

ALTERNATIVE FUNDING FOR TRIAL COURTS

Implementation Recommendations



November 2025 – Final Draft

<https://www.courts.michigan.gov/administration/special-initiatives/trial-court-funding/>

Executive Summary

Introduction

Public Act 47 of 2024 (PA 47) directed Michigan’s State Court Administrative Office (SCAO) to develop a comprehensive plan to implement the 2019 recommendations of the Trial Court Funding Commission (TCFC). The TCFC was established to address Michigan’s long-term challenges with money influencing the administration of justice, with the overall goals of addressing the following key barriers to fair and effective trial court funding:

- 1) A real or perceived conflict of interest between a judge’s impartiality and the obligation to use the courts to generate operating revenue;
- 2) Inadequate funding from all sources due to excessive dependence on local government funding; and
- 3) Unequal access to justice, harming those who are most vulnerable and have the least access to financial resources.

The TCFC was created in response to *People v Cunningham*, a Michigan Supreme Court decision that determined state law did not provide courts with the authority to impose costs upon criminal defendants to fund the day-to-day operation of the courts. The Legislature responded to this decision by creating statutory authority to impose such costs, but it acknowledged the need for a longer-term solution by including a sunset in the statutory provision. The sunset has been extended four times, and PA 47, which was passed along with the most recent extension expiring December 31, 2026, required the SCAO to work on a comprehensive implementation plan.

This concept paper details an implementation plan for the TCFC’s topline recommendations: #1 – Establish a Stable Court Funding System and #3 – Establish Uniform Assessments and Centralized Collections. The concept paper includes four key recommendation sections, summarized below.

Operational Costs Funding Model Recommendations

Under the new funding model, trial court operational costs will be funded by four sources of money: the local funding unit, centralized collections in the Trial Court Fund, existing state and federal contributions, and increased appropriations from the state. In the new model, local funding units should not have to contribute more than the average of what they have contributed in 2023, 2024, and 2025 to fund court operations. This is termed the “maintenance of effort” (MOE) and reflects the principle that the State of Michigan should be a more balanced funding partner by appropriating any additional moneys needed to adequately fund Michigan’s trial courts. Under this model, future capital facility improvements will be funded via state and local cost sharing.

To help determine operational costs, staffing levels required at each court will be based on a workload study called the Court Operations Resource Report (CORR). Complementing the Judicial Resource Recommendations (JRR) Report for judges, the CORR uses a weighted caseload methodology to conduct a detailed analysis of the resources required to meet operational requirements, including clerks, judicial assistants, quasi-judicial officers, and other staff. The JRR and CORR together provide a complete picture of the personnel necessary to manage each court’s caseload.

Funding Distribution Recommendations

The Trial Court Fund, established within the Department of Treasury, will centralize the receipt and disbursement of court revenues. With identified exceptions, all court-generated revenue should be deposited into the Trial Court Fund, and money in the Trial Court Fund should be disbursed to local funding units to fund court operations. In general, court-generated revenue should only be used for judicial branch functions. Executive and legislative branch functions should be funded through other sources.

The SCAO will work with courts and local funding units on several important elements of the funding process: developing and approving annual court budgets, requesting legislative appropriations that meet courts' budgetary needs, distributing state appropriations to local designated funds, and overseeing court expenditures.

Uniform Assessments & Indigency Determination Recommendations

Under the new funding model, a uniform approach to imposing assessments and making indigency determinations aims to separate the business function of the court from public safety and the administration of justice. The new model distinguishes the purposes of different types of assessments and proposes a combination of judicial discretion and objective criteria for how they are ordered: restitution should continue to be assessed whenever appropriate; fines and the Crime Victim's Rights Assessment should be ordered in the judge's discretion in accordance with goals of accountability; and costs and fees should only be ordered if the person is found not indigent, based on a three-pronged test.

The assessment of court operational costs associated with a case will be calculated at the funding unit level for felonies, misdemeanors, and civil infractions, based on the percentage of court workload associated with each case category and reflecting as closely as possible the actual average costs associated with each. Existing fees that fund court operations, such as the Minimum State Cost, will be made redundant by the new approach to calculating and assessing costs, and will be eliminated.

Collections Systems Recommendations

The Department of Treasury has an existing infrastructure for successful debt collection across the state. Creating a centralized system of receipt, collection, and disbursement will provide a more efficient and cost-effective way to collect court assessments. Treasury and the SCAO will develop the software upgrades and integrations needed to implement the new collections system.

In the new system, courts will order assessments, hear requests for reduction or waiver of assessments due to subsequent change in financial circumstances, and receive restitution payments from Treasury for disbursement to individual crime victims. Apart from these court functions, Treasury will be responsible for collecting assessments and imposing late fees and will apply its own practices and policies regarding collection efforts and writing off old debt, with the exception that collection of restitution should always be pursued. Treasury will use its existing tools, such as wage garnishment and state income tax refund offsets, to enforce collections. Court-based enforcement tools, such as bench warrants, probation revocations, and driver's license suspensions, will be eliminated.

Conclusion

Nearly 40 agencies, organizations, and associations were involved in crafting the implementation recommendations in this concept paper. These recommendations represent a transformative new vision for trial court funding in Michigan – one that eliminates the pressure on judges to generate revenue, brings in the state as a more balanced funding partner, and ensures people are held accountable for their actions but not saddled with debts they cannot pay.

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Background and Overview

Michigan’s longstanding challenges with trial court funding, and the biases and conflicts of interest inherent within it, came to the fore in 2014 via the Michigan Supreme Court case *People v Cunningham*.¹ At issue in *Cunningham* was whether MCL 769.1k(1)(b), which at the time read, in part: “The court may impose any or all of the following: ... Any cost,” provided courts with the independent authority to impose costs upon criminal defendants. The Court wrote that “we hold that MCL 769.1k(1)(b)(ii) provides courts with the authority to impose only those costs that the Legislature has separately authorized by statute,” finding that, unless specifically authorized, costs could not be assessed to fund the day-to-day operation of the courts.²

Two things occurred as a result of *Cunningham* that led to the recommendations presented here. First, the Legislature amended MCL 769.1k to address the ruling, adding specificity to what may be included in court costs but indicating that trial courts are not required to calculate the costs involved in the particular case.³ However, the Legislature recognized this as a temporary fix and included a clause to sunset the costs after 36 months. In 2017, when the sunset approached, the Legislature extended the sunset to October 2020 and passed Public Act 65 of 2017 to create the Trial Court Funding Commission.⁴

Second, two subsequent Supreme Court cases considered the question of the constitutionality of court costs. While the Court upheld the constitutionality of court costs in *People v Cameron* (2019) and dismissed *People v Johnson* (2023) on technical grounds, justices wrote in both cases that the trial court funding system may still be unconstitutional and perpetuate judicial bias, and the legislative fix to MCL 769.1k is not a long-term solution.⁵ The Michigan Supreme Court has not yet ruled directly on the constitutionality of court costs, but the time is right for developing a plan for addressing them in advance of such a case and resulting outcome. As then-Chief Justice Bridget McCormack wrote in *Cameron*, “These issues have not been squarely presented in this case... But I expect we will see them brought directly to us before long.” Figure 1 below displays the timeline of events since *Cunningham* that are described in this introduction, laying the groundwork for the recommendations that follow.

Figure 1. Michigan’s Trial Court Funding Timeline



¹ *People v Cunningham*, [496 Mich 145 \(2014\)](#).

² *Id.* at 145.

³ House Legislative Analysis, [HB 5785 \(Substitute H-1\)](#) (September 17, 2014).

⁴ [2017 PA 65](#).

⁵ *People v Cameron*, 504 Mich 927 (2019), cited in *People v Johnson*, [unpublished order of the Supreme Court denying leave, entered July 7, 2023 \(Docket No. 163073\)](#).

History of the Trial Court Funding Commission

The Trial Court Funding Commission (TCFC) was established specifically to “review and recommend changes to the trial court funding system in light of *People v Cunningham*.”⁶ The TCFC consisted of 14 members appointed by Governor Rick Snyder to represent relevant stakeholder groups, including the State Bar of Michigan, the Michigan Municipal League, the Michigan Townships Association, the Michigan Association of Counties, the Michigan Judges Association, the Michigan District Judges Association, and leadership from all three branches of government.⁷ After nearly two years of meetings, research, consultation with experts, and discussion, the TCFC released its final report and recommendations in September 2019.

Key Challenges Identified

The TCFC identified the following key barriers to an effective trial court funding system:

- A real or perceived conflict of interest between a judge’s impartiality and the obligation to use the courts to generate operating revenue;
- Inadequate funding from all sources due to excessive dependence on local government funding; and
- Unequal access to justice, harming those who are most vulnerable and have the least access to financial resources.

The TCFC found that Michigan’s current trial court funding system relies on money from federal, state, and local governments, along with revenue from court assessments (fees, fines, and costs) to fund court operations. The federal government supplies a small amount (7%) of grant funding, and the largest share – approximately 44% – comes from local general funds. Determining total state support for trial court operations is more complicated, because some revenues from court assessments are retained at the local level (26% of total funding), but some are transferred to the state. Some of this court-generated revenue is redistributed to counties as Court Equity Payments, but a significant portion goes to fund non-court operations, such as law enforcement training and legislative retirement. So while approximately 23% of total court funding was transferred from the state, the TCFC found that only around 3% of total funding was attributable to state general fund appropriations for courts. Under the current model, the burden to support the courts is primarily on local government general funds. And, as the TCFC found, “as local general funds are pressured, the temptation rises to increase court revenues through court assessments.” This puts judges in a position of feeling pressured to impose assessments to raise revenue and relies on people who are the least able to pay to fund essential government services.⁸

Key Recommendations from the Trial Court Funding Commission

In its 2019 report, the TCFC identified five key recommendations to move Michigan’s trial court funding system into the future. Recommendation 2, for the state to provide all court technology needs, is already underway via the statewide rollout of centralized case management through Judicial Information Services (JIS) without cost to court funding units. Recommendation 4, to move toward a uniform employment system by making judges, magistrates, and referees state employees and ultimately transitioning all or most court personnel to state employment, was not addressed as part of this project, is not contemplated in this concept paper, and has no planned implementation timeline. The remaining three recommendations, which are the focus of this concept paper, are excerpted as follows:

- **Recommendation One: Establish a Stable Court Funding System**
 - The state must create the Trial Court Fund for receipt of all trial court assessments and state general fund payments.

⁶ [2017 PA 65](#).

⁷ Trial Court Funding Commission homepage, www.michigan.gov/treasury/local/fiscal-health/tcfc/trial-court-funding-commission.

⁸ Trial Court Funding Commission, [Final Report](#) (September 6, 2019).

- The Trial Court Fund must then distribute appropriate monies to fund trial courts based on operational requirements.
- Decisions about local trial court operations must remain local.
- **Recommendation Three: Establish Uniform Assessments and Centralized Collections**
 - The State Court Administrative Office (SCAO) must establish a system of uniform assessments and centralized collections to be implemented for all trial courts.
- **Recommendation Five: Establish a Transition Plan for the New Court Funding Model**
 - A task force, led by the SCAO, must be created to develop a plan for transition to the new trial court funding model.
 - Once the model is implemented, a Michigan Judicial Council must be established to exercise administrative policymaking authority to ensure continued progress toward a unified Michigan court system.

Michigan Judicial Council’s Alternative Funding for Trial Courts Workgroup

In order to begin implementing the TCFC’s fifth recommendation to create a task force led by the SCAO to develop a plan for transition to the new trial court funding model, the Michigan Supreme Court established the Michigan Judicial Council (MJC) in April 2021 via MCR 8.128.⁹ The MJC’s established purpose was to “develop a strategic plan for Michigan’s judiciary,” to include court funding reform as well as other topics and initiatives. The MJC’s 2022-2025 strategic plan included improving court funding and technology infrastructure as its first strategic goal, and the MJC established the Alternative Funding for Trial Courts Workgroup in October 2022 to focus on advancing the funding portion of that goal.¹⁰

The Michigan Judicial Council’s Initial Findings and Recommendations

MJC’s Alternative Funding for Trial Courts Workgroup released a report in November 2023 that reinforced the TCFC’s overall recommendations and added more detail to the recommendations for implementation.¹¹ Specifically, the workgroup recommended the following strategies to implement TCFC recommendations one and three:

Recommendation One: Establish a Stable Court Funding System

- a) Develop a Court Operating Resources Report (CORR), an independent objective assessment of staffing needs for all judiciary court staff across the state, to help fairly and accurately determine appropriate staffing levels and inform court operating costs.
- b) Establish a local “Maintenance of Effort” (MOE) fiscal requirement for local governments to maintain their current court spending, and develop a formula for sharing facilities costs, facility debt, and other indirect costs between the state and the local unit.
- c) Establish a state managed Trial Court Fund and implement collaboration between the SCAO and the Treasury to determine the process for distributing monies based on court operational needs.

Recommendation Three: Establish Uniform Assessments and Centralized Collections

- a) Develop fixed costs and standardize assessments at the state level, to remove the pressure on judges to impose assessments in excess of actual costs and use the court as a revenue generator for local funding units.
- b) Establish a process, with uniform standards, for determining ability to pay at sentencing before court assessments are referred to Treasury for collections. The process should include:
 - Applying the indigency standard used by the Department of Health and Human Services,
 - Eliminating a class of individuals who will never be able to pay from collection efforts, and

⁹ See [MCR Chapter 8](#).

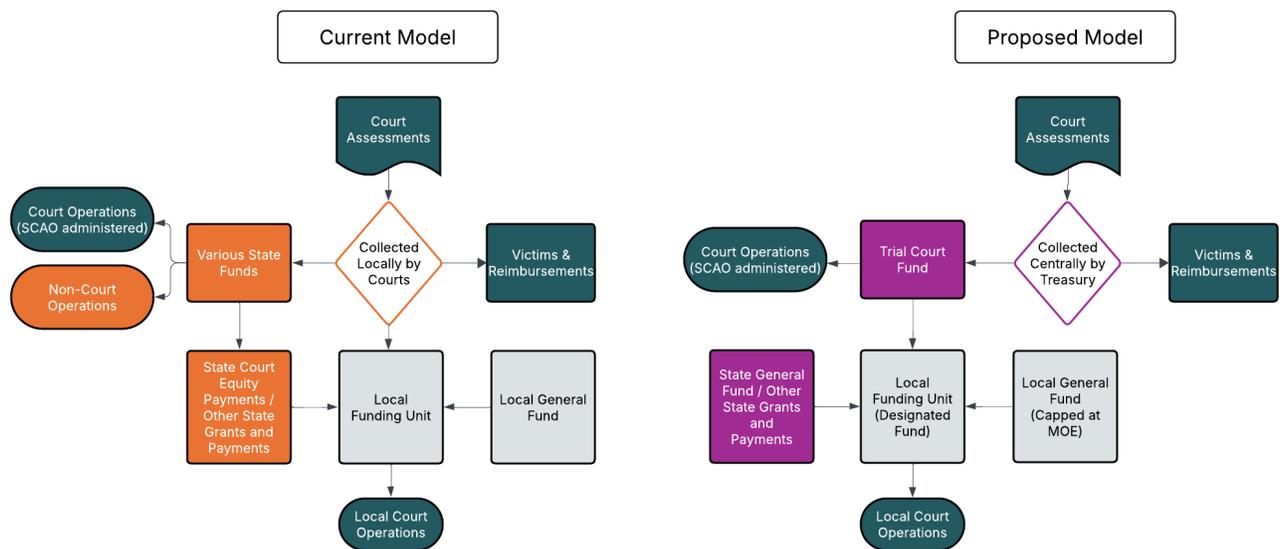
¹⁰ Michigan Judicial Council, [2022-2025 Strategic Agenda](#) (April 13, 2022).

¹¹ Michigan Judicial Council, Alternative Funding for Trial Courts Workgroup [Report and Recommendations](#) (November 2023).

- Developing a process for the courts and Treasury to work together to monitor ongoing ability to pay and impose sanctions for nonpayment only when willful.
- c) Implement a uniform statewide collection system for court debt that includes requirements for:
 - When the courts refer debt to Treasury,
 - The method of transmittal to Treasury,
 - Disposition of funds received by the state, and
 - Priority of payments for money collected from individuals with financial obligations owed to other governmental agencies.
- d) Establish a pilot program to assist in determining the costs of increasing Treasury’s capacity to manage all trial court collections and identify any amendments necessary to existing MOUs between Treasury and the courts.

Under the MJC’s recommendations, the structure of Michigan’s trial court funding system would change significantly, as shown in Figure 2 below. Specifically, as described in more detail throughout this concept paper, court assessments will be collected by the Department of Treasury, rather than local courts. Most court assessments will be deposited into the Trial Court Fund, with none being kept at the local funding unit level. Court operations will continue being funded by court assessments, but non-court functions will need to be funded via other sources. And local general fund contributions to court operations will be capped at a maintenance of effort (MOE), with state general fund appropriations making up the difference if costs increase.

Figure 2. General Structure of Michigan’s Trial Court Funding System – Current and Proposed



Note: Arrows indicate the flow of money. Orange to magenta boxes indicate significant changes in the model.

Mandate of Public Act 47 of 2024

In May 2024, the Legislature passed a fourth extension of the sunset provision in MCL 769.1k(1)(b), extending its temporary fix for court costs until December 31, 2026.¹² Around the same time, however, the Legislature also committed to more concretely exploring implementation of an alternative trial court funding model by enacting Public Act 47 of 2024 (PA 47).¹³ PA 47 mandated the SCAO, under the direction of the Supreme Court, to develop a full plan and legislative proposal for improving Michigan’s trial court funding system. The

¹² [2024 PA 38](#).

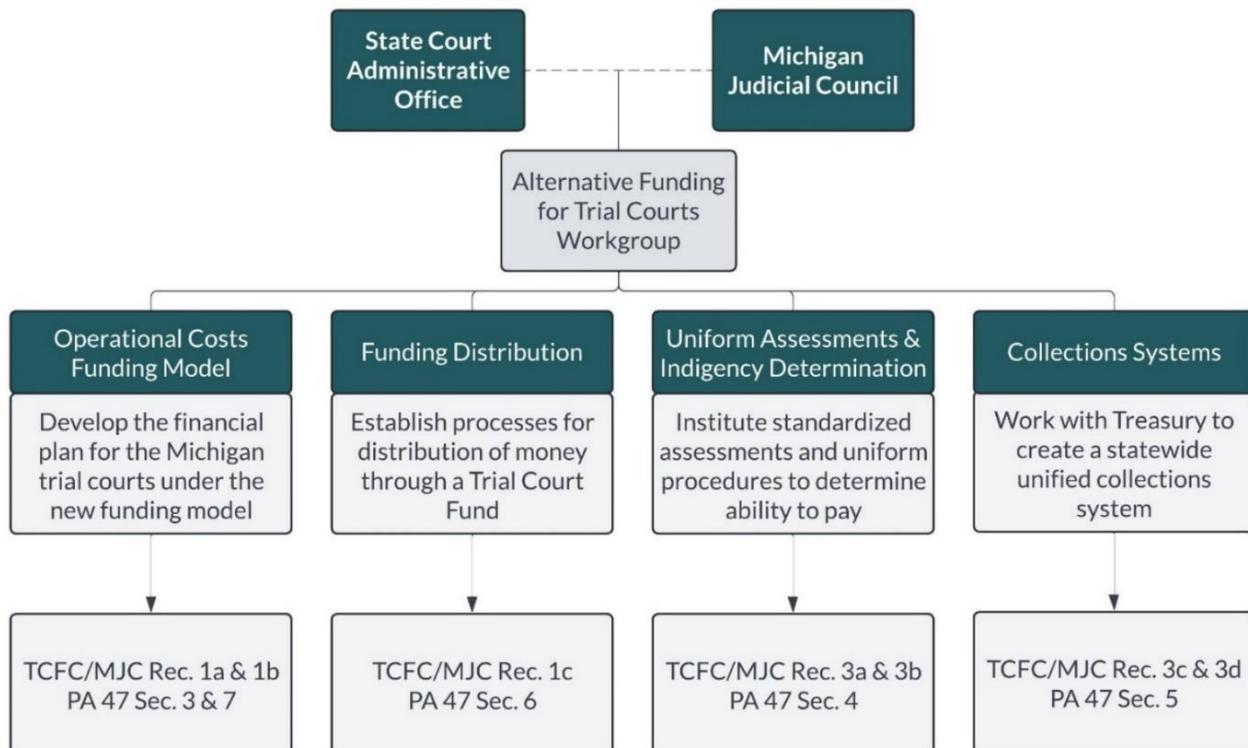
¹³ [2024 PA 47 \(MCL 600.11111 et seq.\)](#).

requirements in PA 47 align with the recommendations of the TCFC and the MJC’s Alternative Funding for Trial Courts Workgroup.

Structure of the Current Project

The SCAO chose to fulfil the requirements of PA 47, which requires an implementation plan be submitted to the Legislature no later than May 1, 2026, by creating four implementation teams under the Alternative Funding for Trial Courts Workgroup. Each of the implementation teams was tasked with addressing one or more parts of PA 47, which align with the TCFC and MCJ’s recommendations as depicted in Figure 3 below.

Figure 3. Structure of Current Trial Court Funding Project



The SCAO also partnered with several technical assistance providers to support the work required under PA 47. The National Center for State Courts¹⁴ worked with the SCAO and multiple advisory committees to conduct a workload assessment study, capture and analyze data from every Michigan trial court, and develop methods for determining appropriate staffing levels via the CORR. Maner Costerisan,¹⁵ a public accounting firm, collected and analyzed comprehensive revenue and expenditure data from nearly every trial court and local funding unit in Michigan to estimate total court operational costs and MOE for the funding units. And The Pew Charitable Trusts¹⁶ provided staffing support to the Workgroup and each implementation team to ensure they developed robust implementation recommendations that were consensus-driven whenever possible.

The recommendations that follow are the result of more than a decade of research, analysis, brainstorming, and consensus-building. While not all of the recommendations are supported by every interested stakeholder group, they represent a transformative new vision for trial court funding in Michigan – one that enhances the principles of fairness, trust, equity, and justice, rather than conflicting with them.

¹⁴ See National Center for State Courts Workload Assessment homepage, ncscworkload.org/.

¹⁵ See Maner Costerisan homepage, manercpa.com/.

¹⁶ See The Pew Charitable Trusts’ courts and communities project, www.pewtrusts.org/en/projects/courts-and-communities.

Section 1: Operational Costs Funding Model Recommendations

Introduction

The Operational Costs Funding Model Implementation Team was charged with developing the financial plan for the Michigan Trial Courts under the new Trial Court Funding Model. This involved developing a system for determining and recommending appropriate funding for each trial court, from a combination of funding sources: local funding units' maintenance of effort (MOE), court-generated revenue, and state funding. This charge was guided by Sections 3 and 7 of Public Act 47 of 2024 (PA 47), which address the Michigan Judicial Council's recommendations 1a and 1b, building on the Trial Court Funding Commission's (TCFC) recommendation to establish a stable court funding system. Section 3 of PA 47 discusses the calculation of total operational costs and MOE, and Section 7 requires consideration of court facility capital improvements.

The recommendations in this section were developed through a comprehensive process that included a review of existing statutes and practices, robust large and small group discussions; consultation on funding model options with the National Center for State Courts and court systems in Kansas and California; and consideration of funding approaches already being used in Michigan related to Title IV-D (Friend of the Court – FOC),¹⁷ Title IV-E (Child Care Fund – CCF),¹⁸ and the Michigan Indigent Defense Commission (MIDC).¹⁹

Background: Definitions and Data on Funding Arrangements

The 2019 TCFC report recommended a more balanced funding partnership between the state and local governments to reduce overreliance on court assessments and uphold the fundamental principle of equal access to justice.²⁰ This section outlines the responsibilities of each level of government and details what it would take to fund the Michigan trial courts at an adequate and appropriate level. Under the new model, in practice, court operations will be funded by 1) Local contributions through the MOE; 2) Federal grants; and 3) State appropriations, including existing grants and payments, centrally collected court assessments, and state general fund appropriations. Going forward, operational costs will be determined by building on current funding requirements for court operations plus the cost for any additional staffing needs determined by the Court Operations Resource Report (CORR).

In Michigan, there are 303 individual trial court entities, which include district, circuit, probate, and municipal courts, counting both different locations and different court types toward the total number.²¹ With the exception of eight self-administered courts, these court entities are each connected to and funded by one or more local funding unit, which may be a county, township, municipality, or collection of several local entities. Michigan has 135 primary local funding units for courts.²²

¹⁷ Social Security Act, 42 U.S.C. §§601–87, [Title IV, Grants to States for Aid and Services to Needy Families with Children and for Child-Welfare Services](#), Part D—Child Support and Establishment of Paternity.

¹⁸ *Id.* at Part E—Federal Payments for Foster Care, Prevention, and Permanency.

¹⁹ In Fiscal Year 2019, MIDC enacted changes to its funding model to establish a more balanced partnership between the state and local funding units. [2013 PA 93 \(MCL 780.981 et seq.\)](#).

²⁰ State of Michigan Trial Court Funding Commission, "[Trial Court Funding Commission Final Report](#)" (2019).

²¹ For example, C13 is counted as three separate circuit court entities, for the divisions in Antrim, Grand Traverse, and Leelanau counties – C13-1, C-13-2, and C-13-3. Counting courts individually ensures that this paper reports accurate financial figures by each court. See Table 3 in Appendix D for a full list of courts.

²² Counting the total number of local funding units is somewhat complicated. The count of 135 includes the eight self-administered courts as their own funding units, but including all of their affiliated funding units would increase the count to 159. Primary local

Determining Total Operational Costs

It currently costs approximately \$1.2 billion to operate Michigan’s trial courts.²³ Maner Costerisan calculated operational costs using general ledger data submitted by local funding units and similar submissions from self-administered courts (see Appendix C for full details about the methodology). Operational costs – or expenditures – related to the Michigan trial courts include salaries and benefits (including for other employees who spend time working on court functions, such as county clerk staff), operating expenses, security services, indirect cost allocations (from cost allocation plans), and facility-related expenses. Debt on court-related facilities is excluded from the reported operating costs.

To determine total operational costs going forward, local courts and funding units will work with the SCAO to build on their existing budgets and incorporate costs for any additional staff recommended by the CORR. In 2024, the SCAO launched the CORR to provide an objective assessment of court staffing needs statewide. The SCAO already makes objective recommendations to change the number of judgeships statewide using a weighted caseload model, followed by a secondary analysis of individual courts, which are submitted to the Legislature in periodic Judicial Resources Recommendations (JRR) reports.²⁴ The CORR expands the scope of this weighted caseload methodology to include the non-judicial court staff necessary to manage each court’s current caseload.²⁵ After initial case weights are set, the SCAO will identify instances of over- and under-staffing, and conduct a secondary analysis. During the secondary analysis, each court will work with the SCAO to determine the appropriate staffing levels. After this secondary analysis, the staffing guidelines are final and tailored to individual court needs.

To ensure timely and accurate staffing recommendations, the SCAO should prioritize completing the CORR and the secondary analysis, capturing how many staff – including those in managerial, security, and other administrative positions – are currently employed by the trial courts or employed by other offices to perform court functions. The staffing levels determined by the CORR are the appropriate levels of staffing needed to meet the workload of each court. These staffing levels will be communicated to trial courts in the aggregate, including the total number of quasi-judicial officers, FOC staff, and other staff needed.

Staff allocations within the CORR-recommended aggregate levels shall be determined for each trial court as in current practice, following the statute and rules granting the chief judge authority over court staffing decisions.²⁶ If the court budget includes funding for staff to perform court functions who are supervised by an independently elected official (e.g., county clerk, sheriff), those officials should work with the chief judge on staffing decisions as in current practice. Independently elected officials should retain all their current authority and responsibilities with regard to staff performing or supporting court functions.

If the CORR indicates that a court needs additional staff, those salaries, related costs (e.g., technology), and benefits will be included in total operational costs. For staff that are employed by a separate entity but

funding units may also have agreements where the court receives additional support from another funding unit, but that information was not provided. A primary local unit is considered to be the local unit that maintains the general ledger and other accounting functions. See Table 1 in Appendix D for a full list of the 135 primary local funding units.

²³ This figure indicates the total cost, including expenses related to the Friend of the Court (FOC) and the Child Care Fund (CCF). In the new model, costs and payments related to FOC and CCF will be excluded because these functions have significant federal funding and associated requirements. FOC is funded primarily from a Federal Title IV-D Cooperative Reimbursement Program (CRP) formula, with a lesser amount from local funding units. Payments for FOC should continue to be calculated using the Federal CRP formula. The CCF is administered using a cost-sharing model between Federal IV-E dollars, the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services, and local funding units. It is primarily used to support juvenile justice and foster care programs. Counties are reimbursed by the state for 75% of the cost of community-based services and staffing and for 50% of the cost of out-of-home placement and facility costs. The CCF is already managed as a special revenue fund, and the existing funding formula for the CCF should remain unchanged.

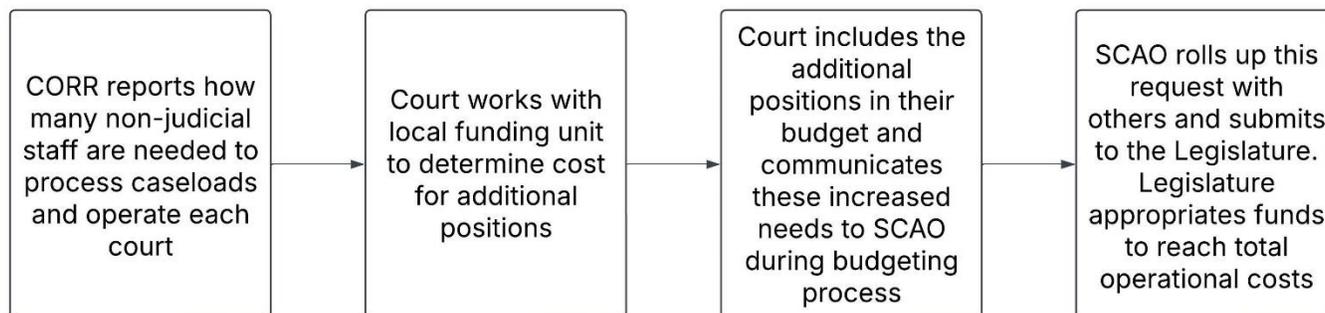
²⁴ The state recognizes the significance of such assessments, as demonstrated by the constitutional mandate that the number of judges be changed on recommendation of the Supreme Court to reflect changes in judicial activity. See Const 1963, art 6, § 11.

²⁵ Michigan Supreme Court Chief Justice Elizabeth T. Clement, [Re: Kickoff of the 2024 Judicial and Court Staff Workload Assessment](#) (Jan. 18, 2024).

²⁶ See [MCL 600.591](#) (circuit courts), [MCL 600.8271](#) (district courts), [MCL 600.837](#) (probate courts), and [Rule 8.110\(C\)\(3\)](#).

perform court functions, the portion of their salaries and benefits supporting their time performing court functions will also be included. If these additional staff need more space, the capital facility improvement should follow the cost-sharing process outlined below. Once the SCAO determines how many staff are needed at each individual court, they should update the total operational cost estimate to operate the Michigan trial courts accordingly. See Figure 4 below for a visual of how the CORR will inform total operational costs in the new model.

Figure 4: How CORR Informs Operational Costs in the New Funding Model



Determining Local Contributions

Currently, most trial courts rely primarily on dollars from local funding units' general funds. The new model creates a more balanced partnership between the state and the local funding unit, limiting increases in required contributions from the local funding unit by implementing a maintenance of effort (MOE). The MOE, a concept recommended by the TCFC, is defined in PA 47 as "the average of the funding unit's general fund expenditures for trial court operations over the three-year period immediately preceding the creation of the trial court fund." In plain terms, the MOE represents the net cost of operating the trial court that must be covered by the local funding unit. It is calculated by subtracting court-generated revenue, federal grants, and existing state grants and payments from total court expenditures. The MOE includes funding unit expenditures from local taxes and other local governmental revenues.²⁷ It does *not* include expenditures from revenue generated from court assessments, nor does it include outstanding debt. In addition, revenue for parking violations is not included in the calculation of MOE, nor are expenditures for the collection of parking violation revenue. See below for further discussion of this.

The MOE is designed to be a baseline, and, with the exception of capital improvements and maintenance (discussed below), local funding units should never have to contribute more than their MOE. However, local funding units *may* contribute more than their MOE because they want to grow the fund balance in their designated funds for court operations (see Section 2) or they want to fund a pilot project as outlined on page 13. Any extra contributions in a given year do not offset MOE contribution requirements in subsequent years.

The MOE will need to be recalculated to ensure accuracy and distance from the pandemic's financial impact, but for purposes of informing this concept paper, Maner Costerisan estimated the MOE using data from fiscal years 2022 and 2023.²⁸ Local funding units reported the total operating costs of each court, and Maner Costerisan determined the MOE by subtracting relevant revenue, including court assessments and state and federal grants and payments. Appendix C outlines the methodology for calculating MOE and Appendix D lists the calculated MOE by local funding unit.

²⁷ Pension costs are part of the court's total operating costs, and the MOE represents the portion the local unit is expected to cover. If costs, including pensions, grow faster than the index for the MOE, the state picks up the difference. This limits the risk to local units and ensures predictable, stable funding going forward.

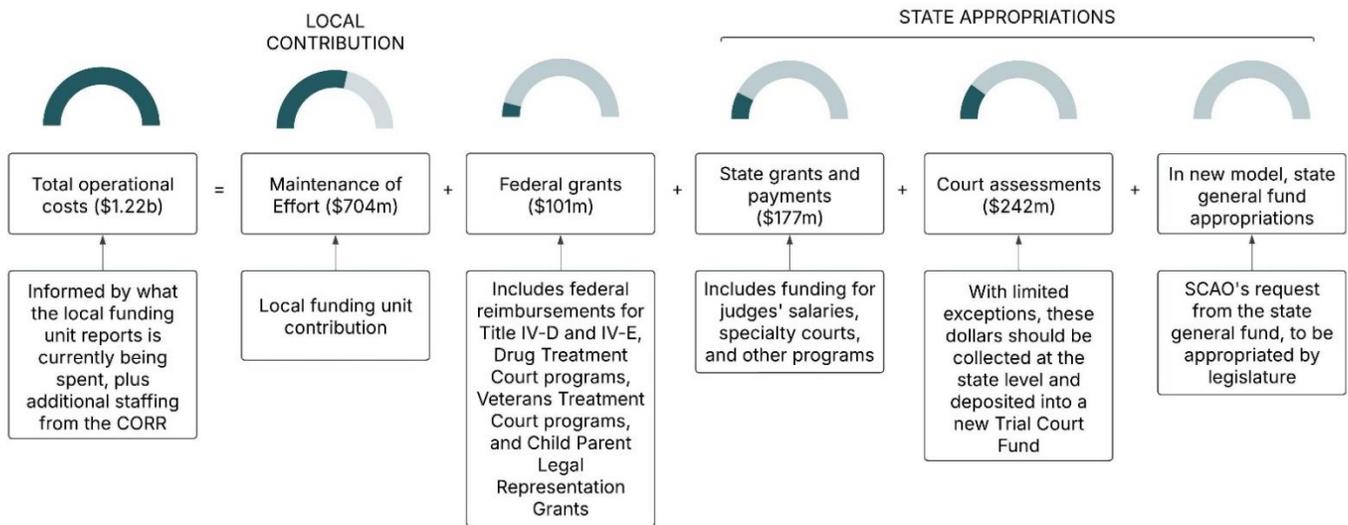
²⁸ Maner Costerisan used 2022 and 2023 data because COVID-19 was still impacting revenues and expenditures in 2021 and data from 2024 was not yet available for all local governments at the time of data collection.

Because MOE memorializes payments by the local funding unit, and not total costs, the MOE does not decrease if the CORR determines that the court has more staff than needed. In cases of overstaffing, which are expected to be rare, the court will reduce the number of staff to CORR levels through attrition until the staffing reflects the CORR. Any reductions through attrition should be carried out in accordance with local labor union or other relevant employment contracts, considering classification and compensation systems. Once the number of staff is reduced, the state appropriation will decrease.

Determining State Appropriations

Under the new model, state appropriations for trial court funding will include existing grants and payments, centrally collected court assessments, and state general fund appropriations. Court assessments will be collected and redistributed to local funding units for the sole purpose of funding court operations, and additional legislative appropriations will fund the remaining balance of court operational costs. Using data from 2022 and 2023, Maner Costerisan found that annually, the Michigan trial courts collected \$242 million from court assessments, received \$177 million in state grants and payments, and received \$101 million in federal grants and payments.²⁹ Under the current funding model, the maintenance of effort, state and federal grants and payments, and collected court assessments sum to total operational costs. The initial legislative funding request under the new model will include the additional state appropriation necessary to fund the new staff and associated costs recommended by the CORR. The SCAO will not request legislative funding for staff above CORR-recommended levels. After the initial appropriation request for new staff is made and the courts have the staff needed to handle their caseloads, the year-by-year incremental increases to the total legislative appropriation request should be relatively small. See Figure 5 below for a full picture of how local contributions and state appropriations will fund court operational costs.

Figure 5: Trial Court Funding Sources in the New Model



Source: Maner Costerisan analysis of case management system and self-reported data from local funding units for years 2022 and 2023.

²⁹ These amounts, also presented in Figure 5, indicates the total cost of trial courts in Michigan, including FOC and CCF. In the final calculations for the new model, FOC and CCF will be excluded and funded as they are in current practice. See Footnote 21 for more information.

Goal 1.1: Develop a System for Determining and Recommending Adequate Funding for Each Trial Court Based on its Operational Costs

The recommendations below outline a more balanced funding partnership between the state and local funding units. By memorializing the MOE and securing appropriate state funding, local funding units will no longer be solely responsible for rising costs and more funding parity will help guarantee equal access to the courts for all Michiganders. These recommendations outline how to accurately calculate the MOE in the future, adjust the MOE yearly, use the CORR to inform staffing and trial court funding, and support innovation.

Calculate Future MOE Using 2023 to 2025 Data

As outlined above, the MOE presented in the Background section uses 2022 and 2023 data, analyzed and categorized as accurately as possible.³⁰ While PA 47 suggests that the MOE should be calculated using the three years immediately preceding the creation of the Trial Court Fund, the recommendation is to recalculate it using the years 2023, 2024, and 2025. Doing the recalculation this way helps ensure that relevant, updated figures – removed from the influence of the COVID-19 pandemic – will inform how much local funding units will contribute, and it guards against concerns that recommending a prospective calculation could encourage local funding units to increase their court collections to offset the MOE. Before the MOE is finalized, the local funding units, the courts, and the SCAO should be provided with an opportunity to review the financial information and ensure that it is accurate. Barring inaccuracies, consistent with the approach taken in establishing the MIDC,³¹ there should not be any modifications to the initial MOE once it is set (outside of yearly adjustments or if a millage expires as outlined below).

Total costs used to calculate the MOE should not include outstanding debt, such as bonded indebtedness for buildings, but they should include the share of cross-department expenses that is attributable to the courts. If a local funding unit does not have a cost allocation plan, they should develop one internally to identify this share and include it in total court operational expenses. This cost allocation plan would include, but is not limited to, shared items like building or courtroom security, building maintenance, liability insurance, and internal overhead departments such as information technology, finance, and human resources. See Section 2 for more information about budgeting and oversight.

Funding units for multi-jurisdictional courts (i.e., courts that receive funding from multiple funding units) should have an intergovernmental agreement in place to determine how to fund the MOE.³² Since multiple funding units' communities are sharing the use of a court, there should be formalized cost sharing between the funding units. Intergovernmental agreements should ensure funding parity based on caseload or another proportionate cost sharing agreed to by the funding units. If funding units cannot agree on the process for cost sharing, they should engage a neutral mediator to resolve the issues. For self-administered courts (i.e., courts that have their own general ledgers and no local funding unit), the expenses and revenues should be recorded and reported under the court's annual financial report, subject to the recommendation for self-administered courts below.

Off-Ramp Local Funding Units Relying on Court-Generated Revenue for Non-Court Functions

There are eight local funding units that receive more in court-generated revenue than they spend on court operational costs. This results in an MOE of zero but a \$6.05 million shortfall for these communities' general

³⁰ During the data collection process, Maner Costerisan raised concerns regarding accuracy of self-reported data, estimates of time (e.g., a clerk spends 25% of their time on court operations), and the lack of cost allocation plans in several jurisdictions. See Appendix C for a full discussion of methodology and Appendix D for a table of the MOE by funding unit.

³¹ See 2013 PA 93, ([MCL 780.981 et seq.](#)).

³² For example, Mecosta and Osceola counties share fiscal operations for the 49th Judicial Circuit and related offices. Osceola covers 40% of expenditures and Mecosta covers 60%. The two counties have a system for quarterly payments and reimbursements.

fund budgets when they may no longer retain court-generated revenue.³³ As outlined in the TCFC report, one goal of this work is to stop local governments from using the courts for revenue generation. To achieve this while reducing the burden on these communities, there should be a three-year off-ramp for these communities after the creation of the Trial Court Fund, during which the SCAO will supplement the lost revenue with the Trial Court Fund on a declining scale (75% in the first year, 50% in the second year, 25% in the third year) to allow the funding units to adjust to decreased revenues over time. These jurisdictions will receive no court-generated revenue above operational costs in the fourth and subsequent years of the new model, but their MOEs will be \$0 in perpetuity.

Under MCL 769.1f, the state or local units of government may receive reimbursements from a person before the court for the costs incurred by their police departments, emergency services, or prosecuting attorneys in handling the person's case. In some circumstances, the local unit of government eligible for receiving reimbursement for their police department or other agency may also be the funding unit for the court. These funding units should be held harmless through a reduction in their MOE calculation equal to the average of the amounts they received in reimbursements in 2023, 2024, and 2025. Funding units will then have additional funds that would have otherwise been committed to the courts via the MOE to fund these agencies. Reimbursements under MCL 769.1f to political subdivisions that are not court funding units are discussed in more detail in Section 2.

Require Localities to Move to a Parking Bureau Model

In many places, parking violations are handled outside the court and collection activities are not a court expense. Localities have the option to establish a parking violations bureau per MCL 600.8395. To maintain uniformity in calculating MOE between localities with parking bureaus and those without, revenues generated for parking violations were not included in the calculation unless the violation was contested, meaning it came before a judge. This means funding units have a slightly higher MOE than they might otherwise, but they get to keep all the revenue for parking violations locally under the new model.

However, while parking revenue is easily distinguishable using case codes, and contested parking cases can be identified by the presence of a hearing, it is more difficult to distinguish operational expenses for court staff time spent on collections activities. If parking violation revenue is not included in the calculation of MOE, costs associated with collecting the revenue must also be excluded from total operational costs. During the recalculation of the MOE, parking revenue should continue to be excluded, with localities retaining that revenue. In localities without a parking bureau, parking revenue and expenses should be carefully recorded to ensure consistency across calculations.

