

APPROPRIATION LINE ITEM AND BOILERPLATE HISTORY

JUDICIARY
PART 1: LINE ITEM DETAIL

	2025 PA 22 FY 2025-26 <hr style="width: 100%;"/> Initial
Sec. 101. APPROPRIATION SUMMARY	
1. <u>Full-time Equated (FTE) Exempted Positions</u> - Positions that are exempted from the classified State civil service pursuant to Article XI, Section 5 of the Michigan Constitution. These positions include elected officials, heads of principal Departments, a limited number of policy-making positions in Departments, members of boards and commissions, employees of State institutions of higher education, employees of the Judiciary, and employees of the Legislature.	\$643.5
2. <u>GROSS APPROPRIATION</u> - Total appropriations	\$383,621,700
3. <u>Interdepartmental Grants (IDG)</u> - Funds that are also appropriated in other budgets. These funds are categorized as IDGs in the Department that spends the funds and are therefore subtracted from the Gross Appropriation to avoid double counting total statewide appropriations.	1,902,300
4. <u>ADJUSTED GROSS APPROPRIATION</u> - Gross appropriations less IDGs.	\$381,719,400
5. <u>Federal Revenue</u> - Funding allocated to the State by the Federal government.	\$7,270,900
6. <u>Local Revenue</u> - Funds paid by local units of government that support State services and programs. Fiscal year 2022-23 was the last year these funds were listed as an appropriation; at \$7.8 million. Beginning in FY 2023-24, SCAO no longer collects these fees from individual courts.	\$0
7. <u>Private Revenue</u> - Available appropriated funds from private sources, including funding from non-governmental agencies.	\$1,906,400
8. <u>State Restricted Revenue</u> - Revenue earmarked for a specific purpose by the State Constitution, statute, or appropriation bill. Restricted revenue also includes special purpose funds, such as fee revenue used to support licensing programs.	\$96,468,300
9. <u>State General Fund/General Purpose</u> - Revenue that has no constitutional or statutory restrictions on how it is used. Approximately 90% of the general fund/general purpose (GF/GP) revenue is derived from the income, single business, insurance, sales, and use taxes.	\$276,073,800
10. <u>Payments to Locals</u> - State appropriations from GF/GP or State restricted revenues that will be allocated to local units of government.	\$151,181,500

JUDICIARY

PART 1: LINE ITEM DETAIL

2025 PA 22

FY 2025-26

Initial

Sec. 102. SUPREME COURT

1. Community Dispute Resolution \$3,388,800

Exempted FTE positions \$3.0

The Community Dispute Program was created by Public Act 260 of 1988 to provide conciliation, mediation, or other forms and techniques of voluntary dispute resolution as an alternative to the judicial process. By statute, 5.2% of court filing fee revenues sent to the Civil Filing Fee Fund provide funding for the program. The program also receives \$85,000 in private funds, annually. The line included an increase of \$450,000 GF/GP for FY 2019-20 for expansion of online dispute resolution.

2. Drug Treatment Courts \$13,266,700

Exempted FTE positions 2.0

State funding for drug courts began through a supplemental appropriation bill (1999 PA 137) in FY 1998-99. The program is administered by the State Court Administrative Office (SCAO). Drug treatment courts handle cases involving substance abusing nonviolent offenders through comprehensive supervision, testing, treatment services, and immediate sanctions and incentives. The line is supported by State General Fund, Federal Byrne Justice Assistance Grants through an interdepartmental grant from the Department of State Police, and the Drug Court Fund, which receives a percentage of funds collected by the Justice System Fund. The line received an ongoing increase of \$400,000 GF/GP for FY 2021-22 and an ongoing increase of \$165,200 for FY 2022-23 for economics. There was no change in the appropriation amount for FY 2023-24, however 2.0 FTEs were added to help manage the program. Federal authorization was increased \$100k and GF/GP authorization was increased \$200k as baseline adjustments FY 2025-26.

3. Foster Care Review Board \$1,445,600

Exempted FTE positions 10.0

Public Act 422 of 1984 created the Foster Care Review Board in the State Court Administrative Office (SCAO). Local boards review placement plans for children in foster care, review progress reports every six months to determine whether the purpose for which the child was placed in foster care is being achieved, and review requests of the courts or interested parties.

JUDICIARY

PART 1: LINE ITEM DETAIL

		2025 PA 22
		FY 2025-26
		<u>Initial</u>
4.	<u>Jail Reform Advisory Support</u>	\$160,100
	Exempted FTE positions	1.0
	<p>The line provides administrative support for the Jail Reform Advisory Council, which was created by Executive Order 2021-5 and is currently housed in the Department of Management and Budget. The Council is currently chaired by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and is tasked with facilitating, assisting, monitoring, and evaluating the successful implementation of jail reform legislation throughout the state.</p>	
5.	<u>Judicial Information Systems</u>	\$21,070,400
	Exempted FTE positions	91.0
	<p>This line item funds technology and automated system support for Supreme Court entities and trial courts. The JIS also provides automated reporting services for trial courts that use JIS software. JIS has developed data standards for all courts. FTE positions increased by 2 for FY 2019-20 and funding was increased \$454,100 for cybersecurity and website upgrades. For FY 2021-22 GF/GP funding was increased by \$200,000 for the MI Legal Help Program and by \$605,000 for Clean Slate Implementation.</p> <p>For FY 2023-24, the FTEs from Direct Trial Court Automation Support were transferred to this line and an additional 16.0 FTEs were added, bringing the total to 84.0 from 24.0 in FY 2022-23. Funding from the Direct Trial Court line totaling \$7.8 million was not included, as that appropriation was previously made from user fees charged to local courts; however, this line was increased by \$12.5 million GF/GP to replace those fees and assist with statewide case management system implementation.</p> <p>For FY 2024-25, FTEs were increased by 7.0 and the line was increased by \$1.6 million for further, ongoing implementation of the statewide case management system.</p> <p>For FY 2025-26, \$1.8m GF/GP was added to the line from the Swift & Sure line item.</p>	
6.	<u>Judicial Institute</u>	\$2,906,500
	Exempted FTE positions	17.0
	<p>The Judicial Institute was created by the Court in 1977 to develop and provide training programs for judges and court staff. The Institute produces publications, CDs, and video as part of its distance-learning program. A library of archived webcasts can be found at:</p> <p>https://www.courts.michigan.gov/administration/offices/michigan-judicial-institute/videos-and-webinars22/</p>	

