent) contributed records to the Judicial Data Warehouse on a weekly basis. The SCAO plans to have all Michigan trial courts contributing records by 2014. At this time, we estimate that courts; the Departments of Corrections, Human Services, Community Health, Natural Resources, Licensing and Regulatory Affairs, and State Police; the Attorney General; and other local and federal law enforcement agencies are conducting approximately 2 million searches of the Judicial Data Warehouse records each year.

D. Video Conferencing

Video-conferencing technology allows judges, defendants, officers, experts, witnesses, and others to attend court hearings 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. Although video conferencing does not result in savings to the courts, savings in personnel and travel costs are realized by the Departments of Corrections, Human Services, Community Health, and State Police as well as local law enforcement. The Kalamazoo County Circuit Court estimated savings of more than \$160,000 in 2012 for the Department of Corrections and the County Sheriff's Department through the use of video conferencing equipment.

SCAO's Judicial Information Systems Division continues a program to install video-conferencing technology in courts. Since 2009, equipment has been installed at 117 court locations. The current goal is to have equipment in at least one circuit, probate, and district court in each county and to have video conferencing systems in every county by the end of 2013.

E. Traffic Tickets Paid Online

District and municipal courts handle over 2 million civil infractions each year. Seventy-nine courts currently have the ability to receive electronic payments through the web, including 17 through Michigan's Online Ticket Payment System at

FY 2014 Budget Summary - Michigan Supreme Court

http://www.michigan.gov/som/0,1607,7-192-29701_29703-84273--,00.html. In addition to being a convenience for ticket payers, online payment systems can automatically post transactions without involving court staff. The goal is to have this ability in all courts.

F. 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 educate themselves about Michigan law 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.

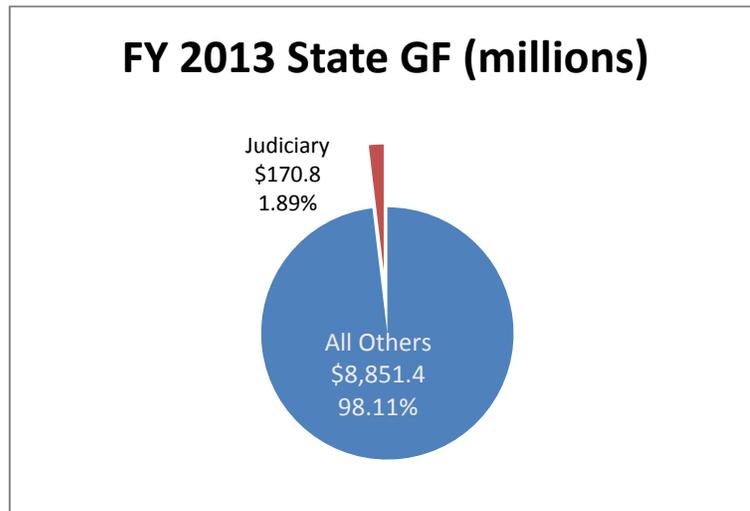
IV. Achieving Quality Case Dispositions in a Timely Manner

Legislation enacted in 2012 calls for business courts to be established in all circuits with three or more circuit judges. Assigning judges to regularly handle business cases will allow them to develop expertise in business issues, which is expected to lead to more consistent and predictable handling of business cases and ultimately to reduce the cost of litigation.

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.

BUDGET OVERVIEW

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 2013, 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 or are payments for the benefit of local units of government: justices' and judges' salaries, court equity fund, judicial technology improvement fund, juror compensation fund, drunk driving case-flow program, drug case-flow program, problem solving courts, and payments to indigent civil legal services providers. The Governor's FY 2014 recommended budget includes additional funding benefitting local units of government for a Trial Court Innovations Fund (\$4.0 million), problem solving courts (\$5.0 million), and assisting with the implementation of the new trial court case management system (\$2.5 million).