To make the ongoing calculation of total court costs accurate and consistent across courts, localities should be required to move to a parking bureau model within three years of the adoption of this new funding model. This will standardize the way parking violations are handled statewide and move them out of courts. A "parking bureau" can be a separate entity within the locality or a separate cost center sharing space with the court. With a parking bureau model, and the new centralized collections model for other debt, there will no longer be collections activity within the courts that counts toward total operational costs.

Require Self-Administered Courts to Adhere to Best-Practice Accounting Principles

Many self-administered courts, i.e., those that have their own general ledgers and no local funding unit, do not follow best-practice accounting principles and will make implementation of the new funding model difficult as a result. In order to facilitate the transition of self-administered courts to the new funding model, they should

³³ This challenge was identified in the 2019 TCFC report but has decreased over time: "Certain courts currently have revenues in excess of their costs, but most do not. As the recommendations set forth by the TCFC are implemented, the intent is to level the playing field for all parties. As a result of this change, there may be up to a \$27 million shortfall for these communities' general fund budgets" ([Final Report](#), Sept. 6, 2019, p 23).

be required to adhere to a set of accounting standards within three years of the implementation of the new model. Standards should be determined by the SCAO and should include, but not necessarily be limited to:

- Compliance with the Uniform Budgeting and Account Act (PA 2 of 1968), including use of the State Uniform Chart of Accounts and yearly audit and submission to the Michigan Department of Treasury.
- Compliance with Protecting Local Government Retirement and Benefits Act (PA 202 of 2017).
- Approval of budget by all affiliated funding units prior to beginning of each fiscal year and creation of a three-year budget forecast.
- Quarterly reports to all affiliated funding units, to include a revenues and expenditure report and an investment report.

If a self-administered court cannot or chooses not to adhere to the required standards within the three years, they must, upon agreement by a local funding unit, attach themselves to the local funding unit within that same timeframe.

Adjust the MOE Yearly Using Changes in Local Taxable Value

In order to prevent local funding units from being solely responsible for increasing costs while continuing to spend a consistent share of their overall budget on the courts, there should be annual adjustments (increasing or decreasing) to the MOE based on a rolling average of the last three years' local taxable value or 3%, whichever is lower.³⁴ For multi-jurisdictional courts, each local funding unit will adjust its contribution based on its change in local taxable value or 3%, whichever is lower.

Local taxable value accounts for changing property tax values, which is a significant revenue source for local funding units. It is therefore an accurate gauge of the ability to financially support the local trial court. Indexing MOE to dollars available from the local funding unit helps prevent financial strain on the funding units and state while maintaining stable financial support for the courts. Using taxable value to adjust the MOE means that yearly adjustments will adequately account for how inflation affects communities differently.³⁵ This means that if taxable value increases, the MOE would increase by the related percentage. And vice versa, if taxable value decreases, then the MOE would decrease. Using a three-year average provides a smoothing effect and avoids large changes year-to-year. This also ensures that if an economic downturn occurs and taxable value decreases, other local government functions would not be disproportionately impacted by a fixed contribution to the courts.

The only circumstance in which the MOE would be adjusted outside of the taxable value adjustment is when a local funding unit loses a millage that has been supporting court operations. When a millage that funds court operations is set to expire, it must be put on the ballot for the local community to decide whether to continue funding. If the community votes to end the millage, the local funding unit may request that its MOE be reduced by the amount of the millage that was specifically funding court operations. Upon request from the local funding unit, the SCAO will request an increased legislative appropriation in the next budget cycle to cover unfunded court operations up to CORR-recommended levels. If the local funding unit chooses to end the millage without putting the question to voters, the MOE will remain unchanged. Note that this is not applicable to a millage solely funding the repayment of debt for court facilities, which is addressed in Goal 1.2 below.

³⁴ This parallels the cap for MIDC, as outlined in [MCL 780.903](#) (2013 PA 93). The three-year rolling average calculation is intended to avoid the potential impact of Headlee rollbacks. A Headlee rollback happens when the local funding unit has to lower its property tax rate if property values grow faster than inflation. MOE adjustments will be incremental because of the 3% cap. Most Headlee rollbacks are a small fraction of a percent and, when taken with the three-year rolling change, our expectation is this would have minimal impact.

³⁵ The Department of Treasury collects this information and publishes it yearly. See [Taxable Valuations](#).

Update the CORR Every Six Years, With Interim Adjustments as Necessary

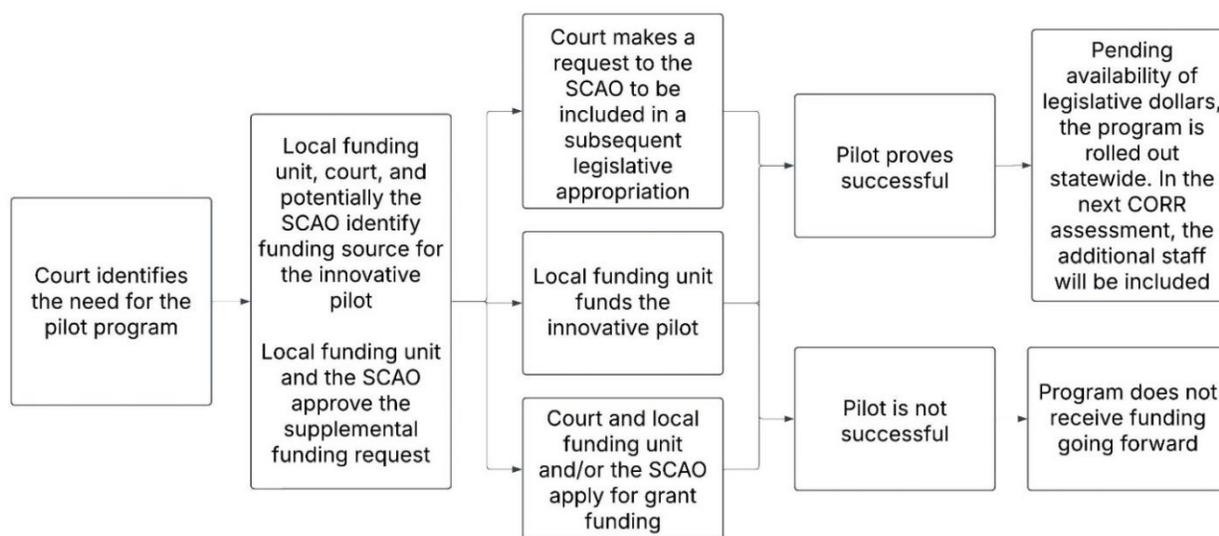
The CORR helps ensure appropriate staffing across local trial courts to adequately manage caseloads. The constitutionally mandated recommendations of the JRR, conducted on a six-year cycle, provide an objective and accurate assessment of judicial staffing needs. Given the importance of having a data-driven measure to ensure courts have adequate numbers of non-judicial staff to process cases efficiently and effectively, the SCAO should conduct an expanded workload assessment – the CORR – on the same schedule as the JRR.

Additionally, the SCAO should allow for interim staffing recalculations using the most recent CORR case weights and case filing numbers, paralleling what currently happens with the JRR. For example, if a local trial court experiences significant changes in filings (whether an increase or a decrease), it should have the ability to request a recalculation of its staffing needs in a non-CORR year. This approach ensures courts can remain responsive to evolving community needs.

Provide Options to Support Innovative Pilot Programs

Should a local trial court want to pursue a pilot program (i.e., a program that has been developed through local administrative order, court rule, or Supreme Court administrative order) requiring additional funding, the local trial court may request supplemental funding from the local funding unit, use the designated fund balance, apply for a grant, or submit a request to the SCAO to be included in a supplemental or subsequent legislative request. Figure 6 below shows this process. There is no requirement for a local funding unit to contribute more than its MOE for an innovative pilot program. Identifying the right funding source should involve discussion between the SCAO, the trial court, and the local funding unit. Both the SCAO and the local funding unit should approve the budget request, regardless of the source of the funds. The involvement of both the SCAO and local funding unit will help foster a balanced and collaborative partnership between the local court and funding unit and the SCAO, which is responsible for submitting appropriation requests to the Legislature. If the pilot program is successful and rolled out statewide, any additional staffing needs would be incorporated into the next CORR, thereby securing ongoing state funding as an essential component of court operations. As emphasized in the TCFC report, the objective is to prevent or mitigate disparities in services across jurisdictions, ensuring equitable access to resources and support for people using the courts in all jurisdictions.³⁶

Figure 6. Scenario for Funding an Innovative Pilot Program



³⁶ See Trial Court Funding Commission, [Final Report](#) (September 6, 2019), p 23.

Goal 1.2: Determine How to Pay for Capital Improvement Costs of Court Facilities

Facility costs are one of the key court-related expenses for many local funding units. They are more complicated than salaries and other ongoing costs because both building and improving facilities require significant up-front investment. This section outlines recommendations for funding capital improvements and promoting a stronger partnership between the state, funding unit, and court.

Court facilities are currently the responsibility of the local government that funds the trial court using that facility. If a court is currently paying to use a facility, the court oversees a program in the facility, or employees performing court functions are housed in the facility, that facility – or a pro-rata share of that facility’s space – is subject to these recommendations. The local funding unit owns or rents these public buildings, has insurable interest in the facilities,³⁷ and is responsible for keeping them in good condition. The proposed model maintains local ownership and management while ensuring that the state provides adequate financial support for the space required to run Michigan’s trial court operations.

Differentiate Between Facility Maintenance and Capital Improvements

“Facility maintenance” is defined as the continued, ongoing upkeep necessary to ensure a facility is safe and functional for its intended use. Facility maintenance refers to the regular activities and expenditures necessary to preserve a building’s functionality, safety, and aesthetic condition over its useful life. It encompasses a wide range of work, including:

- Interior updates: replacing worn carpet, repairing drywall, updating paint, and refinishing floors.
- Mechanical systems care: HVAC system repairs or upgrades, boiler maintenance, electrical panel updates, and lighting replacements.
- Structural repairs: roof repairs, window upgrades, insulation improvements, or similar.
- Functional improvements: reconfiguring office layouts to support operational needs, adding or upgrading security systems such as key card access or surveillance cameras, and implementing accessibility enhancements in accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

In contrast to facility maintenance, “capital improvements” are major investments that significantly extend the life, increase the value, or enhance the capacity of a facility. While maintenance focuses on preserving existing assets, capital improvements involve substantial upgrades or additions – such as constructing a new building, expanding square footage, installing a new HVAC system where none existed before, or replacing an entire roof as part of a long-term capital plan. These projects are typically larger in scope, require formal planning and budgeting, and are not part of regular upkeep. They represent a strategic investment in infrastructure, rather than the ongoing effort to simply maintain it. There are three kinds of capital improvements: 1) Undertaking a significant renovation or upgrade, 2) Building a new facility, and 3) Leasing new space for the court.

Fund Facility Maintenance Through Regular Court Funding Mechanisms

Routine facility maintenance is included in total court operations (discussed above) and will be funded like other court operations through a combination of local funding unit MOE, court-generated revenue from the Trial Court Fund, and other state appropriations. If there needs to be additional dollars spent on facility maintenance (e.g., for an unplanned maintenance expense, insurable property damage claim deductible, or

³⁷ “Insurable interest” refers to the stake that the local funding units have in maintaining court facilities. It refers to the ability of the local funding unit to insure against loss or damage to those facilities and receive compensation if the facilities are damaged. Potential liability related to bodily injury or property damage could arise “if the governmental agency had actual...knowledge of the defect, and for a reasonable time after acquiring knowledge, failed to remedy the condition or to take action reasonably necessary to protect the public against the condition” ([MCL 691.1406](#)).

increase in costs to maintain a facility), the local funding unit should allocate money from the fund balance of its designated fund (see Section 2). Under the current and new model, local funding units are responsible for insuring the building (including from fire, theft, premises liability,³⁸ etc.), in addition to ensuring it is functional, well-maintained, and safe for use by primarily local residents and employees. Therefore, any facility maintenance needs that cannot be covered by the fund balance are the responsibility of the local funding unit. For mixed-use buildings, the local unit should ensure that costs are properly allocated through the existing cost allocation plan.

Fund Capital Improvements Through a State and Local Cost-Sharing Model

Currently, capital improvements are funded solely by the local funding units. Under the new model, there will be cost sharing between the state and local funding unit, as the state has an interest in ensuring safe, accessible court facilities in communities across the state, regardless of local resources. Whether renovating or building a new building, the local funding unit still owns the building and would manage the capital improvement project. Written funding agreements should be developed and executed between the state, local funding unit, and court for each capital improvement project undertaken where state funds are contributed.

To ensure a more balanced funding partnership, the SCAO should develop a state-funded Court Facility Grant Program to support necessary renovations.³⁹ To ensure equitable distribution of funds, the program should be structured with separate funding pools allocated for small, mid-sized, and large courts.⁴⁰ Any unused funds within these categories would roll over and remain available for courts of all sizes.

For renovations and new buildings, the local funding unit should work with the court to submit a funding request through the local funding unit's existing Capital Improvement Program (CIP) or follow appropriate local channels for planning long-term capital facility improvements. To support long-term planning, local funding units should conduct a capital asset review – a formal assessment of the condition, functionality, and remaining useful life of major facilities and infrastructure. This review helps ensure that all significant and necessary upgrades, renovations, or replacements are appropriately identified and prioritized within the local funding unit's CIP.

To fund a capital improvement, if the cost is less than 1% of the local funding unit's general fund revenue (calculated on a three-year rolling basis of revenues not including any revenues from court collections), the local funding unit would fund the entire project and proceed with the project without the SCAO's involvement. If it is greater than 1% of the local funding unit's general fund revenue (calculated as above), the local funding unit would initially fund this 1% cost and then could access state cost sharing for costs beyond the 1% initial contribution.⁴¹ To access cost sharing, the local funding unit and the court would jointly apply for the Court Facility Grant Program, with the SCAO distributing funds, subject to legislative appropriations, based on need and in alignment with the established standards, discussed below. If approved, the state would contribute 50% of the balance of the total project costs above the local funding unit's initial required contribution. This upfront cost and later cost sharing is in addition to the local funding unit's MOE.

³⁸ "Premises liability" insurance protects business and property owners from financial losses due to injuries or property damage claims on their property. It covers situations like slips and falls, injuries from falling objects, or accidents resulting from unsafe conditions.

³⁹ State and local partnerships have proven successful elsewhere. For example, Oregon leveraged cost sharing between the state and the local funding unit to build a courthouse in Multnomah County (Portland). The old courthouse was in a major earthquake zone and was not built to withstand an earthquake. The state offered 50% in matching funds, and the relationship between the state, local partners, and the court was positive. See Multnomah County, "[New Central Courthouse Project Planning](#)" (2016).

⁴⁰ The SCAO should use the existing stratums for the JRR, which group courts into small, medium, and large. See the [2019 Judicial Resources Recommendations Report](#).

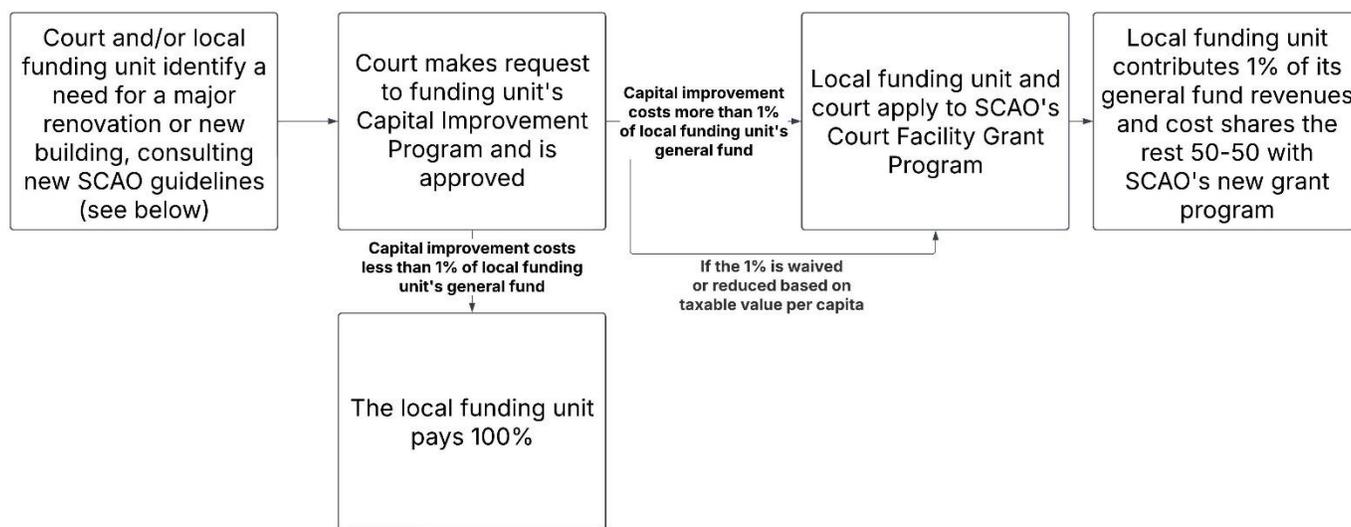
⁴¹ For multi-jurisdictional courts (i.e., multiple funding units share a court), each local funding unit should contribute 1% of their general fund revenues. For self-administered courts (i.e., courts that maintain an independent general ledger), each local funding unit served by that court should contribute 1% of their general fund revenues. These requirements are to ensure buy-in on projects from all funding units who use the courts' resources.

The 1% threshold is designed to be attuned to local ability to pay for capital improvements. To account for a local funding unit's ability to contribute dollars to a capital improvement, there should be a hardship appeal for local funding units to renegotiate or waive the 1% general fund requirement for the funding unit. This would ensure that the improvements needed are made without creating an undue burden on the local funding unit and ensure safe and accessible courts for all Michiganders. This hardship waiver should be based on taxable value per capita, which is a standardized, objective measure. According to a 2017 study conducted by Michigan State University, if the taxable value per capita is below \$20,000, funding units struggle to provide services.⁴² This number should be adjusted for inflation each year to ensure accuracy. In 2025 dollars, that means the limit would be \$26,163.⁴³

If the renovation occurs in a shared-use building, the grant will only apply to the portion of the building dedicated to court operations. The local funding unit would be responsible for all other costs. Funding in shared spaces will be allocated based on the percentage of square footage attributable to court functions.

If the court needs additional space and the method will be through a new lease, the same process applies. The local funding unit is responsible for the initial lease costs until it meets the 1% threshold and thereafter the state will contribute 50% cost sharing on leases. The 1% threshold should be based on the year that the new lease was signed. If the court needs a capital facility improvement to house new staff as determined by the CORR, this same process applies. Figure 7 below shows the process.

Figure 7: Process for Funding a Major Renovation, New Lease, or New Building Construction



Using self-reported data from the local funding units, Maner Costerisan estimated how much funding might be needed in the future to fund facility renovations. Based on whether a building was reported to be in poor or fair condition, they estimated how much money needed to be set aside annually for new buildings, complete remodels, and repairs or upgrades. Maner Costerisan's analysis shows that 77% of local funding units deemed their buildings to be at least adequate in serving operational needs and 78% rated the current condition of the building to be at least average. They estimate that the Legislature should appropriate approximately \$17.4 million annually to the SCAO's Court Facility Grant Program to adequately manage costs related to capital facility improvements. See Appendix C for more information about this methodology.

⁴² Center for Local Government Finance and Policy Michigan State University Extension, "[Service Solvency: An Analysis of the Ability of Michigan Cities to Provide an Adequate Level of Public Services.](#)" (2017).

⁴³ This was calculated using the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics [CPI Inflation Calculator](#).

Prioritize Capital Improvements to Ensure Facility Safety and Security

Before implementing the Court Facility Grant Program, the SCAO should establish a set of guidelines to ensure that court facilities are safe, secure, accessible, functional, and navigable. The SCAO should streamline and simplify the existing 1999 standards for Michigan courthouses,⁴⁴ bringing them into the 21st century. These new guidelines should serve as a set of best practices rather than enforceable requirements, designed to help the SCAO prioritize requests for facility improvements, emphasizing security and accessibility. Pending legislative appropriations, the SCAO should also undertake a statewide study to identify areas where courts should consolidate facilities, ultimately saving state and local funding unit resources.

To qualify for the new state Court Facility Grant Program, court facilities must be reviewed against the guidelines by a qualified architecture or engineering firm on a six-year cycle. (Capital improvement requests can still be made in off-years; this six-year cycle is designed to provide uniformity and regular assessments statewide.) A review conducted as part of a capital outlay plan or local capital improvement plan would satisfy this requirement, and the assessment could also be rolled into the local funding unit's existing CIP. These reviews will assist the SCAO in prioritizing grants for improvement projects and may also help the local funding unit more clearly identify a project's need and scope. In the first year of the program, the SCAO should use self-reported data from local funding units to prioritize grants.

Provide Mediation for Disputes About Facility Capital Improvements

Minimum guidelines for court facilities provide an objective measure of need and a business case for capital improvements. However, disagreements can still occur, especially when funding is limited. In a situation where a trial court, the SCAO, and/or a local funding unit cannot agree on the need for a capital improvement, they should use a neutral and experienced mediator, agreed upon by all parties, to resolve funding disputes. Mediated agreements are non-binding, and if the parties cannot reach a resolution, litigation is the next step (as in current practice). The SCAO should develop guidelines for mediation in these funding disputes, clearly outlining how the court and funding unit will pay for mediation, whether it is required before litigation be pursued, and who should participate. Using a neutral mediator to reach an agreement about how to move forward with facility improvements helps avoid costly and contentious litigation and preserve relationships between the parties.

Continue Local Funding for Pre-Existing Debt on Facilities

Capital facility improvements require a partnership between the state, local funding unit, and court. If all decisions (e.g., a referendum to build a new facility or undertake a significant renovation) have already been made by the locality and they have secured local funding, it cannot be a partnership. As a result, this new model should solely focus on constructing new buildings and improving existing buildings to meet new SCAO guidelines. The state of Michigan should not be responsible for paying for outstanding debt on bonded buildings. The effective date for this is when there is money appropriated to make grant awards for capital facility improvements. There are rare circumstances where local funding units have taken on debt for a capital improvement on the basis that the court raise revenue to pay off this debt through a user fee (e.g., \$25 court assessment that is transferred to the local funding unit to pay for the bond). In those circumstances, the court may continue to issue that fee to pay for the debt. That fee will be collected in the new centralized model (see Section 4) and be flagged in JIS for distribution to the local funding unit. The local funding unit may only use revenue from the fee to make payments on the debt, and once the debt is paid, the court must abolish the fee. Courts may not institute these types of fees under the new funding model.

⁴⁴ [The Michigan Courthouse: A planning and design guide for trial court facilities](#) (revised December 2000).

Section 2: Funding Distribution Recommendations

Introduction

The Funding Distribution Implementation Team was charged with recommending a plan to establish the Trial Court Fund, designed to centralize all revenue generated from trial courts, and developing a process for distributing state appropriations back to the trial courts, based on the total cost of each court’s operations as determined by current funding levels and the Court Operations Resource Report (CORR). This charge was guided by Section 6 of Public Act 47 of 2024 (PA 47), which addresses the Michigan Judicial Council’s recommendation 1c, building on the Trial Court Funding Commission’s (TCFC) recommendation to establish a stable court funding system.

The recommendations in this section were developed through careful review of PA 47’s guidelines for court operations, robust large and small group discussion, and consultation with experts from both Michigan and other states. The TCFC determined that a more balanced state and local partnership is necessary to fund the trial courts. The formula in Figure 8 below depicts proposed funding sources for operating each of the trial courts in the state of Michigan over the course of a fiscal year, in alignment with their operational needs. There are three components to this formula – the local maintenance of effort (MOE), federal grants, and state appropriations.

Figure 8. Formula for Total Operational Costs



The method for determining and updating MOE is discussed in Section 1. Federal grants should continue to be administered as they are in current practice. State appropriations consist of three components: 1) existing grants and payments, including funding for judges’ salaries,⁴⁵ specialty courts, and other functions; 2) revenue from court assessments, which should be collected at the state level and, with limited exceptions, deposited into the new Trial Court Fund (described below); and 3) general fund appropriations, which should make up the difference to ensure courts’ budgets for total operational needs are satisfied. The following recommendations outline how to create, fund, and operate the Trial Court Fund, and describe the process developed for disbursing state appropriations to local funding units for the operation of trial courts.

Goal 2.1: Determine Inflows and Outflows for the Trial Court Fund

PA 47 states that money from the Trial Court Fund must only be used to fund court operations. In current practice, revenues from court assessments are disbursed into a variety of funds with different functions. Each of these funds and their functions are discussed below and categorized based on whether they are part of court operations. Revenues intended for victim payments and the Friend of the Court (FOC), along with certain revenues for the Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of Natural

⁴⁵ Per Michigan statute ([MCL 600.555](#), [MCL 600.8202](#), and [MCL 600.821](#)), the state currently pays for judges’ salaries through a reimbursement model. Local units of government provide for judges’ benefits such as health insurance and workers’ compensation.

Resources, should not be deposited into the Trial Court Fund and instead should be directed to those entities as described below.

Create the Trial Court Fund Within the Department of Treasury

The Trial Court Fund should be created as a restricted fund within the Department of Treasury. Treasury must deposit collected revenues from court assessments into the Trial Court Fund as they are received, including revenues previously retained by the local funding unit. Interest should accrue quarterly on any balance in the Trial Court Fund. Every dollar in the Trial Court Fund should be transmitted towards functions of court operations, including interest accrued. Money from the Trial Court Fund must not lapse to the state general fund. Since court assessments will be deposited into the Trial Court Fund, current funds that only receive money from court assessments, including the State Court Fund, Court Fee Fund, Civil Filing Fee Fund, Justice System Fund, and Court Equity Fund, should be eliminated.

Exclude Selected Court-Generated Revenue from Deposit into the Trial Court Fund

Upon collection, the assessments listed in Figure 9 on page 20 should not be deposited into the Trial Court Fund and should instead be redistributed to the intended recipients through the mechanism indicated. In the new funding model, the amounts redistributed should be equal to relevant annual collections, not what is estimated in Figure 9. With the exception of restitution, revenues should be distributed every two months, on the last business day of each even numbered month. This aligns with the timelines for distribution of money from the Trial Court Fund (discussed below). Restitution should be sent to local funding units for distribution to victims as promptly as possible but not less than once per month.

Fund Court Functions from the Trial Court Fund

The funds listed in Figure 10 on page 21, which currently receive court-generated revenue, are used to support court operations. Money from the Trial Court Fund should continue to pay for their functions in an amount that equals the average revenue that these funds received from court assessments prior to the creation of the new system. Expenditures for these functions can be reduced as needed, e.g., the need to fund the defined benefit judicial pensions will go down as the number of eligible individuals continues to decline.

Spotlight on Reimbursements to Political Subdivisions

MCL 600.8379 currently requires one third of collected revenue from civil fines, penal fines, and plaintiff’s costs associated with local ordinance violations to be retained by the political subdivision in which the violation occurred. Further, MCL 769.1f allows various local agencies, including law enforcement, prosecutor’s offices, and emergency and medical service providers, to request reimbursement for time spent and costs incurred on a case. Section 1 discusses reimbursements to agencies under the same funding unit as the court, but many political subdivisions are not court funding units. In total across the state, an annual average of \$15,948,000 in revenue was collected and disbursed to local governments (not including court funding units) for ordinance violations and reimbursements under these sections. Under the new funding model, in order to eliminate any conflict of interest introduced when judges impose assessments – and law enforcement officers write tickets – these revenues should be deposited into the Trial Court Fund rather than being retained within communities. However, to maintain funding for important public safety functions within communities, political subdivisions that are not court funding units should receive the average of the amounts they each previously received from these fines and costs in 2023, 2024, and 2025 in a lump sum payment each year, regardless of the amounts assessed or collected, for distribution to local agencies as appropriate. To adhere to the principle of reserving court revenue for court operations while maintaining public safety operations, these amounts should not be increased based on inflation or any other index. Section 3 discusses changes to how reimbursements should be calculated.

Figure 9. Revenues that Should be Distributed to Other Entities

Type of court assessment	Mechanism by which assessments should reach intended recipients	Rationale	Annual estimated revenue from assessments ⁴⁶
Restitution (MCL 769.1a)	Treasury sends restitution back to the local funding units, which distribute it to victims as in current practice	Section 2 of PA 47 excludes restitution from deposit into the Trial Court Fund, as it is intended only for victims	\$18,796,000
Crime Victim's Rights Assessments (MCL 780.905; MCL 712A.18)	Treasury deposits these assessments into the Crime Victim's Rights Fund for transmittal to victims ⁴⁷	Similar to restitution, these assessments are intended for victim payments, and should be transmitted accordingly	\$11,355,000
Friend of the Court (FOC) Assessments ⁴⁸ (MCL 600.2530)	Treasury sends these assessments back to the local funding units, which deposit them into FOC funds as in current practice	FOC funds receive significant federal funding and are excluded from the funding model as discussed in Section 1	\$2,902,000 ⁴⁹
Forfeitures for Value of Game and Fish (MCL 324.40119; MCL 324.48740)	Treasury deposits these assessments into the Game and Fish Protection Account	These assessments should be treated similarly to restitution, per the description in statute	\$342,000 ⁵⁰
Order of Filiation Fee (MCL 333.2891)	Treasury sends these assessments directly to the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS)	Reimburses DHHS for costs of establishing paternity ⁵¹	\$15,000

⁴⁶ Amounts are averaged for 2022 and 2023 and rounded to the nearest \$1,000.

⁴⁷ As discussed in Section 3, these funds should be used only for direct payments to victims.

⁴⁸ FOC assessments include all assessments listed in [MCL 600.2530](#). Per [MCL 600.2538](#), every person required to make child support payments must also pay a fee of \$3.50 per month to be collected by the Friend of the Court or the state disbursement unit. Of this fee, \$2.25 is returned to the county treasurer for deposit into the county general fund, \$0.25 is deposited into the Attorney General's (AG's) Operation Fund, and \$1 is deposited into the State Court Fund. County treasurers and the AG's Operation Fund should continue to receive these revenues, but the \$1 that was previously deposited into the State Court Fund should now be directed into the Trial Court Fund. Per the SCAO, a total of approximately \$12,183,000 was paid in Friend of the Court Service Fees in 2023, of which county treasurers received \$7,832,000, the State Court Fund received \$3,481,000, and the AG's Operation Fund received \$870,000.

⁴⁹ County FOC funds currently receive \$30 of the driver's license clearance fee required under MCL 257.321c for license reinstatement in FOC cases. As discussed in Section 3, this practice should not continue in the new funding model, reducing the amount that Treasury should send back to local funding units from FOC assessments.

⁵⁰ This amount represents the total revenue from court assessments deposited into the Game and Fish Protection Account, including a \$10 judgment fee assessed in all prosecutions for illegal taking of game and fish, pursuant to [MCL 324.1609](#), and forfeitures for the value of game and fish illegal taken, which vary based on statute. Upon collection, only forfeitures should continue to be deposited into the Game and Fish Protection Account. The \$10 judgment fee should be eliminated, as discussed in Section 3.

⁵¹ Per [MCL 333.2891](#), DHHS receives revenues from order of filiation fees to establish paternity. When establishing paternity is handled outside of court, DHHS charges a \$50 fee. When a case is filed through the courts, per [MCL 722.717](#), an additional \$9 is assessed, which is retained by the court. Per the recommendations in Section 3, this \$9 surcharge should be eliminated. Treasury should send remaining revenues designated to DHHS directly to that agency.

Figure 10. Functions that Should be Funded from the Trial Court Fund

<i>Fund name</i>	<i>Function</i>	<i>Annual estimated revenue from court assessments⁵²</i>
Community Dispute Resolution Fund (MCL 691.1554)	Provides funds for conciliation, mediation, and other forms of dispute resolution	\$1,601,000
Drug Treatment Court Fund ⁵³ (MCL 600.185)	Awards grants for drug treatment court programs throughout the state	\$752,000
Indigent Civil Legal Assistance (MCL 600.1485)	Funds civil legal aid nonprofit organizations, who provide legal assistance to low-income individuals in every county in Michigan	\$4,657,000
Judges' Retirement and Reserve for Health Benefits (MCL 38.2201)	Provides benefits to judges hired before March 31, 1997 ⁵⁴	\$1,300,000 ⁵⁵
Judicial Electronic Filing Fund (MCL 600.176)	Supports implementation, operation, and maintenance of a statewide electronic filing system and related technology	\$6,929,000
Judicial Technology Improvement Fund (MCL 600.175)	Supports technology initiatives and a statewide judicial information system	\$3,417,000
Juror Compensation Reimbursement Fund (MCL 600.151d)	Funds jury management software, county reimbursements for juror compensation costs, and a SCAO staff member supporting administration	\$2,090,000
Total		\$20,746,000

⁵² Amounts are averaged for 2022 and 2023 and rounded to the nearest \$1,000. These amounts should be recalculated 2023, 2024, and 2025 data, similar to the recalculation of the MOE.

⁵³ The Drug Treatment Court Fund also receives significant funding from state and federal grants and other sources. Revenues from the Trial Court Fund should not supplant any of this grant money received.

⁵⁴ Judges hired after this date are under a defined contribution retirement system not funded by court assessments.

⁵⁵ The Judges' Retirement System is funded from the Court Fee Fund, which received \$7.5 million in revenue from court assessments in FY 2022-2023 according to this [House Fiscal Brief](#). The \$1.3 million received by the Judges' Retirement System in FY 2022-2023 was determined by an actuary, as required by MCL 38.2215. Statute also allows up to \$100,000 to be distributed to the Reserve for Health Benefits to address any funding shortfalls; however, in FY 2022-2023, no funds were needed for this purpose. Of the remaining \$6.3 million in the Court Fee Fund, \$2.2 million was distributed to the Court Equity Fund and \$2 million was appropriated for circuit and probate judges salaries in FY 2022-2023. In the new model, all money currently going to the Court Fee Fund should be deposited into the Trial Court Fund. Both retirement costs and the reserve for health benefits should continue to receive revenue as needed from the Trial Court Fund per statutory requirements, and the remainder should be distributed to other functions of court operations.

Fund Non-Court Functions Through Sources Other Than Court-Generated Revenue

The functions listed in Figure 11 below (continued on page 23) are functions of the executive and legislative branches of government and are not part of court operations. These functions should not be funded through the Trial Court Fund – the judicial branch should not be assessing and collecting taxes to support them. However, these functions are important, and the Legislature is strongly encouraged to fund them from other, more appropriate, sources.

Figure 11. Functions that Should be Funded from Other Sources

<i>Fund/entity name</i>	<i>Function</i>	<i>Annual estimated revenue from court assessments⁵⁶</i>	<i>Estimated percentage of total fund⁵⁷</i>
Children’s Advocacy Center Fund (MCL 722.1043)	Provides investigative, assessment, counseling, support, and educational services to victims of child sexual abuse and their families	\$509,000	100%
Highway Safety Fund (MCL 257.629e)	Used to employ additional state police personnel to enforce traffic laws on highways and freeways	\$6,515,000	100% ⁵⁸
Jail Reimbursement Program Fund (MCL 257.629e)	Reimburses counties for housing and custody of people convicted of felonies	\$3,260,000	27% ⁵⁹
Libraries (MCL 600.8831)	Provide services through public libraries and county law libraries	\$19,095,000	3.8% ⁶⁰
Legislative Retirement System (MCL 38.1001)	Provides retirement benefits for members of the Legislature	\$765,000	1.7% ⁶¹
Michigan Justice Training Fund (MCL 18.422)	Supports in-service training of licensed law enforcement officers	\$9,274,000	100%

⁵⁶ Except as otherwise noted, amounts were calculated by Maner Costerisan using an average of 2022 and 2023 data and rounded to the nearest \$1,000.

⁵⁷ Unless otherwise noted, total amounts pulled from [House Legislative Analysis, Justice System Fund](#) (August 14, 2024) and/or Governor Gretchen Whitmer, [Executive Budget](#) (Fiscal Year 2026).

⁵⁸ The Highway Safety Fund is funded entirely from court assessments; however, it provides only a portion of total funding for state police troopers. Other funding sources include Trooper School Recruitment Fund, Traffic Law Enforcement and Safety Fund, state general fund revenue, forfeiture revenues, State Police Service Fees, and a small amount of federal funding.

⁵⁹ The Jail Reimbursement Program Fund also received \$8.9 million from the state general fund in FY 22-23.

⁶⁰ Michigan Public Library Statistics 2022 ([downloadable.xlsx workbook](#)).

⁶¹ Michigan Legislative Retirement System, [Annual Comprehensive Financial Report](#) for the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024.

<i>Fund/entity name</i>	<i>Function</i>	<i>Annual estimated revenue from court assessments⁵⁶</i>	<i>Estimated percentage of total fund⁵⁷</i>
School Districts, Private Vendors, and the Department of Transportation (MCL 257.909)	Provides for costs associated with installing, operating, and providing support to camera systems on school buses	Unknown ⁶²	Unknown
Secretary of State (MCL 257.321)	Provides for costs associated with administration of driver’s license suspensions and reinstatements	\$1,320,000	0.5%
Sexual Assault Victims’ Prevention and Treatment Fund (MCL 400.1533)	Primarily provides for sexual assault evidence kits and access to medical forensic intervention and treatment	\$730,000	100%
State Forensic Laboratory Fund (MCL 12.207)	Provides money to the State Police for DNA profiling and retention and reimbursements to municipalities who maintain their own forensic laboratories	\$1,473,000	100%
Total		\$43,283,000	

Spotlight on Library Funding

Since 1835, Michigan’s constitution (currently Article VIII, Section 9) has required penal fines to be allocated to library funding. The Michigan Court of Appeals has determined that this provision does not apply to penal fines levied on local ordinance offenses, only violations of state law. In 1996, statute also authorized libraries to receive fines for some civil infractions that had been reclassified from criminal offenses (MCL 600.8831). In total, libraries across Michigan received an average of \$19,095,000 in court generated revenue in 2022 and 2023, of which \$14,637,000 stemmed from civil infractions. This revenue from civil infractions should be directed away from libraries and instead added to the Trial Court Fund to be distributed to local funding units for court operations. Further, the state should determine an alternative funding stream for the libraries and should eventually pursue a constitutional amendment to also redirect penal fines for violations of state law to the Trial Court Fund. In the meantime, Treasury should send constitutionally required revenues from penal fines for violations of state law back to county treasurers to distribute to local libraries as in current practice.

⁶² These provisions went into effect in April 2025. Data is not yet available on how much revenue has been collected from these civil infractions and distributed to school districts, private vendors, and the Department of Transportation.

Goal 2.2 Implement a Process for Determining Legislative Appropriation Requests, Distributing Court Funding, and Monitoring Spending

In the new funding model, the SCAO will have additional responsibilities to work with all trial courts to approve budgets, monitor expenditures, and calculate the appropriate funding request to the Legislature. The SCAO will also need to determine the appropriate amounts to distribute to each local funding unit from the trial court fund for court operations. These processes are explained in further detail below.

Fund SCAO Staff to Administer and Distribute Money from the Trial Court Fund

The SCAO must hire two to three additional full-time staff members per current SCAO region to its finance team. These staff will annually determine each court's operational needs, approve budget requests, monitor expenditures, work to determine an appropriate request to the Legislature, and administer the Trial Court Fund. The SCAO has estimated that the cost associated with hiring 12 to 18 new full-time employees across the six regions is approximately \$2.5 to \$3.75 million annually. The SCAO should incorporate this into its budget request each year, in addition to what is already requested for use by the trial courts. Following the implementation of the new funding model, the SCAO may adjust staffing levels as necessary.

Implement a Process for Approving Court Budgets in the New Funding Model

Local funding units must continue to approve court budgets in the new funding model, pursuant to Public Act 2 of 1968. Since the state will be a funding partner under the new model, the SCAO will also need to approve court budgets in the aggregate. However, the specific decisions on how to spend money should remain with the trial court in coordination with the local funding unit, including staffing decisions, cost allocation plans, and decisions about how to work with other local entities (e.g., sheriffs, county clerks) to perform certain court functions.

Prior to the start of the new funding model, the SCAO must determine each court's total operational needs based on current funding levels and the CORR. In the initial year and each year thereafter, it is each court's responsibility to communicate with the SCAO Finance Team as early as possible if they anticipate that their operational needs will increase. Common reasons why court budgets increase year-over-year include, but are not limited to:

- Additional staffing/filling empty positions,
- Increased salaries/benefits,
- Third-party contracts that the court uses for services related to court operations,
- Capital improvement projects,
- New or expanded innovative programs,⁶³
- Legislative and/or judicial branch changes that require additional funding, and
- General court operational cost increases over time.

Determine the Necessary Appropriation Request to the Legislature

After reviewing all courts' individual budget requests to ensure they are reasonable, the SCAO finance team should aggregate total operational needs of the trial courts and total costs of state-level court functions, including those funds supported by the Trial Court Fund in Figure 10 on page 21. The SCAO should calculate its request to the Legislature accordingly. This system ensures that the SCAO's request to the Legislature is reflective of the trial courts' needs and the total cost of Michigan's judicial branch. The request to the Legislature should be calculated using the formula in Figure 12 on page 25.

⁶³ Special considerations for funding capital improvement projects and innovative programs are discussed in Section 1.

Figure 12. Determining the Appropriation Request to the Legislature

Total Appropriation Request to the Legislature	=	Aggregate Cost of State- Level Court Functions	+	Aggregate of All Courts' Approved Budgets	-	Aggregate of Maintenance of Efforts	-	Total Federal Grants
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If the state's appropriation is less than the SCAO's request, the SCAO must communicate to the courts how much they will need to reduce expenditures by for the following fiscal year. To ensure equity, the reduction amount for each court will be proportional to the overall court budget, not the percentage funded by the state appropriation. It is then the responsibility of each court working with its local funding unit to stay within budget.

The new funding model is dependent on the state being a more balanced funding partner for the trial courts. After the funding model is implemented, if the Legislature reduces its total appropriation to the trial courts in any year by more than 5% from the previous year, unless the reduction is requested by the SCAO or a similar cut is made across all branches of state government, a "safety valve" policy should be triggered. In this case, at the start of the fiscal year in which the triggering reduction is effective, Treasury must transmit all revenues in the Trial Court Fund and collected going forward to each of the local funding units for the assessing trial court. This practice should continue until the Legislature funds the trial courts above the trigger threshold again.

Distribute State Appropriations to Local Funding Units Every Two Months

The SCAO is responsible for determining the amounts that each local funding unit must receive from state appropriations to fund its trial court(s) and distribute the money accordingly. Distributions should occur every two months on the last business day of each even numbered month. This aligns with the distribution timeline for state constitutional revenue-sharing with local funding units. For each distribution, the SCAO should use all the money in the Trial Court Fund before using money allocated to the courts as part of the state's general fund appropriation.

Set Up Local Designated Funds to Receive Court Funding

Prior to the start of the new funding model, each local funding unit should set up a designated fund for court operations expenditures within its general fund.⁶⁴ Treasury should issue a numbered letter instructing local funding units to use this designated fund to account solely for court operations.⁶⁵ Local funding units should hold both dollars from the MOE and state appropriations in this designated fund and should spend money provided from the MOE before spending money received from state appropriations.