JUDICIARY

PART 1: LINE ITEM DETAIL

2025 PA 22

FY 2025-26

Initial

The Institute also operates the Hall of Justice Learning Center. The line included an MI Justice Training grant of \$100,000 for FY 2021-22. The baseline appropriation was increased \$335,300 for FY 2022-23 for mandatory judicial continuing education, which was implemented by State Court Administrative Order 2021-7. Effective 1-01-2024, Michigan judges will need 24 hours of CE every 2 years, of which 6 hours must be about judicial ethics.

3.0 FTEs were added to the line for FY 2023-24. One contractor position was converted to 1.0 FTE for FY 2024-25.

7. Justice for All \$1,539,700

Exempted FTE positions 2.0

This line was unrolled from the SCAO line for FY 2023-24. It is intended continue JFA process improvements, training, and outreach.

8. Mental Health Courts and Diversion Services \$5,779,400

Exempted FTE positions 1.0

Mental health courts were first funded in FY 2008-09, when \$550,000 (money available via ARRA) was included in the Judiciary budget to begin mental health court pilot projects (note: a coinciding appropriation of \$1.1 million for the same project was made for Department of Community Health). However, in 2009-10, the funding was not continued, and the line remained at zero during FY 2010-11 and FY 2011-12. In FY 2012-13, \$1.0 million was included for mental health courts to build on what the pilot programs had established and to expand to additional areas (the funding was included in the SCAO line item). As part of the Governor's Public Safety Initiative, a supplemental added another \$1.1 million to the program, bringing the total to \$2.1 million for FY 2012-13. In FY 2013-14, mental health courts were given a separate line item and another \$2.0 million was added to the line to bring it up to \$4.1 million. In FY 2014-15, \$1.730 million in Federal funding was added. In FY 2015-16, 'and diversion services' was added to the line item amounts. For FY 2021-22 the line exceeded \$5.5 million, all of it with GF/GP. The baseline appropriation was increased by \$133,000 for FY 2022-23 for economics.

9. Michigan Legal Help \$1,000,000

Beginning in FY 2025-26, this line was rolled out of the Judicial Information Systems line and increased \$400,000 for a total of \$1.0 million. The line supports operations costs for the Michigan Legal Help (MLH) program. Costs include salaries for program personnel, and IT costs for the MLH website.

JUDICIARY

PART 1: LINE ITEM DETAIL

		2025 PA 22
		FY 2025-26
		Initial
10.	<p><u>Next Generation Michigan Court System</u></p> <p>FY 2014-15 moved funding from "One-time" to "On-going for the implementation of the Michigan Court System (MiCS) unified case management system. The line was reduced by \$1.4 million for FY 2019-20 mid-year budget cuts due to COVID-19 and restored to prior year funding levels for FY 2020-21. The line supports the publicly available case search website accessible through the One Court of Justice website.</p>	\$4,116,000
11.	<p><u>Other Federal Grants</u></p> <p>This line item includes various small Federal grants for training programs, evaluations, benchmark development, or updating, and other projects.</p>	\$275,100
12.	<p><u>State Court Administrative Office</u></p> <p>Exempted FTE positions</p> <p>Article VI, Section 3, of the Michigan Constitution provides that the Supreme Court shall appoint an administrator of the courts and other assistants of the Supreme Court as may be necessary to aid in the administration of the courts of this State. The administrator performs administrative duties assigned by the Supreme Court. This line item also includes funding for the State Friend of the Court Bureau, Trial Court Services, Regional Administration, Court of Claims/State Litigation reimbursement, the Court Improvement Project, Access and Visitation Grants, and other grant programs. The baseline for the this line was increased by \$1,050,000 and 2 FTEs for FY 2022-23 for the Justice for All initiative to expand self-help centers.</p> <p>\$2.0 million and 13.0 FTEs were added for FY 2023-24 to implement changes recommended by the Juvenile Justice Task Force.</p> <p>Ongoing investments beginning in FY 2024-25 included \$475,000 and 1.0 FTE for security, \$245,000 and 1.0 FTE for a behavioral health administrator, and \$170,000 and 1.0 FTE for the Commission on Well Being.</p>	\$15,690,000 83.0
13.	<p><u>Supreme Court Administration</u></p> <p>Exempted FTE positions</p> <p>The funding in this line item supports costs of Supreme Court Justices' staff, the Office of the Chief Justice, Supreme Court Counsel, Human Resources, Finance Division, Office of the Clerk, Court Crier's Office, Public Information Office, Board of Law Examiners, Reporter of Decisions Office, and the Supreme Court Commissioners' Office. Pursuant to the Michigan Constitution, the Supreme Court has general superintending control over all courts; power to issue prerogative and remedial writs; and appellate jurisdiction as provided by Supreme Court rules. The line was restored by \$1,005,900 for FY 2022-23 after pandemic-related cuts from FY 2020-21.</p>	\$16,707,900 96.0

JUDICIARY

PART 1: LINE ITEM DETAIL

2025 PA 22
FY 2025-26
Initial

For FY 2024-25 three contractors were converted to FTEs for \$296,600, a legal assistant/paralegal FTE was added for \$110,000, and \$70,000 was added in anticipation of the State Officers Compensation Commission recommendation for Justices' pay increase.