FY 2014 Budget Summary - Michigan Supreme Court

	Gross	% of Total	GF/GP	% of Total
Total FY 2014 Executive Recommendation (000s)	\$285,316.2		\$183,441.3	
Justices' and Judges' Salaries	\$94,477.0	33.10%	\$89,556.8	48.82%
Trial Court Operations	\$75,800.1	26.57%	\$10,395.1	5.67%
Indigent Civil Legal Assistance	\$7,937.0	2.78%	\$0.0	0.00%
Problem Solving Courts	\$20,203.0	7.08%	\$18,473.6	10.07%
Trial Court Innovations Fund	\$4,000.0	1.40%	\$4,000.0	2.18%
Michigan Court System Implementation	\$2,500.0	0.88%	\$2,500.0	1.36%
Portion of Total Recommendation	\$204,887.1	71.81%	\$124,925.5	68.10%

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

	Gross	% of Total	GF/GP	% of Total
Total FY 2014 Executive Recommendation (000s)	\$285,316.2		\$183,441.3	
Supreme Court & State Court Administrative Office	\$40,876.9	14.33%	\$20,050.3	10.93%
Court of Appeals	\$22,248.5	7.80%	\$22,248.5	12.13%
Branchwide Appropriations	\$8,621.0	3.02%	\$8,621.0	4.70%
Judicial Tenure Commission	\$1,101.7	0.39%	\$1,101.7	0.60%
Appellate Indigent Defense – SADO/MAACS	\$7,581.0	2.66%	\$6,494.3	3.54%
Portion of Total Recommendation	\$80,429.1	28.19%	\$58,515.8	31.90%

The proposed FY 2014 executive budget (Appendix A) for the judiciary increases the total general fund by \$12.7 million from the enacted FY 2013 appropriation. In addition to the \$11.5 million of funding benefitting local units of government discussed above, this includes general fund increases for economic adjustments of \$2.1 million general fund (\$2.5 million gross) and \$107,200 to add a staff person for the State Appellate Defender Office. Also included is a general fund reduction of \$391,500 to judicial compensation to reflect the elimination of judgeships in accordance with legislation enacted following the 2011 Judicial Resource Recommendations. Each of these items is discussed in more detail on the following pages.

One-time funding of \$636,800 general fund (\$827,000 gross) for a 2 percent lump-sum payment to judicial branch employees in FY 2013 was removed from the FY 2014 appropriation.

V. FY 2014 Economics

The proposed FY 2014 executive budget includes an increase of \$2.1 million general fund (\$2.5 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.

FY 2014 Budget Summary - Michigan Supreme Court

FY 2013 Judiciary Economics	Gross	GF/GP
Salaries and wages (1% general wage adjustment)	\$317,900	\$261,300
Insurances	98,000	80,100
Other post employment benefits (OPEB)	265,000	218,000
Retirement	<u>1,272,800</u>	<u>1,044,100</u>
Net OPEB and Retirement	1,537,800	1,262,100
Judges' defined contribution and Social Security payroll taxes	275,700	275,700
Worker's compensation	(34,700)	(34,700)
Private rent	6,400	6,400
Building occupancy	<u>251,000</u>	<u>260,100</u>
Total FY 2014 Economics	<u>\$2,452,100</u>	<u>\$2,111,000</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 approximately half the increases received by executive branch non-exclusively represented employees (NEREs) over the last ten years.

<u>Effective Date</u>	<u>NEREs</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	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
10/1/2011	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
10/1/2012	3.0%	3.0%	0.0%	
	21.0%	11.0%	-10.0%	

FY 2014 Budget Summary - Michigan Supreme Court

The FY 2014 executive recommendation for the judiciary includes funding for a one percent general wage increase for judicial branch employees, the same as the scheduled increase for NEREs.

Judicial branch employees participate in the executive branch Civil Service health care programs and contribute 20 percent for the State Health Plan PPO. The FY 2014 executive recommendation increases insurance costs by 1.6 percent.

Funding for judicial compensation is increased by \$275,700 to cover increased costs for defined contribution pension (\$186,900) and Social Security payroll taxes (\$88,800) 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 new judges being added to the defined contribution plan. Currently more than 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 2014 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 2014 results in a reduction of \$34,700. The executive recommendation also includes a net increase of \$6,400 for private rent and a general fund increase of \$260,100 (\$251,000 gross) for building occupancy.