Each court should work in partnership with its local funding unit and the SCAO to determine what an appropriate unrestricted fund balance ratio⁶⁶ should be for the designated fund prior to the start of the new funding model and each year thereafter. This fund balance should roll over each year and provide a reserve for unexpected events and can also be designated for future planned expenditures. The recommended unrestricted fund balance ratio for the designated fund is between 15% and 25%, depending on the court and its needs.

⁶⁴ Funding units responsible for multiple courts should set up one joint designated fund for court operations. Within the designated fund, the appropriate divisions should be created to track costs for each individual court.

⁶⁵ A "numbered letter" is guidance issued by the Department of Treasury with instructions to local funding units regarding accounting and financial matters. Numbered letters can dictate expenses and revenues in designated funds, guidance on accounting, and more. See [past numbered letters](#).

⁶⁶ The unrestricted fund balance ratio is a measure of financial capacity, calculated by dividing the available (unassigned or unrestricted) fund balance by the annual operating revenues or expenditures of the fund.

When a court's expenditures in any given fiscal year are less than its budgeted amount, these unused funds must be retained in the designated fund to build up the fund balance. This provides an incentive for courts to be fiscally responsible throughout the year. It is anticipated that the process of reaching the recommended unrestricted fund balance ratio will take five to eight years. Local funding units may also contribute more dollars than their MOE to help grow the fund balance. However, unused funds in the designated fund should not be used to reduce the total amount to be paid by the local funding unit towards the MOE in subsequent years, and unused funds should never return to the local funding unit's general fund nor be used for purposes other than court operations.

If the unrestricted fund balance ratio for any local funding unit's designated fund exceeds 25%, the SCAO should reduce the amount requested to the Legislature on behalf of that local funding unit until its unrestricted fund balance ratio falls below that threshold. If a court and local funding unit, as a result of monitoring the court budget, expect that the court may go over budget in any given year, they must communicate this with the SCAO as soon as possible. The court must either reduce its expenditures to stay within budget, or the local funding unit can choose to allocate money from the court's designated fund's balance or its overall general fund to meet the shortfall. The local funding unit does not need approval from the SCAO or the state legislature to allocate money from the court's designated fund's balance for this purpose.

Implement State and Local Oversight of Court Expenditures

Local funding unit oversight of trial courts should remain local. However, since the state may eventually be contributing significant amounts of money to appropriately fund courts under the new funding model, the SCAO also will need to monitor court budgets. There are three specific purposes for this:

1. To help courts track the status of their expenditures,
2. To help the SCAO better project the amount to request to the Legislature in subsequent years, and
3. To allow the SCAO to inform the Legislature about how state taxpayer dollars are being spent on court operations.

Each court should submit a quarterly report to the SCAO. This report should include information obtained from the local funding unit's general ledger. This information includes the amounts that the court has:

- Received from the local funding unit through the maintenance of effort, from federal grants, and from state appropriations;
- Spent during the preceding quarter;
- Remaining to spend for the rest of the year; and
- Spent year-to-date by type of expense or budget line item, including, but not necessarily limited to, judicial salaries and benefits, court staff salaries and benefits, facility operation and maintenance, preexisting debt on a court facility if funded by a specific court facility fee, indirect costs, court technology, and other expenditures.

If a court spends significantly more or less than 25% of its budget during any given quarter, the court should explain why this was the case in its quarterly report. For example, it is reasonable to assume that a court's expenditures may vary significantly if there is a large, one-time expense. Courts should be able to explain what this expense was for and if it will affect their ability to remain within budget for the rest of the year. If a court significantly underspends in any given quarter, the court should also explain to the SCAO if spending is expected to increase later in the fiscal year and why.

Implement Timelines for Budgeting, Distributing, and Reporting

Courts will still have to follow local funding unit timelines for approving budgets and overseeing expenditures. Each local funding unit must provide the maintenance of effort into the designated fund for court operations at the start of its own fiscal year. Federal grants should also continue to be administered as in current practice.

Figure 13 below (continued on page 28) illustrates the state budgeting process and timelines for collection and distribution of money before and after the start of the new funding model. In the future, these timelines should also apply to state grants for problem-solving courts so they can be on the same timeline as the larger trial court budget. Assessments previously collected to fund problem-solving courts should be deposited into the Trial Court Fund, and problem-solving courts should likewise have their funding needs met by following the formula for total operational costs.

Figure 13. State Budgeting and SCAO Collection and Distribution Timelines

Dates State Fiscal Year (SFY) Runs Oct 1 – Sept 30	State Budgeting Process (Includes Deadlines for SCAO)	Timelines for SCAO Collection and Distribution (Includes Courts’ Responsibilities)
July – September, SFY 0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> July/August – SCAO/State begin discussions on budget ideas for SFY 2 September – SCAO develops request to the Legislature including a narrative and cost estimate 	
Final Year of Current Funding Model October – December, SFY 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> October – State Fiscal Year 1 begins October – SCAO submits current services baseline request and proposals for change requests to the State Budget Office November – SCAO submits boilerplate language recommendations for request to the Legislature to the State Budget Office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Courts/SCAO – Ongoing communication about future budget needs/increases for SFY 2
January – March, SFY 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> January – Consensus revenue estimating conference February – Governor’s recommended budget released March – Budget presentations to House and Senate subcommittees 	
April – June, SFY 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> April – Budget bills typically heard in House and Senate May – Second consensus revenue estimating conference June – Budget targets negotiated 	
July – September, SFY 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> July – Budget bill for SFY 2 typically presented and approved by the Legislature and Governor July/August – SCAO/State begin discussions on budget ideas for SFY 3 September – SCAO develops request to the Legislature including a narrative and cost estimate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Courts/SCAO – Ongoing communication about future budget needs/increases for SFY 3 starts (continues through the year)
Start of New Funding Model	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> October – State Fiscal Year 2 begins October – SCAO submits current services baseline request and proposals for change requests to the State Budget Office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> October – Statewide collections begins October – First distribution occurs

Section 2: Funding Distribution Recommendations

<p>Dates State Fiscal Year (SFY) Runs Oct 1 – Sept 30</p>	<p>State Budgeting Process (Includes Deadlines for SCAO)</p>	<p>Timelines for SCAO Collection and Distribution (Includes Courts' Responsibilities)</p>
<p>October – December, SFY 2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> November – SCAO submits boilerplate language recommendations for request to the Legislature to the State Budget Office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> December – Second distribution occurs
<p>January – March, SFY 2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> January – Consensus revenue estimating conference February – Governor’s recommended budget released March – Budget presentations to House and Senate subcommittees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> January – First quarterly report due February – Third distribution occurs
<p>April – June, SFY 2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> April – Budget bills typically heard in House and Senate May – Second consensus revenue estimating conference June – Budget targets negotiated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> April – Fourth distribution occurs April – Second quarterly report due June – Fifth distribution occurs
<p>July – September, SFY 2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> July – Budget bill for SFY 3 typically presented and approved by the Legislature and Governor July/August – SCAO/State begin discussions on budget ideas for SFY 4 September – SCAO develops request to the Legislature including a narrative and cost estimate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> July – Third quarterly report due August – Sixth distribution occurs Courts/SCAO – Ongoing communication about future budget needs/increases for SFY 4 starts (continues through the year)
<p>October – December, SFY 3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> October – State Fiscal Year 3 begins October – SCAO submits current services baseline request and proposals for change requests to the State Budget Office November – SCAO submits boilerplate language recommendations for request to the Legislature to the State Budget Office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> October – First distribution occurs October – Final quarterly report due for SFY 2 December – Second distribution occurs

Section 3: Uniform Assessments & Indigency Determination Recommendations

Introduction

The Uniform Assessments & Indigency Determination Implementation Team was charged with developing 1) a formula or schedule for the appropriate portion of a court's operational costs that should be assessed to each court user based on the type of that individual's case, 2) an assessment process that includes uniform standards for determining an individual's indigency and ability to pay, and 3) proposed standards for how a trial court will determine the amount of reimbursable costs to local units of government. This charge is guided by Section 4 of Public Act 47 of 2024 (PA 47), which addresses the Michigan Judicial Council's recommendations 3a and 3b, building on the Trial Court Funding Commission's recommendation to establish uniform assessments and centralized collections.

The recommendations in this section were developed through a review of existing Michigan practices, policies, and court rules; a review of policy papers and examples from other states; robust small and large group discussions; and consultation with subject matter experts, including the National Center for State Courts, Fines and Fees Justice Center, and Washington Administrative Office of the Courts.

These recommendations are designed to separate the business function of the court from public safety and the administration of justice. They focus on increasing the fairness and uniformity of approach in the calculation of court-imposed assessments and creating greater consistency in how indigency determinations are made. The recommendations do so by distinguishing the purposes of different types of assessments and ensuring that avenues of accountability remain available to sentencing judges while costs and fees are imposed only on people who are not indigent. They also include a more structured approach to calculating the average cost of each case according to case category.

Background: Data on Court-Generated Revenue from Assessments

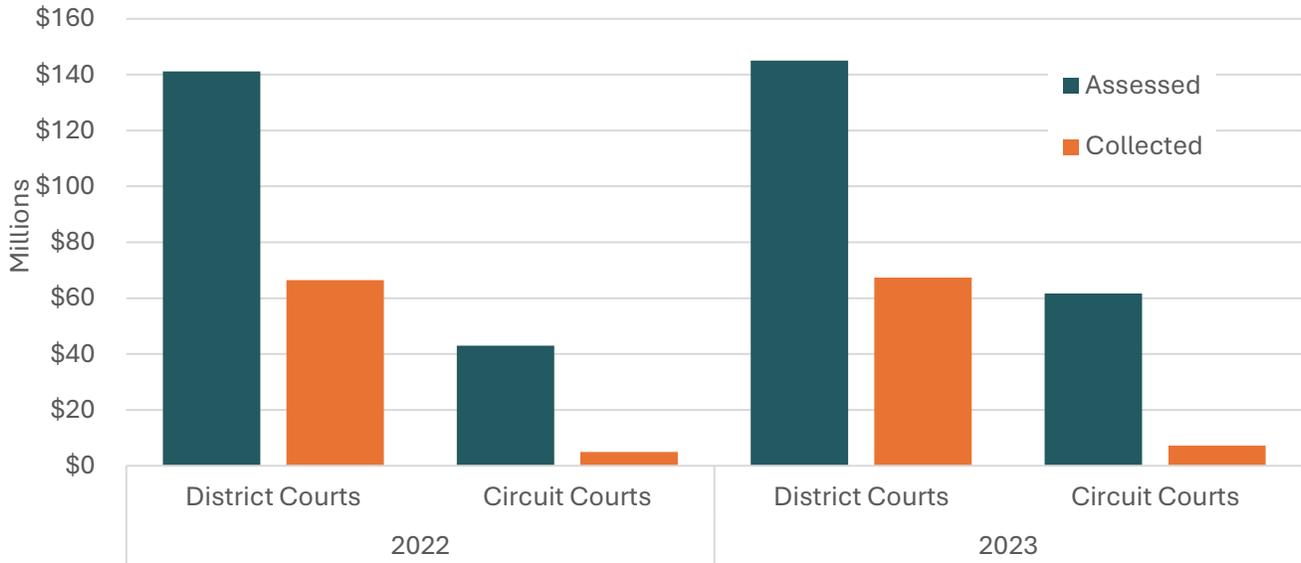
While the funding analysis conducted by Maner Costerisan showed that approximately 20% of court funding comes from revenue generated from court assessments (see Section 1), a majority of assessments are never collected. The SCAO tracks the dollar amounts assessed and collected across state courts. Figure 14 on page 30 shows the collection rates and total dollars collected in district and circuit courts. The data show that the current approach to generating revenue by imposing court assessments has a poor return on investment. Collection rates for district courts were around 47% in 2022-2023 and below 12% in circuit courts in the same period. District courts also brought in significantly more in total dollars as compared with circuit courts (including both criminal and civil assessments): \$133.8 million versus \$12.2 million over the two-year period.⁶⁷

By adopting uniform standards for the calculation of court assessments and the determination of indigency that recognize the role of judicial discretion and the fact that individual circumstances may vary, Michigan

⁶⁷ The significant difference in collections between district and circuit courts has to do with the cases over which they have jurisdiction. District court is a high-volume court where the majority of assessments in Michigan are ordered. District courts have jurisdiction over traffic cases and misdemeanors, most of which do not result in incarceration. Circuit courts have jurisdiction over felonies, which often result in prison sentences, making collection of assessments much more difficult. See Section 4 for more on collection rates over time. Additionally, note that these numbers differ from those reported by Maner Costerisan in Table 3 in Appendix D. This is primarily because some larger courts did not report their collections data to the SCAO for the applicable years. There are also slight differences in collections methodology, such as looking at calendar year versus fiscal year.

courts will be better positioned to impose assessments that prioritize accountability over revenue generation, are fair and proportional, and are actually collectible.

Figure 14. Dollars Assessed and Collected in District and Circuit Courts, 2022-2023.



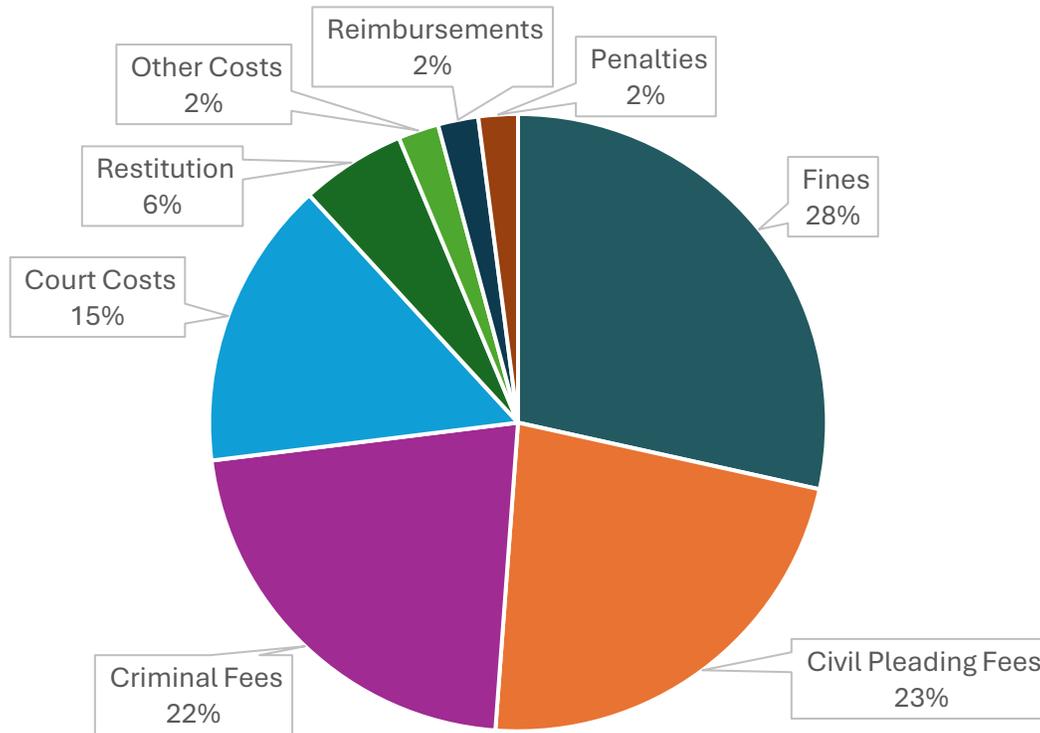
Source: SCAO Payment/Adjustment reports for District Court and Circuit Court for the years 2022 and 2023.

The current breakdown of court assessments collected in Michigan leans heavily toward costs and fees over the accountability functions of fines and restitution. Figure 15 on page 31 shows the average statewide breakdown of types of court assessments collected in 2022 and 2023. Court assessments include several categories:

1. Fines imposed for criminal offenses and civil infractions (dark teal below),
2. Fees to the court or other agency for services provided, in both civil pleading and criminal cases (orange and magenta, respectively),
3. Court operational costs assessed for each case (turquoise),
4. Restitution, for compensatory payments to victims (dark green),
5. Other costs and reimbursements to local agencies where authorized by statute (light green and navy), and
6. Penalties for nonpayment, including late fees (burnt orange).

Appendix C provides more detail about categorization methodology, and a detailed breakdown of categories of assessments collected by funding unit is available in Appendix D.

Figure 15. Total Assessments Collected Statewide by Category, 2022-2023 Average



Source: Maner Costerisan analysis using assessment data from JIS and reported by courts for years 2022 and 2023.

Note: This figure excludes Friend of the Court assessments and certain other collections that will not be included in the centralized model. See Appendix C for more information.

Goal 3.1: Determine a Uniform Formula for Total Court Assessments

A carefully developed plain-language formula for calculating court assessments provides solid footing for a more uniform approach to assessments. Identifying and defining the basic building blocks of court assessments – an umbrella category that includes all fines, costs, reimbursements, and fees, alongside restitution – highlights the distinct role of each type of assessment and makes clear to courts and communities how assessment amounts are set. For a person being sentenced in the criminal or civil infraction context, the formula for assessments imposed by a sentencing court is shown in Figure 16 below.

Figure 16. Formula for Total Court Assessments

<p>Total Court Assessments Imposed</p>	=	<p>Restitution</p>	+	<p>Statutory Fine (Penal or Civil)</p>	+	<p>Crime Victim's Rights Assessment</p>	+	<p>Average Court Costs per Case, by Case Category</p>	+	<p>Reimbursable Costs for Plaintiffs</p>	+	<p>Statutory and Discretionary Fees</p>
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The categories in this formula differ slightly from those presented in Figure 15 because they include only assessments applicable at sentencing in the criminal (or civil infraction) context. Civil pleading fees and other costs are applicable in civil cases only, and penalties are imposed later only if timely payment is not made.

Distinguish Types and Purposes of Assessments

These five building blocks of assessments can be sorted into two “buckets.” The “accountability” bucket consists of fines, which represent the notion of the debt owed to society; restitution, which is the debt owed directly to specific victims; and the Crime Victim’s Rights (CVR) Assessment, which helps support accountability to victims more broadly (see further discussion below). The “tax” bucket⁶⁸ consists of the court’s operational costs for each case, reimbursable costs to plaintiffs, and any fees assessed.⁶⁹ The assessments are categorized by color in Figure 16 on page 31, with accountability assessments in dark teal and tax assessments in magenta. This model guided the development of the recommendations in this section.

Continue Collection of Restitution as in Current Practice

Restitution is not considered a type of revenue and plays no role in court funding, but, when required, it is ordered at sentencing alongside other assessments. Article I, Section 24, of the Michigan Constitution enshrines the right to restitution, and several statutes provide for restitution to compensate crime victims for losses.⁷⁰ Restitution is ordered by the sentencing judge where the court finds it is warranted, and Treasury will always seek to collect it under the new model (see Section 4). It does not go into the Trial Court Fund but rather is distributed back to local funding units to disburse directly to victims.

Maintain Existing Ranges for Statutory Fines and Leave Imposition Up to Judges

Fines are distinct from fees and costs in that they serve an explicit purpose of accountability by imposing a financial penalty on an individual for breaking the law. Currently, penal fines for state offenses are directed to libraries under a constitutional provision, while disbursement of fines for local ordinance violations and civil infractions varies by statute.⁷¹ Each criminal offense or civil infraction carries a statutory dollar range of possible fine amounts; within that range, the sentencing judge decides what amount to assess.⁷² These amounts are a matter of both legislative will (in setting the range) and judicial discretion (in identifying an appropriate fine within that range), and the recommendation is not to make any changes to existing statutory fine ranges.

Assessments aimed at accountability are distinct from those that can be characterized as a tax. On this basis, the imposition of a fine should be left to a judge’s discretion even when a person is found indigent. Sentencing ranges allow judges to take an individual’s financial circumstances into consideration without barring the availability of any financial penalty. In addition, courts should continue to develop and utilize methods of accountability that provide an alternative to fines, such as community service, connection to treatment providers, and restorative justice practices. The SCAO should support and promote the implementation of these innovative programs as discussed in Section 1. In contrast to fines (and other methods of accountability), costs, reimbursements, and fees should not be imposed when a person is found indigent, as discussed below.

The current statutory requirement that when a judge imposes any assessment, they must also impose the Minimum State Cost – meaning that a judge may not impose a fine without also imposing costs and fees – is inconsistent with the recommended approach and should be eliminated (the Minimum State Cost itself should also be eliminated – see below).⁷³ The sentencing judge is in the best position to decide whether imposing a

⁶⁸ *People v Cameron*, 319 Mich App 215 (2017), discusses MCL 769.1k(1)(b)(iii) as a “tax.” In a concurring statement to the Supreme Court’s order denying the application for leave to appeal, then-Chief Justice Bridget McCormack referenced the TCFC’s ongoing work to address this area of law and court policy. *People v Cameron*, 504 Mich 927 (2019) (McCormack, C.J., concurring).

⁶⁹ Current law allows for a number of fees that are retained at least partially by local funding units, but as the trial court’s total cost of a case will be captured in the cost calculation discussed later, the new model should only include fees payable to other entities.

⁷⁰ The following statutes provide for victim restitution in a criminal case: [MCL 750.543x](#), [MCL 769.1a\(2\)](#), [MCL 769.3](#), [MCL 769.34\(6\)](#), [MCL 771.3\(1\)\(e\)](#), [MCL 780.766\(2\)](#), and [MCL 780.826\(2\)](#).

⁷¹ See *People v Moore*, ___ Mich App ___ (2025) (Docket No. 371556), citing Const 1963, art 8, § 9.

⁷² Pursuant to [MCL 769.1k\(1\)\(b\)\(i\)](#), fines are determined in accordance with the underlying statute of the offense.

⁷³ [MCL 769.1j](#) states that, “if the court orders a person convicted of an offense to pay any combination of a fine, costs, or applicable assessments, the court shall order that the person pay [the Minimum State Cost].”

monetary sanction will fulfill the purpose of accountability, alongside or as an alternative to other available sentencing options. The use of jail to sanction people who are unable to pay should continue to be prohibited.

Use Crime Victim's Rights Assessment Funds to Directly Compensate Crime Victims

Under current law (MCL 780.901 et seq.), courts transmit 90% of Crime Victim's Rights (CVR) Assessment funds collected to the CVR Fund, housed at Treasury and administered by the Department of Health and Human Services. Courts retain 10%. Going forward, 100% of funds collected under the CVR Assessment should go to the CVR Fund, which currently funds victim services and administration costs in addition to providing some direct victim compensation.

Under the CVR Act, crime victims' services are broadly defined. Current recipients of funds include courts, state departments, and local agencies. While the services provided by these entities are important, court assessments, including funds from the CVR Fund, should not be used to fund executive branch functions. As a result, funds collected under this provision should be limited to direct payments to crime victims, particularly those who are owed restitution that is not able to be collected in a timely manner.

Because of its accountability function, this assessment should be imposed in the same way as a fine, meaning within the judge's discretion, up to the statutory amount allowed, and with an understanding that in many instances this assessment may not be appropriate for people who are indigent.

Implement a Formula for Calculating Cost per Case, by Case Category

Under current law and court practices, court costs may be charged to individuals being sentenced in court under MCL 769.1k(1)(b)(iii), which was amended after *People v Cunningham*, 496 Mich 145 (2014), to explicitly allow for "any cost reasonably related to the actual costs incurred by the trial court without separately calculating those costs involved in the particular case, including, but not limited to, the following: (A) Salaries and benefits for relevant court personnel. (B) Goods and services necessary for the operation of the court. (C) Necessary expenses for the operation and maintenance of court buildings and facilities."⁷⁴ In some instances, courts have exercised discretion to charge users less than 100% of their calculation of average case costs, and reviewing courts have upheld these discretionary choices. For instance, in *People v Sanders*, 298 Mich App 105 (2012), a charge of \$1,000 for case costs, where the average cost of the type of case in Berrien County was shown to be between \$2,273.55 and \$4,846, was held to be reasonable.

The Legislature always intended the amendment to MCL 769.1k to be a temporary fix and included (and later extended) a clause to sunset that portion of the statute. Supreme Court Justices also continued to express concern about the validity of imposing court costs after the statutory amendment (see discussion in Background and Overview).

Under the approach recommended here, costs can be calculated in a more uniform, transparent, and accurate way. The weighted caseload study conducted as part of the CORR provided a valuable chance to capture court costs at a higher level of accuracy and detail and without some of the limitations that the SCAO's existing data and calculation methods allowed.

PA 47 prohibits "additional costs based on the length of time required for the case or related to the exercise of a constitutional right." This means that the appropriate amount to calculate is the average cost of each case, according to the case category, irrespective of the length of the individual case. Each court will have a set dollar amount, calculated at the funding unit level and updated in conjunction with subsequent CORRs, for each of the following case categories: 1) felonies, 2) misdemeanors, and 3) civil infractions.⁷⁵

⁷⁴ [MCL 769.1k](#).

⁷⁵ Under current law, court costs are not assessed for civil infractions. Consistent with the mandate of PA 47, these costs should be assessed going forward.

The calculation of costs by case category will allow for the fact that civil pleadings, juvenile cases (for which costs are no longer allowed), and some other miscellaneous court functions will fall into a broad “other” category that is outside the scope of the recommendations. More detailed distinction among types of misdemeanors or felonies is unnecessary. Basic categories make the calculation of court assessments simpler and more efficient and are supported in case law.⁷⁶

The basic method of calculating the average cost of a case, by case category, follows a two-step formula, depicted in Figure 17 below. This resembles the basic formula that the SCAO has long used to make these calculations, but there are two key differences.

Figure 17. Formula for Calculating Average Cost per Case, by Case Category

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\textbf{Step 1:} \\
 &\qquad\qquad\qquad (\text{court expenditures}) \\
 &\qquad\qquad\qquad * (\% \text{ of workload by case category}) \\
 &= (\text{operational costs for case category}) \\
 &\textbf{Step 2:} \\
 &\qquad\qquad\qquad (\text{operational costs for case category}) \\
 &\qquad\qquad\qquad / (\text{avg num of filings by case category}) \\
 &= (\text{avg cost per case, by case category})
 \end{aligned}$$

The first difference is in the definition of “court expenditures.” The historical SCAO formula included *total* annual expenditures in the first step of the calculation (i.e., all money spent by the court, no matter the source of the funding), leading some expenditures already fully paid for by separate funding streams to be duplicatively charged to court users. The new formula corrects this by excluding operational costs for problem-solving courts, Friend of the Court, and the Child Care Fund, all of which have significant grant funding. Costs associated with time spent by probation officers are also excluded, as probation fees may still be separately assessed. This method also allows a focus on only staffing costs and within that, only staffing costs for time spent on case-related activities (see below).

The second key difference is in the data available to determine percent of workload by case category. Previously, SCAO only had data on time spent by case type for judges, via the Judicial Resources Recommendations (JRR) reports (discussed in Section 1), and not on case time spent by other staff. However, judicial time is not distributed across case categories the same way time spent by clerical or administrative staff is, resulting in inaccurate weighting. For instance, civil infractions require very little judicial time compared to misdemeanor or felony cases but still require time from other staff to process. Understanding time spent by judges compared to other staff also allows the weighting of judicial and non-judicial time by the relative salaries of each – the standard judge’s salary across the state and a statewide average salary for other staff – allowing for a more accurate estimate of the actual costs associated with each case.

For each case category, data on the percentage of workload by case category is drawn from the CORR. Time spent was calculated by multiplying case weights for each staff category by total case filings at the case type level, then aggregated to the case category level for (1) felonies, (2) misdemeanors, (3) civil infractions, and (4) other cases. Time spent on problem-solving cases and probation was excluded for the reasons discussed above. As the formula above indicates, the percentage of workload spent is multiplied by the operational expenditures to arrive at the operational costs for each case category, then divided by the number of cases in each case category to arrive at cost per case. For comparison, the cost estimates were also calculated using only staff expenses (salaries and benefits – Method 1), using only staffing costs associated with case-related time (Method 2), and using staffing costs weighted by judges’ salaries and average salaries for all non-judicial

⁷⁶ See, e.g., *People v Sanders*, 298 Mich App 105 (2012) (finding that the average cost of a felony case in a county is an appropriate amount to assess in an individual case).

staff based on the time each group spent on case categories (Method 3 – available at the state level only). See Appendix C for more information on these methods and limitations. Figure 18 below shows summarized results for each of these methodologies, and a table showing the cost calculation by funding unit for Methods 1 and 2 is included in Appendix D. Data staff from the SCAO will continue to discuss and determine which methodology strikes the appropriate balance between simplicity and accuracy.

Figure 18. Calculation of Costs per Case by Funding Unit

Case Category	Total Operational Costs (Method 1a)			Total Staffing Costs (Method 1b)	Case-Related Staffing Costs (Method 2)	Weighted Staffing Costs (Method 3)
	Minimum	Average	Maximum	Funding Unit Average	Funding Unit Average	Statewide Average
Felonies	\$151	\$867	\$2,231	\$536	\$413	\$572
Misdemeanors	\$55	\$259	\$634	\$160	\$123	\$161
Civil Infractions	\$17	\$28	\$71	\$17	\$13	\$16

PA 47 indicates that the total average cost to the court of each case, specified by case category, can be fairly charged to the court user. However, as the range for total operational costs above, and the data table in Appendix D indicate, the costs of cases vary widely across funding units for the same case categories, depending on local resources, demands, and caseloads. The SCAO should determine how to weigh the principle of accuracy against the goal of statewide consistency and may consider imposing a minimum and/or maximum cost for each case category, as a proportion of the statewide average, to reduce variation across courts. After finalizing the methodology, the SCAO should assist funding units in confirming the calculation of court operational costs by case category in their courts according to the final approach decided on before courts start imposing the calculated amounts.

Address Reimbursements to Local Governments

MCL 769.1f allows for the reimbursement of costs to the state or a local unit of government for expenses incurred in the enforcement of certain offenses by assessing these costs to the person being sentenced.⁷⁷ A number of other provisions serve similar reimbursement functions.⁷⁸

Currently, reimbursements authorized under these statutes go primarily to local governments, which then distribute the funds to the relevant law enforcement and prosecutors’ offices, though practices vary widely by court. The use of these provisions to collect revenue to fund law enforcement agencies creates a conflict of interest for courts, as judges may feel pressured to generate revenue for other agencies in their communities. In addition, these statutes put the court in the position of collecting revenue for executive branch functions. To alleviate these conflicts of interest and implement a more uniform application of the statutory reimbursement provisions, the SCAO should calculate flat reimbursement amounts for each of these reimbursement provisions. The amounts should be calculated by SCAO region to better reflect operational cost differences in different parts of the state and deposited into the Trial Court Fund upon collection. As discussed in Sections 1 and 2, local units of government currently receiving reimbursements will continue to receive lump sum payments based on what they received previously, allowing them to maintain important public safety operations without feeling pressured to write more tickets to generate revenue.

⁷⁷ Offenses primarily include operating while intoxicated, reckless driving, and other violations of the Michigan Vehicle Code.

⁷⁸ To create consistency across all cost recovery provisions for agencies, this process should apply to: reimbursements under [MCL 769.1f](#); plaintiff’s costs under [MCL 257.907](#), [MCL 600.8727](#), and [MCL 600.8827](#); costs to compel appearance under [MCL 769.1k\(2\)](#); and costs of prosecution under various authorizing statutes including [MCL 771.3\(2\)\(c\)](#).

Spotlight on Civil Filing Fees

These recommendations principally address assessments in the context of criminal offenses and civil infractions. But civil fees, such as filing fees and other fees that courts assess for people involved in civil litigation, also play an important role in overall court funding. Most of these cases are heard in probate and circuit courts. Currently, under MCR 2.002, fees for civil litigants are waived on a showing of indigency. To fully align the rule with the new indigency recommendations, the income threshold in MCR 2.002 (F) should be brought in line with the income prong of the indigency standard proposed here (“Very Low” income on the HUD Income Level calculator).

Civil filing fees may warrant additional consideration from lawmakers. Civil pleadings make up a significant percentage of total cases filed in Michigan, and they require a significant proportion of staff time to adjudicate. Filing fees have not been raised since 2005, and inflation adjustment calculators indicate that the standard \$150 fee is worth closer to \$250 in 2025 dollars.⁷⁹ Changes to filing fee amounts may merit more focused examination before a legislative change is pursued, and further analysis is recommended.

Eliminate Most Criminal Court Fees Due to Redundancy

Many of the fees that courts currently assess, including the Minimum State Cost, Justice System Assessment, and case-specific fees detailed in each court’s fee schedule, go to fund court operations. Because the total costs of court operations will now be factored into the formula for assessing court costs to individuals, many of these fees would be rendered redundant – meaning that people paying court assessments would be inappropriately double-billed. These fees should be eliminated. One key exception is the assessment of probation supervision fees. Because these fees are tied to probation sentence lengths, and excluded from the court cost calculations, they may continue to be assessed as in current practice, subject to the indigency determination requirements outlined below.⁸⁰

Other fees go to fund other state entities besides the courts. As discussed in Section 2, upon collection, Treasury should send \$50 order of filiation fees directly to the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services. The \$9 surcharge retained by the courts in paternity cases should be eliminated. Driver’s license clearance fees, which are currently distributed to the Secretary of State, local funding unit, and Juror Compensation Fund under MCL 257.321a and to the Secretary of State and county Friend of the Court funds under MCL 257.321c, should also be eliminated. The Secretary of State will continue to collect driver’s license reinstatement fees directly.

Goal 3.2: Determine Uniform Standards for Indigency

Apply the “Buckets” Model to Assess Accountability and Tax Assessments Differently

PA 47 contemplates greater uniformity in how assessments are calculated, as well as greater consistency and clarity in the determination of indigency and impact of an indigency finding on assessments. By understanding court-imposed obligations as an “accountability” bucket (fines and restitution) and a “tax” bucket (costs and

⁷⁹ For circuit courts, the legislative history of [MCL 600.2529](#) does not indicate any fee increases since 2003-04. For district courts, see History notes for Code provisions cited in district court fee schedule, stating that most recent updates are from 2005, for example [MCL 600.8371](#), [MCL 600.8420](#), [MCL 600.5756](#). For probate courts, see History notes for Code provisions cited in probate court fee schedule stating that most recent updates are from 2003, for example [MCL 600.880](#). Inflation adjustment from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics [CPI Inflation Calculator](#), showing \$150 in July 2005 to be worth \$247.99 in July 2025.

⁸⁰ Misdemeanor probation is a function of the district court, while felony probation is supervised by the Michigan Department of Corrections. Fees assessed for both may continue as in current practice.

fees), the appropriate consequence of an indigency finding is made clearer. When the person being sentenced is indigent, the court should not impose costs and fees (the tax bucket).⁸¹

As to the accountability measures, however, the indigency finding should not be binding. Judges should have sole discretion to assess or decline to assess a fine and the Crime Victim's Rights (CVR) Assessment as an accountability measure in light of the person's financial means and any other relevant considerations. In every instance where it is ordered,⁸² restitution should continue to be assessed, collected by Treasury, and disbursed to victims via the sentencing court.

Implement a Three-Pronged Test for Indigency

The specific criteria for a finding of indigency should be concrete and objective but allow for some exercise of discretion by the court where the person being sentenced has unusual circumstances under which assessments would impose financial hardship.

The court should make a finding of indigency where one of the following criteria is met:

1. The person is enrolled in needs-based, means-tested public assistance;⁸³
2. The person's income is at or below the Very Low threshold for their county of residence according to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) Income Level calculator;⁸⁴ or
3. If not covered by 1 or 2 above, as decided by the judge pursuant to a judicial review test that considers:
 - a. Household size,
 - b. Income source and amount, and
 - c. Any other reasons affecting household budgets (such as significant medical expenses or procedures, emergencies, or other unusual circumstances).

The first two criteria are objective, and a showing of either requires a finding of indigency. If the first or second prong are not met, the court can take additional information into consideration under the third prong. Under no circumstances may a judge disregard the first two prongs and find a person not indigent based on discretionary criteria.

Include Options to Prove Financial Means

The SCAO should provide forms to courts, attorneys, and people facing court assessments that facilitate and streamline the determination of indigency. Judges should make findings of indigency on the record whether they use the SCAO form or not.

The first two prongs of the indigency test are criteria that can be proven with documentary evidence. People should be advised prior to their sentencing that they should provide the court with any evidence of limited financial means and financial hardship. Courts can receive documentary proof of meeting one of the indigency criteria but can also rely on self-reported financial information. Research indicates that self-reporting of financial information in the imposition of court assessments is generally reliable.⁸⁵ Going forward, self-

⁸¹ This is consistent with the November 2023 recommendations, which contemplated that by determining indigency before assessments are imposed, "a class of individuals who will never be able to pay is eliminated from collection efforts that will save monies and time" Michigan Judicial Council, Alternative Funding for Trial Courts Workgroup [Report and Recommendations](#) (November 2023) p 20.

⁸² According to an internal SCAO analysis, restitution is assessed in 17% of circuit court cases and 5% of district court cases.

⁸³ Examples include those cited in [MCR 2.002\(C\)](#): Food Assistance Program through the State of Michigan; Medicaid; Family Independence Program through the State of Michigan; Women, Infants, and Children benefits; Supplemental Security Income through the federal government; or any other federal, state, or locally administered means-tested income or benefit.

⁸⁴ Found at <https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/il.html>. This calculator allows for greater regional specificity than more general tools such as tying the threshold to a percentage of the federal poverty level.

⁸⁵ For instance, a [Nebraska study](#) found a 95% accuracy rate in the self-reported financial information court users shared for purposes of appointment of counsel. Neeley, Elizabeth and Tomkins, Alan, "Evaluating Court Processes for Determining Indigency" (2007). Court

attestation of financial circumstances should be presumed sufficient under the third prong, but judges should retain the discretion to require proof. Where the judge does require proof, they should document their reasons for doing so on the record.

Certain forms of proof should be considered proxies for these criteria, such as incarceration (lack of income) and receiving the Michigan Earned Income Tax Credit (income threshold is well below HUD Very Low income threshold). As JIS is updated, it may be possible in the coming years for verification of information on receipt of benefits, income, and/or tax credits to be automated within a statewide system.

Allow People to Request Post-Assessment Reconsideration from the Courts

Once the court makes an indigency determination and identifies the assessment amounts to be imposed, the court will enter that information into JIS for transmittal to Treasury, which will initiate the payment process (see Section 4). If the person undergoes a change in financial circumstances after the assessment amount is determined and ordered, they can request redetermination of indigency from the court. The court should consider any evidence of change in financial means and, if one of the indigency thresholds is met, order that previously imposed fees and costs be waived. The court also may, in its discretion, reconsider the imposition of a fine and the CVR Assessment.

If a person is found indigent at the initial determination but subsequently undergoes a change in financial circumstances for the better, there is no reevaluation of indigency. The Alternative Funding for Trial Courts Workgroup considered ordering all assessments without an indigency screening and leaving it to Treasury to conduct subsequent screenings at intervals. However, such an approach would create an extra burden on Treasury, generate little to no positive cash flow, and cause negative impacts in the community, and is therefore not recommended.

Provide Training for Court Staff and Information for People Being Sentenced

Successfully implementing a new approach to imposing court assessments requires clear guidance and ready access to information for two major groups: court staff (including judges) and individuals who use the courts. For judges and other court staff, learning opportunities such as webinars or in-person trainings organized by the SCAO will help ensure that they understand new policies and processes. These should happen at regular intervals for the first year of implementation, in order to address practical questions early on and solicit stakeholder feedback throughout in the implementation process, including determining whether new forms related to assessments and indigency determinations are working sufficiently well or should be revised.

Judges and other relevant staff should also be provided with bench cards that provide concise, clear guidance on the process for calculating and imposing court assessments. Figure 19 on page 39 shows an example of such a bench card. For people being sentenced for a criminal offense or civil infraction, concise, plain-language information about how assessments are calculated, how indigency determinations are made, and how they can present evidence of their financial situation should be made readily available. This information should be distributed and publicly posted in courthouses as well as accessible online at courts.michigan.gov and via individual court websites. Similarly, information on post-assessment procedures such as Treasury's collection practices and requesting redetermination of indigency should be clearly communicated and available to people in court and online, as well as via Treasury website.

Review: The Journal of the American Judges Association. Paper 6. A [Hamilton Project report](#) summarizes existing research on accuracy rates for self-reported income. Colgan, Beth A., "Addressing Modern Debtors' Prisons with Graduated Economic Sanctions that Depend on Ability to Pay" (March 2019). The Hamilton Project Policy Proposal 2019-04.

Figure 19. Process for Calculating and Ordering Assessments and Determining Indigency

<p>Step 1</p>	<p>At sentencing, the court calculates assessments for the person being sentenced.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restitution, if appropriate, consists of direct compensation to crime victims. • Fines and the CVR Assessment are within the statutory ranges for the specific offense. • Costs include operational costs to the court according to case category and reimbursements to local governments for plaintiffs where provided by statute. • Fees are limited and include some payments to other state agencies.
<p>Step 2</p>	<p>Judge receives evidence as to the financial means/hardships of the person being sentenced:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proof of receipt of benefits, • Proof of income, and/or • Other relevant evidence or information provided via self-attestation.
<p>Step 3</p>	<p>Based on this information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judge always imposes restitution as an accountability measure, if appropriate; • Judge decides in their discretion whether to assess a fine and/or CVR Assessment as accountability; • If the person meets one or more of the indigency criteria, costs and fees are not assessed: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Receipt of public benefits, 2. Income below Very Low threshold of HUD Income Level calculator, by county, or 3. If 1 or 2 are not met, then subject to a judicial review test that considers income, household size, and any unusual circumstances.
<p>Step 4</p>	<p>Judge calculates final total of financial obligations as part of the sentencing order.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take total from Step 1 and apply Step 3.
<p>Step 5</p>	<p>Court transmits assessments and restitution amounts to JIS/Treasury.⁸⁶</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Person can pay day-of in court or create a payment plan with Treasury. • Payment plans can be revised as needed throughout collection process.
<p>Step 6</p>	<p>After assessments and restitution have gone to Treasury for payment/collection, the person can seek redetermination of indigency from the court if they are unable to meet their financial obligations due to a change in circumstances. If indigency is shown, the court:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should waive previously assessed costs and/or fees. • Can exercise discretion to waive previously assessed fine and/or CVR Assessment. <p>For people whose payments become past due, Treasury may use wage garnishment and income tax refund offsets to satisfy debts.</p>

⁸⁶ An individual court may choose to keep restitution payments that are made locally in a local restitution account for distribution to victims rather than sending to Treasury. See Section 4 for more detail.

Section 4: Collections Systems Recommendations

Introduction

The Collections Systems Implementation Team was charged with developing a statewide uniform collections system for collecting court assessments, i.e., three types of court debt: 1) “current debt” which includes any fines, fees, costs, and restitution owed to the courts that is not past due;⁸⁷ 2) “default debt” which is 60 calendar days past due from the originally imposed due date; and 3) “delinquent debt,” which is overdue by 180 days or more. Additionally, the team’s charge included developing a pilot in select counties to test the model for scalability across the state.⁸⁸ This charge was guided by Section 5 of Public Act 47 of 2024, which addresses the Michigan Judicial Council’s recommendations 3c and 3d, building on the Trial Court Funding Commission’s recommendation to establish uniform assessments and centralized collections.