14. Swift and Sure Sanctions Program \$1,537,600

The program began with a pilot for \$1.0 million in FY 2011-12. Funding was then boosted by \$5.0 million in FY 2012-13 to bring total funding to \$6.0 million. As part of the funding increase, there was also a fund shift by which \$1.6 million in Court of Appeals filing/motion fees was shifted to support this line, while the Court of Appeals was then made whole with GF/GP dollars. Funding level remained unchanged at \$6.0 million in FY 2014-15. Funding was decreased to \$4.25 million in FY 2015-16, \$4.0 million in FY 2016-17, \$3.6 million for FY 2019-20, and \$3.4 million for FY 2020-21.

For FY 2025-26, GF/GP amounting to \$1.8 million were moved from the line to the Judicial Information Systems line to support continuing costs for the statewide case management system. The Swift and Sure line retained \$1.5 million in restricted funds from the court fee fund.

15. Veterans Courts \$1,061,200

Funding for Veterans Courts was first included in FY 2013-14. Veterans' Courts had not previously received State support; however, as many as 8 or 9 Veterans' Courts existed across the State with a combination of local, Federal, and private support. Funding supports currently existing courts and allows for additional Veterans' Courts to be created. As of FY 2020-21, there are 27 Veterans Courts throughout the state in Circuit and District courts. The line was increased an additional \$100,000 GF/GP beginning in FY 2021-22, and by \$24,800 for FY 2022-23 for economics.

Unit Gross Appropriation	\$89,945,000
IDG from Department of Corrections	\$52,300
IDG from Department of State Police	\$1,500,000
IDG from Department of State Police, Michigan Justice Training Fund	\$100,000
Federal revenues:	
DOJ, drug court training and evaluation	\$300,000
DOT, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	\$2,358,700
HHS, access and visitation grant	\$506,100

JUDICIARY

PART 1: LINE ITEM DETAIL

	2025 PA 22
	FY 2025-26
	Initial
HHS, children’s justice grant	\$256,800
HHS, court improvement project	\$998,800
HHS, safe access for victims economic security grant	\$420,000
HHS, state opioid response grant	\$352,200
HHS, title IV-D child support program	\$891,400
HHS, title IV-E foster care program	\$328,000
Other Federal grant revenues	\$275,100
Special revenue funds:	
Private	\$501,100
Private – interest on lawyers trust accounts	\$407,900
Private – state justice institute	\$529,000
Community dispute resolution fund	\$2,424,700
Court of appeals filing/motion fees	\$1,450,000
Drug court fund	\$1,920,500
Justice system fund	\$643,300
Law exam fees	\$794,500
Miscellaneous revenue	\$249,400
State court fund	\$419,900
State general fund/general purpose	\$72,265,300

JUDICIARY

PART 1: LINE ITEM DETAIL

2025 PA 22

FY 2025-26

Initial

Sec. 103. COURT OF APPEALS

16. Court of Appeals Operations \$27,733,200

Exempted FTE positions 179.0

The Court of Appeals is provided for in Article VI of the Michigan Constitution of 1963. It originally consisted of nine judges and currently has 28 judges. The Court of Appeals has courtrooms and offices in Lansing, Detroit, and Grand Rapids. An office in Southfield was opened in 1994 and moved to Troy in 2004. The jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals is provided by law. In FY 2012-13 the Court of Appeals budget became entirely funded by GF/GP dollars. The Court of Appeals filing and motion fees, which were previously a part of the fund sources for this unit, have been transferred to the Supreme Court unit to support the Swift and sure sanctions program grants. The restricted revenue of the filing and motion fees was being collected at a level much lower than the appropriated amount, which was causing a deficit in the Court of Appeals funding, so switching this item to all GF/GP funding remedied this issue. The Swift and sure sanction grant program was more discretionary in nature, so would have an easier time absorbing the potential shortfall of the restricted fund source.

\$292,200 and 2.0 FTEs were added for FY 2023-24 to allow the Court of Claims to add additional law clerks.

\$142,900 and 2.0 FTEs were added for FY 2024-25 to convert contractors into FTEs.

Unit Gross Appropriation \$27,733,200

Appropriated from:

State general fund/general purpose \$27,733,200

Sec. 104. BRANCHWIDE APPROPRIATIONS

17. Branchwide Appropriations \$11,160,000

Exempted FTE positions 6.0

This funding unit was created in FY 2002-03 to consolidate branchwide costs including building occupancy charges, rent, workers compensation, and security costs. \$942,200 and 2.0 FTEs were added for FY 2023-24 for security upgrades. \$50,400 was added for building security contracts beginning in FY 2024-25.

Unit Gross Appropriation \$11,160,000

State general fund/general purpose 11,160,000

JUDICIARY

PART 1: LINE ITEM DETAIL

2025 PA 22
FY 2025-26
Initial

Sec. 105. JUSTICES' AND JUDGES' COMPENSATION

Full-time judges (and Justices) positions 591.0

18. Supreme Court Justices' Salaries \$1,270,500

This line item funds the salaries of seven Supreme Court Justices. Salaries are set by the State Officers Compensation Commission pursuant to Article IV, Section 12 of the Michigan Constitution. The Commission recommended an increase for Justices for FY 2024-25. This increase was appropriated in the FY 2024-25 initial budget; however, the Senate did not approve the concurrent resolution required to finalize the increase. The increased appropriation was subsequently backed out and remained at \$181,483 for FY 2025-26.