VI. Judicial Resources

The FY 2014 executive recommendation includes a reduction of \$391,500 related to the elimination of judgeships through legislation enacted in 2011 and 2012 to cut unneeded judgeships through attrition. The legislation calls for 36 trial court judgeships to be eliminated through attrition, and so far 10 judgeships have been eliminated. With these reductions, annual savings of approximately \$1.6 million will have been realized. When complete, the reductions will save the state more than \$6 million annually.

VII. Staffing

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 FY 2013 appropriation is projected to allow the State Appellate Defender Office to handle approximately 22 percent of these cases. The FY 2014 executive recommendation adds \$107,200 and one FTE to assist them in meeting the statutory requirement.

FY 2014 Budget Summary - Michigan Supreme Court

Appendix A

Michigan Supreme Court FY 2014 Executive Recommendation

	ENACTED 2012-2013		EXECUTIVE FY 2014	
	DETAIL	ROLL-UP	DETAIL	ROLL-UP
APPROPRIATION SUMMARY:				
Full-time equated exempted positions 472.0/482.0				
GROSS APPROPRIATION	273,760,100		285,316,200	
Total interdepartmental grants	2,638,200		2,350,500	
ADJUSTED GROSS APPROPRIATION	271,121,900		282,965,700	
Total federal revenues	6,017,100		5,343,900	
Special revenue funds:				
Total local revenues	7,049,300		7,133,100	
Total private revenues	921,800		931,500	
Total other restricted revenues	86,382,200		86,115,900	
State general fund/general purpose	170,751,500		183,441,300	
SUPREME COURT AND STATE COURT ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE		56,490,500		61,079,900
Full-time equated exempted positions 237.0/245.0				
Supreme court administration, 92.0 FTE positions	12,701,800		13,101,300	
Judicial institute, 13.0 FTE positions	2,151,300		2,132,900	
State court administrative office, 61.0/60.0 FTE positions	11,545,900		11,590,900	
Judicial information systems, 22.0 FTE positions	3,498,100		3,012,000	
Direct trial court automation support, 36.0/44.0 FTE positions	6,970,700		7,133,100	
Foster care review board, 10.0 FTE positions	1,493,700		1,271,000	
Community dispute resolution program, 3.0 FTE positions	2,350,900		2,360,600	
Other federal grants	275,100		275,100	
Drug treatment courts	7,383,000		10,083,000	
Mental health courts, 1.0 FTE position	2,100,000		4,100,000	
Swift and sure sanctions program	6,000,000		6,000,000	
Community court pilot project	20,000		20,000	
GROSS APPROPRIATION	56,490,500	56,490,500	61,079,900	61,079,900
Appropriated from:				
Interdepartmental grant revenues:		2,176,200		1,884,500
IDG from department of Michigan state police	1,800,000		1,500,000	
IDG from department of corrections	50,000		50,000	
IDG from state police—Michigan justice training fund	326,200		334,500	
Federal revenues:		5,684,200		4,935,600
DOJ—victims assistance program	54,300		55,700	
DOJ—drug court training and evaluation	300,000		300,000	
DOT—national highway safety traffic administration	1,380,900		818,700	
HHS—access and visitation grant	593,800		604,900	
HHS—court improvement project	1,251,900		1,270,100	
HHS—children’s justice grant	222,600		245,900	
HHS—title IV-D child support program	979,700		983,900	
HHS—title IV-E foster care program	625,900		381,300	
Other federal grants	275,100		275,100	