The primary entities envisioned responsible for operating the centralized collection system are the Department of Treasury (Treasury) and potentially a statewide third-party vendor. Treasury has an existing infrastructure for successful debt collection statewide – particularly for delinquent debt – and as such, it makes practical sense for Treasury to lead statewide collections for courts. A third-party vendor, if one is considered, would only receive payments on current debt, in the case where Treasury deems the volume of current debt coming from the courts too cumbersome for its system. A third-party vendor would work hand-in-hand with Treasury to ensure the smooth transition of any debt that is in default or delinquent, and Treasury would run the collections and enforcement process for such debts.

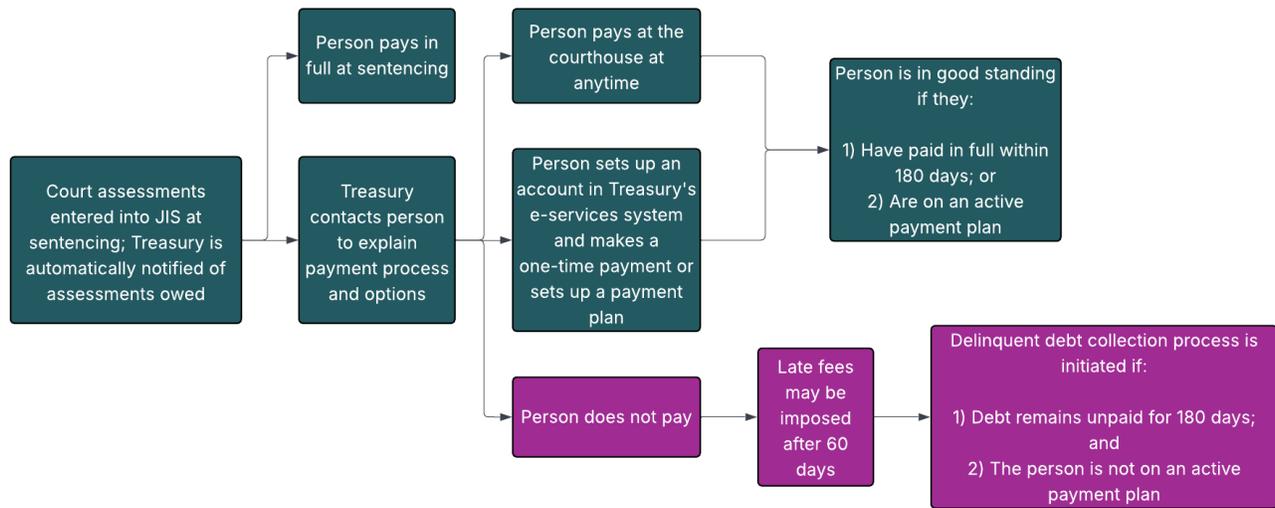
The benefits of centralizing the collection of court assessments include reduced costs and burden at the local level; increased efficiency of debt collection (see Figure 14 in Section 3); more uniform debt collection practices across the state, increasing equality; and less punitive enforcement mechanisms (e.g., income garnishment versus arrest and jail time) and thus reduced burden on local law enforcement and jails. Court personnel, law enforcement officers, jail staff, and probation officers have more pressing public safety matters to manage and do not need the added burden of serving as debt collectors. Many court staff currently involved in financial matters at the court will still be needed to perform cashier functions, help court users understand the new payment system, and assist with restitution distribution to victims. The statewide collections system is integral to trial court funding reform as envisioned by the Alternative Funding for Trial Courts Workgroup, because centralizing court funding and distributing money to and from the Trial Court Fund hinge on the successful implementation of a statewide collections system.

The recommendations in this section were developed through in-depth discussions on the ideal model for a statewide collections system, including reviews of Michigan’s Friend of the Court collection process and models in other states. The recommendations include a framework for initial testing and a guide for scaling the collections system statewide. Some recommendations do not reflect new processes, but rather an endorsement of current Treasury debt collection practices that should be applied to statewide court debt collection. The basic process is reflected in Figure 20 on page 41, and the details are described in the following recommendations.

⁸⁷ Bonds owed will not be a part of the uniform collections system and will remain at the local level.

⁸⁸ A pilot of the new collections system was originally during spring 2025. To prepare for the pilot, Treasury and the courts’ information systems and the court’s information system needed complex software upgrades and integration that were delayed due to unanticipated challenges. Therefore, the pilot did not take place during spring 2025 and is likely to take the form of a test period as part of the overall implementation plan, rather than a standalone process.

Figure 20. Statewide Collections Process Flow Chart



Note: If a person successfully appeals a conviction or a conviction is overturned, any associated debt will be eliminated per current court practice.

Goal 4.1: Determine the Logistics of Centralized Court Collections for the Department of Treasury

Treasury is not new to collecting delinquent debt on behalf of courts in Michigan, as it has existing agreements with eight courts to collect delinquent debt. However, collecting current and default debt, and an expansion to serve all courts across the state, are new endeavors for Treasury. It is therefore important that the logistical details of a centralized system be specified. In particular, system and software upgrades and integration between the court’s Judicial Information Services (JIS) and Treasury’s information system are necessary to allow for secure information and data exchange between the two systems, automation of debt referral to Treasury, and real-time (or near real-time) exchange of court assessment data and payment updates, whether payments are made through Treasury’s eServices system or directly to a court cashier. The following recommendations detail the logistics of a centralized court collections system for Treasury in partnership with the State Court Administrative Office (SCAO).

Collaborate Between Treasury and JIS on Software Upgrades, Integration, and Implementation

During the fall of 2024, in anticipation of launching a pilot, Treasury began working with its software vendor, Deloitte, to discuss needed upgrades to support collection of current and default debt and to integrate its system with JIS case management systems. In December 2024, staff from Treasury, Deloitte, and JIS began meeting to discuss software upgrades and integration. Some unanticipated hurdles arose during those meetings, including Treasury’s determination that it lacks legal authority to collect current debt and challenges related to the exchange of data and case information between the two systems. The recommendation for moving forward is that a group of designated staff from JIS and Treasury (including any outside technology vendors) should continue to meet to:

- a. Clearly understand the purpose and function of a centralized collections system;
- b. Identify specific software changes needed within both systems, including specific functionalities needed to align with these recommendations and implementing legislation;
- c. Identify needs across both systems to be able to securely exchange and share information on court assessed debt;

- d. Collaboratively develop a detailed project plan with a timeline and clear roles and responsibilities for each organization to complete the work, including conducting any initial software testing;
- e. Continue working together throughout the test period to troubleshoot any issues and continue making any necessary upgrades; and
- f. Develop and execute a plan for statewide implementation across all courts.

Treasury estimates that it could take up to 24 hours after court assessment data is entered into JIS for it to fully update in Treasury's system. This will not impact a person's ability to pay the debt at the courthouse on the same day it is imposed, as this will be accounted for within JIS and the information will be transferred to Treasury's system, with the money deposited into the Trial Court Fund. However, because local courts may follow their current procedures around timelines for entering assessment information into JIS, it may take several days before a person can log into Treasury's eServices system to make a payment or create a payment plan. Similarly, if a person successfully appeals their sentence, including any assessments, JIS will be updated to show that the debt has been canceled (and any payments should be reimbursed) and this will be reflected shortly afterwards in Treasury's system.

Apply Undesignated Payments to Restitution First and Then in Accordance with Statute

Undesignated payments are payments made through the Treasury eServices system for which a person has not specified to what debt the payment should be applied. Current statute requires undesignated payments to apply to older debt first. Within each case, 50% of the payment is applied first to victim payments, including restitution if it has been ordered. Subsequent allocation of payment follows the order specified in statute.⁸⁹ In order to prioritize the needs of victims over the collection of assessments for court funding, existing statute should be modified to apply 100% of all undesignated payments to restitution, in cases where restitution to an individual victim is ordered, until that restitution is paid in full. Any subsequent payments after all restitution is paid will be applied in the priority order listed in statute.

Restructure Late Fees and Have Treasury Take Responsibility for Imposing Them

Current statute authorizes the court to impose a 20% late fee on all debt in default, which is currently defined as debt that is not paid in full within 56 days after the amount is due.⁹⁰ Due dates are typically the day the debt is assessed, but judges have discretion to change the due date. The court is not mandated to impose this late fee, however in practice, most local courts automatically apply the late fee. The recommendation is to modify the structure of the late fee and to give Treasury the authority to impose the fee and waive it under specific circumstances. Specifically, Treasury may impose a 5% late fee after 60 calendar days from the due date if the debt is not paid or no payment plan has been set up – this is considered debt in default. An additional 5% late fee may be imposed every 30 calendar days thereafter, as long as the debt remains unpaid, not to exceed a total of 20%. The late fee will only be applied to the original debt owed and will not be assessed on restitution. Treasury has the authority to waive the late fee one time as requested by the person or if a payment plan is initiated.⁹¹

Discontinue Pursuit of Debt Collection Per Treasury's Existing Policies

Treasury has deep expertise in debt collection and utilizes best practices to carry out agency duties, including its standard procedures regarding discontinuing pursuit of debt and writing debt off. Specifically, Treasury's experience with debt collection indicates that after two to three years of pursuing debt collection, there are diminishing returns on what is collected, and the return is no longer worth the investment of resources required to pursue active collections. Data collected and analyzed by the SCAO on current court collection

⁸⁹ [MCL 780.766a.](#)

⁹⁰ [MCL 600.4803.](#)

⁹¹ A person may still request the court waive court assessments at any time in accordance with the recommendations in Section 3.

assessments bears out this business case. Figure 21 below shows that most payments are made in the first 12 months after court assessments are imposed in district court.⁹² After two years, collections drop off precipitously, and very little is collected five or more years after assessments were ordered.

Figure 21. Average Collections Rate in District Court by Year After Assessment is Ordered, 2005-2015

Year	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
2005	57%	16%	5%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%
2006	59%	16%	4%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%
2007	59%	15%	4%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%
2008	58%	15%	4%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%
2009	57%	15%	5%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%
2010	55%	17%	4%	2%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%
2011	57%	16%	5%	2%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%
2012	58%	17%	4%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%
2013	58%	18%	4%	3%	2%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%
2014	59%	18%	4%	3%	1%	2%	1%	0%	1%	0%
2015	60%	17%	4%	2%	2%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%
2016	59%	16%	4%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%
2017	58%	16%	5%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	
2018	57%	15%	4%	3%	1%	1%	0%	0%		
2019	56%	15%	4%	2%	1%	1%	0%			
2020	50%	18%	4%	2%	1%	1%				
2021	52%	13%	4%	3%	0%					
2022	50%	14%	4%	2%						
2023	49%	13%	4%							
2024	49%	12%								
2025	49%									

Typically, as a part of agency accounting practices, Treasury writes the debt off after six to seven years. Writing off debt stops the ability to impose wage garnishments, but debt that is written off remains in Treasury’s system and is subject to the automated process of income tax refund offsets. In other words, if a person owes court debt that has otherwise been written off, any income tax refunds they receive are subject to offset in perpetuity.⁹³ Treasury should follow this same practice for court debt. Restitution is an exception to this practice, as it is constitutionally protected and will not be written off. It will be subject to wage garnishment and income tax refund offsets indefinitely. Treasury does not sell uncollected court debt to third-party debt buyers and will not do so in the future.

⁹² Although collection rates are significantly lower in circuit court (see the discussion on page 30), the trends are very similar.

⁹³ Statute should be amended to require Treasury to exclude state EITCs from income tax refund offsets to satisfy court debt (including restitution) and to provide any resources for the technical changes necessary to do so. Michigan created its state EITC to help low- and moderate-income working families afford essentials like rent, childcare, and groceries, also while keeping those dollars circulating in Michigan’s local economy. Garnishing these credits for court debt diverts the funds from their intended purpose, undermining family and community stability.

Spotlight on Restitution

Restitution is constitutionally protected in Michigan and serves the essential purpose of remuneration to victims of crime. As such, there are several special considerations for collecting restitution to ensure it remains protected:

- Payments made towards court debt that are undesignated will be applied in full to any outstanding restitution for individual victims before being applied to any other court assessment type.
- Restitution will not ever be written off and will be subject to collections enforcement, including wage garnishment and income tax refund offsets, indefinitely.
- Restitution payments will be returned to local courts at least monthly to ensure timely distribution to victims.
- Probation officers will continue monitoring restitution payments.
- All outstanding restitution payments, no matter the age of the debt, will be transferred to Treasury upon initial implementation of the uniform system.

Goal 4.2: Determine the Logistics of Centralized Court Collections for Local Courts and Court Users

While Treasury will be leading statewide collections efforts, there remain logistical considerations for local courts and court users. The following recommendations outline what information and tools local courts and court users need for the centralized collections system to operate successfully. During the transition period when the centralized collections system is being implemented at local courts, there should be a coordinated effort between local court staff and Treasury to ensure that court users understand the new system and how to use it.

Reflect Payments Made at the Courthouse in JIS and Transmit Them to Treasury

Court users will continue to be able to make payments at the courthouse in cash, by electronic payment, or by applying a cash bond. Any payments made at the courthouse will be reflected in JIS – either as a credit for a partial payment or payment in full – and the debt, along with any applicable payments, will be transmitted to Treasury. Even when a person pays in full at the court, information about the debt and payments must be transmitted to Treasury, and money should be transferred for deposit into the Trial Court Fund. Any payments made locally must first be deposited into a custodial account that is designated solely for holding these funds until they are transmitted to Treasury. The funds in the custodial account locally should be transmitted via electronic payment transfer to Treasury within 30 days to be deposited into the Trial Court Fund. Individual courts may choose to retain payments made locally for restitution and deposit them instead into a designated account for distribution to victims. These payments and deposits must be recorded in JIS and reflected in Treasury’s system.

Establish an eServices Kiosk at Each Courthouse for In-Person Payments

Treasury has a collections eServices system, which is an online portal where users can create an account to make payments (or make “guest payments” without creating an account), view their outstanding debt, and set up installment plans when needed.⁹⁴ Treasury has a pamphlet explaining the eServices system and how to make payments by phone or online. The information in the pamphlet is also available online. The recommendation long-term is that each courthouse be equipped with a Treasury eServices kiosk (e.g., a designated tablet) for a person to set up an account and make a payment immediately while at the courthouse

⁹⁴ See Michigan Department of Treasury’s eServices homepage, <https://etreas.michigan.gov/>.

and get assistance from the court cashier if needed. Individuals should always retain the ability to pay cash directly to the cashier.

Transfer Only Active and Recent Debts from Courts to Treasury

At the time of statewide implementation, local courts will have a backlog of unpaid court assessments. The amount and age of the debt will vary widely across all courts. For consistency and for smoother software and system integration, the recommendation is that courts should transfer debt to Treasury that:

- Was ordered within the 12 months preceding the initial debt transfer date;
- Has been active within the 12 months preceding the initial debt transfer date, including:
 - a. Any payments made,
 - b. A payment plan established, or
 - c. Any active local collection effort (e.g., wage garnishment);
- Was assessed on a person who is currently incarcerated; or
- Is restitution of any age.

Any remaining debt at the local level that does not fall into any of these categories must be written off or categorized as “non-collectible” with no further action taken. No bench warrants should be issued, and no further debt collection activities should occur. Courts should also review and dismiss outstanding bench warrants where the underlying issue is nonpayment of court debt. Debt must be recorded in JIS in order to be transferred, and thus implementation of the centralized collections system will align with onboarding of courts onto JIS (see more details below).

Align Court Practices with Centralized Collections Principles

Since collections oversight will no longer be a court function under this new centralized system, there are some court-related functions that must be adjusted to align with the new system. First, conditions of probation currently include multiple conditions related to payment of court assessments, including restitution, and require probation officer involvement in oversight of debt collection. Similarly, there are certain cases where driver’s license suspension is used for failure to pay court assessments. The following recommendations align these practices with the newly envisioned system: 1) Probation conditions should no longer include conditions tied to court assessment payments and sanctions for failure to pay. For restitution, probation officers should review whether restitution payments are being made at least twice yearly, per statute.⁹⁵ They should also discuss with clients their payment options, the importance of restitution, and the collections-related consequences of failure to pay (e.g., civil collections, wage garnishment, income tax refund offsets). 2) Driver's license suspension for failure to pay should be eliminated. There should be no change to license suspension for underlying offenses, failure to appear, failure to comply with judgment other than failure to pay, or failure to pay child support.

Train Local Court Staff on the New System

Functional changes to JIS should be minimal. Trial court staff responsible for entering assessment information and payments into JIS must be trained on the statewide collection system and any changes relevant to their role at their local court. Additionally, probation officers should be advised to discontinue their monitoring of court assessment payments (with the exception of restitution) for the clients they supervise, which will no longer be part of their responsibilities. The SCAO will be responsible for the development and delivery of training, in consultation with Treasury. Judges also should receive basic training on the system and be provided with pamphlets to keep in their courtroom to provide to court users.

⁹⁵ [MCL 769.1a](#).

Goal 4.3: Determine the Process for Statewide Implementation of Centralized Court Collections

Statewide implementation of a centralized court collections system is a significant undertaking, and including a test period at the beginning of statewide implementation with help ensure the recommended process works well. Prior to the test period, statutory amendments are needed to authorize Treasury to collect amounts owed on behalf of trial courts that are less than 180 days old.⁹⁶ The following section outlines recommendations for a test period and statewide implementation of the centralized collections system.

Implement a Test Period to Ensure Software and System Integration

A test period is recommended to ensure software and system integration work properly and to allow court staff and users to test the system and identify any issues or unanticipated challenges that need to be addressed prior to statewide implementation. After the test period, Treasury and the SCAO should work together to develop an implementation plan following a phased approach. Local courts must use JIS to participate in the statewide collections process, so the phased approach should bring cohorts of counties into the statewide collection system at different times, starting with those counties already using JIS. Currently, approximately 80% of courts use JIS. Of the 40 remaining courts not using JIS, 31 have committed to implementation, with 9 non-committed. The SCAO estimates that all courts will be using JIS within the near future. If statewide implementation occurs before all courts are using JIS, courts that are not yet on the JIS system should continue collecting assessments locally and transfer all revenue intended for deposit into the Trial Court Fund to Treasury. In the interim, they may retain assessments locally that are intended for local distribution (e.g., restitution, lump-sum payments for political subdivisions).

Determine Test Period Logistics

The recommendation for a collections test period is as follows: A minimum of three courts, selected by Treasury, will participate as test sites – the courts should be courts that use the JIS system and have an established relationship working with Treasury on the collection of delinquent debt. The test period will expand Treasury’s debt collection in those courts to include the collection of current and default debt. The participating test sites will update their existing MOUs with Treasury to include the collection of current and default debt.

The test period should ideally be at least six months to ensure adequate time to train staff, transfer all existing debt to Treasury in the test sites, go live with utilizing the new system, troubleshoot any issues, obtain feedback from test sites, and review relevant data such as number of payments made, timeliness of payments, and number of debts transferred to delinquent status. Upon establishing the start and end dates of the test period, Treasury and the SCAO should identify intervals at which time they will meet with test site participants to discuss feedback on the new process. Iterative feedback will help Treasury and the SCAO test and validate collections processes and distribution functionality and ensure the ability to provide uniform services across the state. Feedback should be documented and adjustments made to the process based on issues identified during the test period. At the conclusion of the test period, Treasury, in consultation with the SCAO, should lead a review process to determine next steps for full implementation.

Continue Treasury’s Existing Quality Assurances Practices

Treasury should continue its existing quality assurances practices, maintaining the confidentiality of its internal processes. Treasury’s internal metrics and work standards follow parts of the Michigan Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, which details protections for consumers when they are being pursued for outstanding debt, and include providing training to representatives making collections calls on skills related to

⁹⁶ [MCL 12.131](#), et seq. Treasury has determined that PA 47 did not provide this authority.

call control and etiquette, information verification, and de-escalating conversations.⁹⁷ Additionally, Treasury has a rigorous quality assurance process in which all calls are recorded, dedicated staff review them and complete a scoring sheet for each call, and the scoring sheet is shared with the staff making the call and their supervisor. If issues are identified in the review process, supervisors work with their staff to address the issues and provide additional training as needed. All training and guidance for staff include protocols to ensure the activities prohibited in the Michigan Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, including communicating with a debtor in a misleading or deceptive manner, misrepresenting information, communicating debtor information to an employer, and using inappropriate language or tactics, do not occur. Treasury also is routinely audited by the Office of the Auditor General, including review of practices related to debt collection.

Treasury should also be empowered to continue its existing practices around contracting with third-party vendors, including, but not limited to, using vendors to assist with locating people, and to verify and update people's contact information for Treasury use regarding their court debt. All contracted vendors enter into a service level agreement, must adhere to all its terms, and also are subject to the Michigan Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, including all prohibited activities described above and included in Section 2 of the Act.⁹⁸ Treasury does not and will not sell court debt to any third-party vendors.

Fund the Additional Annual Cost to Treasury for Statewide Collections

Treasury currently works with eight courts on delinquent debt collection as authorized through MOUs between Treasury and the individual courts. The general terms of those MOUs stipulate that Treasury will collect delinquent debt *only*, and as payment for their services, Treasury takes a percentage of monies collected. The statewide system proposed above will include all courts across the state and include collection of all debt types including debt that is current, in default, or delinquent. In other words, this is a significant undertaking for Treasury and thus, Treasury needs to be adequately funded to take on this process. There are two funding models for consideration:

- 1) The Legislature appropriates a set amount of money as part of Treasury's budget to pay for the cost of providing collection services statewide to all courts. All money collected by Treasury is appropriated to the Trial Court Fund to use for court expenses.
- 2) Treasury's legislatively appropriated budget includes a set percentage of total amounts collected (except restitution) that Treasury shall use to fund its collection services, returning any extra to the Trial Court Fund.

There also is a model in which a third-party vendor could be contracted to partner with Treasury on operating and managing the collections system. In this model, the external vendor would manage the receipt and distribution of payment for all debt that is not in default or delinquent, and all money collected by the vendor would be appropriated to the Trial Court Fund (except as described otherwise in this concept paper). The external vendor would be managed by the SCAO and work in partnership with Treasury, which will manage the collection of all debt that is in default or delinquent and enforce collections. Under this model, the third-party vendor would be paid by contract (similar to Michigan's existing process for contracting with the state disbursement unit for child support collections), and Treasury could be funded using either of the models described above.

⁹⁷ [MCL 445.251](#).

⁹⁸ [MCL 445.252](#).

Conclusion and Next Steps

The implementation recommendations contained in this concept paper would fundamentally transform the way Michigan funds its trial court system, including how judges impose assessments, how court debt is collected and enforced, where the money goes, and who is responsible for ensuring a safe, fair, and accessible court system. By shifting the onus to fund courts between state and local governments in a more balanced way, and removing the link from public safety and the administration of justice to the collection of taxes, Michigan can address the three key issues identified by the Trial Court Funding Commission six years ago:

- A real or perceived conflict of interest between a judge’s impartiality and the obligation to use the courts to generate operating revenue;
- Inadequate funding from all sources due to excessive dependence on local government funding; and
- Unequal access to justice, harming those who are most vulnerable and have the least access to financial resources.

Since the Michigan Supreme Court’s 2014 ruling in *People v Cunningham*, the Court has also been circling around questions related to the imposition of court fees, stating unequivocally that they should be considered a “tax,” but not going so far as to deem their current application, with the judicial branch serving the legislative function of tax assessor, as unconstitutional. As Justice Kyra Bolden’s noted in her 2023 concurrence in *People v Johnson*, “though the sharing of power between the Legislature and the judiciary is constitutionally permissible, that does not mean that it is always practical.” She also reemphasized the concerns expressed by district court judges in their amicus brief that “the statutory scheme has long put pressure on judges” to generate revenue for the court.⁹⁹

But while one of the broad goals of this project is to maintain Michigan’s constitutionally-mandated separation of powers, implementing these changes will require all three branches of government to work together. The primary actions needed to enact change are statutory in nature and will require careful consideration from the legislative branch to implement and fund. The executive branch, specifically the Department of Treasury, and the judicial branch, represented by the State Court Administrative Office (SCAO), are the key players in implementing the model. Along with Michigan’s 135 primary local court funding units, these state actors must work together to make the enacted recommendations a reality that works for all 303 local trial court entities.

Appendix E includes a summary of necessary statutory changes to implement every recommendation in this concept paper. Draft legislation is provided separately. While it is possible to implement some of these changes in a piecemeal manner, particularly those from Section 3 around ability-to-pay processes, they are designed to work most efficiently and effectively together as a whole. Figure 22 on page 49 lays out a process for implementing all the recommendations together, highlighting the responsibilities of the Legislature, executive branch, SCAO, local funding units, and courts.

This proposal brings together lessons learned from other states that have attempted components of similar reforms (e.g., Minnesota, Arizona, California), but it also allows Michigan to become a national leader in creating a fair, efficient, and balanced funding model to ensure quality court services for years to come. By considering and implementing the proposals in this paper, the state is making clear its commitment to support Michigan’s justice system – which has long been challenged by conflicts of interest, inadequate support, and lack of access despite the important work done by system stakeholders every day.

⁹⁹ *People v Johnson*, unpublished order of the Supreme Court denying leave, entered July 7, 2023 (Docket No. 163073) (Bolden, J., concurring).

Figure 22. Proposed Roadmap for Implementing Recommendations¹⁰⁰

	Legislature & Executive Branch	Judicial Branch (SCAO)	Local Funding Units & Courts
Year 0	<p>Legislature passes package of bills based on recommendations received from MJC in October 2025, including extension of MCL 769.1k sunset to allow time for implementation of new model</p> <p>Legislature finds new funding streams for non-court functions as appropriate</p> <p>Treasury creates Trial Court Fund</p> <p>Treasury conducts pilot of centralized collections</p>	<p>SCAO completes secondary analysis and finalizes CORR numbers</p> <p>SCAO works with local funding units and accountants to recalculate and set MOE</p> <p>SCAO trains local court staff on ability-to-pay processes</p> <p>SCAO continues bringing courts on board with JIS</p>	<p>Local courts implement new ability-to-pay processes</p> <p>Local courts and funding units work with SCAO on Year 2 funding needs under the new model (continues each year, two years ahead)</p> <p>Local funding units create designated funds for court operations under their general fund</p>
Year 1 – First year of new model	<p>Treasury begins rolling out centralized collections</p> <p>Legislature appropriates Year 2 funds for trial courts under the new model</p>	<p>SCAO creates Court Facility Grant Program</p> <p>SCAO makes first appropriation request (for Year 2) under the new model</p> <p>SCAO continues bringing courts on board with JIS</p>	<p>First year of phaseout for funding units with revenue in excess of expenditures (75%)</p> <p>Local courts begin centralized collections (as they are on JIS)¹⁰¹</p> <p>Local funding unit deposits first MOE into designated fund, and begins receiving state appropriation payments (continues each year)</p>
Year 2	<p>Legislature appropriates Year 3 funds for trial courts (continues each year)</p>	<p>SCAO makes appropriation request for Year 3 (continues each year)</p> <p>SCAO continues bringing courts on board with JIS</p>	<p>Second year of phaseout for funding units with revenue in excess of expenditures (50%)</p>
Year 3	<p>Treasury finishes rollout of centralized collections with all courts on JIS</p>	<p>SCAO finishes bringing courts on board with JIS</p>	<p>Third and final year of phaseout for funding units with revenue in excess of expenditures (25%)</p>
Year 4	<p>First full year of centralized collections</p>	<p>First full year of centralized collections and redistribution</p>	<p>First full year of the new funding model for all courts</p>
Year 5 and every six years thereafter		<p>SCAO reconducts CORR/JRR and recalculates staffing levels</p> <p>SCAO recalculates court costs by funding unit</p>	<p>Funding units contract review of court facilities against SCAO guidelines for eligibility for the Court Facility Grant Program</p>

¹⁰⁰ Note that this roadmap is illustrative; budgetary processes occur on fiscal year cycles and not calendar year cycles. See Figure 13 in Section 2 for more detail on the timing of budget proposals, appropriations, and monitoring.

¹⁰¹ Courts that are not yet on JIS should transfer the revenues they collect for deposit into the Trial Court Fund to Treasury until they come onto JIS and can begin centralized collections. In the interim, they may retain assessments locally that are intended for local distribution (e.g., restitution, lump-sum payments for political subdivisions).

Appendix A: Acknowledgments

Project Leaders

Tom Boyd, chair of the Alternative Funding for Trial Courts Workgroup
Michael Bosanac, captain of the Operational Costs Funding Model Implementation Team
Julie Bovenschen, co-captain of the Funding Distribution Implementation Team
Sue Dobrich, co-captain of the Funding Distribution Implementation Team
Beth Gibson, co-captain of the Uniform Assessments and Indigency Determination Implementation Team
Paul Stutesman, co-captain of the Uniform Assessments and Indigency Determination Implementation Team
Michelle Appel, co-captain of the Collections System Implementation Team
Katina Litterini, co-captain of the Collections System Implementation Team
Matt Clark, co-captain of the Collections System Implementation Team

Workgroup and Implementation Team Member Organizations

Association of Black Judges of Michigan, Michigan Association for Family Court Administration, Michigan Association of Chiefs of Police, Michigan Association of Circuit Court Administrators, Michigan Association of Counties, Michigan Association of County Clerks, Michigan Court Administrators Association, Michigan Department of Technology, Management and Budget, Michigan Department of Treasury, Michigan District Judges Association, Michigan House of Representatives, Michigan Indigent Defense Commission, Michigan Judges Association, Michigan Municipal League, Michigan Probate and Juvenile Registers' Association, Michigan Probate Judges Association, Michigan Senate, Michigan Sheriffs' Association, Michigan State Court Administrative Office, Michigan Townships Association, Prosecuting Attorneys Association of Michigan, State Bar of Michigan, Street Democracy

Other Michigan Organizations Consulted for Feedback

Executive Office of the Governor, Friend of the Court Association, Library of Michigan, Michigan Association of County Administrative Officers, Michigan Association of District Court Magistrates, Michigan Association of District Court Probation Officers, Michigan Library Association, Michigan Supreme Court, Southeast Michigan Court Administration Association

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Appendix B: Glossary

Capital improvement project: An investment that extends the life, increases the value, or enhances the capacity of a facility. These include, but are not limited to, undertaking a renovation or upgrade, building a new facility, and leasing new space for the trial court

Cost Allocation Plan (CAP): Document that outlines shared costs across different departments, funding sources, or programs. Local funding units often hire an external firm to develop these plans. These plans are typically developed in compliance with federal regulations under 2 CFR Part 200 and are often used to support federal grant reimbursement, such as Title IV-D reimbursements for Friend of the Court (FOC) operations

Court costs: The amount of money assessed against a person sentenced in a trial court that represents the average cost incurred by the trial court for that person's case category

Court assessment: Any fee, fine, cost, restitution, reimbursement, or surcharge imposed by a trial court

Court-generated revenue: Any revenue from collected court assessments

Court operations: Functions of the judicial branch, including but not limited to: judicial benefits, court operations staff, facility staff, and security staff salaries and benefits, court facility operation and maintenance, indirect costs, court technology, and other judicial branch functions to be supported from the Trial Court Fund

Court Operations Resource Report (CORR) (pronounced "core"): A study to determine how many staff are needed to operate each trial court, based on a weighted caseload analysis

Current debt: Any court assessments owed that are less than 60 calendar days past the originally imposed due date

Default debt: Any court assessments owed that are 60 or more calendar days but less than 180 calendar days past the originally imposed due date

Delinquent debt: Any court assessments owed that are 180 calendar days or more past the originally imposed due date

Due date: The date by which the trial court orders court assessments to be paid

Facility maintenance: The continued, ongoing upkeep required to ensure a facility is safe and functional for its intended use, including, but not limited to, interior updates, mechanical systems care, structural repairs, and functional improvements

Fee: A financial obligation imposed by statute or local ordinance and associated with certain uses or functions of the trial courts

Fine: A financial obligation imposed as a penalty

Fund balance: Resources retained by the local funding unit or self-administered court over time that provide a reserve for unexpected events and can also be designated for future large expenditures

Judicial Information Services (JIS): The State Court Administrative Office's information technology division, responsible for, among other functions, Michigan's statewide case management system

Local funding unit: The local unit of government that maintains the general ledger for the trial court, or the primary local funding unit that maintains the general ledger for a multi-jurisdictional court

Multi-jurisdictional court: A trial court that is jointly funded by multiple local funding units

Maintenance of Effort (MOE): The net cost of operating a trial court that must be provided by the local funding unit on an annual basis

Operating costs: The identified expenditures to operate the court, excluding debt on court-related facilities, and including the following: staffing, salaries and benefits, third-party contracts that the court uses for services related to court operations, capital improvement projects, innovative programs, and additional funding necessary to meet legislative or judicial branch requirements

Parking revenue: Fines and costs collected from civil infractions admissions in parking violation cases, i.e., cases that are not contested and are resolved without the involvement of a judge

Public assistance: Governmental benefits or subsidies including, but not limited to, food assistance, temporary assistance for needy families, Medicaid, disability insurance, or public housing

Restitution: Financial compensation to crime victims for direct losses and injuries that is calculated by a court and imposed as an assessment at sentencing

Self-administered court: A trial court that independently maintains a general ledger

Unrestricted fund balance ratio: A measure of financial capacity, calculated by dividing the available (unassigned or unrestricted) fund balance by the annual operating revenues or expenditures of the fund

Appendix C: Methodology

Maintenance of Effort

To assist with data collection and calculations, the SCAO contracted with Maner Costerisan to collect and analyze data related to the cost of operating Michigan’s trial courts, the amount local funding units are contributing to the trial courts, and the use of case-related revenues in supporting both local and state court operations.

In December 2024, Maner Costerisan shared a data submission portal with Michigan’s courts and funding units to submit relevant financial and operational data for review and analysis. More than 98% of courts and 99% of local funding units provided financial information.

How Maner Costerisan Standardized Financial Data

Local units¹⁰² were asked to provide copies of all funds and accounts used within their general ledger. By submitting complete data files, local units were not required to categorize the data themselves, which reduced the workload and minimized the risk of missing any court-related information. Fiscal years 2022 and 2023¹⁰³ were selected for review, as earlier years were considered unrepresentative due to the operational impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, and 2024 data was not yet available for many units with September or December fiscal year ends.

To support consistent review and categorization, Maner Costerisan used a standardized Excel template. If data was submitted in Excel, it was converted into the template; if provided in PDF format, a tool called Data Snipper was used to extract the information. In some cases, local units did not follow the state’s Uniform Chart of Accounts, or their software exports were in a nonstandard format, requiring additional cleanup before aligning the data with the standard template.

Once the data was organized, a six-person team reviewed and categorized all court-related revenues and expenditures. Local units were encouraged to provide as much detail as possible on how and where these items were recorded, including the specific funds (e.g., Fund 101, 760) and departments (e.g., Department 276–299) used. The objective was to gain a comprehensive understanding of court-related financial activity, which included not just court-specific departments but also related functions such as the county clerk, law library, jury commission, building security, and courtroom operations.

The submitted data was then reviewed against general ledger activity for fiscal year 2022 and 2023. The team used the state’s Uniform Chart of Accounts, along with account descriptions, to identify relevant entries. Where local descriptions were insufficient, the review relied more heavily on standardized account references.

Court-related accounts were categorized using the following framework:

- **Court ID** – Identifies the specific court the account is associated with (e.g., 55th District Court, 30th Circuit Court, 33rd Probate Court, as well as MIDC, Problem-Solving Courts,¹⁰⁴ and Child Care Fund).

¹⁰² The data was collected from the funding unit. For courts that serve more than one community, the funding unit is considered to be the unit that manages the general ledger for the court (pays bills and records revenues).

¹⁰³ A few funding units only provided data for their 2023 fiscal year because of system limitations such as converting to new accounting software.

¹⁰⁴ Problem-solving courts are specialized court operations designed to address underlying problems such as substance use, mental illness, or repeat juvenile offenses.

- **Department** – Used to define the area of operation: Circuit, District, Probate, FOC, Juvenile, County Clerk, MIDC, Problem-Solving Courts, or Child Care Fund.
- **Revenue/Expenditure** – Designates whether the account reflects revenues or expenditures.
- **Account Category:**
 - *Revenues:*
 - Fines, Costs, and Fees – Charges imposed by the court.
 - Local Contributions – Payments from other jurisdictions participating in regional court funding arrangements.
 - State Grants/Payments – State funding that is not from the Court Equity Fund or judge salary reimbursement (e.g., specialty court grants, drunk driving case flow assistance).
 - State Equity Funding – Revenue from court assessments distributed from the state Court Equity Fund back to counties for court operations.
 - State Judge Salaries – Revenue received from the state for judge salary reimbursements.
 - Federal Grants/Payments – Revenues from federal grant programs.
 - Court-Appointed Attorney Fee Reimbursement – Reimbursements for non-MIDC indigent legal representation.
 - Other Revenues – Miscellaneous court-related revenues not otherwise classified, such as interest income, over/short, or various reimbursements.
 - Parking – Some cities recorded court-related parking violation collections. Because this is a voluntary practice and not required by statute, for consistency, it was classified as general city revenue rather than court revenue.
 - Ordinance Fees and Costs – Not considered court revenue for the purposes of this project, but will be centrally collected and returned, on a lump-sum basis, to political subdivisions as discussed in Section 2.
 - *Expenditures:*
 - Salaries – Wages paid to court staff. This also includes wages paid to county employees who spend time working on court cases (e.g., a county clerk who spends 25% of their time on court-related work is captured as 25% of that salary).
 - Benefits – Employee benefits.
 - Operating Expenses – General court operating costs.
 - Security Services – Costs associated with building or courtroom security.
 - Indirect Cost Allocations – Charges from internal service departments (e.g., IT, HR) through cost allocation plans.
 - Facility Debt – Debt Service costs related to court facilities.
 - Facility Rent – Rent payments for space for court operations.

Data Categorization Assumptions

Trial Courts: One of Maner Costerisan’s key roles in its work with the Alternative Funding for Trial Courts Workgroup was to analyze trial court costs and revenue sources and determine the MOE.

Data is categorized by court type: circuit and probate, district, and problem-solving courts. Circuit and probate court data are combined in the analysis because different communities divide responsibilities for these functions differently. For example, some assign family court matters to the circuit court, while others record them under probate. Problem-solving courts are broken out separately to better understand the traditional costs of trial courts, but also because some problem-solving courts serve both circuit and district court functions.

Excluded Functions: This current MOE estimate excludes several functions associated with trial courts. These functions are excluded because they are primarily funded by other revenue sources, such as grants. Revenues from case-related activities are not a primary source of support for these functions. The excluded functions include:

- Child Care Fund
- Friend of the Court (FOC)
- Michigan Indigent Defense Commission

Unified Courts and Trial Departments: Several courts in Michigan operate as unified courts, combining the Circuit, District, and Probate courts under a single administrative structure.¹⁰⁵ In these courts, the majority of expenses are recorded in one unified court department. Additionally, a few counties use a generic "trial court" department to record expenses that are common to one or more of the trial courts. To ensure comparability with other funding units across the state, revenues and expenses for these unified courts or trial court departments were subdivided into the categories of Circuit, District, and Probate courts. Incoming caseload data was used to allocate the revenues and expenses into each category.

Self-Administered Courts: Eight courts operate separately from the funding unit and manage their own general ledger. They have staff that pay bills and record revenues. For the purposes of data analysis these entities were identified as self-administered courts (SAC). The courts that operate in this fashion include:

- 24th District Court – Allen Park and Melvindale
- 25th District Court – Lincoln Park, Ecorse, and River Rouge
- 33rd District Court – Brownstown, Flat Rock, Gibraltar, Grosse Ile, Rockwood, Trenton, and Woodhaven
- 34th District Court – Romulus
- 35th District Court – Canton, Northville Township, Northville City, Plymouth Township, and Plymouth City
- 41B District Court – Mount Clemens, Clinton Township, and Harrison Township
- 47th District Court – Farmington Hills and Farmington
- 48th District Court – Bloomfield Hills, Bloomfield Township, West Bloomfield Township, Birmingham, Keego Harbor, Orchard Lake Village, and Sylvan Lake.

Methodology for Non-Specific Court Accounts: If accounts or funds were identified as court-related but not specifically tied to the circuit, district, or probate court, their revenues and expenses were allocated across the three courts. This allocation was typically done in one of two ways:

- An equal split (one-third to each court), as was the case with accounts like the law library and jury commission.
- A proportional split based on incoming caseload, which was used when applicable—for example, for court payment accounts.
- For items such as judges' salaries, the number of judges was used to split the costs between the courts.

County Clerk: Under [Article VI § 14](#) of the Michigan Constitution and [MCL 600.571](#), the County Clerk is designated as the Clerk of the Circuit Court, in addition to performing other statutory duties such as managing elections and vital records. Because the "Clerk of the Court" function is directly related to court operations, it is important to identify and allocate the portion of County Clerk expenses attributable to the Circuit Court.

The method of recording expenses associated with court-related clerk functions varies by jurisdiction. Common approaches include:

¹⁰⁵ Barry County (5th Circuit, 56B District, Probate), Berrien County (2nd Circuit, 5th District, probate), Isabella County (21st Circuit, 76th District, Probate), Lake County (51st Circuit, 79th District, Probate), Iron County (27th -1 Circuit, 78th -1 District, Probate)

- A single Clerk department in the General Fund with no separation of statutory duties (e.g., all expenses recorded in 101-215).
- Multiple Clerk departments in the General Fund based on statutory function (e.g., 101-215 for vital records, 101-216 for Circuit Court).
- Clerk employee wages and related expenses recorded directly in the Circuit Court department (e.g., 101-283.215).
- In some jurisdictions, the statutory responsibility for the Clerk of the Court function has been fully delegated to Circuit Court employees, with no operational involvement from the County Clerk.

To associate County Clerk costs with Circuit Court operations, the following steps were taken:

- Reviewed the Funding Unit Portal to determine how clerk costs were allocated by each jurisdiction.
- Analyzed the Chart of Accounts to identify whether the court-related clerk functions were separately broken out (e.g., 101-216 or 101-283.215). If so, those accounts were fully associated with Circuit Court costs.
- When court-related clerk expenses were not broken out, one of the following allocation methods was used:
 - If the funding unit provided a percentage of the clerk's time spent on court operations in the portal, that percentage was used to allocate expenses.
 - If wage data in the portal included clerk staff hours devoted to court operations, that proportion of total clerk wages was used to allocate all clerk-related expenses.
 - If no data was available, a phone call was made to the local funding unit to obtain an estimate of the percentage of time the Clerk's Office spends on Circuit Court operations.

Cost Allocation: Local governments incur indirect costs that support multiple functions rather than a single department. These may include expenses related to internal service departments—such as human resources, facilities maintenance, and finance—as well as shared costs like liability insurance.

To assign these overhead costs to the departments and programs that use them, such as the courts, most counties in Michigan hire an outside firm to prepare a Cost Allocation Plan (CAP). A CAP is a structured method used to distribute indirect costs based on actual use of shared services. These plans are typically developed in compliance with federal regulations under 2 CFR Part 200 and are often used to support federal grant reimbursement, such as Title IV-D reimbursements for Friend of the Court (FOC) operations.