Actual: 2023 & 2024 salary: \$181,483

Recommended 2025 salary: \$194,187 (legislative approval pending) **(Not included.)**

Recommended 2026 salary: \$207,780 (legislative approval pending) **(Not included.)**

Current salary (FY 26): \$181,483.

19. Circuit Court Judges' State Base Salaries \$31,326,100

Circuit judge positions increased by 1 in FY 2019-20 for a total of 217. They increased by 4 in FY 2022-23 for a total of 221. Increased again for FY 2025-26 by 2 for a total of 223.

2023 salary: \$168,759

2024 salary: \$172,135

2025 salary: \$180,741

2026 salary: \$186,163.59

20. Circuit Court Judicial Salary Standardization \$10,196,800

Payment to local unit to reimburse their contribution to a judge's salary. Beginning January 1, 1997, the State reimbursed the total amount paid by the local unit.

JUDICIARY

PART 1: LINE ITEM DETAIL

	2025 PA 22
	FY 2025-26
	Initial
21. <u>Court of Appeals Judges' Salaries</u>	\$5,037,400
Appeals judges positions decreased by 2 in FY 2019-20 for a total of 25.	
2023 salary: \$182,656	
2024 salary: \$186,310	
2025 salary: \$195,625	
2026 salary: \$201,483.00	
22. <u>District Court Judges State' Base Salaries</u>	\$32,583,200
District judge positions were at 235 for FY 202-21. They decreased by 1 in FY 2021-22, by 2 in FY 2022-23, and by 1 in FY 2023-24 for a total 231. Increased by 1 in FY 2024-25. Current total: 232.	
2023 salary: \$168,759	
2024 salary: \$172,135	
2025 salary: \$180,741	
2026 salary: \$186,163.59	
23. <u>District Court Judicial Salary Standardization</u>	\$10,608,600
Payment to local unit to reimburse their contribution to a judge's salary. Beginning January 1, 1997, the State reimbursed the total amount paid by the local unit.	
24. <u>Probate Court Judges' State Base Salaries</u>	\$14,486,400
The total salary (State base and standardization payment) as of October 1, 2018, is \$148,469. The number of probate judges increased by 1 in FY 2022-23 and decreased by 1 for FY 2023-24 for a total of 103. In increased by 1 in FY 2024-25. Current total 104.	
2023 salary: \$168,759	
2024 salary: \$172,135	
2025 salary: \$180,741	
2026 salary: \$186,163.59	

JUDICIARY

PART 1: LINE ITEM DETAIL

		2025 PA 22 FY 2025-26 <hr/> Initial
25.	<u>Probate Court Judicial Salary Standardization</u> Payment to local unit to reimburse their contribution to a judge's salary. Beginning January 1, 1997, the State reimbursed the total amount paid by the local unit.	\$4,715,300
26.	<u>Judges' Retirement System Defined Contribution</u> This line item funds the employer's contribution (up to seven percent of the justices and judges salaries) for members of the defined contribution retirement system. Beginning in FY 2024-25, this line was increased by \$1.9 million for an additional contribution to judges' retirement accounts.	\$9,400,600
27.	<u>OASI, Social Security</u> Employer's share of social security and Medicare costs.	\$8,339,600
	Unit Gross Appropriation	\$127,964,500
	Court fee fund	3,028,200
	State general fund/general purpose	124,936,300
 Sec. 106. JUDICIAL AGENCIES		
28.	<u>Judicial Tenure Commission</u> Exempted FTE positions	\$2,944,500 14.0
	Article VI, Section 30 of the Michigan Constitution provides for the Judicial Tenure Commission. The Supreme Court may censure, suspend (with or without pay), retire, or remove a judge based on the recommendation of the Judicial Tenure Commission.	
	Unit Gross Appropriation	\$2,944,500
	State general fund/general purpose	2,944,500

JUDICIARY

PART 1: LINE ITEM DETAIL

2025 PA 22

FY 2025-26

Initial

Sec. 107. INDIGENT DEFENSE – CRIMINAL

29. Appellate Public Defender Program \$16,869,500

Exempted FTE positions 94.0

Public Act 620 of 1978 created the Appellate Defender Commission within the Office of the State Court Administrator. Members of the Commission are appointed for terms of four years and receive no salary. The Commission appoints the State Appellate Defender. The Appellate Defender appoints a deputy, assistant defenders, and support personnel. The Appellate Defender conducts appeals of felony convictions, or other post-conviction remedies, from cases assigned by a court of record. The statute requires the Appellate Defender Office to handle not less than 25% of the total criminal defense appellate cases for indigents pending before the appellate courts of Michigan.

For FY 2024-25 28.0 FTEs and several pay increases were added to reflect collective bargaining agreements, corresponding NERE increases, the conversion of contractors to FTEs, and adherence to new workload standards recommended by the National Center for State Courts. Total increase: \$5,053,300/\$5,048,300 Gross/GF.

30. Juvenile Life Resentencing \$3,055,800

Exempted FTE positions 18.5

This line was moved from one-time to ongoing for FY 2023-24. It was also increased by \$1.6 million and 11.0 FTEs for new lifer resentencing hearings in accordance with recent Michigan Supreme Court jurisprudence.

31. Michigan Appellate Assigned Counsel System Roster Attorney Compensation Grants \$3,208,100

Added for FY 2023-24, this is a cost-sharing grant program to increase pay rates for assigned appellate counsel. The new rates are consistent with Michigan Indigent Defense Commission standards.