FY 2014 Budget Summary - Michigan Supreme Court

	ENACTED 2012-2013		EXECUTIVE FY 2014	
	DETAIL	ROLL-UP	DETAIL	ROLL-UP
Local revenues:		6,970,700		7,133,100
Local—user fees	6,970,700		7,133,100	
Private revenues:		834,600		850,200
Private	182,500		185,900	
Private—interest on lawyers trust accounts	251,100		255,700	
Private—state justice institute	401,000		408,600	
State restricted revenues		7,979,300		7,752,600
Community dispute resolution fees	2,350,900		2,360,600	
Law exam fees	608,900		628,100	
Drug court fund	1,920,500		1,920,500	
Miscellaneous revenue	335,900		268,600	
Justice system fund	755,400		560,300	
State court fund	365,900		372,700	
Court filing/motion fees	1,641,800		1,641,800	
State general fund/general purpose	32,845,500	32,845,500	38,523,900	38,523,900
COURT OF APPEALS OPERATIONS		21,551,100		22,248,500
Full-time equated exempted positions 175.0 Operations, 175.0 FTE positions	21,551,100		22,248,500	
GROSS APPROPRIATION	21,551,100	21,551,100	22,248,500	22,248,500
Appropriated from:				
State general fund/general purpose	21,551,100	21,551,100	22,248,500	22,248,500
BRANCHWIDE APPROPRIATIONS		8,365,400		8,621,000
Full-time equated exempted positions 4.0 Branchwide appropriations, 4.0 FTE positions	8,365,400		8,621,000	
GROSS APPROPRIATION	8,365,400	8,365,400	8,621,000	8,621,000
Appropriated from:				
State general fund/general purpose	8,365,400	8,365,400	8,621,000	8,621,000
JUDICIAL COMPENSATION		94,562,800		94,477,000
Full-time judges' positions 607.0/605.0				
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, 250.0/249.0 judges	23,183,300		23,044,500	
District court judicial salary standardization	11,453,900		11,385,300	
Probate court judges' state base salaries, 104.0/103.0 judges	9,722,100		9,627,900	
Probate court judicial salary standardization	4,715,300		4,669,600	
Circuit court judges' state base salaries, 218.0 judges	20,558,100		20,534,600	
Circuit court judicial salary standardization	9,979,300		9,967,900	
Judges' retirement system defined contributions	3,998,400		4,185,300	
OASI, social security	5,559,800		5,639,300	
GROSS APPROPRIATION	94,562,800	94,562,800	94,447,000	94,447,000
Appropriated from:				
Special revenue funds:				
State restricted revenues		4,890,200		4,890,200
Court fee fund	4,890,200		4,890,200	
State general fund/general purpose	89,672,600	89,672,600	89,556,800	89,556,800
JUDICIAL TENURE COMMISSION		1,084,600		1,101,700
Full-time equated exempted positions 7.0 Judicial tenure commission, 7.0 FTE positions	1,084,600		1,101,700	
GROSS APPROPRIATION	1,084,600	1,084,600	1,101,700	1,101,700
Appropriated from:				
State general fund/general purpose	1,084,600	1,084,600	1,101,700	1,101,700

FY 2014 Budget Summary - Michigan Supreme Court

	ENACTED 2012-2013		EXECUTIVE FY 2014	
	DETAIL	ROLL-UP	DETAIL	ROLL-UP
INDIGENT DEFENSE—CRIMINAL		7,141,400		7,581,000
Full-time equated exempted positions 49.0/50.0				
Appellate public defender program, 42.0/43.0 FTE positions	6,109,300		6,539,700	
Appellate assigned counsel administration, 7.0 FTE positions	1,032,100		1,041,300	
GROSS APPROPRIATION	7,141,400	7,141,400	7,581,000	7,581,000
Appropriated from:				
Interdepartmental grant revenues:		452,900		466,000
IDG from state police—Michigan justice training fund	452,900		466,000	
Federal revenues:		281,700		408,300
Other federal grants	281,700		408,300	
Special revenue funds:				
Private revenues		79,000		81,300
Private—interest on lawyers trust accounts	79,000		81,300	
State restricted revenues		127,400		131,100
Miscellaneous revenue	127,500		131,100	
State general fund/general purpose	6,200,300	6,200,300	6,494,300	6,494,300
INDIGENT LEGAL ASSISTANCE—CIVIL		7,937,000		7,937,000
Indigent legal civil assistance	7,937,000		7,937,000	
GROSS APPROPRIATION	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
TRIAL COURT OPERATIONS		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	
GROSS APPROPRIATION	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 2014 Budget Summary - Michigan Supreme Court