As part of this project, local units were asked to provide a copy of their 2023 Cost Allocation Plan. If a CAP was not available, they were allowed to submit internal documentation or analysis of how indirect costs were allocated. This information was reviewed, and any costs associated with court operations were added to the courts' overall operational costs.¹⁰⁶

If a local unit was unable to provide either a CAP or internal analysis, a flat rate of 15% of direct expenditures was applied to estimate indirect costs. This approach ensures consistency and comparability with units that do have a CAP. The 15% figure is based on the federal de minimis indirect cost rate permitted under 2 CFR Part 200, which allows eligible entities to use a rate of up to 15% for indirect cost recovery.

Building and Courtroom Security: Efforts were made to ensure costs associated with building and courtroom security were included where possible. Clear data can be difficult to identify because of the use of shared buildings or the expense being included within the sheriff's office budget. The portal requested information on how security was handled. If insufficient information was provided, funding units were contacted to help identify specific costs or estimates of these expenses to include as court operational expenses.

¹⁰⁶ Because 2022 plans were not requested, the same data was used for 2022. Self-administered courts have standalone finances and did not get a CAP allocation.

How is the MOE Calculated?

For the purpose of this work, Maner Costerisan calculated a MOE for each local funding unit.¹⁰⁷ The MOE is intended to represent the ongoing level of financial support a local unit would be expected to contribute to court operations under a new funding model. It serves as a baseline for assessing the local share of court funding moving forward.

For purposes of this concept paper, the MOE was calculated on expenditures and revenues from the years 2022 and 2023. At the time of this analysis, 2024 data was unavailable and 2021 was deemed to be too impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic to base analyses on.

MOE Formula Used:

Operating Costs = MOE + State and Federal Grants + Court Operations Revenue

Rearranged to isolate MOE:

MOE = Operating Costs – State and Federal Grants – Court Operations Revenue

Component Definitions

- Operating Costs: The identified expenditures to operate the court. This includes wages, benefits, operating costs, county clerk, security, cost allocation, etc. Debt on court-related facilities was excluded from the operating costs.¹⁰⁸
- State and Federal Grants: These are dollars received for funding specific programs and include state payments for Judges' Salaries.
- Court Operations Revenue: This is revenue that has been generated from case related activities.¹⁰⁹ Court Equity funding is also included here as it consists of court assessments that flow up to the state and back to the local unit.

Excluded: In calculating the MOE, some court-related revenues are excluded from the formula. These include miscellaneous revenues, parking fees, and local contributions.

Limitations of the Data

The purpose of this data collection effort was to assess, at an aggregate level, the cost of operating trial courts, estimate the overall MOE across the state, and determine the amount of case-related revenue generated. However, there are significant differences in how funding units and courts across Michigan operate and record their revenues and expenditures. These local variations present challenges to consistently and accurately categorize data across jurisdictions. Maner Costerisan shared the financial data with the courts and local funding units for review in summer 2025.

The data presented is intended to support a better understanding of current trial court funding, inform recommendations for a new funding model, and to help evaluate the potential impacts of policy changes on funding units and court operations.

¹⁰⁷ This does not include local units who just contribute to another funding unit as part of a regional court.

¹⁰⁸ Local governments that have already committed to paying debt should continue that responsibility. By excluding debt from operating costs, it lowers the unit's MOE calculation, thus reducing the amount they must contribute to fund the courts after the debt expires. Including the debt would artificially inflate the MOE for the local unit in perpetuity, even after the obligation no longer exists.

¹⁰⁹ This would only be revenue that stays with the local funding unit, and not revenue that flows to others such as other local police departments, libraries, or the State of Michigan

Capital Facility Improvements

Determining Facility Conditions

During the data-gathering stage, Maner Costerisan asked local units to provide information on their facilities. This included the facility name, year built, square footage, condition of the building, and an assessment of its operational needs.

The **current condition** of the building was rated on a scale of 1 to 5 based on the funding unit's assessment of structural integrity, maintenance, and appearance:

1. **Poor:** Very poor condition with significant structural, functional, and appearance issues that impede use. Major repairs or replacement urgently needed.
2. **Fair:** Aging facility with noticeable wear and tear. Several functional and aesthetic issues impact usability.
3. **Average:** Acceptable condition with moderate signs of aging. May require some repairs but remains functional.
4. **Good:** Well-maintained with minor wear. Operates effectively with only routine maintenance required.
5. **Excellent:** Like-new or recently renovated with no issues affecting functionality or appearance.

From the assessment, 22% of local funding units rated the current condition as "poor" or "fair," 37% rated it as "average," and 42% rated it as "good" or "excellent."

The **building operational needs** were also rated on a scale of 1 to 5, based on how well the facility meets court requirements such as security, office space, number of courtrooms, and operating costs (e.g., HVAC, energy efficiency):

1. **Inadequate:** Fails to meet operational needs. Significant deficiencies in security, space, courtrooms, or high operating costs hinder daily operations.
2. **Marginal:** Meets some operational needs, but critical limitations make effective operation difficult.
3. **Adequate:** Meets basic operational needs. Some manageable limitations in security, space, or operating costs.
4. **Good:** Meets operational needs well, with only minor issues.
5. **Excellent:** Fully meets all operational needs with ample security, space, and efficient operating costs.

As it relates to operational needs, 23% local funding units rated the building as "poor" or "fair," 41% rated it as "average," and 36% rated it as "good" or "excellent."

Estimated Costs for the Court Facility Grant Program

Two scenarios were reviewed to estimate funding needs for a court capital improvement program:

1. **Repairs and Upgrades** – Building systems such as HVAC, flooring, and roofing require replacement approximately every 20 years.
2. **Building Replacement or Complete Remodel** – Even with ongoing repairs, facilities eventually become obsolete and require significant remodeling or replacement, estimated every 80 years.

Maner Costerisan contracted with engineering firm Hubbell, Roth & Clark to develop per-square-foot cost estimates for ongoing repairs, replacements, and complete remodels or replacements. Cost data came from:

- [RSMMeans 2025 Square Foot Cost Guide](#)
- Court-supplied data on recent new construction and major renovations
- Reference data from other recent municipal construction projects

Costs per square foot vary by facility size, categorized by square footage.

Facility Size	Cost per Square Foot	
	Replacement / Complete Remodel	Repairs / Upgrades
Small (<15,000 sq. ft.)	\$325	\$64
Medium (15,001–100,000 sq. ft.)	\$375	\$61
Large (>100,001 sq. ft.)	\$360	\$58

To determine the annual cost statewide for repairs and upgrades, Maner Costerisan multiplied the total square footage by the current price per square foot and divided by either 20 years (for repairs/upgrades) or 80 years (for replacement/remodel). This represents the annual investment required to maintain court facilities across the state.

Based on the data, it is estimated that, statewide, approximately \$14.5 million would be needed annually for repairs and upgrades, and \$20.2 million annually for building replacement or complete remodels. These figures represent the total costs for building replacement, complete remodels, and renovations.

Under the Court Facility Grant Program cost-sharing model, the state would fund no more than half of the total \$34.7 million needed annually, or approximately \$17.4 million, for future repairs and replacements of court-related facilities. In practice, local governments would likely contribute a larger portion of the total, since local funding units remain responsible for costs up to one percent of their general fund revenues, unless they are granted a hardship waiver.

	Building Replacement/Complete Remodel (80 Years)			Repairs/Upgrades (20 Years)	Total Annual Funding
	Fund Balance Needed Now to Replace	If Poor or Fair for Condition or Needs	Annual Replacement Funding	Annual Repair Funding	
Small (<15,000)	\$401,620,188	\$97,623,512	\$9,981,335	\$7,862,221	\$17,843,556
Medium (15,001 to 100,000)	\$146,802,661	\$81,568,566	\$3,878,348	\$2,523,512	\$6,401,860
Large (>100,000)	\$322,512,228	\$37,742,535	\$6,388,578	\$4,117,084	\$10,505,662
Total	\$870,935,077	\$216,934,613	\$20,248,261	\$14,502,816	\$34,751,078

Cost Per Case Calculations

Data Sources

This analysis draws from four key datasets provided by the State Court Administrative Office (SCAO):

- *Court Filings*, which includes case weights by court staff (judges, clerks, court reporters, etc.) and the average case count by funding unit for each case type.

- *Operating Costs*, which includes operating costs by category (e.g., benefits, capital outlay, etc.) for each 'department' (e.g., District Court, Problem-Solving Court) in a funding unit.
- *Pay Data*, which includes wage and compensation details by category (e.g., minimum, maximum, average) for each funding unit,
- *Employee Count*, which includes the total number of employees per reporting funding unit.

Data Preparation

Data sets were cleaned and prepared for analysis in Stata and then exported to Tableau for descriptive statistics and cost calculations.

Court Staff

Total staff time includes all the roles listed in the *Court Filings* dataset, including Judges, Clerks, Referees/Magistrates, Court Reporters, Assistants, FOC, Pretrial, Probation, and Other. When calculating a cost per case, the proportion of court staff time utilized excluded time spent by probation staff, because probation costs are charged separately.

Case Categories

Cases were grouped into broader categories based on their "case description." The costs per case were not reported for other cases per guidance from the SCAO. The case categories are:

- "Felonies," which include *capital felony and felony juvenile, noncapital felony, felony, and OWI felony*
- "Misdemeanors," which include *misdemeanor, traffic misdemeanor, and OWI misdemeanor*
- "Civil infractions," which include *civil infraction, non-traffic civil infraction, and traffic civil infraction*
- "Other," which includes *trusts, trust registrations, supervised and unsupervised estates, small estates, other probate, minor guardianship, general civil, conservatorships and protective orders, adult guardianships, small claims, landlord-tenant/land contract, other family, other civil, non-divorce domestic, medical malpractice, divorce without children, divorce with children, child protective proceedings, business court, auto negligence, adoption, appeals and other, judicial admissions and mental commitments, ERPOs, PPOs, adult drug court, adult mental health court, veterans' treatment court, sobriety court, family dependency treatment court, juvenile mental health court, and swift and sure sanctions probation programs*

Operating Costs

Operating Costs were grouped into separate categories for analysis as follows:

- *All Costs*, which includes the sum of costs for all accounts in the data file, including Salaries, Benefits, Capital Outlay, Facility Debt, Operating Expenses, Information Technology, Facility Rent, Indirect Cost Allocations, and Security Services.
- *Salaries and Benefits*, which includes only the sum of costs in Salaries and Benefits.

Any operating expenses related to Problem-Solving Courts, Friend of the Court, and Child Care Fund were excluded from the costs for each funding unit. Operating Costs include those reported by district and circuit/probate court.

Analysis

Method 1: Allocation of Total Operating Costs and Salaries/Benefits Based on Staff Time Reported

In the first method, a portion of the total court operating costs were allocated to each case group based on the portion of time court staff reported spending on that case group.

To calculate the time spent by court staff on each case group, the average case count was multiplied by the case weight for each staff role and then aggregated by case category (e.g., felony, misdemeanor, etc.). For

example, if misdemeanors had an average case count of 1,000 and the case weight for judges was 2 minutes, the total time spent for judges on traffic misdemeanors was 2,000 minutes. Time spent by all court staff was simply calculated by adding the time spent by each court staff role.

The allocated operational costs were calculated by multiplying the total operating cost by the proportion of staff time spent on a case group, excluding probation staff time. For example, if 10% of total staff time was spent on Misdemeanors, and the total operating cost for that funding unit was \$100,000, then the allocated operating cost for Misdemeanors was \$10,000. The same calculation was done for Salaries and Benefits costs only.

The total operational cost per case was determined by dividing the allocated operational funds by the average number of cases within each funding unit. For instance, if \$200,000 in operational costs is assigned to Felony cases with an average of 100 such cases, the resulting cost per case is \$2,000.

Method 2: Allocation Based on Staff Time Spent on Case-Related Work

To more accurately capture specifically case-related costs, this method first estimates what portion of staff time is spent on case-related work out of the total working time available. Researchers calculated this by dividing the total number of minutes spent on cases (based on case weights and case counts) by the total working time available across all staff reported as being employed by the court. Available working time was based on a standard 102,720 minutes per full-time employee (8 hours/day × 214 working days/year).

For example, if the case-related time in a funding unit totaled 300,000 minutes and there were 5 employees (5 × 102,720 = 513,600 total available working minutes), then approximately 58% of total staff time was case-related (300,000 / 513,600). Researchers then applied this percentage to the funding unit's salary and benefit expenditures to isolate the case-related portion of staff costs. If salary and benefits costs were \$600,000, then 58% (or \$348,000) is attributed to case related work. As in the first method, this total was then distributed across case groups using time weights and divided by average case counts to calculate cost per case.

One important caveat with this approach is that the calculation for total working minutes was based on estimates by court staff that may not be accurate. In some funding units, the total of case-related minutes was greater than the total working time available for the funding unit, and in others, it was less than half of the working time available. It is recommended that the SCAO determine more accurate employee counts by funding unit before finalizing costs per case using this method or the next one.

Method 3: Average Salary Approach, Statewide

This method was only calculated at the state level. It estimates cost per case by examining non-judicial staff time and compensation, utilizing average salary data, and total non-judicial staff numbers from the *Pay Data and Employee Count* dataset. Non-judicial staff counts were calculated by subtracting the total number of judges from the total number of employees across the state.

The proportion of total non-judicial time spent on each case group (excluding judge minutes) is calculated and then multiplied by the average non-judicial employee salary. For instance, if misdemeanors account for 30% of non-judicial time in a funding unit with 10 non-judicial staff members earning an average salary of \$60,000, the salary pool would be \$600,000, with \$180,000 (30%) attributed to misdemeanors. With an average misdemeanor case count of 300, this results in a cost per case of \$600.

This methodology was similarly applied to calculate the judicial cost per case, using judicial salaries provided by the SCAO. The costs were then summed to determine the total weighted cost per case.

Note that the allocation of total operational costs (excluding salaries and benefits) can be applied to either of the salary/benefit methodologies in Method 2 and Method 3 to calculate total operational cost per case.

Appendix D: Data Tables

This appendix includes data tables that show information related to total operating costs, collections, facility condition, and cost per case by individual courts or funding units. Information in this appendix should not be used to assess individual funding units' or courts' performance, efficiency, or financial management practices.

Table 1: Total Operating Costs, MOE, Grants, and Collections by Funding Unit

This table lists all 135 primary funding units (Wyandotte – CTY-66 did not report data) and shows their total reported operating costs, state and federal grants, and collections for court operations (in most cases averaged across 2022 and 2023). The Maintenance of Effort column is calculated as discussed in Appendix C. There are eight local funding units and two self-administered courts with a negative MOE. This is designated in the data below as having the MOE in parentheses (e.g., 25th District Court SAC-25), and the cells are also highlighted in blue. If a court is multi-jurisdictional (i.e., multiple funding units contribute to fund court operations), the primary funding unit listed is the unit that manages the general ledger for the court. If a funding unit does not have an amount for state and federal grants listed, it did report any revenue from that source.

Funding Unit	Total Operating Costs	Maintenance of Effort	State and Federal Grants	Collections
24th District Court SAC-24	\$2,578,421.50	\$236,349.63	\$17,689.00	\$2,324,382.87
25th District Court SAC-25	\$1,038,227.92	(\$1,194,057.11)	-	\$2,232,285.04
33rd District Court SAC-33	\$2,220,458.48	\$366,976.37	\$211,215.40	\$1,642,266.71
34th District Court SAC-34	\$3,475,686.00	\$595,131.11	\$150,987.00	\$2,729,567.89
35th District Court SAC-35	\$3,642,178.77	\$487,362.61	\$172,290.68	\$2,982,525.48
41B District Court SAC-41B	\$3,866,938.15	(\$172,381.08)	\$649,683.14	\$3,389,636.09
47th District Court SAC-47	\$3,253,332.82	\$980,831.74	\$108,078.32	\$2,164,422.76
48th District Court SAC-48	\$4,188,378.53	\$966,854.09	\$147,465.24	\$3,074,059.20
Alcona XTY-01	\$1,229,118.75	\$659,567.58	\$329,589.12	\$239,962.05
Alger XTY-02	\$1,102,236.41	\$718,886.05	\$219,018.39	\$164,331.98
Allegan XTY-03	\$5,874,637.60	\$3,866,388.89	\$297,551.64	\$1,710,697.07
Alpena XTY-04	\$2,695,674.34	\$1,792,025.76	\$232,523.87	\$671,124.71
Ann Arbor CTY-02	\$5,971,477.14	\$4,607,698.61	\$336,009.36	\$1,027,769.18
Antrim XTY-05	\$2,207,730.78	\$1,604,703.17	\$252,135.69	\$350,891.93
Arenac XTY-06	\$973,119.70	\$310,469.35	\$192,772.70	\$469,877.65
Baraga XTY-07	\$788,621.07	\$424,601.84	\$221,095.28	\$142,923.95
Barry XTY-08	\$4,168,996.07	\$2,740,160.86	\$728,592.42	\$700,242.78
Bay XTY-09	\$6,857,208.33	\$4,646,441.01	\$821,869.18	\$1,388,898.14
Benzie XTY-10	\$1,300,838.46	\$805,626.45	\$240,521.50	\$254,690.51
Berrien XTY-11	\$12,554,269.67	\$7,888,745.47	\$1,300,191.77	\$3,365,332.44
Branch XTY-12	\$4,158,554.24	\$2,851,897.24	\$286,640.50	\$1,020,016.50
Calhoun XTY-13	\$9,745,979.10	\$6,113,043.03	\$1,216,375.06	\$2,416,561.02
Cass XTY-14	\$4,902,844.41	\$3,193,098.96	\$1,019,839.22	\$689,906.23
Charlevoix XTY-15	\$3,092,031.75	\$2,248,141.43	\$286,885.50	\$557,004.82
Cheboygan XTY-16	\$2,759,327.86	\$1,791,482.25	\$450,689.58	\$517,156.03
Chippewa XTY-17	\$3,068,807.72	\$2,097,312.91	\$411,627.93	\$559,866.89

Funding Unit	Total Operating Costs	Maintenance of Effort	State and Federal Grants	Collections
Clare XTY-18	\$2,514,851.27	\$1,521,103.45	\$342,765.04	\$650,982.78
Clinton XTY-19	\$4,024,928.64	\$2,252,445.09	\$425,505.82	\$1,346,977.73
Crawford XTY-20	\$1,662,564.12	\$890,093.53	\$320,781.63	\$451,688.96
Dearborn CTY-08	\$4,415,291.17	\$194,460.11	\$147,559.82	\$4,073,271.24
Dearborn Heights CTY-09	\$2,161,008.13	(\$292,273.88)	\$91,448.00	\$2,361,834.00
Delta XTY-21	\$2,880,456.00	\$1,700,678.26	\$376,308.77	\$803,468.98
Detroit CTY-10	\$31,029,820.09	\$18,875,215.99	\$613,117.55	\$11,541,486.55
Dickinson XTY-22	\$2,360,101.03	\$1,399,332.97	\$414,500.32	\$546,267.75
East Lansing CTY-11	\$4,709,870.87	\$3,890,814.61	\$276,303.73	\$542,752.54
Eastpointe CTY-12	\$1,701,491.73	(\$466,661.24)	\$50,763.12	\$2,117,389.85
Eaton XTY-23	\$5,695,264.35	\$3,341,290.11	\$794,679.62	\$1,559,294.62
Emmet XTY-24	\$3,619,775.94	\$2,667,736.49	\$174,855.85	\$777,183.60
Ferndale CTY-16	\$1,729,958.23	\$563,223.23	\$73,790.00	\$1,092,945.00
Fraser CTY-71	\$734,572.62	\$265,552.95	\$1,435.44	\$467,584.23
Garden City CTY-19	\$1,297,719.83	\$520,715.27	\$46,594.58	\$730,409.97
Genesee XTY-25	\$27,880,886.56	\$19,263,666.78	\$2,837,213.26	\$5,780,006.53
Gladwin XTY-26	\$1,568,456.30	\$814,345.29	\$118,000.40	\$636,110.60
Gogebic XTY-27	\$1,119,537.66	\$508,727.14	\$311,224.69	\$299,585.83
Grand Rapids CTY-21	\$12,851,159.87	\$6,299,181.87	\$3,232,884.93	\$3,319,093.07
Grand Traverse XTY-28	\$8,161,642.16	\$6,794,897.69	\$347,237.20	\$1,019,507.26
Grandville CTY-22	\$1,296,901.84	\$1,092,865.10	\$48,696.79	\$155,339.96
Gratiot XTY-29	\$3,654,111.55	\$1,885,446.08	\$743,197.05	\$1,025,468.43
Grosse Pointe CTY-24	\$227,259.34	\$145,375.31	-	\$81,884.03
Grosse Pointe Farms CTY-25	\$400,553.81	\$183,463.65	\$3,487.64	\$213,602.52
Grosse Pointe Park CTY-26	\$385,118.93	\$189,646.25	\$1,856.60	\$193,616.09
Grosse Pointe Woods CTY-23	\$444,621.60	\$253,194.96	\$19,922.11	\$171,504.54
Hamtramck CTY-27	\$969,444.83	(\$1,120,167.48)	\$45,724.00	\$2,043,888.31
Harper Woods CTY-28	\$987,261.63	\$696,709.93	\$80,457.81	\$210,093.90
Hazel Park CTY-29	\$2,054,377.21	(\$1,107,859.64)	\$98,011.11	\$3,064,225.75
Highland Park CTY-30	\$839,676.21	\$306,191.91	\$45,724.00	\$487,760.30
Hillsdale XTY-30	\$2,546,654.35	\$999,853.59	\$601,145.12	\$945,655.64
Houghton XTY-31	\$813,605.42	\$317,364.27	\$206,007.38	\$290,233.76
Huron XTY-32	\$3,772,405.27	\$2,776,194.63	\$350,528.40	\$645,682.25
Ingham XTY-33	\$19,011,203.93	\$13,897,369.63	\$2,266,654.96	\$2,847,179.34
Inkster CTY-32	\$1,075,925.52	\$198,488.00	\$101,232.35	\$776,205.17
Ionia XTY-34	\$3,840,309.23	\$2,172,996.95	\$677,620.46	\$989,691.82
Iosco XTY-35	\$2,056,670.86	\$1,313,570.79	\$166,359.86	\$576,740.22
Iron XTY-36	\$1,586,922.03	\$1,132,869.30	\$239,694.15	\$214,358.58
Isabella XTY-37	\$5,819,837.65	\$3,932,158.78	\$765,088.59	\$1,122,590.29
Jackson XTY-38	\$9,815,450.80	\$6,624,175.29	\$1,128,788.93	\$2,062,486.59
Kalamazoo XTY-39	\$19,884,393.07	\$14,029,934.40	\$2,251,076.92	\$3,603,381.76
Kalkaska XTY-40	\$1,156,577.44	\$565,217.20	\$208,156.51	\$383,203.73
Kent XTY-41	\$37,741,713.91	\$28,254,635.03	\$2,129,244.84	\$7,357,834.04

Funding Unit	Total Operating Costs	Maintenance of Effort	State and Federal Grants	Collections
Kentwood CTY-34	\$1,892,753.92	\$919,398.45	\$182,159.27	\$791,196.21
Keweenaw XTY-42	\$314,218.29	\$255,666.69	\$30,775.70	\$27,775.90
Lake XTY-43	\$915,491.31	\$494,965.14	\$189,641.22	\$230,884.95
Lansing CTY-35	\$6,364,873.98	\$4,994,113.96	\$190,644.24	\$1,180,115.78
Lapeer XTY-44	\$4,151,900.09	\$2,451,493.55	\$429,859.75	\$1,270,546.81
Leelanau XTY-45	\$1,755,843.83	\$1,286,138.31	\$256,258.24	\$213,447.29
Lenawee XTY-46	\$5,367,376.65	\$3,416,624.31	\$499,980.20	\$1,450,772.14
Lincoln Park CTY-37	\$1,428,025.73	\$526,169.23	\$106,630.50	\$795,226.00
Livingston XTY-47	\$10,477,607.64	\$6,287,473.93	\$1,101,619.28	\$3,088,514.43
Livonia CTY-38	\$3,092,121.61	(\$384,707.69)	\$339,849.09	\$3,136,980.21
Luce XTY-48	\$740,190.36	\$494,681.19	\$118,400.51	\$127,108.66
Mackinac XTY-49	\$1,707,949.82	\$1,225,847.28	\$265,285.24	\$216,817.30
Macomb XTY-50	\$36,497,911.77	\$27,606,476.68	\$1,717,599.01	\$7,173,836.08
Madison Heights CTY-39	\$1,540,564.74	\$269,061.80	\$47,848.00	\$1,223,654.94
Manistee XTY-51	\$2,669,767.56	\$2,016,204.59	\$292,631.65	\$360,931.32
Marquette XTY-52	\$4,885,423.61	\$3,271,638.01	\$418,888.92	\$1,194,896.68
Mason XTY-53	\$2,238,393.12	\$1,542,895.55	\$300,731.93	\$394,765.64
Mecosta XTY-54	\$2,785,290.50	\$1,474,661.91	\$405,328.69	\$905,299.90
Menominee XTY-55	\$1,836,395.13	\$1,221,302.47	\$271,336.83	\$343,755.84
Midland XTY-56	\$6,270,926.36	\$4,135,752.17	\$572,366.89	\$1,562,807.31
Missaukee XTY-57	\$1,263,043.86	\$659,386.63	\$376,307.65	\$227,349.58
Monroe XTY-58	\$9,893,421.93	\$5,730,219.24	\$1,021,362.68	\$3,141,840.01
Montcalm XTY-59	\$3,526,848.04	\$2,069,594.81	\$307,923.13	\$1,149,330.10
Montmorency XTY-60	\$950,356.04	\$420,941.53	\$239,357.74	\$290,056.77
Muskegon XTY-61	\$11,630,411.67	\$6,283,177.90	\$2,109,523.46	\$3,237,710.31
Newaygo XTY-62	\$3,245,273.12	\$2,075,605.10	\$288,698.75	\$880,969.27
Oak Park CTY-43	\$2,634,582.39	\$1,152,951.38	\$259,576.30	\$1,222,054.71
Oakland XTY-63	\$118,633,380.49	\$98,483,226.11	\$3,251,772.75	\$16,898,381.63
Oceana XTY-64	\$1,513,384.11	\$733,545.69	\$182,992.79	\$596,845.62
Ogemaw XTY-65	\$2,197,961.09	\$1,399,329.42	\$264,718.27	\$533,913.40
Ontonagon XTY-66	\$1,066,481.87	\$671,027.86	\$218,193.75	\$177,260.26
Osceola XTY-67	\$1,695,679.86	\$1,068,899.94	\$61,141.07	\$565,638.85
Oscoda XTY-68	\$811,727.74	\$348,263.24	\$203,361.95	\$260,102.55
Otsego XTY-69	\$2,140,174.89	\$1,185,495.54	\$494,969.75	\$459,709.60
Ottawa XTY-70	\$18,354,707.78	\$12,524,796.92	\$1,885,992.79	\$3,943,918.07
Pontiac CTY-47	\$2,899,842.27	\$1,412,300.97	\$136,732.35	\$1,350,808.94
Presque Isle XTY-71	\$1,170,227.52	\$758,956.01	\$216,412.05	\$194,859.46
Redford TWP-11	\$2,696,678.55	\$1,235,194.52	\$152,570.97	\$1,308,913.06
Roscommon XTY-72	\$2,969,282.76	\$1,898,186.54	\$438,225.28	\$632,870.95
Roseville CTY-70	\$3,253,499.52	\$1,744,962.01	\$6,268.39	\$1,502,269.13
Royal Oak CTY-53	\$4,473,294.95	\$1,455,262.76	\$83,235.65	\$2,934,796.54
Saginaw XTY-73	\$18,210,496.88	\$13,522,245.60	\$1,858,161.14	\$2,830,090.15
Sanilac XTY-76	\$2,164,060.25	\$1,257,598.21	\$278,436.10	\$628,025.94

Funding Unit	Total Operating Costs	Maintenance of Effort	State and Federal Grants	Collections
Schoolcraft XTY-77	\$1,267,349.99	\$834,559.28	\$253,512.78	\$179,277.93
Shelby Township TWP-13	\$2,700,012.54	\$650,076.57	\$66,142.52	\$1,983,793.46
Shiawassee XTY-78	\$4,943,535.78	\$3,184,702.41	\$640,500.96	\$1,118,332.40
Southfield CTY-54	\$3,341,007.10	\$781,422.29	\$154,358.72	\$2,405,226.09
Southgate CTY-55	\$1,415,005.44	\$510,983.64	\$75,781.24	\$828,240.56
St. Clair Shores CTY-56	\$2,469,218.06	\$935,069.16	\$102,846.72	\$1,431,302.19
St. Clair XTY-74	\$10,256,317.39	\$6,622,636.97	\$1,341,518.55	\$2,292,161.88
St. Joseph XTY-75	\$4,722,296.95	\$3,013,047.68	\$919,873.42	\$789,375.85
Sterling Heights CTY-57	\$3,726,574.03	\$1,227,596.10	\$145,157.72	\$2,353,820.22
Taylor CTY-59	\$2,931,546.18	(\$2,352,114.88)	\$302,804.08	\$4,980,856.98
Tuscola XTY-79	\$4,002,372.33	\$2,574,600.55	\$515,549.02	\$912,222.77
Van Buren XTY-80	\$6,635,566.90	\$3,937,326.89	\$1,372,093.50	\$1,326,146.52
Walker CTY-68	\$980,812.05	\$487,184.93	\$1,041.85	\$492,585.27
Warren SAC-37	\$7,652,335.28	\$2,724,670.38	\$529,430.61	\$4,398,234.29
Washtenaw XTY-81	\$15,977,402.47	\$11,475,061.46	\$1,047,085.59	\$3,455,255.43
Waterford TWP-17	\$3,401,627.95	\$2,266,847.32	\$181,173.18	\$953,607.45
Wayne CTY-63	\$804,653.20	(\$79,439.55)	\$237,812.34	\$646,280.41
Wayne XTY-82	\$87,076,025.33	\$68,885,888.62	\$12,303,693.88	\$5,886,442.83
Westland CTY-64	\$4,341,001.42	(\$251,118.47)	\$101,195.00	\$4,490,924.89
Wexford XTY-83	\$2,230,130.43	\$1,368,054.88	\$302,299.64	\$559,775.92
Wyandotte CTY-66	-	-	-	-
Wyoming CTY-67	\$2,982,121.35	\$1,693,201.85	\$98,415.00	\$1,190,504.50
Ypsilanti TWP-19	\$1,708,076.11	\$905,874.67	\$130,371.96	\$671,829.48

Table 2: Operating Costs by Funding Unit and Court Type

The following table further breaks down the total operating costs identified in Table 1 by the specific court. Circuit and Probate have been combined due to differences in how these operations are organized in different courts throughout the state (see Appendix C). If a funding unit does not have operating expenses listed for a type of court, it either does not support that type of court or does not categorize any expenses that way.

Funding Unit Name	Circuit & Probate Courts	District Courts	Problem-Solving Courts	Total Operating Costs
24th District Court SAC-24	-	\$2,578,422	-	\$2,578,422
25th District Court SAC-25	-	\$1,038,228	-	\$1,038,228
33rd District Court SAC-33	-	\$2,087,333	\$133,126	\$2,220,458
34th District Court SAC-34	-	\$3,475,686	-	\$3,475,686
35th District Court SAC-35	-	\$3,620,221	\$43,915	\$3,642,179
41B District Court SAC-41B	-	\$3,266,537	\$600,401	\$3,866,938
47th District Court SAC-47	-	\$3,253,333	-	\$3,253,333
48th District Court SAC-48	-	\$4,177,229	\$11,149	\$4,188,379
Alcona XTY-01	\$273,605	\$787,856	\$167,658	\$1,229,119
Alger XTY-02	\$722,984	\$347,081	\$32,172	\$1,102,236

Funding Unit Name	Circuit & Probate Courts	District Courts	Problem-Solving Courts	Total Operating Costs
Allegan XTY-03	\$2,927,115	\$2,721,730	\$225,792	\$5,874,638
Alpena XTY-04	\$1,910,489	\$766,139	\$19,047	\$2,695,674
Ann Arbor CTY-02	-	\$5,777,626	\$193,851	\$5,971,477
Antrim XTY-05	\$1,631,954	\$575,777	-	\$2,207,731
Arenac XTY-06	\$618,104	\$352,033	\$5,965	\$973,120
Baraga XTY-07	\$495,073	\$285,050	\$8,498	\$788,621
Barry XTY-08	\$1,784,859	\$1,669,453	\$714,684	\$4,168,996
Bay XTY-09	\$3,848,787	\$2,670,512	\$337,910	\$6,857,208
Benzie XTY-10	\$441,522	\$859,317	-	\$1,300,838
Berrien XTY-11	\$4,499,403	\$7,287,755	\$767,112	\$12,554,270
Branch XTY-12	\$2,247,139	\$1,911,415	-	\$4,158,554
Calhoun XTY-13	\$5,062,697	\$4,294,529	\$388,753	\$9,745,979
Cass XTY-14	\$2,613,267	\$1,339,176	\$950,401	\$4,902,844
Charlevoix XTY-15	\$2,106,974	\$930,944	\$54,114	\$3,092,032
Cheboygan XTY-16	\$1,621,972	\$975,408	\$161,948	\$2,759,328
Chippewa XTY-17	\$1,916,650	\$968,721	\$183,436	\$3,068,808
Clare XTY-18	\$1,609,794	\$763,470	\$141,587	\$2,514,851
Clinton XTY-19	\$2,448,015	\$1,537,174	\$39,740	\$4,024,929
Crawford XTY-20	\$1,161,536	\$501,028	-	\$1,662,564
Dearborn CTY-08	-	\$4,191,205	\$224,086	\$4,415,291
Dearborn Heights CTY-09	-	\$2,161,008	-	\$2,161,008
Delta XTY-21	\$1,504,429	\$1,321,851	\$54,176	\$2,880,456
Detroit CTY-10	-	\$31,029,820	-	\$31,029,820
Dickinson XTY-22	\$1,422,374	\$925,864	\$11,864	\$2,360,101
East Lansing CTY-11	-	\$4,590,120	\$119,751	\$4,709,871
Eastpointe CTY-12	-	\$1,701,492	-	\$1,701,492
Eaton XTY-23	\$3,402,883	\$1,924,178	\$368,203	\$5,695,264
Emmet XTY-24	\$1,997,268	\$1,587,094	\$35,414	\$3,619,776
Ferndale CTY-16	-	\$1,729,958	-	\$1,729,958
Fraser CTY-71	-	\$734,573	-	\$734,573
Garden City CTY-19	-	\$1,297,720	-	\$1,297,720
Genesee XTY-25	\$16,578,023	\$9,500,483	\$1,802,381	\$27,880,887
Gladwin XTY-26	\$940,993	\$627,463	-	\$1,568,456
Gogebic XTY-27	\$593,766	\$456,171	\$69,600	\$1,119,538
Grand Rapids CTY-21	-	\$11,768,623	\$1,082,537	\$12,851,160
Grand Traverse XTY-28	\$4,677,356	\$3,484,286	-	\$8,161,642
Grandville CTY-22	-	\$1,296,902	-	\$1,296,902
Gratiot XTY-29	\$1,725,421	\$1,447,684	\$481,007	\$3,654,112
Grosse Pointe CTY-24	-	\$227,259	-	\$227,259
Grosse Pointe Farms CTY-25	-	\$400,554	-	\$400,554
Grosse Pointe Park CTY-26	-	\$385,119	-	\$385,119
Grosse Pointe Woods CTY-23	-	\$444,622	-	\$444,622

Funding Unit Name	Circuit & Probate Courts	District Courts	Problem-Solving Courts	Total Operating Costs
Hamtramck CTY-27	-	\$969,445	-	\$969,445
Harper Woods CTY-28	-	\$949,770	\$37,492	\$987,262
Hazel Park CTY-29	-	\$2,054,377	-	\$2,054,377
Highland Park CTY-30	-	\$839,676	-	\$839,676
Hillsdale XTY-30	\$1,278,181	\$806,552	\$461,921	\$2,546,654
Houghton XTY-31	\$399,082	\$323,034	\$182,979	\$813,605
Huron XTY-32	\$2,114,905	\$1,607,544	\$49,955	\$3,772,405
Ingham XTY-33	\$14,394,973	\$3,116,333	\$1,499,898	\$19,011,204
Inkster CTY-32	-	\$1,075,926	-	\$1,075,926
Ionia XTY-34	\$2,012,444	\$1,460,374	\$367,491	\$3,840,309
Iosco XTY-35	\$715,453	\$1,341,217	-	\$2,056,671
Iron XTY-36	\$836,790	\$744,581	\$5,552	\$1,586,922
Isabella XTY-37	\$1,966,247	\$3,420,868	\$432,722	\$5,819,838
Jackson XTY-38	\$5,201,808	\$4,500,831	\$112,813	\$9,815,451
Kalamazoo XTY-39	\$11,474,789	\$7,300,934	\$1,108,669	\$19,884,393
Kalkaska XTY-40	\$382,954	\$773,624	-	\$1,156,577
Kent XTY-41	\$33,283,974	\$4,414,683	\$43,056	\$37,741,714
Kentwood CTY-34	-	\$1,754,473	\$138,281	\$1,892,754
Keweenaw XTY-42	\$204,868	\$109,351	-	\$314,218
Lake XTY-43	\$238,881	\$676,610	-	\$915,491
Lansing CTY-35	-	\$6,364,874	-	\$6,364,874
Lapeer XTY-44	\$2,067,526	\$2,036,603	\$47,772	\$4,151,900
Leelanau XTY-45	\$1,329,283	\$426,561	-	\$1,755,844
Lenawee XTY-46	\$2,890,987	\$2,351,947	\$124,442	\$5,367,377
Lincoln Park CTY-37	-	\$1,428,026	-	\$1,428,026
Livingston XTY-47	\$5,335,522	\$4,709,347	\$432,738	\$10,477,608
Livonia CTY-38	-	\$3,092,122	-	\$3,092,122
Luce XTY-48	\$369,523	\$234,061	\$136,606	\$740,190
Mackinac XTY-49	\$938,000	\$766,119	\$3,830	\$1,707,950
Macomb XTY-50	\$31,104,803	\$4,684,054	\$709,055	\$36,497,912
Madison Heights CTY-39	-	\$1,540,565	-	\$1,540,565
Manistee XTY-51	\$1,912,682	\$757,086	-	\$2,669,768
Marquette XTY-52	\$2,695,740	\$2,120,991	\$68,693	\$4,885,424
Mason XTY-53	\$1,576,319	\$662,074	-	\$2,238,393
Mecosta XTY-54	\$1,632,911	\$1,011,609	\$140,770	\$2,785,290
Menominee XTY-55	\$1,179,815	\$655,781	\$1,599	\$1,836,395
Midland XTY-56	\$3,960,096	\$2,031,030	\$279,800	\$6,270,926
Missaukee XTY-57	\$763,281	\$499,762	-	\$1,263,044
Monroe XTY-58	\$5,288,289	\$4,381,827	\$223,305	\$9,893,422
Montcalm XTY-59	\$2,283,275	\$1,225,108	\$18,464	\$3,526,848
Montmorency XTY-60	\$618,889	\$274,061	\$57,406	\$950,356
Muskegon XTY-61	\$5,561,883	\$5,198,771	\$869,757	\$11,630,412

Funding Unit Name	Circuit & Probate Courts	District Courts	Problem-Solving Courts	Total Operating Costs
Newaygo XTY-62	\$2,039,907	\$1,205,366	-	\$3,245,273
Oak Park CTY-43	-	\$2,482,000	\$152,583	\$2,634,582
Oakland XTY-63	\$81,017,721	\$36,498,884	\$1,116,776	\$118,633,380
Oceana XTY-64	\$1,072,591	\$440,793	-	\$1,513,384
Ogemaw XTY-65	\$1,281,951	\$911,781	\$4,230	\$2,197,961
Ontonagon XTY-66	\$707,177	\$252,459	\$106,846	\$1,066,482
Osceola XTY-67	\$1,104,082	\$587,726	\$3,872	\$1,695,680
Oscoda XTY-68	\$485,057	\$326,671	-	\$811,728
Otsego XTY-69	\$865,164	\$1,131,705	\$143,306	\$2,140,175
Ottawa XTY-70	\$8,607,811	\$8,891,910	\$854,987	\$18,354,708
Pontiac CTY-47	-	\$2,899,842	-	\$2,899,842
Presque Isle XTY-71	\$811,288	\$358,939	-	\$1,170,228
Redford TWP-11	-	\$2,696,679	-	\$2,696,679
Roscommon XTY-72	\$1,864,238	\$902,393	\$202,652	\$2,969,283
Roseville CTY-70	-	\$3,253,500	-	\$3,253,500
Royal Oak CTY-53	-	\$4,473,295	-	\$4,473,295
Saginaw XTY-73	\$10,566,353	\$6,730,595	\$913,549	\$18,210,497
Sanilac XTY-76	\$1,292,331	\$871,730	-	\$2,164,060
Schoolcraft XTY-77	\$834,755	\$280,409	\$152,186	\$1,267,350
Shelby Township TWP-13	-	\$2,700,013	-	\$2,700,013
Shiawassee XTY-78	\$2,836,555	\$1,907,496	\$199,484	\$4,943,536
Southfield CTY-54	-	\$3,341,007	-	\$3,341,007
Southgate CTY-55	-	\$1,367,038	\$47,968	\$1,415,005
St. Clair Shores CTY-56	-	\$2,469,218	-	\$2,469,218
St. Clair XTY-74	\$5,883,777	\$3,972,029	\$400,511	\$10,256,317
St. Joseph XTY-75	\$2,492,041	\$1,639,077	\$591,179	\$4,722,297
Sterling Heights CTY-57	-	\$3,726,574	-	\$3,726,574
Taylor CTY-59	-	\$2,931,546	-	\$2,931,546
Tuscola XTY-79	\$1,281,563	\$2,475,223	\$245,586	\$4,002,372
Van Buren XTY-80	\$3,339,783	\$2,373,762	\$922,022	\$6,635,567
Walker CTY-68	-	\$980,812	-	\$980,812
Warren SAC-37	-	\$7,360,259	\$292,076	\$7,652,335
Washtenaw XTY-81	\$9,999,903	\$5,897,924	\$79,576	\$15,977,402
Waterford TWP-17	-	\$3,285,846	\$115,782	\$3,401,628
Wayne CTY-63	-	\$618,290	\$186,363	\$804,653
Wayne XTY-82	\$82,608,704	-	\$4,467,322	\$87,076,025
Westland CTY-64	-	\$4,341,001	-	\$4,341,001
Wexford XTY-83	\$1,663,801	\$566,329	-	\$2,230,130
Wyoming CTY-67	-	\$2,982,121	-	\$2,982,121
Ypsilanti TWP-19	-	\$1,637,588	\$70,488	\$1,708,076
Total	\$441,455,178	\$360,515,644	\$28,254,688	\$830,108,281

Table 3: Total Collections by Court and Type of Assessment

This table shows all court assessments collected from trial courts in Michigan, averaged across 2022 and 2023. Collections are categorized based on the type of assessment (see Section 3 for more details on these categories) and whether it will be part of centralized collections in the new model. Note that not all assessments centrally collected will go into the Trial Court Fund (see Section 2 and Table 4 in this appendix for more information). There are five courts for which collections data is not available, and they are highlighted in the table below in blue. If a court does not have an amount listed in a certain category, they did not report any collections that fell into that category.