Unit Gross Appropriation \$23,133,400

IDG from MSP \$250,000

Federal funds \$583,800

Private – interest on lawyers' trust accounts \$88,400

Michigan justice fund \$380,000

Miscellaneous revenues \$172,400

State general fund/general purpose \$21,658,800

JUDICIARY

PART 1: LINE ITEM DETAIL

2025 PA 22

FY 2025-26

Initial

Sec. 108. INDIGENT CIVIL LEGAL ASSISTANCE

32. Indigent Civil Legal Assistance \$7,937,000

Pursuant to Public Act 189 of 1993 (MCL 600.151a), 23 percent of the State Court Fund is allocated for indigent civil legal assistance. The State Court Administrative Office allocates funds to legal service organizations based upon recommendations of the State Bar Foundation. The State Bar Foundation receives one percent of the distribution, limited to \$40,000, for performing its duties under MCL 600.1485. The first appropriation for Indigent Civil Legal Assistance from the State Court Fund was in FY 1993-94.

Unit Gross Appropriation \$7,937,000

State court fund \$7,937,000

State general fund/general purpose 0

Sec. 109. TRIAL COURT OPERATIONS

33. Court Equity Fund Reimbursements \$60,815,700

The Court Equity Fund was created by Public Act 374 of 1996. It receives revenue from a variety of sources including the Justice System Fund, the Civil Filing Fee Fund, and the State Court Fund (civil infractions, misdemeanors, felonies, filing fees and other fees) and up to \$2,200,000 of the Court Fee Fund (excess Judges' Retirement System funds). Distributions to counties from the Court Equity Fund are through a formula based on case filings in circuit and probate courts and the number of circuit, probate and district court judges. This distribution replaced former State funding of trial court costs contained in Public Acts 438 through 440 of 1980 and Public Act 189 of 1993.

34. Drug Case-Flow Program \$250,000

Public Act 359 of 1993 created the Drug Case Information Management Fund (MCL 257.323d). The Fund receives \$30 of the \$125 driver license reinstatement fee for cases involving suspension of driver's licenses due to violations of the Controlled Substances Act. The Fund, after allocation of SCAO administrative costs, is annually distributed to circuit, probate, and district courts based on their percentage share of controlled substances cases. The purpose of the fund is to help defray costs of timely management, and reporting to the Secretary of State, of information concerning substance abuse cases.

JUDICIARY

PART 1: LINE ITEM DETAIL

2025 PA 22

FY 2025-26

Initial

35. Drunk Driving Case-Flow Program \$3,300,000

Public Act 98 of 1991 created the Drunk Driving Caseflow Assistance Fund (MCL 257.625h(5)). The Fund receives \$30 of the \$125 driver license reinstatement fee for suspensions related to drunk driving offenses. The Fund, after allocation of SCAO administrative costs, is annually distributed to district and municipal courts based on their percentage share of cases under MCL 257.625 and 257 625m. The purpose of the Fund is to promote the timely disposition of cases involving drunk driving.

36. Judicial electronic filing fund \$12,007,200

Exempted FTE positions 25.0

This line was new in FY 2015-16. The funding is intended to begin the process of rolling out a statewide e-file system which goal is to make all filing electronic in the State. The funding is sourced from electronic filing fees for all filed court documents. 5.0 FTE positions were added to the line in FY 2017-18. Revenue from the e-file system increased \$1.7 million in PA 56 of 2019. Seven FTEs to accompany this funding were added by PA 166 of 2020; these FTEs were included for FY 2021-22, as was an additional \$821,800 of the electronic filing fee fund to help implement the statewide eFile system. Another 5 FTEs and \$746,100 was added for FY 2022-23.

37. Judicial Technology Improvement Fund \$4,815,000

The Judicial Technology Improvement Fund was created by Public Act 78 of 2003. The SCAO administers the judicial technology improvement fund. Money from the fund shall be expended for the development and ongoing support of a statewide judicial information system. The Court, working with the departments of State Police, Corrections, Information Technology, and Secretary of State and with the Prosecuting Attorneys Association of Michigan, uses statewide telecommunications infrastructure to integrate criminal justice information systems. The Judicial Technology Improvement Fund is used to pursue technology innovations that will result in enhanced public service and access to local trial courts.

38. Juror Compensation Reimbursement \$6,616,200

Exempted FTE positions 1.0

This line was added in FY 2003-04. Funding came from increased jury demand and driver license clearance fees enacted in 2002, which were used to reimburse counties for increased juror compensation required by Public Act 739 of 2002. In FY 2019-20, statewide pretrial incarceration reform removed revenue for this line from driver license clearance fees. An existing balance within the fund allows for FY 2020-21, but the balance is expected to run out by FY 2022-23.

JUDICIARY

PART 1: LINE ITEM DETAIL

2025 PA 22

FY 2025-26

Initial

Unit Gross Appropriation	\$87,804,100
Court equity fund	\$50,440,000
Drug fund	\$250,000
Drunk driving fund	\$3,300,000
Electronic filing fee fund	\$12,007,200
Judicial technology improvement fund	\$4,815,000
Juror compensation fund	\$6,616,200
State general fund/general purpose	\$10,375,700

110. ONE-TIME BASIS ONLY APPROPRIATIONS

39.	<u>Judicial Tenure Commission Backlog</u>	\$500,000
	This FY 2025-26 onetime appropriation included 3.0 limited-term FTEs.	
40.	<u>State Appellate Defender Office Lifer Resentencing</u>	\$2,325,000
	This FY 2025-26 onetime appropriation included 14.0 limited-term FTEs.	
41.	<u>Statewide Case Management System</u>	\$2,007,600
	This FY 2025-26 onetime appropriation was agreed to at conference in lieu of an ongoing increase request of \$7.2 million.	
42.	<u>Supreme Court Administration</u>	\$167,400
	This FY 2025-26 onetime appropriation included 1.0 limited-term FTEs.	
	Unit Gross Appropriation	\$5,000,000
	State general fund/general purpose	5,000,000