		ENACTED 2012-2013		EXECUTIVE FY 2014	
		DETAIL	ROLL-UP	DETAIL	ROLL-UP
ONE-TIME APPROPRIATION			827,200		6,500,000
	Full-time equated exempted positions 1.0				
	FY 2013 lump-sum payments	827,200			
	Trial court innovations fund – 1.0 FTE positions			4,000,000	
	Michigan Court System implementation			2,500,000	
GROSS APPROPRIATION		827,200	827,200	6,500,000	6,500,000
Appropriated from:					
Interdepartmental grant revenues:			9,100		
	One-time interdepartmental grant	9,100			
Federal revenues:			51,200		
	One-time federal revenue	51,200			
Special revenue funds:					
Local revenues:			78,600		
	One-time local revenue	78,600			
Private revenues:			8,200		
	One-time private revenue	8,200			
State restricted revenues:			43,200		
	One-time state restricted revenue	43,200			
	State general fund/general purpose	636,900	636,900	6,500,000	6,500,000

FY 2014 Budget Summary - Michigan Supreme Court

Appendix B

Michigan Drug Courts by County

Court	Byrne JAG Award	MDCGP Award	OHSP Award	Urban Drug Court Award	Total 2013 Awards
Alcona County 23 rd Circuit – Adult		\$18,000			\$18,000
Allegan County 48 th Circuit – Adult	\$50,000		\$40,000		\$90,000
Alpena County 26 th Circuit – Juvenile 88 th District – Adult		\$25,000 \$21,000			\$25,000 \$21,000
Barry County Barry County Trial – Adult Barry County Trial – Juvenile	\$100,000	\$17,000 \$60,000	\$60,000		\$177,000 \$60,000
Bay County 18 th Circuit – Family Dependency 18 th Circuit – Juvenile 74 th District – DWI	\$80,000	\$52,000 \$13,500			\$52,000 \$13,500 \$80,000
Benzie County 85 th District – Adult		\$30,000			\$30,000
Calhoun County 10 th District – Adult 37 th Circuit – Adult		\$45,000 \$70,000			\$45,000 \$70,000
Cass County 4 th District – Adult		\$50,000	\$50,000		\$100,000
Charlevoix County 33 rd Circuit – Juvenile		\$40,000			\$40,000
Cheboygan County 53 rd Circuit – Adult	\$80,000				\$80,000
Eaton County 56 th Circuit – Adult	\$80,000		\$60,000		\$140,000
Emmet County 57 th Circuit – Juvenile		\$40,000			\$40,000
Genesee County 7 th Circuit – Adult 7 th Circuit – Family Dependency	\$190,000	\$75,000		\$194,015	\$384,015 \$75,000
Gladwin/Clare Counties 80 th District – Adult		\$35,000			\$35,000
Grand Traverse County 13 th Circuit – Juvenile 86 th District – DWI		\$32,500 \$25,000			\$32,500 \$25,000
Gratiot County D65B District – Adult			\$50,000		\$50,000
Hillsdale County 1 st Circuit – Family Dependency		\$5,500			\$5,500
Ingham County 30 th Circuit – Family Dependency 54A District – DWI 55 th District – DWI	\$40,000	\$45,000 \$64,500			\$45,000 \$40,000 \$64,500
Ionia County 8 th Circuit – Adult 64A District – DWI		\$120,000	\$60,000		\$60,000 \$120,000
Iron County 41 st Circuit – Adult		\$70,000			\$70,000
Isabella County 21 st Circuit – Adult 21 st Circuit – Juvenile		\$35,000 \$37,000			\$35,000 \$37,000