Court Name	Centralized Collections									Excluded Collections		Total Collections
	Civil (Pleading) Fees	Criminal Fees	Court Costs	Other Costs	Fines	Penalties	Reimbursements	Restitution	Total Centralized Collections	FOC Assessments (Excluded)	Other Excluded Collections	
C01 Hillsdale	\$55,845	\$23,542	\$19,695	-	\$1,575	-	-	\$34,676	\$135,333	\$13,786	\$489,796	\$638,915
C02 Berrien	\$176,514	\$144,893	\$264,842	\$11,958	\$111,211	\$441	\$8,135	\$542,479	\$1,260,473	\$30,546	\$180,987	\$1,472,006
C03 Wayne	\$4,547,840	\$1,505,955	\$2,207,333	\$60,390	\$76,509	\$434,185	-	\$1,059,393	\$9,891,605	\$1,298,350	\$1,417	\$11,191,372
C04 Jackson	\$204,999	\$194,666	\$74,413	\$46,350	\$60,108	-	\$12,712	\$176,253	\$769,501	\$46,390	\$82,789	\$898,680
C05 Barry	\$76,152	\$41,170	\$58,612	\$10,141	\$12,590	\$8,005	\$13,102	\$61,305	\$281,077	\$16,564	\$182,925	\$480,566
C06 Oakland	\$3,137,216	\$1,041,744	\$354,763	\$574,692	\$387,611	\$169,740	\$798,148	\$2,563,463	\$9,027,377	\$1,370	\$638,541	\$9,667,288
C07 Genesee	\$553,785	\$330,180	\$194,813	\$116,484	\$61,354	\$40,966	\$136,336	\$375,769	\$1,809,687	\$93,758	\$247,725	\$2,151,170
C08-1 Ionia	\$72,798	\$87,632	\$88,990	\$252	\$32,748	\$383	\$4,701	\$86,651	\$374,155	\$27,170	\$220,473	\$621,798
C08-2 Montcalm	\$79,433	\$110,965	\$107,929	\$10,162	\$92,678	\$13,171	\$13,886	\$114,447	\$542,671	\$44,140	\$369,598	\$956,409
C09 Kalamazoo	\$354,518	\$314,006	\$128,560	\$11,088	\$8,585	\$105	\$18,211	\$509,003	\$1,344,076	\$74,463	\$459,647	\$1,878,186
C10 Saginaw	\$218,091	\$138,837	\$5,325	\$20,894	\$26,539	\$20	\$56,718	\$233,683	\$700,107	\$35,918	\$120,046	\$856,071
C11-1 Alger	\$9,962	\$7,431	\$3,481	\$210	\$962	-	\$4,040	\$5,834	\$31,920	\$1,150	\$42,859	\$75,929
C11-2 Luce	\$5,725	\$10,082	\$3,585	\$240	\$2,336	-	\$3,402	\$17,469	\$42,839	\$1,460	\$3,426	\$47,725
C11-3 Mackinac	\$15,195	\$6,209	\$3,369	\$160	\$2,651	-	\$3,441	\$13,534	\$44,559	\$940	\$39,847	\$85,346
C11-4 Schoolcraft	\$10,070	\$9,060	\$2,880	\$3,282	\$7,110	-	\$302	\$45,271	\$77,975	\$3,596	\$8,653	\$90,224
C12-1 Baraga	\$6,148	\$3,749	\$3,151	\$883	(\$958)	-	\$576	\$5,358	\$18,907	\$2,028	\$58,346	\$79,281
C12-2 Houghton	\$26,182	\$4,563	\$15,804	-	\$827	-	-	\$20,601	\$67,977	\$6,160	\$155,915	\$230,052
C12-3 Keweenaw	\$2,425	\$1,372	\$700	-	-	-	-	\$1,765	\$6,262	\$240	\$7,731	\$14,233
C13-1 Gd Traverse	\$20,760	\$40,264	\$36,960	\$20	\$5,483	-	\$751	\$28,087	\$132,325	-	-	\$132,325
C13-2 Gd Traverse	\$135,162	\$168,562	\$87,535	\$18,754	\$21,234	-	\$3,094	\$146,448	\$580,789	\$22,920	\$25,925	\$629,634
C13-3 Gd Traverse	\$29,165	\$16,773	\$7,131	-	\$2,177	-	\$724	-	\$55,970	\$3,645	-	\$59,615
C14 Muskegon	\$217,991	\$265,190	\$192,573	\$9,715	\$28,118	\$57,536	\$16,815	\$286,216	\$1,074,154	\$49,073	\$225,566	\$1,348,793
C15 Branch	\$50,278	\$81,465	\$24,531	\$58	\$10,974	\$5,479	\$1,114	\$48,619	\$222,518	\$9,992	\$157,651	\$390,161
C16 Macomb	\$1,871,127	\$1,575,749	\$606,037	\$131,720	\$66,740	\$94,131	\$49,740	\$1,075,852	\$5,471,096	\$181,035	\$2,363,699	\$8,015,830
C17 Kent	\$859,880	\$776,289	\$1,251,513	\$180,204	\$198,601	-	\$5,218	\$1,419,322	\$4,691,027	\$148,691	\$1,626,137	\$6,465,855
C18 Bay	\$141,124	\$73,231	\$14,618	\$14,056	\$13,571	-	\$286	\$186,268	\$443,154	\$26,088	\$250,460	\$719,702
C19-1 Benzie	\$25,765	\$15,511	\$22,336	\$12,076	\$17,379	-	\$928	\$17,480	\$111,475	\$5,234	\$845,865	\$962,574
C19-2 Manistee	\$31,272	\$16,159	\$15,630	\$28,805	\$10,232	-	\$4,332	\$15,636	\$122,066	\$9,711	\$200,687	\$332,464
C20 Ottawa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C21 Isabella	\$70,700	\$133,246	\$62,898	-	\$40,502	-	\$6,665	\$171,016	\$485,027	\$11,100	\$276,106	\$772,233
C22 Washtenaw	\$1,188,685	\$110,274	\$216,893	\$50,630	\$10,626	\$9,440	\$7,858	\$485,003	\$2,079,409	\$46,373	\$1,696,171	\$3,821,953
C23-1 Alcona	\$15,919	\$12,700	\$30,740	\$7,538	\$11,256	\$3,850	\$4,158	\$21,532	\$107,693	\$7,346	\$90,758	\$205,797

Court Name	Centralized Collections									Excluded Collections		Total Collections
	Civil (Pleading) Fees	Criminal Fees	Court Costs	Other Costs	Fines	Penalties	Reimbursements	Restitution	Total Centralized Collections	FOC Assessments (Excluded)	Other Excluded Collections	
C23-2 Arenac	\$18,577	\$14,179	\$56,869	\$1,501	\$18,315	\$2,115	\$17,264	\$34,070	\$162,890	\$4,903	\$117,640	\$285,433
C23-3 Iosco	\$34,342	\$37,501	\$76,206	\$19,289	\$25,262	\$2,158	\$3,043	\$34,369	\$232,170	\$24,353	\$113,562	\$370,085
C23-4 Oscoda	\$7,801	\$31,153	\$24,660	\$5,370	\$14,641	-	\$32,684	\$14,621	\$130,930	\$343	\$96,650	\$227,923
C24 Sanilac	\$55,685	\$36,205	\$30,693	\$4,275	\$30,013	-	\$8,505	\$46,375	\$211,751	\$7,526	\$320,292	\$539,569
C25 Marquette	\$73,244	\$88,784	\$24,446	\$15,484	\$3,748	-	\$794	\$44,398	\$250,898	\$11,310	\$449,694	\$711,902
C26-1 Alpena	\$59,656	\$62,307	\$63,243	\$4,919	\$900	\$17,390	\$4,918	\$64,126	\$277,459	\$8,546	\$262,604	\$548,609
C26-2 Mont.	\$16,570	\$14,483	\$14,924	\$7,256	\$1,408	\$3,595	\$1,051	\$9,630	\$68,917	\$2,654	\$67,956	\$139,527
C27-1 Lake	\$41,775	\$10,894	\$20,021	\$4,313	\$5,956	-	\$400	\$15,628	\$98,987	\$9,642	\$36	\$108,665
C27-2 Newaygo	\$63,269	\$55,120	\$12,258	\$9,242	\$27,190	\$5,765	\$1,224	\$92,102	\$266,170	\$21,042	\$66,666	\$353,878
C28-1 Missaukee	\$15,790	\$20,027	\$13,471	-	\$9,921	-	\$437	\$21,870	\$81,516	\$3,756	\$55,150	\$140,422
C28-2 Wexford	\$52,070	\$45,090	\$20,089	\$7,501	\$22,421	-	\$1,002	\$30,949	\$179,122	\$13,400	\$161,325	\$353,847
C29-1 Clinton	\$84,856	\$47,879	\$43,165	\$8,135	\$4,858	\$1,852	\$6,498	\$150,518	\$347,761	\$19,542	\$247,132	\$614,435
C29-2 Gratiot	\$38,235	\$33,201	\$27,391	\$3,247	\$7,584	\$5,125	\$23,155	\$44,722	\$182,660	\$9,440	\$227,394	\$419,494
C30 Ingham	\$421,750	\$145,522	\$123,367	\$112,979	\$19,255	\$2,733	\$379	\$309,075	\$1,135,060	\$24,597	\$237,074	\$1,396,731
C31 St. Clair	\$189,118	\$150,501	\$78,028	\$1,023	\$28,513	\$2,199	\$2,517	\$157,017	\$608,916	\$37,382	\$381,524	\$1,027,822
C32-1 Gogebic	\$16,245	\$27,465	\$18,152	\$811	\$4,330	\$202	\$70	\$44,350	\$111,625	\$1,757	\$107,293	\$220,675
C32-2 Ontonagon	\$5,988	\$11,336	\$2,546	\$3,810	\$2,381	\$116	-	\$8,327	\$34,504	\$240	\$22,681	\$57,425
C33 Charlevoix	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C34-1 Ogemaw	\$24,499	\$36,258	\$18,294	\$16,595	\$13,966	\$2,274	\$2,918	\$68,324	\$183,128	\$7,087	\$298,705	\$488,920
C34-2 Roscommon	\$27,093	\$71,511	\$15,232	\$425	\$22,468	\$4,469	\$28,379	\$33,319	\$202,896	\$4,408	\$138,364	\$345,668
C35 Shiawassee	\$77,006	\$50,200	\$103,451	\$16,135	\$8,379	\$12,114	\$5,215	\$151,627	\$424,127	\$20,139	\$33,720	\$477,986
C36 Van Buren	\$90,350	\$87,008	\$5,225	\$5,958	\$6,488	\$5,330	\$5,841	\$162,893	\$369,093	\$22,042	\$599,955	\$991,090
C37 Calhoun	\$197,329	\$168,195	\$130,948	-	\$39,198	\$9,996	\$109	\$136,310	\$682,085	\$42,883	\$360,258	\$1,085,226
C38 Monroe	\$198,702	\$105,441	\$54,734	\$72,216	\$53,196	\$9,081	\$2,240	\$191,596	\$687,206	\$48,598	\$301,038	\$1,036,842
C39 Lenawee	\$139,152	\$65,799	\$76,059	-	\$5,673	-	\$7,106	\$91,725	\$385,514	\$34,372	\$343,775	\$763,661
C40 Lapeer	\$129,869	\$115,551	\$92,394	\$76,754	\$24,600	\$24,675	\$23,655	\$92,900	\$580,398	\$23,720	\$250,114	\$854,232
C41-1 Dickinson	\$32,072	\$51,200	\$13,951	\$243	\$10,303	-	\$4,212	\$16,970	\$128,951	\$5,938	\$455,104	\$589,993
C41-2 Iron	\$13,182	\$12,520	\$29,472	\$135	\$1,155	-	\$2,498	\$9,611	\$68,573	\$1,500	\$84,790	\$154,863
C41-3 Menominee	\$22,355	\$27,553	\$10,210	\$11,292	\$2,355	-	\$2,053	\$49,383	\$125,201	\$4,460	\$121,893	\$251,554
C42 Midland	\$83,509	\$62,293	\$95,444	\$16	\$55,820	-	\$10,398	\$192,097	\$499,577	\$17,668	\$83,680	\$600,925
C43 Cass	\$54,702	\$123,793	\$95,952	\$95	\$94,252	\$13,990	\$2,136	\$96,238	\$481,158	\$11,700	\$69,456	\$562,314
C44 Livingston	\$144,720	\$184,376	\$154,928	\$44	\$25,218	\$19,223	\$18,893	\$225,499	\$772,901	\$28,484	\$353,481	\$1,154,866
C45 St. Joseph	\$62,547	\$79,978	\$21,927	\$9,266	\$15,031	\$17,648	\$25,023	\$298,087	\$529,507	\$28,612	\$6,866	\$564,985
C46-1 Crawford	\$17,331	\$40,990	\$31,724	-	\$4,044	\$5,538	\$152	\$41,210	\$140,989	\$3,698	\$38,655	\$183,342
C46-2 Kalkaska	\$30,225	\$30,414	\$18,109	\$2,572	\$3,870	\$3,643	\$2,426	\$4,281	\$95,540	\$6,348	\$154,635	\$256,523
C46-3 Otsego	\$31,102	\$40,452	\$25,476	\$3,122	\$6,906	\$4,949	\$585	\$23,229	\$135,821	\$5,452	\$84,938	\$226,211
C47 Delta	\$34,355	\$59,282	\$18,947	-	\$3,121	-	-	\$172,976	\$288,681	\$7,652	\$580,034	\$876,367
C48 Allegan	\$134,602	\$151,758	\$120,943	\$1,094	\$5,138	-	\$1,369	\$206,364	\$621,268	\$27,588	\$210,711	\$859,567
C49-1 Mecosta	\$42,868	\$92,559	\$35,301	\$7,055	\$30,805	\$9,206	\$23,348	\$53,032	\$294,174	\$11,462	\$336,162	\$641,798
C49-2 Osceola	\$29,688	\$54,937	\$1,436	\$8,923	\$11,557	\$6,803	\$18,858	\$40,883	\$173,085	\$9,592	\$100,465	\$283,142
C50 Chippewa	\$38,615	\$47,583	\$39,864	\$865	\$6,036	-	\$16,033	\$72,206	\$221,202	\$7,230	\$376,473	\$604,905
C51-1 Mason	\$12,300	\$36,894	\$20,321	-	\$20,201	-	\$1,112	\$42,403	\$133,231	\$1,235	\$19,728	\$154,194

Court Name	Centralized Collections									Excluded Collections		Total Collections
	Civil (Pleading) Fees	Criminal Fees	Court Costs	Other Costs	Fines	Penalties	Reimbursements	Restitution	Total Centralized Collections	FOC Assessments (Excluded)	Other Excluded Collections	
C51-2 Oceana	\$29,052	\$79,693	\$11,470	\$1,934	\$13,275	\$172	-	\$25,701	\$161,297	\$13,468	\$101,834	\$276,599
C52 Huron	\$32,205	\$71,930	\$7,897	\$2,572	\$11,358	-	\$125	\$77,180	\$203,267	\$5,648	\$408,979	\$617,894
C53-1 Cheboygan	\$38,007	\$43,881	\$37,506	\$194	\$4,893	-	\$1,356	\$88,565	\$214,402	\$5,282	\$147,217	\$366,901
C53-2 Presque Isle	\$13,794	\$7,292	\$6,316	\$17,718	\$1,408	\$93	\$1,000	\$18,108	\$65,729	\$3,040	\$144,000	\$212,769
C54 Tuscola	\$76,215	\$129,264	\$80,032	\$6,277	\$74,922	\$806	\$217	\$118,149	\$485,882	\$17,698	\$202,479	\$706,059
C55-1 Clare	\$36,925	\$127,853	\$75,183	\$395	\$67,545	\$7,366	\$1,498	\$44,824	\$361,589	\$18,229	\$86,065	\$465,883
C55-2 Gladwin	\$30,350	\$51,785	\$31,530	\$175	\$25,673	\$2,844	\$6,829	\$45,914	\$195,100	\$4,400	\$179,989	\$379,489
C56 Eaton	\$110,842	\$94,702	\$87,219	\$14,411	\$15,516	-	\$3,258	\$247,126	\$573,074	\$30,138	\$2,490,839	\$3,094,051
C57 Emmet	\$50,295	\$44,191	\$34,460	\$7,727	\$5,559	\$4,194	\$42,368	\$91,080	\$279,874	\$10,334	\$254,697	\$544,905
D01 Monroe	\$621,992	\$1,076,538	\$825,966	\$940,984	\$1,430,994	\$50,909	\$31,088	\$239,184	\$5,217,655	-	\$385,639	\$5,603,294
D02A Lenawee	\$323,432	\$579,984	\$574,160	-	\$474,794	\$34,755	\$49,259	\$73,316	\$2,109,700	-	\$278,756	\$2,388,456
D02B Hillsdale	\$132,995	\$293,714	\$168,350	\$7,865	\$164,634	\$10,208	\$10,516	\$30,519	\$818,801	-	\$471,028	\$1,289,829
D03A Branch	\$169,002	\$247,796	\$318,236	\$4,123	\$166,750	\$3,812	\$133,526	\$56,393	\$1,099,638	-	\$150,594	\$1,250,232
D03B St. Joseph	\$223,180	\$352,540	\$163,148	\$5	\$231,586	\$2,416	\$2,447	\$58,047	\$1,033,369	-	-	\$1,033,369
D04 Cass	\$150,404	\$244,947	\$106,468	\$8,057	\$196,666	\$17,264	\$13,744	\$31,256	\$768,806	-	\$302,999	\$1,071,805
D05 Berrien	\$565,971	\$1,035,660	\$1,447,941	-	\$1,007,510	\$41,582	\$52,075	\$205,233	\$4,355,972	-	-	\$4,355,972
D07 Van Buren	\$253,137	\$527,694	\$403,329	\$546	\$463,316	\$23,330	\$16,392	\$50,784	\$1,738,528	-	\$594,767	\$2,333,295
D08 Kalamazoo	\$1,030,478	\$894,352	\$372,774	\$864	\$1,182,179	\$90,344	\$45,703	\$138,421	\$3,755,115	-	\$485,140	\$4,240,255
D10 Calhoun	\$680,343	\$830,257	\$468,632	\$575	\$528,523	\$35,024	\$12,595	\$65,891	\$2,621,840	-	\$541,966	\$3,163,806
D12 Jackson	\$643,630	\$992,512	\$714,222	\$13,500	\$873,138	\$64,828	\$136,567	\$105,910	\$3,544,307	-	\$160,172	\$3,704,479
D14A Washtenaw	\$529,722	\$728,014	\$576,893	\$21,631	\$1,023,290	\$37,408	\$79,205	\$154,305	\$3,150,468	-	\$725,966	\$3,876,434
D14B Ypsilanti	\$358,286	\$231,891	\$158,501	-	\$252,843	\$21,581	\$3,509	\$35,884	\$1,062,495	-	\$126,017	\$1,188,512
D15 Ann Arbor	\$1,090,558	\$254,335	\$117,277	\$12,326	\$336,026	\$7,543	\$16,254	\$66,604	\$1,900,923	-	\$267,373	\$2,168,296
D16 Livonia	\$211,756	\$1,247,893	\$998,244	\$202,896	\$1,727,407	\$128,365	\$7,294	\$79,719	\$4,603,574	-	\$755,092	\$5,358,666
D17 Redford	\$310,838	\$533,046	\$300,065	\$560	\$721,914	\$68,656	\$7,802	\$38,039	\$1,980,920	-	\$352,904	\$2,333,824
D18 Westland	\$651,492	\$1,455,716	\$535,420	\$128	\$2,901,701	\$129,058	\$187,222	\$98,305	\$5,959,042	-	\$351,247	\$6,310,289
D19 Dearborn	\$743,502	\$1,545,425	\$376,652	\$26,240	\$3,879,834	\$197,940	\$83,837	\$53,522	\$6,906,952	-	\$1,495,201	\$8,402,153
D20 Dearborn Hts	\$683,555	\$416,315	\$199,475	\$1,297	\$1,729,656	\$34,307	\$82,021	\$7,420	\$3,154,046	-	\$416,003	\$3,570,049
D21 Garden City	\$119,356	\$273,291	\$85,733	\$5,737	\$462,327	\$30,966	\$40,801	\$11,545	\$1,029,756	-	\$61,622	\$1,091,378
D22 Inkster	\$293,242	\$172,017	\$86,138	\$1,380	\$493,768	\$33,781	\$1,351	\$8,295	\$1,089,972	-	\$79,700	\$1,169,672
D23 Taylor	\$461,337	\$424,491	\$461,876	\$1,103	\$3,928,728	\$183,632	\$97,738	\$41,759	\$5,600,664	-	\$328,643	\$5,929,307
D24 Self	\$168,941	\$664,807	\$332,573	\$12,501	\$1,726,612	\$82,957	\$96,528	\$20,449	\$3,105,368	-	\$186,591	\$3,291,959
D25 Self	\$378,215	\$556,016	\$504,350	\$8,585	\$2,082,334	\$86,813	\$64,698	\$44,754	\$3,725,765	-	\$171,228	\$3,896,993
D27 Wyandotte	\$160,813	\$372,331	\$201,131	\$11,943	\$426,508	\$21,504	\$4,032	\$30,738	\$1,229,000	-	\$309,060	\$1,538,060
D28 Southgate	\$179,670	\$349,346	\$141,059	-	\$405,285	\$27,463	\$40,450	\$9,188	\$1,152,461	-	\$209,512	\$1,361,973
D29 Wayne	\$162,986	\$111,850	\$89,796	\$1,752	\$429,082	\$19,962	\$555	\$13,012	\$828,995	-	\$52,673	\$881,668
D30 Highland Park	\$179,950	\$210,971	\$20,782	\$4,424	\$265,864	\$45,642	\$413	\$1,278	\$729,324	-	\$161,926	\$891,250
D31 Hamtramck	\$407,140	\$244,763	\$78,316	\$2,387	\$1,715,457	\$45,030	\$1,495	\$5,584	\$2,500,172	-	\$89,709	\$2,589,881
D32A Harper Wds	\$167,562	\$90,440	\$56,284	\$626	\$143,685	\$14,768	\$15,380	\$6,223	\$494,968	-	\$20,292	\$515,260
D33 Self	\$378,262	\$554,442	\$257,683	\$1,106	\$987,689	\$44,134	\$8,825	\$33,033	\$2,265,174	-	\$380,935	\$2,646,109
D34 Self	\$623,783	\$1,224,068	\$1,044,577	\$98,502	\$4,340,412	\$194,773	\$42,786	\$65,087	\$7,633,988	-	\$286,380	\$7,920,368
D35 Self	\$501,420	\$1,023,302	\$722,008	\$14,439	\$1,562,488	\$124,129	\$57,157	\$88,958	\$4,093,901	-	\$545,125	\$4,639,026

Court Name	Centralized Collections									Excluded Collections		Total Collections
	Civil (Pleading) Fees	Criminal Fees	Court Costs	Other Costs	Fines	Penalties	Reimbursements	Restitution	Total Centralized Collections	FOC Assessments (Excluded)	Other Excluded Collections	
D36 Detroit	\$5,636,566	\$4,953,539	\$1,652,996	\$76,909	\$5,100,724	\$945,452	\$13,775	\$32,904	\$18,412,865	-	\$1,963,383	\$20,376,248
D37 Warren	\$966,899	\$1,674,783	\$1,101,557	\$11,446	\$2,452,297	\$68,103	\$255,504	\$167,437	\$6,698,026	-	\$1,301,698	\$7,999,724
D38 Eastpointe	\$304,976	\$841,378	\$384,421	\$330	\$931,936	\$121,460	\$157,087	\$27,494	\$2,769,082	-	\$543,749	\$3,312,831
D39 Roseville	\$187,820	\$853,302	\$331,315	\$12,379	\$886,008	\$200,619	\$117,288	\$59,695	\$2,648,426	-	\$79,574	\$2,728,000
D40 St. Clair Shores	\$202,642	\$716,149	\$369,019	\$17,930	\$1,067,191	\$93,809	\$4,174	\$51,386	\$2,522,300	-	\$394,971	\$2,917,271
D41A1 Sterling Hts	\$505,648	\$806,896	\$134,522	\$32,664	\$1,710,619	\$41,671	\$9,762	\$98,513	\$3,340,295	-	\$311,488	\$3,651,783
D41A2 Shelby Twp	\$566,885	\$655,943	\$435,113	\$8,630	\$1,155,029	\$35,042	\$7,820	\$93,332	\$2,957,794	-	\$454,079	\$3,411,873
D41B Self	\$1,049,970	\$874,513	\$872,845	-	\$1,702,398	\$128,494	\$29,828	\$139,943	\$4,797,991	-	\$382,203	\$5,180,194
D42-1 Macomb	\$137,122	\$363,394	\$131,555	\$4,885	\$516,725	\$13,869	\$228	\$77,214	\$1,244,992	-	\$101,239	\$1,346,231
D42-2 Macomb	\$275,921	\$271,825	\$176,592	\$10,231	\$565,402	\$19,725	\$19,100	\$33,736	\$1,372,532	-	\$98,389	\$1,470,921
D43-1 Hazel Park	\$20,962	\$749,141	\$249,861	\$399	\$2,436,860	\$87,179	\$57,855	\$16,195	\$3,618,452	-	\$355,959	\$3,974,411
D43-2 Ferndale	\$142,632	\$347,981	\$122,931	\$625	\$678,911	\$51,608	\$49,819	\$6,753	\$1,401,260	-	\$350,300	\$1,751,560
D43-3 Madison Hts	\$158,015	\$422,937	\$210,971	\$658	\$744,407	\$63,587	\$13,846	\$14,547	\$1,628,968	-	\$442,294	\$2,071,262
D44 Royal Oak	\$445,253	\$877,053	\$287,377	\$18,993	\$3,763,399	\$114,244	\$181,025	\$26,034	\$5,713,378	-	\$383,189	\$6,096,567
D45 Oak Park	\$275,265	\$441,980	\$249,898	\$102,375	\$702,783	\$61,271	\$13,969	\$16,804	\$1,864,345	-	\$152,584	\$2,016,929
D46 Southfield	\$908,190	\$847,057	\$232,918	\$4,960	\$1,570,742	\$106,801	\$110,513	\$68,323	\$3,849,504	-	\$781,581	\$4,631,085
D47 Self	\$352,766	\$721,054	\$476,600	\$137	\$1,154,177	\$66,553	\$110,293	\$51,748	\$2,933,328	-	\$336,809	\$3,270,137
D48 Self	\$429,149	\$972,722	\$294,966	\$18,503	\$2,200,632	\$57,987	\$85,463	\$56,568	\$4,115,990	-	\$877,006	\$4,992,996
D50 Pontiac	\$559,666	\$544,960	\$197,589	\$6,192	\$887,474	\$73,549	\$7,643	\$28,773	\$2,305,846	-	\$439,916	\$2,745,762
D51 Waterford	\$318,802	\$373,677	\$274,184	\$45	\$375,968	\$16,805	\$8,999	\$48,856	\$1,417,336	-	\$186,077	\$1,603,413
D52-1 Oakland	\$634,418	\$1,423,903	\$584,166	\$20,858	\$1,597,572	\$78,649	\$134,523	\$90,727	\$4,564,816	-	\$682,048	\$5,246,864
D52-2 Oakland	\$389,244	\$803,052	\$613,240	\$10,672	\$969,395	\$90,698	\$37,122	\$40,594	\$2,954,017	-	\$292,629	\$3,246,646
D52-3 Oakland	\$487,496	\$1,603,895	\$836,195	\$31,921	\$2,270,049	\$116,992	\$191,262	\$73,944	\$5,611,754	-	\$649,061	\$6,260,815
D52-4 Oakland	\$358,052	\$638,363	\$324,822	\$12,199	\$1,087,077	\$26,952	\$20,130	\$92,269	\$2,559,864	-	\$376,086	\$2,935,950
D53 Livingston	\$433,248	\$756,311	\$1,071,025	-	\$678,771	\$45,575	\$93,695	\$126,489	\$3,205,114	-	\$559,968	\$3,765,082
D54A Lansing	\$835,788	\$410,427	\$66,585	\$43,052	\$543,860	\$37,915	\$63,319	\$86,638	\$2,087,584	-	\$231,868	\$2,319,452
D54B East Lansing	\$92,992	\$122,197	\$79,480	\$16,512	\$990,713	\$25,721	\$27,308	\$40,449	\$1,395,372	-	\$83,962	\$1,479,334
D55 Ingham	\$365,306	\$398,360	\$336,228	\$1,259	\$461,049	\$30,601	\$34,515	\$56,328	\$1,683,646	-	\$169,140	\$1,852,786
D56A Eaton	\$371,154	\$466,614	\$322,189	\$5,820	\$472,662	\$40,010	\$8,546	\$169,758	\$1,856,753	-	\$255,059	\$2,111,812
D56B Barry	\$166,070	\$277,680	\$116,048	\$6,832	\$46,082	\$10,551	\$11,902	\$45,546	\$680,711	-	\$196,285	\$876,996
D57 Allegan	\$307,038	\$849,781	\$839,700	\$27,192	\$612,977	\$59,926	\$9,081	\$137,994	\$2,843,689	-	\$504,496	\$3,348,185
D58 Ottawa	\$745,869	\$1,660,827	\$1,412,845	\$13,832	\$1,665,536	\$64,806	\$1,136	\$207,006	\$5,771,857	-	\$11,622	\$5,783,479
D59-1 Grandville	\$52,858	\$122,720	\$101,290	\$10,036	\$80,024	\$7,603	\$1,952	\$117,333	\$493,816	-	\$22,935	\$516,751
D59-2 Walker	\$73,018	\$193,969	\$217,367	\$1,126	\$190,268	\$27,028	\$5,480	\$12,017	\$720,273	-	\$18,211	\$738,484
D60 Muskegon	\$939,214	\$948,746	\$579,015	\$766	\$832,307	\$106,095	\$37,330	\$145,651	\$3,589,124	-	\$589,614	\$4,178,738
D61 Grand Rapids	\$873,892	\$507,569	\$855,106	-	\$529,105	\$53,391	\$64,138	-	\$2,883,201	-	-	\$2,883,201
D62A Wyoming	\$406,227	\$410,828	\$485,356	\$3,932	\$318,763	\$41,526	\$9,236	\$47,383	\$1,723,251	-	\$393,319	\$2,116,570
D62B Kentwood	\$218,708	\$324,143	\$284,289	\$3,494	\$344,215	\$28,399	\$20,201	\$22,456	\$1,245,905	-	-	\$1,245,905
D63 Kent	\$649,972	\$1,056,830	\$1,067,615	\$11,233	\$548,516	\$56,012	\$67,653	\$93,789	\$3,551,620	-	\$1,114,747	\$4,666,367
D64A Ionia	\$206,807	\$229,479	\$287,862	-	\$401,219	\$26,311	\$20,641	\$83,542	\$1,255,861	-	\$216,566	\$1,472,427
D64B Montcalm	\$194,698	\$243,936	\$299,247	\$8,282	\$194,024	\$18,720	\$24,242	\$69,180	\$1,136,329	-	\$410,513	\$1,546,842
D65A Clinton	\$179,757	\$429,364	\$750,542	\$10,885	\$393,100	\$24,403	\$27,232	\$74,034	\$1,889,317	-	\$305,313	\$2,194,630

Court Name	Centralized Collections									Excluded Collections		Total Collections
	Civil (Pleading) Fees	Criminal Fees	Court Costs	Other Costs	Fines	Penalties	Reimbursements	Restitution	Total Centralized Collections	FOC Assessments (Excluded)	Other Excluded Collections	
D65B Gratiot	\$113,139	\$387,435	\$463,178	\$16,977	\$243,446	\$32,242	\$45,287	\$53,298	\$1,355,002	-	\$219,969	\$1,574,971
D66 Shiawassee	\$230,013	\$322,485	\$269,351	\$11,466	\$202,279	\$11,427	\$7,071	\$42,086	\$1,096,178	-	\$173,881	\$1,270,059
D67-1 Genesee	\$1,491,187	\$1,111,643	\$467,465	\$15	\$1,397,485	\$92,777	\$88,171	\$113,373	\$4,762,116	-	\$602,237	\$5,364,353
D67-5 Genesee	\$714,707	\$177,668	\$78,302	\$2,310	\$256,269	\$32,474	\$7,074	\$5,761	\$1,274,565	-	\$104,867	\$1,379,432
D70-1 Saginaw	\$1,035,838	\$853,331	\$697,982	\$1,200	\$842,091	\$53,473	\$78,947	\$88,364	\$3,651,226	-	\$18,057	\$3,669,283
D71A Lapeer	\$271,068	\$469,625	\$330,452	\$145	\$333,482	\$19,683	\$54,704	\$69,082	\$1,548,241	-	\$163,394	\$1,711,635
D71B Tuscola	\$188,067	\$362,204	\$187,229	\$23,545	\$210,277	\$18,837	\$55,829	\$38,045	\$1,084,033	-	\$211,825	\$1,295,858
D72 St. Clair	\$648,112	\$803,241	\$523,602	\$20,586	\$872,128	\$38,616	\$11,428	\$94,650	\$3,012,363	-	\$622,656	\$3,635,019
D73A Sanilac	\$153,524	\$206,747	\$185,282	-	\$150,092	\$9,505	\$19,976	\$58,736	\$783,862	-	\$75,954	\$859,816
D73B Huron	\$97,069	\$152,843	\$164,170	\$31,178	\$132,166	\$9,300	\$1,662	\$31,819	\$620,207	-	\$162,970	\$783,177
D74 Bay	\$382,936	\$392,070	\$299,530	\$7,634	\$321,865	\$21,639	\$52,724	\$102,940	\$1,581,338	-	-	\$1,581,338
D75 Midland	\$233,719	\$321,584	\$376,329	\$24	\$574,211	\$27,961	\$7,100	\$95,120	\$1,636,048	-	\$157,765	\$1,793,813
D76 Isabella	\$246,250	\$370,073	\$267,405	\$5,405	\$213,634	\$16,431	\$6,700	\$68,630	\$1,194,528	-	\$364,286	\$1,558,814
D77-1 Mecosta	\$144,179	\$348,953	\$198,152	\$519	\$254,355	\$15,639	\$81,354	\$32,017	\$1,075,168	-	\$322,405	\$1,397,573
D77-2 Osceola	\$85,784	\$209,485	\$156,829	\$4,207	\$128,928	\$17,748	\$40,206	\$17,385	\$660,572	-	\$178,767	\$839,339
D78-1 Lake	\$41,328	\$83,380	\$116,967	-	\$65,277	\$38	\$12,470	\$8,498	\$327,958	-	-	\$327,958
D78-2 Newaygo	\$142,546	\$299,507	\$284,944	\$5	\$145,274	\$19,006	\$25,205	\$59,819	\$976,306	-	-	\$976,306
D79-1 Oceana	\$75,977	\$145,579	\$156,466	\$8,379	\$89,134	\$13,910	\$10,024	\$13,051	\$512,520	-	\$158,231	\$670,751
D79-2 Mason	\$82,944	\$137,072	\$60,561	-	\$112,958	\$10,897	\$13,531	\$35,841	\$453,804	-	\$113,011	\$566,815
D80-1 Clare	\$135,357	\$156,167	\$210,808	-	\$115,320	\$10,644	\$12,964	\$27,846	\$669,106	-	\$112,964	\$782,070
D80-2 Gladwin	\$118,620	\$166,288	\$113,451	\$2	\$134,567	\$14,062	\$12,909	\$21,125	\$581,024	-	\$154,256	\$735,280
D81-1 Alcona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D81-2 Arenac	\$42,859	\$145,382	\$22,976	\$331	\$112,697	\$9,133	\$250,810	\$640	\$584,828	-	-	\$584,828
D81-3 Iosco	\$70,521	\$122,001	\$21,914	-	\$105,559	\$4,014	\$208,279	-	\$532,288	-	-	\$532,288
D81-4 Oscoda	\$16,489	\$44,706	\$5,468	\$152	\$50,622	\$4,148	\$103,735	\$2,268	\$227,588	-	-	\$227,588
D82-1 Ogemaw	\$70,808	\$225,408	\$191,358	\$23,851	\$164,028	\$1,260	\$23,818	\$33,444	\$733,975	-	-	\$733,975
D82-2 Roscommon	\$124,164	\$190,931	\$183,520	\$1,066	\$128,972	\$9,407	\$36,091	\$21,541	\$695,692	-	-	\$695,692
D84-1 Missaukee	\$50,064	\$77,975	\$60,742	\$130	\$51,056	\$644	\$4,555	\$39,909	\$285,075	-	-	\$285,075
D84-2 Wexford	\$98,963	\$170,314	\$131,193	\$6	\$190,161	\$11,782	\$103,076	\$32,729	\$738,224	-	-	\$738,224
D85-1 Benzie	\$53,246	\$82,939	\$74,946	\$2,676	\$47,469	-	\$15,215	\$10,244	\$286,735	-	-	\$286,735
D85-2 Manistee	\$86,865	\$121,176	\$130,610	\$1,510	\$93,490	\$7,098	\$6,682	\$14,783	\$462,214	-	-	\$462,214
D86-1 Antrim	\$77,308	\$62,408	\$175,831	-	\$53,814	-	\$6,686	\$27,182	\$403,229	-	-	\$403,229
D86-2 Gd Traverse	\$221,540	\$356,691	\$851,331	-	\$283,428	-	\$53,082	\$66,724	\$1,832,796	-	-	\$1,832,796
D86-3 Leelanau	\$34,428	\$54,779	\$128,734	-	\$27,624	-	\$7,524	\$14,474	\$267,563	-	-	\$267,563
D87A Otsego	\$105,690	\$214,155	\$256,068	\$12	\$149,322	\$7,575	\$1,810	\$27,890	\$762,522	-	-	\$762,522
D87B Kalkaska	\$82,343	\$124,450	\$127,849	-	\$120,289	\$5,155	\$1,482	\$5,097	\$466,665	-	-	\$466,665
D87C Crawford	\$55,168	\$155,226	\$202,915	-	\$120,995	\$8,110	\$7,545	\$22,071	\$572,030	-	-	\$572,030
D88-1 Alpena	\$100,078	\$178,807	\$147,249	-	\$138,631	\$10,072	\$2,980	\$30,259	\$608,076	-	\$107,988	\$716,064
D88-2 Montmorency	\$28,160	\$64,930	\$63,966	\$276	\$88,927	\$4,721	\$4,660	\$4,767	\$260,407	-	\$36,727	\$297,134
D89-1 Cheboygan	\$73,470	\$187,866	\$215,460	\$15	\$171,916	\$12,643	\$11,929	\$27,624	\$700,923	-	-	\$700,923
D89-2 Presque Isle	\$35,881	\$54,120	\$55,437	\$693	\$32,497	\$2,769	\$6,804	\$15,314	\$203,515	-	-	\$203,515
D90-1 Charlevoix	\$71,142	\$149,380	\$191,857	\$1,598	\$108,288	-	\$18,121	\$21,985	\$562,371	-	-	\$562,371

Court Name	Centralized Collections									Excluded Collections		Total Collections
	Civil (Pleading) Fees	Criminal Fees	Court Costs	Other Costs	Fines	Penalties	Reimbursements	Restitution	Total Centralized Collections	FOC Assessments (Excluded)	Other Excluded Collections	
D90-2 Emmet	\$86,528	\$252,238	\$233,023	\$15,470	\$134,957	\$6,338	\$20,767	\$70,301	\$819,622	-	\$270,041	\$1,089,663
D91 Chippewa	\$89,452	\$179,734	\$209,082	\$458	\$134,103	\$167	\$8,020	\$58,386	\$679,402	-	-	\$679,402
D92-1 Luce	\$13,948	\$48,967	\$46,166	-	\$35,572	\$1,201	\$2,526	\$2,065	\$150,445	-	\$20,114	\$170,559
D92-2 Mackinac	\$23,164	\$113,403	\$114,928	-	\$93,229	\$3,139	\$3,764	\$7,889	\$359,516	-	\$33,217	\$392,733
D93-1 Alger	\$14,438	\$64,507	\$86,952	\$2,364	\$55,928	\$1,752	\$4,846	\$29,613	\$260,400	-	\$48,596	\$308,996
D93-2 Schoolcraft	\$15,082	\$38,526	\$40,331	-	\$43,092	\$1,035	\$6,695	\$6,678	\$151,439	-	\$23,276	\$174,715
D94 Delta	\$64,531	\$349,820	\$198,644	\$120,915	\$141,039	-	\$5,862	-	\$880,811	-	-	\$880,811
D95A Menominee	\$36,207	\$105,605	\$105,448	\$7,187	\$109,979	\$7,562	\$33,706	\$8,838	\$414,532	-	\$124,416	\$538,948
D95B-1 Dickinson	\$50,864	\$199,267	\$193,825	\$180	\$105,536	\$3,506	\$80,159	\$20,540	\$653,877	-	\$130,707	\$784,584
D95B-2 Iron	\$26,617	\$68,185	\$65,944	\$12,669	\$38,624	\$2,128	\$7,130	\$4,356	\$225,653	-	\$65,915	\$291,568
D96 Marquette	\$107,449	\$377,756	\$442,712	\$58,086	\$210,733	\$17,605	\$1,060	\$38,298	\$1,253,699	-	\$303,796	\$1,557,495
D97-1 Baraga	\$16,240	\$53,859	\$79,490	\$3,554	\$24,208	\$2,176	\$1,798	\$1,843	\$183,168	-	\$58,289	\$241,457
D97-2 Houghton	\$57,620	\$164,253	\$168,002	\$8,057	\$63,344	\$3,320	\$3,070	\$33,318	\$500,984	-	\$252,244	\$753,228
D97-3 Keweenaw	\$5,378	\$5,578	\$10,671	\$402	\$3,556	\$330	-	\$1,768	\$27,683	-	\$5,025	\$32,708
D98-1 Gogebic	\$29,540	\$101,416	\$97,444	\$3,902	\$62,497	\$6,019	\$23,662	\$20,670	\$345,150	-	\$107,896	\$453,046
D98-2 Ontonagon	\$9,522	\$32,187	\$48,622	\$1,214	\$23,948	\$2,345	-	\$3,925	\$121,763	-	\$35,519	\$157,282
MFPP GP Park	\$16,600	\$71,289	\$33,051	-	\$208,607	\$10,452	\$10,453	\$18,889	\$369,341	-	\$15,044	\$384,385
MGP Grosse Pte	\$1,744	\$22,258	\$10,005	\$188	\$152,838	\$3,753	\$1,804	\$3,886	\$196,476	-	\$4,763	\$201,239
MGPF GP Farms	\$2,583	\$151,758	\$52,913	\$4,352	\$318,276	\$6,618	\$8,941	\$5,169	\$550,610	-	\$43,538	\$594,148
MGPW GP Woods	\$7,720	\$54,794	\$7,933	\$896	\$255,371	\$14,608	\$19,788	\$9,854	\$370,964	-	\$29,586	\$400,550
P01 Alcona	\$34,082	\$120	-	\$20	-	-	-	\$719	\$34,941	-	\$7,397	\$42,338
P03 Allegan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P04 Alpena	\$64,455	\$1,216	\$556	\$5,149	-	-	\$8,751	\$7,238	\$87,365	\$344	\$95,022	\$182,731
P05 Antrim	\$42,432	-	-	\$88	-	-	-	-	\$42,520	-	\$37,923	\$80,443
P06 Arenac	\$34,380	\$142	\$972	\$855	-	-	-	\$1,810	\$38,159	-	\$50,426	\$88,585
P07 Baraga	\$11,572	-	\$15	\$149	-	-	-	\$813	\$12,549	-	\$3,387	\$15,936
P08 Barry	\$94,906	\$538	-	\$187,636	-	-	\$10	\$16,073	\$299,163	-	\$194,342	\$493,505
P09 Bay	\$248,581	\$802	\$4,586	\$1,485	-	-	\$200	\$44,077	\$299,731	-	\$4,684	\$304,415
P10 Benzie	\$38,073	\$155	-	\$58	-	-	\$5,276	\$4,868	\$48,430	-	\$12,086	\$60,516
P11 Berrien	\$264,833	-	-	-	-	-	\$35	-	\$264,868	-	-	\$264,868
P12 Branch	\$71,260	\$338	-	\$2,400	-	-	\$226	\$1,824	\$76,048	-	\$17,427	\$93,475
P13 Calhoun	\$240,211	-	-	\$9,677	-	-	\$75	-	\$249,963	-	-	\$249,963
P14 Cass	\$104,502	\$645	\$10,807	-	-	-	\$4,369	\$3,397	\$123,720	-	\$12,488	\$136,208
P16 Cheboygan	\$65,493	\$598	-	\$157,976	-	-	\$586	\$8,095	\$232,748	-	\$16,762	\$249,510
P17 Chippewa	\$67,096	\$1,100	-	\$225,685	-	-	\$144	\$7,362	\$301,387	-	\$10,632	\$312,019
P19 Clinton	\$112,518	\$400	-	-	-	-	\$48	\$9,995	\$122,961	-	\$6,217	\$129,178
P20 Crawford	\$30,554	\$92	\$5	\$1,067	-	-	-	\$1,302	\$33,020	-	\$3,667	\$36,687
P21 Delta	\$58,573	\$320	-	-	-	-	\$28	\$7,447	\$66,368	-	\$11,740	\$78,108
P22 Dickinson	\$41,322	\$172	\$2,375	\$7,802	-	-	-	\$4,982	\$56,653	-	\$2,188	\$58,841
P23 Eaton	\$172,736	-	-	\$3,185	-	-	\$272	-	\$176,193	-	\$1,579	\$177,772
P25 Genesee	\$835,707	\$1,272	\$120	\$30,307	-	\$40	\$525	\$19,072	\$887,043	-	\$39,157	\$926,200
P27 Gogebic	\$19,292	-	-	\$158	-	-	\$23	-	\$19,473	-	-	\$19,473