JUDICIARY

PART 2: BOILERPLATE DETAIL

2025 PA 22

Section Number	Description and History
201	<p><u>State Spending/Payments to Locals.</u> This section itemizes and estimates total State spending and payments to local units of government contained in Act.</p> <p>FY 2024-25: \$153,722,900</p> <p>FY 2025-26: \$151,181,500</p> <p>Background: Standard boilerplate section contained in all appropriation bills pursuant to 1984 PA 431. Statutory reference: MCL 18.1367.</p>
202	<p><u>DTMB Act/Expenditure Authorizations.</u></p> <p>The appropriations authorized under this Act are subject to the Management and Budget Act (1984 PA 431, MCL 18.1101 to 18.1594).</p>
203	<p><u>Definitions.</u> Definition of acronyms contained in Act.</p> <p>Background: Standard section contained in all appropriation bills.</p>
204	<p><u>Internet Reports.</u> Requires use of the internet to fulfill reporting requirements and requires electronic mail transmission of reports to identified recipients along with placement of reports on the internet or intranet.</p> <p>Background: A version of this section was first included in the FY 1999-2000 Appropriation Bill. It was amended in FY 2020-21 to require email transmission of reports.</p>
205	<p><u>Buy American Intent Language.</u> Prohibits use of appropriations for purchase of foreign goods or services when competitively priced American goods or services of comparable quality are available. It also gives preference to the purchase of Michigan goods and services if competitively priced and of comparable quality. Also gives preference to goods or services provided by Michigan businesses owned and operated by veterans.</p> <p>Background: Standard section in most appropriation bills; first included in the FY 1992-93 General Government Appropriation Bill. Section number changed from 214 in FY 2017-18.</p>
206	<p><u>Out of State Travel Report.</u> Requires a report listing all out of state travel by Judiciary employees that was funded in whole or in part by the funds appropriated in the judicial branch budget. The required information of the report includes the date of each travel occurrence, the total costs of each travel occurrence, and the proportion from each fund source.</p> <p>Background: First added in FY 2004-05 as a restriction on out of state travel. In FY 2012-13 it was altered to remove the restriction on out-of-state travel but continue to require the report.</p> <p>For FY 2025-26, the language was amended to require a breakdown of travel expenses funded with local, private, restricted, and federal revenues.</p>

JUDICIARY

PART 2: BOILERPLATE DETAIL

2025 PA 22

Section Number	Description and History
207	<p><u>Lapse Estimates.</u> Requires the state budget office to prepare a report by December 15 listing estimates of general fund lapses.</p> <p>Background: First included in 2009-10. Original language required the judiciary to repair the report. In FY 2013-14, language was revised to state the State budget office shall prepare the report. Reporting date moved from November 30 for FY 2023-24.</p>
208	<p><u>Expenditures on the Internet.</u> Requires the judicial branch to develop, post, and maintain, on a publicly accessible Internet site, all expenditures made by the judicial branch.</p> <p>Background: First included in 2009-10.</p> <p>Amended for FY 2025-26 to require quarterly updates.</p>
209	<p><u>Restricted Fund Balances Report.</u> The judicial branch shall cooperate with the state budget office to provide a report on estimated restricted fund balances, projected revenues, and anticipated expenditures.</p> <p>Background: Language first included in FY 2011-12 as a section standard across most or all appropriations bills.</p>
210	<p><u>Legacy Costs.</u> This section lists the estimated fiscal year costs for pensions and retiree health care.</p> <p>Background: Added for FY 2025-26. Previously included for FY 2022-23. Not included for FY 2023-24 or FY 2024-25.</p>
211	<p><u>Communication with the Legislature.</u> The judicial branch shall not take disciplinary action against an employee for communicating with a member of the legislature or his or her staff, unless the communication is otherwise prohibited by law.</p> <p>Background: First included in FY 2005-06, added by the Senate. Declared unenforceable by the Governor for FY 2019-20. Amended for FY 2020-21 to allow for disciplinary action when the communication is prohibited by law. Section declared unenforceable for FY 2021-22. Not declared unenforceable for FY 2022-23.</p>
212	<p><u>Retention of Reports.</u> Requires the judicial branch to receive and retain copies of all reports funded from appropriations in part 1 and to follow state and Federal guidelines for retentions of such reports.</p> <p>Background: First included in FY 1999-2000. The section number often changes from year to year.</p>
213	<p><u>Exhausting Work Project Balances.</u> Requires work project funds be spent prior to current year appropriations if available for the same purpose.</p> <p>Background: First added for Judiciary for FY 2025-26.</p>
214	<p><u>Work Project Reporting.</u> Requires a quarterly report summarizing work projects, status, balances, and lapsed amounts.</p> <p>Background: First added for FY 2025-26.</p>