FY 2014 Budget Summary - Michigan Supreme Court

Court	Byrne JAG Award	MDCGP Award	OHSP Award	Urban Drug Court Award	Total 2013 Awards
Jackson County 4 th Circuit – Adult	\$70,000				\$70,000
Kalamazoo County 8 th District – DWI		\$40,000			\$40,000
9 th Circuit – Adult – Men	\$135,000				\$135,000
9 th Circuit – Adult – Women	\$130,000				\$130,000
9 th Circuit – Family Dependency		\$35,000			\$35,000
Kent County 61 st District, Grand Rapids – Adult		\$90,000	\$65,000		\$155,000
Lenawee County 2A District – Adult		\$24,000	\$60,000		\$84,000
Livingston County 44 th Circuit – Adult		\$25,000	\$35,000		\$60,000
44 th Circuit – Family Dependency		\$40,000			\$40,000
44 th Circuit – Juvenile		\$30,000			\$30,000
Macomb County 16 th Circuit – Adult		\$35,000			\$35,000
16 th Circuit – Juvenile		\$68,200			\$68,200
37 th District, Warren – Adult		\$90,000			\$90,000
39 th District, Roseville - DWI		\$90,750			\$90,750
41B District, Clinton Township – Adult		\$50,000	\$60,000		\$110,000
Manistee County 19 th Circuit - Juvenile		\$12,000			\$12,000
Marquette County 25 th Circuit – Family Dependency		\$20,000			\$20,000
96 th District – DWI		\$50,000			\$50,000
Mecosta County 77 th District – DWI			\$50,000		\$50,000
Midland County 42nd Circuit – Adult	\$70,000				\$70,000
Muskegon County 60 th District – DWI	\$30,000				\$30,000
Oakland County 6 th Circuit –Adult		\$30,000		\$247,229	\$277,229
6 th Circuit – Juvenile		\$40,000			\$40,000
47 th District - DWI		\$10,000			\$10,000
51 st District, Waterford – DWI		\$70,000			\$70,000
Ogemaw County 34 th Circuit – Family Dependency		\$15,000			\$15,000
Otsego County 87A District – Adult		\$65,000			\$65,000
Ottawa County 20 th Circuit – Adult	\$120,000	\$47,500			\$167,500
20 th Circuit – Juvenile		\$40,000			\$40,000
58 th District – DWI		\$69,000			\$69,000
Saginaw County 10 th Circuit – Adult		\$20,000	\$50,000	\$224,692	\$294,692
10 th Circuit – Family Dependency		\$30,000			\$30,000
Van Buren County 36 th Circuit – Adult	\$180,000				\$180,000
Washtenaw County 15 th District – DWI		\$70,000	\$25,000		\$95,000
Wayne County 3 rd Circuit – Adult	\$145,000			\$542,166	\$687,166
3 rd Circuit – Juvenile		\$100,000			\$100,000
16 th District, Livonia – DWI		\$125,000			\$125,000
23 rd District, Taylor – Adult		\$45,000	\$25,000		\$70,000
33 rd District, Woodhaven – DWI		\$45,000			\$45,000
36 th District, Detroit – Adult		\$20,000	\$60,000		\$80,000
TOTAL	\$1,500,000	\$2,567,450	\$750,000	\$1,208,102	\$6,025,552

FY 2014 Budget Summary - Michigan Supreme Court

Appendix C

Michigan Mental Health Courts by County

Court	Total 2013 Awards
Berrien County 5 th District	\$186,700
Genesee County Genesee County Probate	\$186,100
Grand Traverse County 86 th District	\$133,500
Jackson County 12 th District	\$330,000
Livingston County 53 rd District	\$93,800
Oakland County 6 th Circuit	\$60,000
Saginaw County 70 th District	\$300,000
St. Clair County 72 nd District	\$228,700
Wayne County 3 rd Circuit	\$438,400
TOTAL	\$1,957,200

FY 2014 Budget Summary - Michigan Supreme Court

Appendix D

Swift and Sure Sanctions Courts by County

Court	Total 2013 Awards
Allegan County 48 th Circuit	\$103,717
Barry County 5 th Circuit	\$193,245
Bay County 18 th Circuit	\$380,149
Berrien County 2 nd Circuit	\$304,626
Cass County 43 rd Circuit	\$253,809
Clinton and Gratiot Counties 29 th Circuit	\$334,371
Eaton County 56 th Circuit	\$169,576
Ingham County 30 th Circuit	\$206,531
Isabella County 21 st Circuit	\$312,941
Kalamazoo County 9 th Circuit	\$151,845
Livingston County 44 th Circuit	\$105,236
Wayne County 3 rd Circuit	\$218,405
TOTAL	\$2,734,451