Court Name	Centralized Collections									Excluded Collections		Total Collections
	Civil (Pleading) Fees	Criminal Fees	Court Costs	Other Costs	Fines	Penalties	Reimbursements	Restitution	Total Centralized Collections	FOC Assessments (Excluded)	Other Excluded Collections	
P28 Grand Traverse	\$191,077	\$7,877	\$968	\$65,833	-	-	\$8,809	\$13,670	\$288,234	-	\$124,001	\$412,235
P29 Gratiot	\$64,136	\$1,524	-	\$188	-	-	-	\$15,054	\$80,902	-	\$22,658	\$103,560
P30 Hillsdale	\$91,028	\$443	\$9,019	(\$34,051)	-	-	-	\$9,093	\$75,532	-	\$51,632	\$127,164
P31 Houghton	\$50,178	-	-	\$1,067	-	-	-	-	\$51,245	-	-	\$51,245
P32 Huron	\$98,253	\$589	\$475	\$399,819	-	-	\$4,980	\$15,470	\$519,586	-	\$9,409	\$528,995
P33 Ingham	\$474,606	-	-	\$208	-	-	\$4,800	-	\$479,614	-	-	\$479,614
P34 Ionia	\$92,735	\$517	-	\$645	-	-	\$50	\$13,549	\$107,496	-	\$13,048	\$120,544
P35 Iosco	\$71,406	\$150	\$254	\$230,595	-	-	\$1,336	\$747	\$304,488	-	\$25,147	\$329,635
P36 Iron	\$27,064	\$50	-	(\$7,251)	-	-	-	\$1,582	\$21,445	-	\$4,615	\$26,060
P37 Isabella	\$90,359	\$652	-	\$1,322	-	-	\$23,658	\$4,787	\$120,778	-	\$29,365	\$150,143
P38 Jackson	\$288,173	\$1,161	-	\$2,097	-	-	\$196	\$10,171	\$301,798	-	\$340,354	\$642,152
P39 Kalamazoo	\$300,611	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,770	-	\$302,381	-	\$6,000	\$308,381
P40 Kalkaska	\$36,628	\$568	\$102	-	-	-	-	\$7,504	\$44,802	-	\$14,545	\$59,347
P41 Kent	\$861,942	-	-	\$13,268	-	-	\$59,752	-	\$934,962	-	\$52,007	\$986,969
P42 Keweenaw	\$6,614	-	-	\$61	-	-	-	\$50	\$6,725	-	-	\$6,725
P43 Lake	-	\$100	-	\$2,070	-	-	-	\$135	\$2,305	-	\$5,554	\$7,859
P44 Lapeer	\$178,624	\$1,409	-	\$1,341	-	-	\$7,149	\$24,154	\$212,677	-	\$255,154	\$467,831
P45 Leelanau	\$53,953	\$25	-	\$1,068	-	-	-	\$1,000	\$56,046	-	\$5,002	\$61,048
P46 Lenawee	\$103,228	\$11	-	\$51,705	-	-	-	-	\$154,944	-	-	\$154,944
P47 Livingston	\$257,656	-	-	\$823	-	-	-	-	\$258,479	-	\$50,000	\$308,479
P50 Macomb	\$1,572,559	-	-	\$16,350	-	-	-	-	\$1,588,909	-	-	\$1,588,909
P51 Manistee	\$61,639	\$165	-	\$47,592	-	-	\$1,800	\$2,422	\$113,618	-	\$6,324	\$119,942
P52 Marquette	\$93,170	\$295	-	\$227,311	-	-	-	\$1,167	\$321,943	-	\$5,871	\$327,814
P53 Mason	\$63,636	\$299	-	\$9,088	-	-	-	\$3,135	\$76,158	-	\$6,250	\$82,408
P55 Menominee	\$40,756	\$105	\$395	\$5,434	-	-	\$5,536	\$3,225	\$55,451	-	\$27,763	\$83,214
P56 Midland	\$140,856	\$899	\$145	\$1,042,200	-	-	\$3,030	\$20,734	\$1,207,864	-	\$76,429	\$1,284,293
P57 Missaukee	\$27,862	-	-	-	-	-	\$12	-	\$27,874	-	\$26	\$27,900
P58 Monroe	\$273,880	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$273,880	-	\$47,248	\$321,128
P59 Montcalm	\$83,823	-	-	-	-	-	\$175	-	\$83,998	-	-	\$83,998
P60 Montmorency	\$29,801	\$202	-	\$75,027	-	-	\$5,919	\$662	\$111,611	-	\$33,974	\$145,585
P61 Muskegon	\$233,791	\$3,807	\$22,105	\$4,125	-	-	-	\$44,975	\$308,803	\$30	\$254,348	\$563,181
P62 Newaygo	\$99,184	\$816	\$344	\$2,937	-	-	\$22	\$3,231	\$106,534	-	\$25,683	\$132,217
P63 Oakland	\$2,090,221	-	-	\$61,255	-	-	\$26,240	-	\$2,177,716	-	-	\$2,177,716
P64 Oceana	\$41,698	\$515	-	(\$2,146)	-	-	-	\$6,965	\$47,032	-	\$12,552	\$59,584
P65 Ogemaw	\$50,090	-	-	(\$333)	-	-	-	-	\$49,757	-	-	\$49,757
P66 Ontonagon	\$15,444	-	-	\$20	-	-	-	\$200	\$15,664	-	\$1,715	\$17,379
P68 Oscoda	\$23,694	\$220	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,644	\$25,558	-	\$12,179	\$37,737
P69 Otsego	\$43,081	-	-	\$25	-	-	-	-	\$43,106	-	-	\$43,106
P70 Ottawa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P71 Presque Isle	\$77,902	\$348	\$300	\$1,333	-	-	\$3,576	\$3,786	\$87,245	-	\$45,501	\$132,746
P72 Roscommon	\$73,377	-	-	\$3,660	-	-	\$1,780	-	\$78,817	-	-	\$78,817
P73 Saginaw	\$305,531	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$305,531	-	-	\$305,531

Court Name	Centralized Collections									Excluded Collections		Total Collections
	Civil (Pleading) Fees	Criminal Fees	Court Costs	Other Costs	Fines	Penalties	Reimbursements	Restitution	Total Centralized Collections	FOC Assessments (Excluded)	Other Excluded Collections	
P74 St. Clair	\$301,010	-	-	\$4,000	-	-	\$128	-	\$305,138	-	-	\$305,138
P75 St. Joseph	\$96,514	-	-	-	-	-	\$315	-	\$96,829	-	-	\$96,829
P76 Sanilac	\$71,293	-	-	\$1,800	-	-	\$12,998	-	\$86,091	-	-	\$86,091
P78 Shiawassee	\$133,075	\$1,112	-	\$1,572	-	-	-	\$22,266	\$158,025	-	\$110,579	\$268,604
P79 Tuscola	\$107,730	-	-	\$1,710	-	-	\$4,268	-	\$113,708	-	-	\$113,708
P80 Van Buren	\$136,173	\$1,011	-	\$3,319	-	-	\$30	\$11,699	\$152,232	-	\$47,833	\$200,065
P81 Washtenaw ¹¹⁰	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P82 Wayne	\$2,800,300	-	-	\$4,584	-	-	\$123,189	\$1,623	\$2,929,696	-	\$411,154	\$3,340,850
P83 Wexford	\$74,506	\$400	\$5	\$96,955	-	-	\$3,888	\$4,943	\$180,697	-	\$42,862	\$223,559
PD17-1 Clare	\$67,521	\$678	\$2,103	(\$3,535)	-	-	\$50	\$7,445	\$74,262	-	\$12,439	\$86,701
PD17-2 Gladwin	\$51,262	\$523	-	\$118,563	-	-	\$1,500	\$7,771	\$179,619	-	\$19,413	\$199,032
PD18-1 Mecosta	\$60,332	\$607	\$200	-	-	-	\$375	\$10,459	\$71,973	-	\$51,770	\$123,743
PD18-2 Osceola	\$45,990	\$422	\$3,290	\$120	-	-	\$2,554	\$5,676	\$58,052	-	\$19,955	\$78,007
PD5-1 Alger	\$18,742	\$100	-	-	-	-	-	\$18	\$18,860	-	\$2,840	\$21,700
PD5-2 Schoolcraft	\$16,546	\$212	-	-	-	-	\$7,959	\$6,079	\$30,796	-	\$4,748	\$35,544
PD6-1 Luce	\$9,743	-	-	\$34	-	-	\$5,697	-	\$15,474	-	-	\$15,474
PD6-2 Mackinac	\$25,470	-	-	\$12	-	-	-	-	\$25,482	-	-	\$25,482
PD7-1 Charlevoix	\$53,390	\$330	-	\$2,892	-	-	\$305	\$1,790	\$58,707	-	\$43,190	\$101,897
PD7-2 Emmet	\$114,911	\$415	\$1,632	\$4,997	-	-	\$14,258	\$154,706	\$290,919	-	\$54,086	\$345,005
Total	\$77,628,542	\$74,773,560	\$51,808,011	\$7,289,469	\$97,332,898	\$7,044,963	\$7,216,683	\$18,831,260	\$341,925,386	\$2,910,149	\$59,570,853	\$404,406,388

Table 4: Collections Distribution Categories by Funding Unit

The following table shows the recipients of the court assessments collected by each trial court, at the funding unit level, averaged across 2022 and 2023. Distributions are categorized by whether the amounts collected would be deposited into the Trial Court Fund or not under the new funding model. If a funding unit does not have an amount listed for a particular distribution category, it means they did not report any collections going to that recipient.

Funding Unit	Collections Intended for the Trial Court Fund				Collections Not Intended for the Trial Court Fund					Total Collections
	Total	Trial Courts	Other Funding Unit Departments	State of Michigan	Total	Other Municipalities	Library	Restitution	Other Excluded Collections	
24th District Court - SAC-24	\$2,982,030	\$2,344,047	\$17,509	\$620,474	\$309,925	-	\$92,464	\$18,669	\$198,792	\$3,291,955
25th District Court - SAC-25	\$625,160	-	-	\$625,160	\$3,271,832	\$3,027,511	\$22,315	\$42,126	\$179,880	\$3,896,992
33rd District Court - SAC-33	\$2,215,873	\$1,642,266	\$289	\$573,318	\$430,234	-	\$16,267	\$33,033	\$380,934	\$2,646,107
34th District Court - SAC-34	\$3,942,186	\$2,525,203	\$7,290	\$1,409,693	\$3,978,180	\$2,743,428	\$450,202	\$65,087	\$719,463	\$7,920,366
35th District Court - SAC-35	\$3,917,002	\$2,982,525	\$785	\$933,692	\$722,019	-	\$75,341	\$88,957	\$557,721	\$4,639,021
41B District Court - SAC-41B	\$3,729,396	\$2,771,568	\$1,712	\$956,116	\$1,450,792	\$4,272	\$11,877	\$129,292	\$1,305,351	\$5,180,188

¹¹⁰ This data was combined with the circuit court, C22 Washtenaw.

Funding Unit	Collections Intended for the Trial Court Fund				Collections Not Intended for the Trial Court Fund					Total Collections
	Total	Trial Courts	Other Funding Unit Departments	State of Michigan	Total	Other Municipalities	Library	Restitution	Other Excluded Collections	
47th District Court - SAC-47	\$784,718	\$167,470	\$7,850	\$609,398	\$2,485,415	\$1,980,437	\$117,657	\$50,513	\$336,808	\$3,270,133
48th District Court - SAC-48	\$3,976,585	\$3,183,838	\$10	\$792,737	\$1,016,415	-	\$82,841	\$56,568	\$877,006	\$4,993,000
Alcona - XTY-01	\$112,426	\$62,248	\$10,847	\$39,331	\$135,695	-	\$11,256	\$22,251	\$102,188	\$248,121
Alger - XTY-02	\$224,931	\$125,683	\$5,157	\$94,091	\$181,633	\$2,092	\$47,402	\$35,455	\$96,684	\$406,564
Allegan - XTY-03	\$2,599,803	\$1,599,680	\$43,182	\$956,941	\$1,607,945	\$19,026	\$503,137	\$343,384	\$742,398	\$4,207,748
Alpena - XTY-04	\$753,930	\$467,655	\$9,826	\$276,449	\$693,301	\$9,179	\$110,680	\$101,623	\$471,819	\$1,447,231
Ann Arbor - CTY-02	\$1,786,331	\$1,027,981	\$4,604	\$753,746	\$381,964	\$10,674	\$24,121	\$63,756	\$283,413	\$2,168,295
Antrim - XTY-05	\$374,662	\$249,450	\$4,250	\$120,962	\$109,007	\$1,111	\$42,734	\$27,181	\$37,981	\$483,669
Arenac - XTY-06	\$627,060	\$404,690	\$18,788	\$203,582	\$321,053	\$1,756	\$124,209	\$36,520	\$158,568	\$948,113
Baraga - XTY-07	\$182,093	\$119,407	\$3,807	\$58,879	\$155,049	\$260	\$22,928	\$7,996	\$123,865	\$337,142
Barry - XTY-08	\$912,632	\$500,556	\$40,353	\$371,723	\$938,432	\$3,883	\$39,079	\$120,625	\$774,845	\$1,851,064
Bay - XTY-09	\$1,745,578	\$942,264	\$66,887	\$736,427	\$859,746	\$45,135	\$207,015	\$340,122	\$267,474	\$2,605,324
Benzie - XTY-10	\$348,901	\$189,715	\$11,764	\$147,422	\$960,920	\$528	\$64,244	\$35,823	\$860,325	\$1,309,821
Berrien - XTY-11	\$3,942,564	\$2,351,659	\$85,283	\$1,505,622	\$2,150,262	\$102,040	\$1,118,721	\$748,026	\$181,475	\$6,092,826
Branch - XTY-12	\$1,162,429	\$649,723	\$141,352	\$371,354	\$569,529	\$21,090	\$109,651	\$106,836	\$331,952	\$1,731,958
Calhoun - XTY-13	\$3,056,208	\$1,788,236	\$145,382	\$1,122,590	\$1,442,783	\$150,764	\$184,129	\$202,201	\$905,689	\$4,498,991
Cass - XTY-14	\$1,012,684	\$582,383	\$23,398	\$406,903	\$757,642	\$26,976	\$195,960	\$130,694	\$404,012	\$1,770,326
Charlevoix - XTY-15	\$487,415	\$333,938	\$3,100	\$150,377	\$176,848	-	\$106,259	\$23,774	\$46,815	\$664,263
Cheboygan - XTY-16	\$713,138	\$436,871	\$16,064	\$260,203	\$604,186	\$9,993	\$147,666	\$124,379	\$322,148	\$1,317,324
Chippewa - XTY-17	\$715,003	\$404,593	\$18,834	\$291,576	\$880,771	\$5,753	\$122,035	\$138,169	\$614,814	\$1,595,774
Clare - XTY-18	\$873,200	\$574,512	\$22,631	\$276,057	\$460,678	\$709	\$167,049	\$80,115	\$212,805	\$1,333,878
Clinton - XTY-19	\$1,814,255	\$1,239,299	\$46,349	\$528,607	\$1,123,735	\$57,949	\$262,192	\$232,195	\$571,399	\$2,937,990
Crawford - XTY-20	\$561,768	\$335,306	\$34,726	\$191,736	\$230,158	\$493	\$119,665	\$64,583	\$45,417	\$791,926
Dearborn - CTY-08	\$5,531,264	\$4,161,536	\$14,605	\$1,355,123	\$2,870,887	-	\$143,231	\$47,173	\$2,680,483	\$8,402,151
Dearborn Heights - CTY-09	\$2,865,171	\$2,132,714	\$50,796	\$681,661	\$704,955	\$8,166	\$3,882	\$7,580	\$685,327	\$3,570,126
Delta - XTY-21	\$954,215	\$626,938	\$68,019	\$259,258	\$881,068	\$2,525	\$105,636	\$180,858	\$592,049	\$1,835,283
Detroit - CTY-10	\$18,149,756	\$11,691,914	\$120,748	\$6,337,094	\$2,226,491	-	\$168,926	\$32,904	\$2,024,661	\$20,376,247
Dickinson - XTY-22	\$689,280	\$404,670	\$75,926	\$208,684	\$744,049	\$9,437	\$93,553	\$42,492	\$598,567	\$1,433,329
East Lansing - CTY-11	\$699,070	\$575,168	\$7,472	\$116,430	\$780,277	\$30	\$36,703	\$40,449	\$703,095	\$1,479,347
Eastpointe - CTY-12	\$2,674,039	\$2,108,714	\$6,409	\$558,916	\$638,790	-	\$67,224	\$27,493	\$544,073	\$3,312,829
Eaton - XTY-23	\$1,888,528	\$1,094,827	\$35,315	\$758,386	\$3,494,312	\$145,899	\$183,624	\$411,034	\$2,753,755	\$5,382,840
Emmet - XTY-24	\$908,220	\$581,098	\$28,542	\$298,580	\$1,071,351	\$9,661	\$116,501	\$315,314	\$629,875	\$1,979,571
Ferndale - CTY-16	\$1,386,522	\$1,093,941	\$10,440	\$282,141	\$365,034	-	\$7,947	\$6,752	\$350,335	\$1,751,556
Garden City - CTY-19	\$1,002,295	\$695,730	\$40,801	\$265,764	\$89,079	-	\$10,754	\$11,544	\$66,781	\$1,091,374
Genesee - XTY-25	\$7,471,503	\$3,805,332	\$231,600	\$3,434,571	\$2,349,563	\$495,321	\$295,231	\$510,984	\$1,048,027	\$9,821,066
Gladwin - XTY-26	\$649,414	\$443,812	\$6,787	\$198,815	\$663,634	\$18,936	\$97,798	\$74,715	\$472,185	\$1,313,048
Gogebic - XTY-27	\$349,193	\$213,075	\$27,555	\$108,563	\$342,001	\$170	\$59,634	\$65,019	\$217,178	\$691,194
Grand Rapids - CTY-21	\$2,801,188	\$1,979,425	\$4,136	\$817,627	\$82,010	\$2,600	\$67,417	-	\$11,993	\$2,883,198
Grand Traverse - XTY-28	\$2,314,338	\$1,508,215	\$45,459	\$760,664	\$752,262	\$72,552	\$192,414	\$254,928	\$232,368	\$3,066,600
Grandville - CTY-22	\$344,719	\$245,823	\$424	\$98,472	\$172,030	-	\$29,420	\$117,338	\$25,272	\$516,749
Gratiot - XTY-29	\$1,245,462	\$897,956	\$44,552	\$302,954	\$852,556	\$10,295	\$240,454	\$113,072	\$488,735	\$2,098,018
Grosse Pointe - CTY-24	\$88,072	\$77,199	\$20	\$10,853	\$113,167	-	\$775	\$3,886	\$108,506	\$201,239
Grosse Pt Farms - CTY-25	\$413,021	\$326,130	\$179	\$86,712	\$181,127	-	\$6,311	\$5,169	\$169,647	\$594,148

Funding Unit	Collections Intended for the Trial Court Fund				Collections Not Intended for the Trial Court Fund					Total Collections
	Total	Trial Courts	Other Funding Unit Departments	State of Michigan	Total	Other Municipalities	Library	Restitution	Other Excluded Collections	
Grosse Pt Park - CTY-26	\$255,674	\$198,655	\$2,101	\$54,918	\$128,710	-	\$8,135	\$18,889	\$101,686	\$384,384
Grosse Pt Woods - CTY-23	\$215,244	\$173,795	\$3,867	\$37,582	\$185,303	\$1,652	\$2,433	\$9,854	\$171,364	\$400,547
Hamtramck - CTY-27	\$1,643,251	\$1,195,123	\$1,495	\$446,633	\$946,626	-	\$8,363	\$5,583	\$932,680	\$2,589,877
Harper Woods - CTY-28	\$485,739	\$338,169	\$3,893	\$143,677	\$29,516	-	\$3,320	\$5,905	\$20,291	\$515,255
Hazel Park - CTY-29	\$3,418,554	\$2,779,334	\$781	\$638,439	\$555,855	-	\$17,089	\$15,879	\$522,887	\$3,974,409
Highland Park - CTY-30	\$717,915	\$479,141	\$413	\$238,361	\$173,333	-	\$5,970	\$1,278	\$166,085	\$891,248
Hillsdale - XTY-30	\$842,727	\$471,906	\$21,183	\$349,638	\$1,213,177	\$8,554	\$129,324	\$72,995	\$1,002,304	\$2,055,904
Houghton - XTY-31	\$513,897	\$341,079	\$9,397	\$163,421	\$520,626	\$1,776	\$48,896	\$53,729	\$416,225	\$1,034,523
Huron - XTY-32	\$698,817	\$438,061	\$8,160	\$252,596	\$1,231,171	\$12,283	\$101,898	\$124,468	\$992,522	\$1,929,988
Ingham - XTY-33	\$2,661,092	\$1,501,882	\$33,937	\$1,125,273	\$1,068,034	\$119,592	\$171,477	\$361,530	\$415,435	\$3,729,126
Inkster - CTY-32	\$1,072,515	\$816,251	\$1,350	\$254,914	\$79,155	-	\$9,160	\$8,295	\$79,700	\$1,169,670
Ironia - XTY-34	\$1,223,085	\$727,932	\$38,197	\$456,956	\$991,656	\$25,004	\$331,555	\$183,590	\$451,507	\$2,214,741
Iosco - XTY-35	\$701,897	\$440,382	\$49,006	\$212,509	\$530,107	\$13,292	\$111,686	\$35,340	\$369,789	\$1,232,004
Iron - XTY-36	\$269,236	\$169,950	\$3,236	\$96,050	\$203,305	\$159	\$37,244	\$15,549	\$150,353	\$472,541
Isabella - XTY-37	\$1,344,561	\$851,697	\$18,671	\$474,193	\$1,136,623	\$31,862	\$185,351	\$248,850	\$670,560	\$2,481,184
Jackson - XTY-38	\$3,674,613	\$2,261,379	\$75,889	\$1,337,345	\$1,570,694	\$166,450	\$486,585	\$288,306	\$629,353	\$5,245,307
Kalamazoo - XTY-39	\$4,213,092	\$2,216,711	\$105,485	\$1,890,896	\$2,210,672	\$312,808	\$293,604	\$643,830	\$960,430	\$6,423,764
Kalkaska - XTY-40	\$500,943	\$290,936	\$30,897	\$179,110	\$281,534	\$12,890	\$80,370	\$17,432	\$170,842	\$782,477
Kent - XTY-41	\$6,950,652	\$4,285,760	\$157,371	\$2,507,521	\$5,168,536	\$10,490	\$671,743	\$1,509,321	\$2,976,982	\$12,119,188
Kentwood - CTY-34	\$1,120,233	\$748,836	\$25,191	\$346,206	\$125,668	-	\$70,167	\$22,455	\$33,046	\$1,245,901
Keweenaw - XTY-42	\$32,607	\$20,126	\$270	\$12,211	\$19,996	-	\$3,281	\$3,557	\$13,158	\$52,603
Lake - XTY-43	\$355,529	\$183,666	\$34,273	\$137,590	\$88,612	\$324	\$55,648	\$24,192	\$8,448	\$444,141
Lansing - CTY-35	\$1,973,857	\$1,232,298	\$50,819	\$690,740	\$345,591	-	\$26,355	\$86,638	\$232,598	\$2,319,448
Lapeer - XTY-44	\$667,754	\$367,713	\$39,411	\$260,630	\$654,307	-	\$24,600	\$117,053	\$512,654	\$1,322,061
Leelanau - XTY-45	\$279,442	\$182,924	\$7,213	\$89,305	\$48,664	\$385	\$27,237	\$14,973	\$6,069	\$328,106
Lenawee - XTY-46	\$2,230,441	\$1,264,453	\$144,660	\$821,328	\$1,076,616	\$120,776	\$168,236	\$165,040	\$622,564	\$3,307,057
Livingston - XTY-47	\$3,422,863	\$2,282,996	\$104,428	\$1,035,439	\$1,780,562	\$100,471	\$391,312	\$350,184	\$938,595	\$5,203,425
Livonia - CTY-38	\$4,112,515	\$3,320,324	\$29,067	\$763,124	\$1,246,146	\$12,857	\$203,548	\$77,040	\$952,701	\$5,358,661
Luce - XTY-48	\$156,403	\$84,350	\$3,466	\$68,587	\$77,350	\$24	\$34,253	\$19,534	\$23,539	\$233,753
Mackinac - XTY-49	\$315,312	\$171,597	\$4,190	\$139,525	\$188,245	\$181	\$93,577	\$21,423	\$73,064	\$503,557
Macomb - XTY-50	\$8,150,241	\$4,514,420	\$187,871	\$3,447,950	\$4,271,643	\$295,487	\$212,886	\$1,186,801	\$2,576,469	\$12,421,884
Madison Heights - CTY-39	\$1,442,770	\$1,101,158	\$1,050	\$340,562	\$628,490	-	\$32,132	\$14,547	\$581,811	\$2,071,260
Manistee - XTY-51	\$495,960	\$286,562	\$15,350	\$194,048	\$418,406	\$307	\$97,022	\$46,281	\$274,796	\$914,366
Marquette - XTY-52	\$1,337,205	\$887,537	\$12,626	\$437,042	\$1,259,729	\$11,322	\$161,690	\$83,414	\$1,003,303	\$2,596,934
Mason - XTY-53	\$462,385	\$241,487	\$7,540	\$213,358	\$341,030	\$9,535	\$96,046	\$81,379	\$154,070	\$803,415
Mecosta - XTY-54	\$1,144,672	\$688,891	\$98,826	\$356,955	\$1,018,037	\$39,533	\$168,166	\$95,445	\$714,893	\$2,162,709
Menominee - XTY-55	\$429,550	\$249,169	\$37,820	\$142,561	\$443,912	\$19,209	\$75,271	\$61,446	\$287,986	\$873,462
Midland - XTY-56	\$1,680,722	\$1,060,327	\$24,516	\$595,879	\$1,998,232	\$124,624	\$199,322	\$307,950	\$1,366,336	\$3,678,954
Missaukee - XTY-57	\$292,338	\$147,170	\$17,583	\$127,585	\$161,036	-	\$60,707	\$45,002	\$55,327	\$453,374
Monroe - XTY-58	\$3,857,093	\$2,487,751	\$48,064	\$1,321,278	\$3,068,056	\$260,274	\$714,030	\$433,619	\$1,660,133	\$6,925,149
Montcalm - XTY-59	\$1,290,272	\$797,067	\$62,655	\$430,550	\$1,296,888	\$15,516	\$309,101	\$182,032	\$790,239	\$2,587,160
Montmorency - XTY-60	\$274,156	\$186,586	\$10,403	\$77,167	\$307,234	\$231	\$78,504	\$15,009	\$213,490	\$581,390
Muskegon - XTY-61	\$4,007,287	\$2,331,135	\$78,784	\$1,597,368	\$2,083,409	\$168,673	\$329,421	\$476,842	\$1,108,473	\$6,090,696

Funding Unit	Collections Intended for the Trial Court Fund				Collections Not Intended for the Trial Court Fund					Total Collections
	Total	Trial Courts	Other Funding Unit Departments	State of Michigan	Total	Other Municipalities	Library	Restitution	Other Excluded Collections	
Newaygo - XTY-62	\$1,040,940	\$588,215	\$40,244	\$412,481	\$421,205	\$12,024	\$146,916	\$163,214	\$99,051	\$1,462,145
Oak Park - CTY-43	\$1,500,752	\$1,067,166	\$5,657	\$427,929	\$516,174	\$70,493	\$48,838	\$16,804	\$380,039	\$2,016,926
Oakland - XTY-63	\$20,235,682	\$11,994,637	\$44,499	\$8,196,546	\$6,529,206	\$2,475,605	\$1,093,592	\$294,754	\$2,665,255	\$26,764,888
Oceana - XTY-64	\$589,012	\$367,903	\$21,898	\$199,211	\$417,919	\$917	\$94,141	\$45,716	\$277,145	\$1,006,931
Ogemaw - XTY-65	\$711,508	\$454,173	\$21,149	\$236,186	\$561,141	\$17,462	\$126,609	\$102,162	\$314,908	\$1,272,649
Ontonagon - XTY-66	\$132,064	\$97,862	\$281	\$33,921	\$99,911	\$142	\$26,278	\$12,352	\$61,139	\$231,975
Osceola - XTY-67	\$710,969	\$443,613	\$50,058	\$217,298	\$488,185	\$10,496	\$104,781	\$63,944	\$308,964	\$1,199,154
Oscoda - XTY-68	\$294,747	\$196,295	\$5,800	\$92,652	\$198,497	\$802	\$63,148	\$18,533	\$116,014	\$493,244
Otsego - XTY-69	\$743,305	\$423,415	\$48,685	\$271,205	\$286,664	\$2,605	\$143,307	\$55,803	\$84,949	\$1,029,969
Ottawa - XTY-70	\$4,368,877	\$2,674,326	\$415	\$1,694,136	\$1,414,598	\$321,188	\$864,587	\$207,006	\$21,817	\$5,783,475
Pontiac - CTY-47	\$2,121,463	\$1,443,294	\$7,427	\$670,742	\$624,512	\$430	\$164,148	\$28,773	\$431,161	\$2,745,975
Presque Isle - XTY-71	\$273,764	\$183,176	\$8,651	\$81,937	\$275,064	\$526	\$30,936	\$40,457	\$203,145	\$548,828
Redford - TWP-11	\$1,890,080	\$1,420,124	\$7,587	\$462,369	\$443,742	-	\$36,020	\$34,517	\$373,205	\$2,333,822
Roscommon - XTY-72	\$771,862	\$481,332	\$28,846	\$261,684	\$348,313	\$6,348	\$143,692	\$55,825	\$142,448	\$1,120,175
Roseville - CTY-70	\$2,558,039	\$2,028,072	\$3,469	\$526,498	\$169,960	\$2,700	\$27,991	\$59,695	\$79,574	\$2,727,999
Royal Oak - CTY-53	\$3,584,907	\$2,832,398	\$3,174	\$749,335	\$2,511,657	\$275,221	\$89,330	\$26,033	\$2,121,073	\$6,096,564
Saginaw - XTY-73	\$3,886,134	\$2,094,752	\$113,370	\$1,678,012	\$944,139	\$94,079	\$389,237	\$322,046	\$138,777	\$4,830,273
Sanilac - XTY-76	\$835,301	\$504,920	\$10,183	\$320,198	\$650,171	\$5,950	\$142,691	\$105,110	\$396,420	\$1,485,472
Schoolcraft - XTY-77	\$169,004	\$103,151	\$3,926	\$61,927	\$131,477	\$1,078	\$35,495	\$58,027	\$36,877	\$300,481
Shelby Township - TWP-13	\$2,433,973	\$1,752,915	\$10,609	\$670,449	\$977,898	\$415,525	\$17,293	\$91,002	\$454,078	\$3,411,871
Shiawassee - XTY-78	\$1,325,250	\$786,214	\$22,143	\$516,893	\$691,397	\$35,558	\$101,391	\$215,663	\$338,785	\$2,016,647
Southfield - CTY-54	\$3,490,685	\$2,415,301	\$41,213	\$1,034,171	\$1,140,395	\$203,721	\$80,770	\$74,324	\$781,580	\$4,631,080
Southgate - CTY-55	\$1,070,882	\$800,073	\$3,641	\$267,168	\$291,090	\$17,101	\$13,501	\$9,188	\$251,300	\$1,361,972
St. Clair - XTY-74	\$3,164,731	\$1,943,878	\$49,090	\$1,171,763	\$1,801,246	\$109,025	\$436,120	\$251,624	\$1,004,477	\$4,965,977
St. Clair Shores - CTY-56	\$2,449,566	\$1,900,509	\$34,522	\$514,535	\$467,702	-	\$3,416	\$51,386	\$412,900	\$2,917,268
St. Joseph - XTY-75	\$1,192,639	\$621,573	\$30,504	\$540,562	\$502,542	-	\$132,901	\$356,133	\$13,508	\$1,695,181
Sterling Heights - CTY-57	\$2,832,541	\$1,926,137	\$14,000	\$892,404	\$819,239	-	\$27,165	\$98,385	\$693,689	\$3,651,780
Taylor - CTY-59	\$5,532,139	\$5,047,539	\$5,832	\$478,768	\$397,165	-	\$31,415	\$36,019	\$329,731	\$5,929,304
Tuscola - XTY-79	\$1,248,071	\$692,125	\$71,780	\$484,166	\$867,552	\$6,548	\$264,197	\$156,166	\$440,641	\$2,115,623
Van Buren - XTY-80	\$1,707,879	\$970,050	\$39,704	\$698,125	\$1,816,551	\$62,003	\$277,948	\$224,375	\$1,252,225	\$3,524,430
Walker - CTY-68	\$648,115	\$456,703	\$582	\$190,830	\$90,366	-	\$59,415	\$12,016	\$18,935	\$738,481
Warren - SAC-37	\$6,387,464	\$4,387,636	\$255,504	\$1,744,324	\$1,612,257	-	\$143,091	\$167,436	\$1,301,730	\$7,999,721
Washtenaw - XTY-81	\$4,046,906	\$2,295,927	\$55,957	\$1,695,022	\$3,651,476	\$303,142	\$260,869	\$630,952	\$2,456,513	\$7,698,382
Waterford - TWP-17	\$1,339,099	\$971,878	\$1,631	\$365,590	\$264,289	-	\$29,342	\$48,855	\$186,092	\$1,603,388
Wayne - CTY-63	\$811,486	\$651,265	\$1,015	\$159,206	\$70,181	-	\$4,496	\$13,012	\$52,673	\$881,667
Wayne - XTY-82	\$12,898,923	\$6,078,714	\$1,300,592	\$5,519,617	\$1,427,718	-	\$74,984	\$1,061,015	\$291,719	\$14,326,641
Westland - CTY-64	\$5,849,128	\$4,361,052	\$137,949	\$1,350,127	\$461,159	-	\$11,607	\$98,305	\$351,247	\$6,310,287
Wexford - XTY-83	\$745,535	\$414,084	\$13,886	\$317,565	\$570,085	\$6,516	\$192,670	\$68,620	\$302,279	\$1,315,620
Wyandotte - CTY-66	\$572,702	\$310,107	\$534	\$262,061	\$965,354	\$592,932	\$27,165	\$30,738	\$314,519	\$1,538,056
Wyoming - CTY-67	\$1,645,677	\$1,187,278	\$9,235	\$449,164	\$470,890	-	\$30,189	\$47,382	\$393,319	\$2,116,567
Ypsilanti - TWP-19	\$994,936	\$669,095	\$3,509	\$322,332	\$193,573	-	\$31,673	\$35,884	\$126,016	\$1,188,509
Total	\$278,347,079	\$179,522,546	\$5,751,970	\$93,072,563	\$125,553,944	\$15,947,329	\$18,886,601	\$18,780,387	\$71,939,627	\$403,901,023

Table 5: Court Facility Condition by Funding Unit

This table shows all the facilities that house employees performing court functions, as reported by funding units. Funding units reported the size of each facility, including its space allocation, and the condition of each facility as described in Appendix C.