JUDICIARY

PART 2: BOILERPLATE DETAIL

2025 PA 22

Section Number	Description and History
215	<p><u>Supreme Court Approval of Expenditures.</u> Provides that funds appropriated to the judicial branch are not to be expended without approval from the Supreme Court.</p> <p>Background: First included in FY 1988-89. For FY 2024-25, language referencing the Management and Budget Act was moved from Section 202 to this Section and added as subsection (1). Current year language remained as subsection (2).</p>
216	<p><u>Report Postings.</u> Requires boilerplate reports be posted on the Judicial branch’s website.</p> <p>Background: First added for FY 2025-26.</p>
217	<p><u>Other Funding Disclosures.</u> Requires public disclosure of private or third-party funds received by the Judicial branch.</p> <p>Background: First added for FY 2025-26.</p>
301	<p><u>Statutory Circuit Court Costs Reimbursement.</u> Requires \$711,900 be allocated to reimburse circuit courts, as per MCL 800.453.</p> <p>Background: Long-standing section. Increased from \$511,900 to current amount for FY 2016-17.</p>
302	<p><u>Judicial Data Warehouse Data.</u> Requires data from the Judicial Data Warehouse to be made available to the public upon request, subject to restrictions.</p> <p>Background: First included in FY 2017-18, added by the Senate.</p>
303	<p><u>Community Dispute Resolution.</u> Requires that funds appropriated to community dispute resolution centers provide dispute resolution services to reduce school suspensions and truancy.</p> <p>Background: First included in FY 2018-19, added by the House.</p>
304	<p><u>Court Fee Fund Shortage.</u> Provides for automatic appropriation of general fund revenue for judges’ salaries if sufficient funds are not available in the Court Fee Fund to meet the appropriation from that revenue source.</p> <p>Background: First included in FY 1997-98 when Court Fee Fund revenue was first used as a source of funding for judicial salaries. There had not been a Court Fee Fund shortfall from 1997-98 until FY 2011-12, FY 2012-13, and FY 2013-14. A supplemental in 2011-12 provided \$1.8 million in general fund to cover a shortfall, and at the same time the FY 2012-13 budget was revised upward by \$2.2 million (or \$400,000 above the YTD after the supplemental). A supplemental, P.A. 102 of 2013 (H.B. 4112), provided an additional \$820,000 to cover the shortfall for FY 2012-13 (beyond the \$2.2 million that had already been provided during the development process). During the conference of FY 2013-14 budget process \$1,902,100 in general fund dollars was included to cover the shortfall. In FY 2015-16, a clause was added to notify when allocations are made under this section.</p>

JUDICIARY

PART 2: BOILERPLATE DETAIL

2025 PA 22

Section Number	Description and History
305	<p><u>Specialty Courts Report.</u> Requires a status update from SCAO on alternative courts by March 1 of each year.</p> <p>Background: First included in FY 2008-09. In FY 2013-14, the word "pilot" was removed while the requirement for the report was maintained. Dropping the word "pilot" coincided with a funding increase for mental health courts. In FY 2015-16, other alternative courts were added in place of just the mental health courts.</p> <p>For FY 2024-25, the reporting date was moved from April 1 to March 1; language was also amended to create subsections (a) through (d) listing the information required in the report, but did not significantly change the reporting requirements.</p>
306	<p><u>Drug Treatment Courts.</u></p>
306(1)	<p>Provides criteria for the administration of the Drug Court Program. Funds shall be used to operate drug treatment court programs. Funds may be used in connection with Federal, State, and local funding sources.</p>
306(2)	<p>Requires allocation of sufficient funds for the Michigan Judicial Institute to provide in-state training, including training of new drug court judges.</p>
306(3)	<p>Provides that for planning and implementation grants, consideration for prioritization may be given to those courts where higher instances of substance abuse cases are filed.</p>
306(4)	<p>Establishes priority for the \$1.5 million in Federal Byrne grant funding to assist in avoiding prison bed space growth for nonviolent offenders in collaboration with the Department of Corrections.</p> <p>Background: A version of this language was first included in the FY 1998-99 Supplemental Appropriation Bill (1999 PA 137) that first provided funding for the State Drug Court Program. Subsections 3 and 4 were added in FY 2001-02. Until FY 2002-03 the language included grant eligibility for existing drug court programs if Federal funds were no longer available. A five-year limit on funding was added in FY 2002-03 and removed in FY 2007-08.</p>
307	<p><u>Swift and Sure Sanctions Program.</u></p>
307(1)	<p>States that the funds designated in part 1 for the swift and sure sanctions program shall be used for distributing grants in accordance with the swift and sure sanctions act and that of the funding, up to \$150,000 shall be available for SCAO administrative costs. SCAO shall be required to submit a report that contains information on the number of offenders participating and the recidivism rate among Courts receiving funds.</p>

JUDICIARY

PART 2: BOILERPLATE DETAIL

2025 PA 22

Section Number	Description and History
307(2)	<p>Requires the State Court Administrative Office, in cooperation with the department of corrections, to submit a report by March 1 that outlines the number of program participants, criminal history of program participants, recidivism rates of program participants, and program descriptions.</p> <p>Background: Funding for Swift and Sure Sanctions was first included in FY 2011-12, when the Judiciary received an IDG of \$1.0 million from the MDOC. In FY 2012-13, the IDG was eliminated and the \$1.0 million was included as general fund dollars, and then the Senate and later the Conference added an additional \$5.0 million to the line to bring total funding to \$6.0 million. The FY 2012-13 budget also included a fund shift that resulted in this line being partially supported by Court of Appeals filing/motion fees (and the Court of Appeals being fully general fund supported). In FY 2013-14 the funding for the program remained unchanged from the prior year. In FY 2011-12, the boilerplate restricted the grants to courts that both had drug courts and were unified trial courts. In FY 2012-13, the boilerplate was revised to say drug courts OR unified trial courts, which made many more courts eligible (which was consistent with the increased funding levels). In FY 2013-14, the boilerplate was again updated to be consistent with the Probation Swift and Sure Sanctions Act, which had passed during FY 2012-13 and gave statutory guidance to the program. In FY 2014-15, modified the reporting requirement to direct SCAO only to report on the progress of the program. In FY 2015-16, funding amount was reduced by \$1.75 million, from \$6.0 million to \$4.25 million. In FY 2016-17, funding was again reduced from \$4.25 million to \$4.0 million and \$500,000 of the funding was directed to be used only for counties that had sentenced more than 325 individuals to prison in the previous year. Amended in FY 2017-18 to remove dollar amount funded and change to "the funds designated for the program". Subsection (2) amended for FY 2019-20. FY 2023-24 say the amount available to SCAO for administrative costs increased from \$100k to \$150k.</p>
	<p>Section number changes often. For FY 2024-25, the reporting date was moved from April 1 to March 1.</p>
308	<p><u>Legal Self-Help Website.</u> It is the intent of the Legislature that the judiciary supports a statewide legal self-help website. The SCAO is tasked with reporting to the legislature on the costs, savings, and content usage, form completion and user feedback.</p> <p>Background: First included in FY 2011-12. The creation of the site was funded by the State Bar Foundation, although SCAO staff contributed their time and expertise through collaboration. In FY 2013-14, the second part requiring a report on the effectiveness and the associated cost savings was added. In FY 2014-15, the reporting requirement was modified to clarify that SCAO should report only those metrics it has the ability to track. Section number changes often.</p>
309	<p><u>Statewide Case Management System Report.</u> Requires SCAO to report by March 1 on the status of the implementation of the statewide judicial case management system, including appropriation and expenditure data.</p> <p>Background: The appropriation for the new system was included in the one-time section of the FY 2022-23, but the boilerplate requiring the report did not appear until FY 2023-24.</p>
310	<p><u>Judicial Information Systems Funding.</u> Directs the spending of the FY 2023-24 General Fund increase to the JIS line. \$6.5 million to offset local user fee revenue that will no longer be collected & \$5,399,100 for staff and operating costs to continue the statewide transition to a new case management system.</p> <p>Background: First included for FY 2023-24.</p>

JUDICIARY

PART 2: BOILERPLATE DETAIL

2025 PA 22

Section Number	Description and History
311	<u>Federal Funding for SADO.</u>
311(1)	If Byrne grant funding is awarded in excess of the amount appropriated in part 1, SADO is authorized to receive an expend funds up to \$250,000 which they would receive via IDG from department of state police (MSP).
311(2)	If SADO receives funding from the Federal Department of Justice (DOJ), SADO is authorized to receive and expend those funds up to \$300,000. Background: The first part about Byrne grant/MSP funding was first included in FY 2011-12. The section was revised in FY 2013-14 to include the second part regarding DOJ funding. The section was amended in FY 2020-21 to allow SADO to receive federal funding in excess of the amount appropriated in part 1. The BP was split into separate sections for FY 2023-24 to avoid confusion and affirm both forms of federal funding were authorized.
312	<u>Medication-Assisted Treatment Program.</u>
312(1)	The Judiciary is required to maintain a medication-assisted treatment program to provide treatment for opioid-addicted and alcohol-addicted individuals who are referred to and voluntarily participate in the medication-assisted treatment program.
312(2)	Requires a report by March 1 that includes itemized spending by court, the number of participants, and statistics that indicated average program participation.
314(3)	States a goal for the program: that participants will be free of narcotic addiction prior to ending participation. Background: First included in FY 2016-17. Removed references to "pilot" for FY 2017-18. A reporting requirement was added for FY 2021-22. Subsection (3) was added for FY 2022-23. The reporting date was bumped from February to March for FY 2023-24. Subsection (3) was removed for FY 2024-25.
313	<u>Montgomery v Louisiana Compliance.</u>
313(1)	The State Appellate Defender Office must increase attorneys and support staff to ensure competent, resourced, and supervised counsel in cases involving the resentencing of juvenile lifers.

JUDICIARY

PART 2: BOILERPLATE DETAIL

2025 PA 22

Section Number	Description and History
313(2)	<p>The State Appellate Defender Office shall submit a report by December 31 that includes a calculation of hours spent and focus on incremental costs associated with investigating and conducting a robust examination of each case, with particular emphasis on those costs that may be avoided after the cases have been disposed.</p> <p>Background: First included in FY 2016-17. Reporting date moved from September 30 beginning in FY 2022-23. Subsection (1) was amended for FY 2023-24 to include new citations to State Supreme Court cases requiring new juvenile lifer hearings. The Section was moved from one-time to ongoing beginning in FY 2023-24.</p> <p>Reporting date moved to March 1 beginning in FY 2024-25.</p>
314	<p>MAACS Grants. Directs the spending of the line item appropriation in part 1.</p>
314(1)	<p>Requires that funds appropriated in part 1 for MAACS grants be deposited into the fund created in subsection (2).</p>
314(2)	<p>Creates the Michigan appellate assigned counsel system attorney compensation fund. Requires the state treasurer manage investment of the fund. Declares the judicial branch as the administrator of the fund and that the judicial branch shall make payments under section 8a of the Appellate Defender Act, 1978 PA 620, MCL 780.718a. Also states that unexpended funds at the end of the fiscal year shall not lapse, but remain in the fund.</p>
314(3)	<p>States that all funds in the fund are appropriated and available for expenditure. This is intended to allow judiciary to make expenditures from the fund that have lapsed from the previous year without an appropriation.</p> <p>Background: The first version of this section was added for FY 2023-24. That version directed the MAACS system to administer the appropriated funds in part 1 to provide “approximately 1/2” of the compensation required for appointed public defenders under the Appellate Defender Act, 1978 PA 620 (MCL 780.712). In addition to the above, the original language required that counties would not be eligible for these grants unless they adhered to the Michigan Indigent Commission Act, 2013 PA 93 (MCL 780.981). For FY 2024-25, the above was replaced with the current language.</p>
<p>ONE-TIME</p>	
401	<p>Judicial Tenure Commission Backlog. This section allows the Judicial Tenure Commission to hire up to 3.0 limited term employees for FY 2025-26.</p>
402	<p>Lifer Resentencing Costs. This section allows SADO to hire up to 14.0 limited term employees for FY 2025-26.</p>
403	<p>Reporter of Decisions. This section allows the Supreme Court to hire 1.0 limited term employee for FY 2025-26.</p>