Funding Unit ID	Funding Unit Name	Facility Name	Year Built	Floor Plan Uploaded	Total Sq Footage	District Court Sq Footage	Circuit Court Sq Footage	Probate Court Sq Footage	County Clerk Sq Footage	Shared Space Sq Footage	Current Condition of Building	Building Operational Needs
CTY-02	Ann Arbor	Justice Center	2012	n	57530	41456	0	0	0	16074	Good	Good
CTY-08	Dearborn	19th District Court Building	1997	y	14500	14500	0	0	0	0	Good	Good
CTY-10	Detroit	Adam A Shakoor 36th District Court	1985	y	240000	240000	0	0	0	0	Average	Adequate
CTY-11	East Lansing	City Hall	2025	y	10068	10068	0	0	0	0	Average	Marginal
CTY-12	Eastpointe	38th District Court	1995	y	7025	7025	0	0	0	0	Poor	Marginal
CTY-16	Ferndale	Ferndale Court House	2013	y	13854	13854	0	0	0	0	Good	Excellent
CTY-19	Garden City	Garden City 21st District Court	1965	y	15600	6000	0	0	0	9600	Average	Adequate
CTY-21	Grand Rapids	Kent County Courthouse	2001	y	51597	51597	0	0	0	0	Good	Good
CTY-22	Grandville	Court	2000	y	11500	11500	0	0	0	0	Good	Good
CTY-23	Grosse Pointe Woods	Court Office	1989	y	720	720	0	0	0	0	Good	Good
CTY-23	Grosse Pointe Woods	Probation Office	1958	n	99	99	0	0	0	0	Excellent	Excellent
CTY-23	Grosse Pointe Woods	Jury Room	same	n	154	154	0	0	0	0	Good	Good
CTY-23	Grosse Pointe Woods	Council Chamber	same	n	1755	0	0	0	0	1755	Average	Adequate
CTY-23	Grosse Pointe Woods	Hallway in front of Council and Court Office	same	n	536	0	0	0	0	536	Excellent	Excellent
CTY-23	Grosse Pointe Woods	Bathroom	same	n	100	0	0	0	0	100	Good	Good
CTY-23	Grosse Pointe Woods	Conference Room	same	n	345	0	0	0	0	345	Excellent	Excellent
CTY-24	Grosse Pointe	Grosse Pointe Municipal Court Building	2021	y	3000	3000	0	0	0	0	Good	Good
CTY-24	Grosse Pointe	Grosse Pointe City Hall Building	1994	y	4200	1000	0	0	0	3200	Average	Adequate
CTY-25	Grosse Pointe Farms	Grosse Pointe Farms City Hall	1930	n	500	500	0	0	0	0	Average	Marginal
CTY-26	Grosse Pointe Park	City of Grosse Pointe Park	1918	y	28778	4749	0	0	0	24029	Fair	Adequate
CTY-28	Harper Woods	City of Harper of Woods Municipal Building	1951	y	6740	4760	0	0	0	1980	Fair	Adequate
CTY-29	Hazel Park	City Hall - Plans ONLY		y	0	0	0	0	0	0	Average	Adequate
CTY-29	Hazel Park	43rd District Court Plans and Square Footage	2016	y	6122	6122	0	0	0	0	Good	Marginal

Funding Unit ID	Funding Unit Name	Facility Name	Year Built	Floor Plan Uploaded	Total Sq Footage	District Court Sq Footage	Circuit Court Sq Footage	Probate Court Sq Footage	County Clerk Sq Footage	Shared Space Sq Footage	Current Condition of Building	Building Operational Needs
CTY-29	Hazel Park	43rd District Court & City of Hazel Park	1968	y	93006	0	0	0	0	93006	Average	Adequate
CTY-29	Hazel Park	City of Hazel Park - Parking lot Plans ONLY	N/A	y	0	0	0	0	0	0	Average	Adequate
CTY-30	Highland Park	HAMILTON BUILDING	1996	y	88452	21500	0	0	0	66952	Good	Good
CTY-30	Highland Park	CITY HALL	1951	n	33222	5537	0	0	0	27685	Average	Adequate
CTY-32	Inkster	22nd District Courthouse	2015	n	10000	10000	0	0	0	0	Good	Adequate
CTY-34	Kentwood	Justice Center	2002	y	19641	17472	0	0	0	2169	Good	Good
CTY-35	Lansing	Lansing City Hall 6th Floor	1958	n	22385	22385	0	0	0	0	Fair	Adequate
CTY-37	Lincoln Park	Lincoln Park 25th District Court	1987	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	Poor	Marginal
CTY-38	Livonia	16th District Court	2009	y	39380	29829	0	0	0	9551	Good	Good
CTY-39	Madison	43rd District Court - Madison Heights	1967	y	23100	23100	0	0	0	0	Good	Good
CTY-43	Oak Park	45th District Court	1957	y	13524	13524	0	0	0	0	Poor	Inadequate
CTY-53	Royal Oak	44th District Court	2002	y	27216	27216	0	0	0	0	Average	Adequate
CTY-54	Southfield	Court Building	1977	y	50238	42079	0	0	0	8159	Fair	Marginal
CTY-55	Southgate	28th District Court	1976	n	17000	17000	0	0	0	0	Good	Good
CTY-56	St. Clair Shores	40th District Court	2014	y	17212	17212	0	0	0	0	Good	Good
CTY-57	Sterling Heights	41A District Court - 40111 Dodge Park Road	1968	y	0	0	0	0	0	0	Good	Excellent
CTY-59	Taylor	23rd District Court Building	2005	y	32814	32814	0	0	0	0	Good	Good
CTY-63	Wayne	29th District Court	1920	y	10366	10366	0	0	0	0	Average	Adequate
CTY-64	Westland	18th District Court	1981	y	25735	25735	0	0	0	0	Good	Good
CTY-67	Wyoming	62A District Court Building	2024	n	37058	37058	0	0	0	0	Good	Marginal
CTY-68	Walker	Walker Public Safety Building	1990	n	5500	5500	0	0	0	0	Good	Good
CTY-70	Roseville	39th District Court	1962	n	26621	26621	0	0	0	0	Average	Marginal
SAC-24	24th District Court	24th District Court	1993	y	16500	16500	0	0	0	0	Average	Good
SAC-25	25th District Court	Roy B. Cicotte Hall of Justice	1988	y	13360	13360	0	0	0	0	Poor	Inadequate
SAC-33	33rd District Court	33rd District Court	1975	y	29122	29122	0	0	0	0	Good	Adequate
SAC-34	34th District Court	34th District Court	2025	y	44409	44409	0	0	0	0	Excellent	Excellent
SAC-35	35th District Court	35th District court	2024	y	28000	28000	0	0	0	0	Fair	Adequate
SAC-37	37th District Court	37th District Court - Ed Rea Judicial Building	1972	y	38088	38088	0	0	0	0	Fair	Inadequate
SAC-41B	41B District Court	41B District Court	2006	y	47000	47000	0	0	0	0	Good	Good
SAC-47	47th District Court	D47 Courthouse	2003	y	43600	43600	0	0	0	0	Average	Good

Funding Unit ID	Funding Unit Name	Facility Name	Year Built	Floor Plan Uploaded	Total Sq Footage	District Court Sq Footage	Circuit Court Sq Footage	Probate Court Sq Footage	County Clerk Sq Footage	Shared Space Sq Footage	Current Condition of Building	Building Operational Needs
SAC-48	48th District Court	48th District Court	1987	y	37000	37000	0	0	0	0	Average	Adequate
TWP-11	Redford	17th District Court	1977	y	25796	25796	0	0	0	0	Excellent	Excellent
TWP-13	Shelby Township	41A District Court	2019	y	20093	20093	0	0	0	0	Excellent	Excellent
TWP-17	Waterford	51st District Court	1983	y	17945	17945	0	0	0	0	Average	Adequate
TWP-19	Ypsilanti	Charter Township of Ypsilanti	1971	y	0	0	0	0	0	0	Average	Adequate
TWP-19	Ypsilanti	14B District Court	1984	y	0	0	0	0	0	0	Poor	Inadequate
TWP-19	Ypsilanti	14B District Court - \$5M Security Remodel Project in 2025		y	0	0	0	0	0	0	Excellent	Excellent
XTY-01	Alcona	Alcona County Building/Courthouse	1955	y	8761	955	3672	393	742	2999	Good	Adequate
XTY-02	Alger	Alger County Courthouse	1979	y	25906	1739	1102	1512	2312	19241	Good	Good
XTY-03	Allegan	Allegan County Courthouse	1960	y	51706	7933	15726	2260	4591	21196	Good	Adequate
XTY-04	Alpena	Courthouse	1934	y	20162	0	6251	0	1518	12393	Average	Adequate
XTY-04	Alpena	Annex	1960	y	16571	4298	0	472	0	11801	Average	Adequate
XTY-05	Antrim	Antrim County Court House	2024	n	13853	3032	2674	2399	281	5467	Average	Marginal
XTY-07	Baraga	BARAGA COUNTY COURTHOUSE	1885	y	5369	1691	897	742	0	2039	Poor	Inadequate
XTY-07	Baraga	Baraga County Administration Building	1974	y	4800	0	447	0	448	3905	Average	Adequate
XTY-08	Barry	Courts & Law Building	1994	y	32091	5388	5619	6824	0	14260	Good	Adequate
XTY-08	Barry	Courthouse	1892	y	14401	0	4712	0	1471	8218	Average	Marginal
XTY-09	Bay	Bay County Court Facility	1996	y	58952	11843	18806	7181	4698	16424	Average	Adequate
XTY-10	Benzie	Government Center	1976	y	13280	2034	1713	1583	1601	6349	Average	Good
XTY-10	Benzie	Government Center		y	0	0	0	0	0	0	Average	Good
XTY-10	Benzie	Government Center	1998	y	0	0	0	0	0	0	Good	Good
XTY-11	Berrien	St. Joseph Courthouse	1966	y	49976	16030	17200	3440	1854	11452	Fair	Marginal
XTY-11	Berrien	South County Courthouse (Niles)	1979	y	5203	4502	0	0	701	0	Average	Adequate
XTY-12	Branch	Branch County Courthouse	1975	n	33532	6417	6290	4819	1644	14362	Good	Good
XTY-13	Calhoun	Calhoun County Justice Center	1994	y	69000	0	69000	0	0	0	Average	Adequate
XTY-14	Cass	Cass County Law & Courts Building	2003	y	34186	6878	10951	5057	0	11300	Average	Adequate
XTY-15	Charlevoix	Charlevoix County Courthouse	1956	y	19818	3214	3057	3757	1790	8000	Good	Good
XTY-16	Cheboygan	County Main Building	1969	y	28334	3128	4461	1832	1854	17059	Average	Adequate
XTY-17	Chippewa	Chippewa County Courthouse		y	0	0	0	0	0	0	Fair	Adequate
XTY-17	Chippewa	County Building	2025	y	3710	3710	0	0	0	0	Good	Adequate

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XTY-18	Clare	Clare County Courthouse	1966	y	12018	2994	1057	2074	1320	4573	Excellent	Good
XTY-19	Clinton	Clinton County Courthouse	2000	y	52140	10471	13634	3591	1940	22504	Average	Adequate
XTY-20	Crawford	Crawford County Building	1969	y	11450	1565	3474	456	1027	4928	Good	Adequate
XTY-21	Delta	Delta County Courthouse	1961	y	32117	5697	7693	5332	3343	10052	Average	Adequate
XTY-22	Dickinson	Dickinson County Courthouse	1896	y	11997	2146	2833	2433	1632	2953	Average	Adequate
XTY-23	Eaton	Eaton County Courthouse	1976	y	53096	22418	19577	4542	1439	5120	Fair	Marginal
XTY-23	Eaton	Youth Services Building	1989	y	4900	0	4900	0	0	0	Good	Adequate
XTY-24	Emmet	County Building	1886	y	44718	13246	16770	9908	4568	226	Average	Adequate
XTY-25	Genesee	Mt. Morris District Court	1968	y	3600	3600	0	0	0	0	Poor	Inadequate
XTY-25	Genesee	Davison District Court	1970	y	6000	6000	0	0	0	0	Poor	Inadequate
XTY-25	Genesee	Flushing District Court	2000	y	6044	6044	0	0	0	0	Fair	Marginal
XTY-25	Genesee	Fenton District Court	2002	y	6009	6009	0	0	0	0	Average	Adequate
XTY-25	Genesee	Grand Blanc District Court	1991	y	5500	5500	0	0	0	0	Fair	Marginal
XTY-25	Genesee	Burton District Court	1991	y	5500	5500	0	0	0	0	Fair	Marginal
XTY-25	Genesee	McCree South Courts	1965	y	187887	51578	43735	0	0	92574	Fair	Inadequate
XTY-25	Genesee	Circuit Court House	1926	y	122600	0	62967	11994	6359	41280	Fair	Adequate
XTY-26	Gladwin	County of Gladwin	1939	n	29377	713	1595	396	1271	25402	Average	Adequate
XTY-27	Gogebic	Gogebic County Courthouse	1888	y	8081	856	4352	273	950	1650	Average	Marginal
XTY-28	Grand Traverse	Historic Courthouse	1888	y	25219	0	25219	0	0	0	Average	Marginal
XTY-28	Grand Traverse	Hall of Justice	2012	y	46263	29681	0	2237	2400	11945	Good	Adequate
XTY-29	Gratiot	Gratiot County Courthouse	1902	y	9149	1331	3606	2648	1564	0	Average	Adequate
XTY-29	Gratiot	Gratiot County Courthouse Addition	1994	y	6180	2955	0	2807	0	418	Average	Adequate
XTY-30	Hillsdale	Hillsdale County Courthouse	1899	y	11150	0	5500	2750	2500	400	Good	Adequate
XTY-30	Hillsdale	Hillsdale County Courthouse Annex	1981	y	4000	4000	0	0	0	0	Fair	Adequate
XTY-31	Houghton	Houghton County Courthouse	1845	y	2887	546	1897	444	0	0	Good	Good
XTY-32	Huron	Huron County Building	1967	y	20748	4829	3884	2163	1872	8000	Average	Good
XTY-33	Ingham	Mason Court House	2025	y	18764	0	5260	0	2732	10772	Good	Excellent
XTY-33	Ingham	55th District Court	2023	y	0	0	0	0	0	0	Excellent	Excellent
XTY-33	Ingham	Veterans Memorial Court House	2000	y	90570	0	67701	11812	596	10461	Good	Adequate
XTY-33	Ingham	Grady Porter Building	1956	y	83372	0	43555	0	0	39817	Good	Adequate
XTY-33	Ingham	Circuit Court Annex	1984	y	10857	0	10857	0	0	0	Good	Excellent
XTY-34	Ionia	Court House (Old Side)	1886	y	0	0	0	0	0	0	Fair	Adequate
XTY-34	Ionia	Court House (New Side)	2017	y	0	0	0	0	0	0	Good	Good

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XTY-35	Iosco	Iosco County Building	1955	y	1179	0	0	0	1179	0	Fair	Marginal
XTY-35	Iosco	Iosco County Annex	1993	y	8874	0	2628	0	0	6246	Average	Adequate
XTY-36	Iron	Iron County Courthouse 1st floor	1890	y	0	0	0	0	0	0	Good	Good
XTY-37	Isabella	Isabella County Trial Court	1999	n	0	0	0	0	0	0	Good	Good
XTY-38	Jackson	Jackson County Courthouse	2025	y	20169	3565	6355	1454	2500	6295	Average	Adequate
XTY-39	Kalamazoo	Judge Charles A Pratt Justice Center	2023	n	134934	59640	29654	0	0	45640	Excellent	Good
XTY-39	Kalamazoo	Gull Road Justice Complex	2020	n	67412	0	65718	0	0	1694	Good	Good
XTY-40	Kalkaska	Kalkaska County Court Building	2025	n	7854	1801	1801	1801	650	1801	Fair	Marginal
XTY-41	Kent	Kent County Courthouse	2001	y	323000	0	119745	14535	8023	180697	Good	Adequate
XTY-41	Kent	63rd District Court, Kent County, MI	2009	y	39902	39782	0	0	0	120	Good	Marginal
XTY-42	Keweenaw	Keweenaw County Courthouse	1865	y	4680	0	0	373	0	4307	Good	Good
XTY-43	Lake	Courthouse Courts Portion	1999	n	3848	0	3848	0	0	0	Average	Adequate
XTY-44	Lapeer	County Complex	1980	y	27626	8361	7221	6900	3852	1292	Average	Adequate
XTY-45	Leelanau	Leelanau County Government Center	2008	y	111335	34887	23476	24685	19488	8799	Average	Adequate
XTY-46	Lenawee	Rex B Martin Judicial Building	1978	y	82962	22183	24015	15773	5353	15638	Fair	Marginal
XTY-47	Livingston	Livingston County Judicial Center	1999	y	55660	16197	24680	1300	0	13483	Average	Good
XTY-47	Livingston	Historic Courthouse	1889	y	7645	7645	0	0	0	0	Fair	Adequate
XTY-47	Livingston	Law Center (FOC)	1985	y	8651	0	8651	0	0	0	Average	Good
XTY-47	Livingston	Brighton Court	1990	y	6477	6333	0	144	0	0	Average	Good
XTY-48	Luce	Luce County Government Building	1974	n	10245	1272	525	1512	940	5996	Average	Adequate
XTY-49	Mackinac	Mackinac County Courthouse	1936	y	6484	250	1836	1836	726	1836	Average	Adequate
XTY-50	Macomb	Circuit Court Building	1970	y	209016	0	148053	26127	34836	0	Good	Good
XTY-50	Macomb	Romeo Court Building	1991	y	16523	16523	0	0	0	0	Good	Good
XTY-50	Macomb	New Baltimore Court	2008	y	44000	44000	0	0	0	0	Good	Good
XTY-50	Macomb	Old County Building	1931	y	114712	0	105888	0	0	8824	Good	Good
XTY-51	Manistee	Manistee County Courthouse	1951	y	0	0	0	0	0	0	Good	Good
XTY-52	Marquette	Circuit/FOC/County Clerk	1903	y	27694	0	27694	0	0	0	Average	Adequate
XTY-52	Marquette	District	1975	y	17196	17196	0	0	0	0	Good	Good
XTY-52	Marquette	Probate / Juvenile	same	y	11012	0	0	11012	0	0	Good	Good
XTY-53	Mason	Mason County Courthouse	1893	y	13446	1978	2663	2509	1518	4778	Good	Marginal

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XTY-54	Mecosta	Mecosta County Courthouse	1970	y	14741	3464	5387	2808	1296	1786	Average	Marginal
XTY-55	Menominee	Menominee County Courthouse	1874	n	8194	1319	822	1695	1058	3300	Fair	Marginal
XTY-56	Midland	Midland County Courthouse	1926	y	40600	13100	10200	10700	0	6600	Good	Good
XTY-56	Midland	County Services Building	1987	y	64000	0	0	0	0	64000	Good	Good
XTY-57	Missaukee	Missaukee County Courthouse	1950	y	14235	2560	4745	1140	815	4975	Fair	Marginal
XTY-58	Monroe	Monroe County Courthouse	1880	y	129422	31778	49101	20022	4592	23929	Average	Adequate
XTY-58	Monroe	South County Magistrate	1988	y	1918	1918	0	0	0	0	Good	Good
XTY-59	Montcalm	Montcalm County Court Complex	2001	y	40733	11240	13982	6272	2618	6621	Excellent	Good
XTY-60	Montmorency	County Courthouse & Judicial Annex	1945	y	9503	1030	80	641	1344	6408	Good	Good
XTY-61	Muskegon	Michael E. Kobza Hall of Justice	1959	y	82917	25525	41059	4877	1834	9622	Average	Adequate
XTY-62	Newaygo	Newaygo County Courthouse	1992	y	25244	5153	9649	2711	1715	6016	Average	Adequate
XTY-63	Oakland	52-2 District Court	1994	y	13128	0	0	0	0	13128	Poor	Inadequate
XTY-63	Oakland	52-4 District Court	1978	y	32400	0	0	0	0	32400	Good	Good
XTY-63	Oakland	52-3 District Court	2003	y	49852	0	0	0	0	49852	Average	Good
XTY-63	Oakland	52-1 District Court	1992	y	25000	0	0	0	0	25000	Good	Good
XTY-63	Oakland	Circuit Probate Courthouse	1960	y	253601	0	0	0	0	253601	Average	Inadequate
XTY-63	Oakland	Oakland Pointe East FOC	1996	y	39140	0	0	0	0	39140	Good	Good
XTY-64	Oceana	Courthouse	1950	y	57590	2928	2386	1100	1096	50080	Average	Adequate
XTY-65	Ogemaw	Ogemaw County Building	1974	y	10950	2000	3000	2350	800	2800	Average	Adequate
XTY-66	Ontonagon	Courthouse	1980	y	7625	1334	3272	708	1786	525	Good	Good
XTY-67	Osceola	Osceola County Court House	1884	y	8157	2264	2332	731	976	1854	Fair	Inadequate
XTY-68	Oscoda	Annex Building	1919	y	8953	4888	2570	379	1116	0	Poor	Marginal
XTY-69	Otsego	Circuit Court/County Building	1968	y	3429	0	2360	0	1069	0	Average	Marginal
XTY-69	Otsego	Alpine Center	1937	y	16342	1208	6870	342	0	7922	Poor	Inadequate
XTY-70	Ottawa	Grand Haven Court House	2009	n	70583	21806	28559	9840	5953	4425	Average	Marginal
XTY-70	Ottawa	Hudsonville Courthouse	1977	n	16243	15943	0	0	300	0	Fair	Adequate
XTY-70	Ottawa	Holland Courthouse	2005	n	32469	32469	0	0	0	0	Average	Adequate
XTY-70	Ottawa	Family Justice Center Courthouse	2024	n	35550	0	29546	0	2622	3382	Excellent	Adequate
XTY-70	Ottawa	Juvenile/Jail	1994	n	24326	0	23703	0	623	0	Fair	Adequate
XTY-70	Ottawa	James C Building	1987	n	13064	0	12722	0	342	0	Average	Adequate
XTY-72	Roscommon	Roscommon County Municipal Facility	2007	y	22771	7696	8030	5640	1045	360	Good	Adequate

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XTY-73	Saginaw	Saginaw County Courthouse- Main	1971	y	62439	26464	21258	5176	9541	0	Good	Adequate
XTY-73	Saginaw	Juvenile/Family Court Facility	same	y	11665	0	0	11665	0	0	Fair	Marginal
XTY-73	Saginaw	Saginaw County Courthouse - Addition	same	y	16926	0	16926	0	0	0	Average	Adequate
XTY-73	Saginaw	618 Cass Street	1996	y	10638	0	10638	0	0	0	Good	Good
XTY-74	St. Clair	Port Huron Courthouse	1954	y	59835	11171	22587	4466	5204	16407	Average	Good
XTY-74	St. Clair	Marine City District Courthouse	1972	y	100	100	0	0	0	0	Average	Good
XTY-75	St. Joseph	St Joseph County Family Courts, Three Rivers MI	2024	y	13430	0	7722	3019	0	2689	Excellent	Excellent
XTY-75	St. Joseph	St Joseph County Courthouse, Centreville MI	1975	y	10484	3228	5124	0	0	2132	Fair	Marginal
XTY-77	Schoolcraft	Schoolcraft County Courthouse	1975	y	14507	1976	5324	504	1679	5024	Average	Adequate
XTY-78	Shiawassee	Historical Circuit Courthouse	1939	y	11406	0	6735	0	2901	1770	Excellent	Adequate
XTY-78	Shiawassee	District Courthouse	1975	y	19952	7752	1800	9800	0	600	Average	Adequate
XTY-79	Tuscola	Courthouse	1932	y	26268	3818	4608	1320	1361	15161	Fair	Adequate
XTY-80	Van Buren	South Haven Courthouse	1975	y	20400	10200	0	0	0	10200	Average	Adequate
XTY-80	Van Buren	Annex	1974	y	17500	5649	0	3536	0	8315	Good	Adequate
XTY-80	Van Buren	Paw Paw Courthouse	1901	y	14690	0	8652	0	4680	1358	Average	Marginal
XTY-81	Washtenaw	14A-1 District Court (Service Center)	2010	y	36634	36634	0	0	0	0	Good	Good
XTY-81	Washtenaw	14A-2 District Court (ECGC)	1970	y	28486	28486	0	0	0	0	Fair	Marginal
XTY-81	Washtenaw	14A-3 District Court (Chelsea)	1901	y	12065	12065	0	0	0	0	Fair	Inadequate
XTY-81	Washtenaw	14A-4 District Court (Saline)	2009	y	7344	7344	0	0	0	0	Good	Good
XTY-81	Washtenaw	101 E Huron (Trial Court)	1954	y	118130	0	109394	388	8348	0	Fair	Adequate
XTY-82	Wayne	Coleman A Young Municipal Center	1953	y	180873	0	103020	24209	25023	28621	Average	Adequate
XTY-82	Wayne	Criminal Justice Center	2024	y	157266	0	109686	0	21580	26000	Excellent	Excellent
XTY-82	Wayne	Lincoln Hall of Justice	1999	n	77411	0	70157	3021	4233	0	Fair	Adequate
XTY-82	Wayne	Penobscot Building	1928	n	112800	0	112800	0	0	0	Average	Adequate
XTY-83	Wexford	Historic Courthouse	1911	y	22605	0	4385	0	2532	15688	Average	Adequate
XTY-83	Wexford	Courthouse/Annex	2003	y	25497	6375	0	6375	0	12747	Average	Adequate
XTY-83	Wexford	Lake St. Building	1975	y	6097	0	6097	0	0	0	Fair	Marginal

Table 6: Cost per Case, by Case Category and Funding Unit

This table shows the cost per case, by case category, calculated using Method 1a (total costs), Method 1b (salary and benefits only), and Method 2, as described in Appendix C. Method 3 was calculated only as a statewide average. Some funding units have been combined based on how case filings were reported. If a funding unit does not have a case-related cost per case listed (Method 2), it means they did not report their staffing levels as required for the estimate.

Funding Unit	Case Category	Method 1a	Method 1b	Method 2
Alcona/Arenac/Iosco/Oscoda XTY-01/XTY-06/XTY-35/XTY-68	Felony	\$1,006	\$747	\$340
	Misdemeanor	\$435	\$323	\$147
	Civil Infractions	\$37	\$28	\$13
Alger/Luce/Mackinac/Schoolcraft XTY-02/XTY-48/XTY-49/XTY-77	Felony	\$1,653	\$953	\$575
	Misdemeanor	\$500	\$288	\$174
	Civil Infractions	\$46	\$27	\$16
Allegan XTY-03	Felony	\$537	\$349	\$150
	Misdemeanor	\$171	\$111	\$48
	Civil Infractions	\$21	\$14	\$6
SAC-24 (Allen Park and Melvindale)	Felony	\$795	\$651	\$420
	Misdemeanor	\$316	\$259	\$167
	Civil Infractions	\$45	\$37	\$24
Alpena/Montmorency XTY-04/XTY-60	Felony	\$938	\$582	\$274
	Misdemeanor	\$413	\$256	\$121
	Civil Infractions	\$33	\$20	\$10
Ann Arbor CTY-02	Felony	\$1,041	\$675	\$431
	Misdemeanor	\$804	\$521	\$333
	Civil Infractions	\$54	\$35	\$23
Antrim/Grand Traverse/Leelanau XTY-05/XTY-28/XTY-45	Felony	\$1,693	\$1,005	\$829
	Misdemeanor	\$505	\$300	\$247
	Civil Infractions	\$43	\$25	\$21
Baraga/Houghton/Keweenaw XTY-07/XTY-31/XTY-42	Felony	\$867	\$603	\$447
	Misdemeanor	\$356	\$247	\$183
	Civil Infractions	\$30	\$21	\$15
Barry XTY-08	Felony	\$787	\$468	\$290
	Misdemeanor	\$326	\$194	\$120
	Civil Infractions	\$29	\$17	\$11
Bay XTY-09	Felony	\$713	\$447	\$220
	Misdemeanor	\$282	\$177	\$87
	Civil Infractions	\$31	\$19	\$10
Benzie/Manistee XTY-10/XTY-51	Felony	\$1,435	\$872	\$401
	Misdemeanor	\$465	\$282	\$130
	Civil Infractions	\$42	\$25	\$12

Funding Unit	Case Category	Method 1a	Method 1b	Method 2
Berrien XTY-11	Felony	\$635	\$439	\$-
	Misdemeanor	\$223	\$154	\$-
	Civil Infractions	\$25	\$17	\$-
SAC-48 (Bloomfield Hills, Bloomfield Township, West Bloomfield Township, Birmingham, Keego Harbor, Orchard Lake Village, and Sylvan Lake)	Felony	\$918	\$607	\$10,812
	Misdemeanor	\$504	\$333	\$5,934
	Civil Infractions	\$56	\$37	\$657
Branch XTY-12	Felony	\$818	\$455	\$414
	Misdemeanor	\$299	\$166	\$151
	Civil Infractions	\$34	\$19	\$17
Calhoun XTY-13	Felony	\$526	\$335	\$219
	Misdemeanor	\$216	\$138	\$90
	Civil Infractions	\$20	\$13	\$8
Cass XTY-14	Felony	\$788	\$453	\$272
	Misdemeanor	\$340	\$195	\$117
	Civil Infractions	\$33	\$19	\$11
Charlevoix/Emmet XTY-15/XTY-24	Felony	\$1,207	\$617	\$275
	Misdemeanor	\$560	\$286	\$128
	Civil Infractions	\$48	\$24	\$11
Cheboygan/Presque Isle XTY-16/XTY-71	Felony	\$896	\$546	\$979
	Misdemeanor	\$373	\$228	\$408
	Civil Infractions	\$36	\$22	\$39
Chippewa XTY-17	Felony	\$725	\$451	\$489
	Misdemeanor	\$338	\$210	\$228
	Civil Infractions	\$30	\$19	\$20
Clare/Gladwin XTY-18/XTY-26	Felony	\$1,000	\$591	\$612
	Misdemeanor	\$295	\$174	\$180
	Civil Infractions	\$24	\$14	\$15
SAC-41B (Clinton Township, Mount Clemens, and Harrison Township)	Felony	\$363	\$273	\$-
	Misdemeanor	\$258	\$194	\$-
	Civil Infractions	\$22	\$17	\$-
Clinton/Gratiot XTY-19/XTY-29	Felony	\$731	\$461	\$292
	Misdemeanor	\$295	\$186	\$118
	Civil Infractions	\$31	\$20	\$13
Crawford/Kalkaska/Otsego XTY-20/XTY-40/XTY-69	Felony	\$901	\$560	\$393
	Misdemeanor	\$290	\$180	\$127
	Civil Infractions	\$29	\$18	\$13
Dearborn CTY-08	Felony	\$526	\$341	\$234
	Misdemeanor	\$291	\$189	\$130
	Civil Infractions	\$25	\$16	\$11
Dearborn Heights CTY-09	Felony	\$567	\$397	\$-
	Misdemeanor	\$343	\$240	\$-
	Civil Infractions	\$29	\$21	\$-

Funding Unit	Case Category	Method 1a	Method 1b	Method 2
Delta XTY-21	Felony	\$889	\$591	\$-
	Misdemeanor	\$384	\$256	\$-
	Civil Infractions	\$39	\$26	\$-
Detroit CTY-10	Felony	\$440	\$304	\$222
	Misdemeanor	\$130	\$90	\$65
	Civil Infractions	\$25	\$17	\$13
Dickinson/Iron/Menominee XTY-22/XTY-36/XTY-55	Felony	\$1,325	\$607	\$366
	Misdemeanor	\$456	\$209	\$126
	Civil Infractions	\$42	\$19	\$12
East Lansing CTY-11	Felony	\$1,635	\$977	\$230
	Misdemeanor	\$1,188	\$710	\$167
	Civil Infractions	\$55	\$33	\$8
Eastpointe CTY-12	Felony	\$423	\$285	\$291
	Misdemeanor	\$219	\$147	\$151
	Civil Infractions	\$24	\$16	\$17
Eaton XTY-23	Felony	\$641	\$439	\$516
	Misdemeanor	\$255	\$174	\$205
	Civil Infractions	\$25	\$17	\$20
SAC-47 (Farmington Hills and Farmington)	Felony	\$773	\$621	\$335
	Misdemeanor	\$357	\$287	\$155
	Civil Infractions	\$47	\$38	\$20
Garden City CTY-19	Felony	\$1,054	\$786	\$371
	Misdemeanor	\$514	\$383	\$181
	Civil Infractions	\$62	\$46	\$22
Genesee XTY-25	Felony	\$652	\$342	\$298
	Misdemeanor	\$223	\$117	\$102
	Civil Infractions	\$23	\$12	\$11
Gogebic/Ontonagon XTY-27/XTY-66	Felony	\$1,368	\$712	\$228
	Misdemeanor	\$658	\$342	\$110
	Civil Infractions	\$58	\$30	\$10
Grand Rapids CTY-21	Felony	\$908	\$554	\$319
	Misdemeanor	\$561	\$342	\$197
	Civil Infractions	\$50	\$31	\$18
Grandville/Walker CTY-22/CTY-68	Felony	\$1,164	\$690	\$255
	Misdemeanor	\$677	\$401	\$148
	Civil Infractions	\$72	\$43	\$16
Grosse Pointe CTY-24	Felony	\$466	\$311	\$280
	Misdemeanor	\$294	\$196	\$176
	Civil Infractions	\$15	\$10	\$9
Grosse Pointe Farms CTY-25	Felony	\$495	\$345	\$342
	Misdemeanor	\$211	\$147	\$146
	Civil Infractions	\$23	\$16	\$16

Funding Unit	Case Category	Method 1a	Method 1b	Method 2
Grosse Pointe Park CTY-26	Felony	\$1,108	\$777	\$284
	Misdemeanor	\$607	\$426	\$156
	Civil Infractions	\$54	\$38	\$14
Grosse Pointe Woods CTY-23	Felony	\$1,000	\$591	\$290
	Misdemeanor	\$389	\$230	\$113
	Civil Infractions	\$35	\$21	\$10
Hamtramck CTY-27	Felony	\$235	\$146	\$-
	Misdemeanor	\$120	\$74	\$-
	Civil Infractions	\$8	\$5	\$-
Harper Woods CTY-28	Felony	\$574	\$454	\$277
	Misdemeanor	\$318	\$251	\$153
	Civil Infractions	\$24	\$19	\$12
Highland Park CTY-30	Felony	\$584	\$417	\$201
	Misdemeanor	\$285	\$204	\$98
	Civil Infractions	\$30	\$22	\$10
Hillsdale XTY-30	Felony	\$383	\$218	\$254
	Misdemeanor	\$169	\$96	\$112
	Civil Infractions	\$17	\$10	\$11
Huron XTY-32	Felony	\$1,406	\$950	\$627
	Misdemeanor	\$634	\$428	\$282
	Civil Infractions	\$59	\$40	\$26
Ingham XTY-33	Felony	\$1,243	\$833	\$400
	Misdemeanor	\$356	\$238	\$115
	Civil Infractions	\$33	\$22	\$11
Inkster CTY-32	Felony	\$418	\$284	\$245
	Misdemeanor	\$272	\$185	\$159
	Civil Infractions	\$23	\$16	\$13
Ionia/Montcalm XTY-34/XTY-59	Felony	\$854	\$492	\$813
	Misdemeanor	\$223	\$128	\$212
	Civil Infractions	\$25	\$14	\$23
Isabella XTY-37	Felony	\$829	\$566	\$357
	Misdemeanor	\$365	\$249	\$157
	Civil Infractions	\$34	\$23	\$14
Jackson XTY-38	Felony	\$611	\$380	\$445
	Misdemeanor	\$239	\$149	\$174
	Civil Infractions	\$24	\$15	\$18
Kalamazoo XTY-39	Felony	\$655	\$412	\$295
	Misdemeanor	\$259	\$163	\$117
	Civil Infractions	\$26	\$16	\$12
Kent XTY-41	Felony	\$1,163	\$583	\$467
	Misdemeanor	\$327	\$164	\$131
	Civil Infractions	\$34	\$17	\$14

Funding Unit	Case Category	Method 1a	Method 1b	Method 2
Kentwood CTY-34	Felony	\$524	\$405	\$248
	Misdemeanor	\$287	\$222	\$136
	Civil Infractions	\$29	\$22	\$14
Lake/Newaygo XTY-43/XTY-62	Felony	\$686	\$401	\$258
	Misdemeanor	\$250	\$146	\$94
	Civil Infractions	\$24	\$14	\$9
Lansing CTY-35	Felony	\$849	\$639	\$-
	Misdemeanor	\$606	\$456	\$-
	Civil Infractions	\$42	\$32	\$-
Lapeer XTY-44	Felony	\$761	\$542	\$324
	Misdemeanor	\$280	\$200	\$120
	Civil Infractions	\$31	\$22	\$13
Lenawee XTY-46	Felony	\$615	\$427	\$342
	Misdemeanor	\$221	\$154	\$123
	Civil Infractions	\$23	\$16	\$13
Lincoln Park CTY-37	Felony	\$361	\$195	\$-
	Misdemeanor	\$224	\$121	\$-
	Civil Infractions	\$19	\$10	\$-
Livingston XTY-47	Felony	\$1,015	\$594	\$283
	Misdemeanor	\$370	\$217	\$103
	Civil Infractions	\$40	\$24	\$11
Livonia CTY-38	Felony	\$575	\$466	\$354
	Misdemeanor	\$345	\$279	\$212
	Civil Infractions	\$36	\$29	\$22
Macomb XTY-50	Felony	\$1,126	\$631	\$887
	Misdemeanor	\$310	\$174	\$244
	Civil Infractions	\$32	\$18	\$25
Madison Heights/Ferndale/Hazel Park CTY-39/CTY-16/CTY-29	Felony	\$469	\$269	\$327
	Misdemeanor	\$256	\$147	\$179
	Civil Infractions	\$22	\$12	\$15
Marquette XTY-52	Felony	\$858	\$473	\$272
	Misdemeanor	\$393	\$216	\$125
	Civil Infractions	\$35	\$20	\$11
Mason/Oceana XTY-53/XTY-64	Felony	\$714	\$513	\$396
	Misdemeanor	\$274	\$197	\$152
	Civil Infractions	\$24	\$17	\$13
Mecosta/Osceola XTY-54/XTY-67	Felony	\$699	\$412	\$234
	Misdemeanor	\$272	\$160	\$91
	Civil Infractions	\$29	\$17	\$10
Midland XTY-56	Felony	\$1,055	\$699	\$364
	Misdemeanor	\$385	\$255	\$133
	Civil Infractions	\$42	\$28	\$15

Funding Unit	Case Category	Method 1a	Method 1b	Method 2
Missaukee/Wexford XTY-57/XTY-83	Felony	\$668	\$449	\$380
	Misdemeanor	\$280	\$188	\$159
	Civil Infractions	\$27	\$18	\$16
Monroe XTY-58	Felony	\$705	\$504	\$345
	Misdemeanor	\$271	\$194	\$132
	Civil Infractions	\$26	\$18	\$13
Muskegon XTY-61	Felony	\$711	\$488	\$365
	Misdemeanor	\$283	\$194	\$145
	Civil Infractions	\$28	\$19	\$15
Oak Park CTY-43	Felony	\$766	\$577	\$375
	Misdemeanor	\$395	\$298	\$194
	Civil Infractions	\$41	\$31	\$20
Oakland XTY-63	Felony	\$2,231	\$1,571	\$1,265
	Misdemeanor	\$629	\$443	\$357
	Civil Infractions	\$71	\$50	\$40
Ogemaw/Roscommon XTY-65/XTY-72	Felony	\$897	\$590	\$416
	Misdemeanor	\$378	\$249	\$176
	Civil Infractions	\$37	\$24	\$17
Ottawa XTY-70	Felony	\$1,001	\$557	\$295
	Misdemeanor	\$279	\$155	\$82
	Civil Infractions	\$33	\$19	\$10
SAC-35 (Plymouth City, Canton, Northville Township, Northville City, and Plymouth Township)	Felony	\$541	\$447	\$317
	Misdemeanor	\$285	\$235	\$167
	Civil Infractions	\$34	\$28	\$20
Pontiac CTY-47	Felony	\$531	\$330	\$-
	Misdemeanor	\$261	\$162	\$-
	Civil Infractions	\$31	\$19	\$-
Redford TWP-11	Felony	\$888	\$679	\$337
	Misdemeanor	\$355	\$272	\$135
	Civil Infractions	\$53	\$41	\$20
SAC-34 (Romulus)	Felony	\$423	\$359	\$340
	Misdemeanor	\$222	\$189	\$179
	Civil Infractions	\$24	\$21	\$20
Roseville CTY-70	Felony	\$644	\$441	\$312
	Misdemeanor	\$378	\$259	\$183
	Civil Infractions	\$36	\$25	\$17
Royal Oak CTY-53	Felony	\$416	\$305	\$295
	Misdemeanor	\$225	\$165	\$159
	Civil Infractions	\$14	\$11	\$10
Saginaw XTY-73	Felony	\$811	\$570	\$422
	Misdemeanor	\$293	\$206	\$152
	Civil Infractions	\$33	\$23	\$17

Funding Unit	Case Category	Method 1a	Method 1b	Method 2
Sanilac XTY-76	Felony	\$782	\$457	\$252
	Misdemeanor	\$291	\$170	\$94
	Civil Infractions	\$31	\$18	\$10
Shiawassee XTY-78	Felony	\$776	\$494	\$301
	Misdemeanor	\$346	\$221	\$134
	Civil Infractions	\$32	\$21	\$13
Southfield CTY-54	Felony	\$575	\$514	\$303
	Misdemeanor	\$272	\$243	\$144
	Civil Infractions	\$27	\$24	\$14
Southgate CTY-55	Felony	\$605	\$450	\$312
	Misdemeanor	\$342	\$254	\$176
	Civil Infractions	\$34	\$25	\$17
St. Clair XTY-74	Felony	\$629	\$429	\$455
	Misdemeanor	\$264	\$180	\$191
	Civil Infractions	\$26	\$17	\$19
St. Clair Shores CTY-56	Felony	\$622	\$584	\$450
	Misdemeanor	\$237	\$223	\$172
	Civil Infractions	\$30	\$28	\$22
St. Joseph XTY-75	Felony	\$599	\$388	\$477
	Misdemeanor	\$246	\$159	\$196
	Civil Infractions	\$24	\$16	\$19
Sterling Heights/Shelby Township CTY-57/TWP-13	Felony	\$580	\$492	\$280
	Misdemeanor	\$305	\$259	\$147
	Civil Infractions	\$35	\$29	\$17
Taylor CTY-59	Felony	\$501	\$329	\$214
	Misdemeanor	\$244	\$160	\$104
	Civil Infractions	\$19	\$12	\$8
Tuscola XTY-79	Felony	\$775	\$463	\$258
	Misdemeanor	\$333	\$199	\$111
	Civil Infractions	\$31	\$19	\$10
Van Buren XTY-80	Felony	\$585	\$375	\$231
	Misdemeanor	\$208	\$133	\$82
	Civil Infractions	\$24	\$15	\$9
Warren SAC-37	Felony	\$518	\$426	\$368
	Misdemeanor	\$222	\$182	\$158
	Civil Infractions	\$30	\$25	\$21
Washtenaw XTY-81	Felony	\$1,179	\$679	\$272
	Misdemeanor	\$392	\$226	\$90
	Civil Infractions	\$39	\$23	\$9
Waterford TWP-17	Felony	\$739	\$562	\$393
	Misdemeanor	\$402	\$306	\$214
	Civil Infractions	\$44	\$34	\$24

Funding Unit	Case Category	Method 1a	Method 1b	Method 2
Wayne (county)¹¹¹ XTY-82	Felony	\$1,097	\$395	\$325
	Misdemeanor	\$-	\$-	\$-
	Civil Infractions	\$-	\$-	\$-
Wayne (city) CTY-63	Felony	\$284	\$184	\$139
	Misdemeanor	\$174	\$113	\$86
	Civil Infractions	\$17	\$11	\$8
Westland CTY-64	Felony	\$481	\$298	\$296
	Misdemeanor	\$248	\$153	\$152
	Civil Infractions	\$30	\$19	\$19
SAC-33 (Woodhaven, Brownstown, Flat Rock, Gibraltar, Grosse Ile, Rockwood, and Trenton)	Felony	\$477	\$335	\$234
	Misdemeanor	\$257	\$180	\$126
	Civil Infractions	\$29	\$20	\$14
Wyandotte¹¹² CTY-66	Felony	\$-	\$-	\$-
	Misdemeanor	\$-	\$-	\$-
	Civil Infractions	\$-	\$-	\$-
Wyoming CTY-67	Felony	\$709	\$482	\$373
	Misdemeanor	\$445	\$302	\$234
	Civil Infractions	\$41	\$28	\$22
Ypsilanti TWP-19	Felony	\$484	\$407	\$-
	Misdemeanor	\$306	\$257	\$-
	Civil Infractions	\$29	\$24	\$-

¹¹¹ Wayne (county) only runs a circuit court and therefore does not process significant numbers of misdemeanors or civil infractions.

¹¹² Wyandotte did not report information.

Appendix E: Summary of Legislative Proposals

The tables below contain a summary of the legislative changes that would be required to implement the recommendations contained within this concept paper. The first table, “New Legislative Language,” contains suggested section numbers, titles, and summarized language that would comprise a new Trial Court Funding Restructuring Act. This Act would implement the bulk of the recommendations around the structure of assessment, collection, and distribution of trial court assessments. The second table, “Revised Legislative Language,” collects the existing statutes that will be impacted by these recommendations and would require either revision or repeal as part of implementation. The table summarizes the purpose of each statute as well as the suggested changes or reason for repeal.

New Legislative Language

New Code	New Section Summary	Goal(s)
MCL 600.11121	Short Title: Cited as the “trial court restructuring act of 2025.”	N/A
MCL 600.11122	Definitions: Provides relevant definitions used in the proposed act.	N/A
MCL 600.11123	Maintenance of effort calculations, modifications: Describes how the maintenance of effort (MOE) will be calculated and modified following implementation of the act. Provides procedures for handling local funding unit shortfall and handling millages.	1.1, 2.1
MCL 600.11124	Court facility grant fund: Creates the court facility grant fund within Treasury and describes the purpose of that fund for capital improvements.	1.2
MCL 600.11125	Court facility grant program; cost sharing: Sets out the processes for funding capital improvements, describing responsibilities of the state and the local funding units and including provisions for waiver of financial responsibility by the local funding unit.	1.2
MCL 600.11126	Staffing recommendations based on the court operations resource report: Outlines requirements for the court operations resource report (CORR) and how it will be used, including frequency of conducting the CORR, impacts of changed court expenses, and changes to staffing needs.	1.1
MCL 600.11127	Establishment of the trial court fund: Establishes the trial court fund (TCF) within Treasury and sets out what funds shall be directed to it and what the funds shall be used for.	2.1
MCL 600.11128	Court assessments not deposited into the trial court fund: Describes the types of assessments which shall not be directed into the trial court fund and states where the funds will instead be directed to.	2.1
MCL 600.11129	Functions of court operations: Details functions of court operations which may be funded via the trial court fund.	2.1
MCL 600.11130	Court budgeting, distribution, oversight, and reporting: Outlines the responsibilities of the state court administrative office (SCAO) in determining court operational needs based on the CORR, and budgeting for the courts using that determination.	2.2
MCL 600.11131	Designated local funds for court operations: Requires local funding units to set up a designated fund within their general fund for court expenditures, to hold funds both from the MOE and state appropriations. Outlines management requirements for those funds.	2.2
MCL 600.11132	Self-administered courts, requirements: Requires, within 3 years, that self-administered courts select from offered actions to take in regards their accounting practices.	2.2

New Code	New Section Summary	Goal(s)
MCL 600.11133	Parking bureaus, requirements: Requires that within 3 years, jurisdictions either establish a parking violations bureau for civil infraction admissions in parking cases, designate a downtown development authority to operate such a bureau, or establish parking revenue as a separate cost center within the court.	2.2
MCL 600.11134	Establishment of centralized court assessment payment and collections system; authority of the department: Authorizes Treasury to conduct and enforce statewide collections of court assessments and requires use of JIS by the department and the SCAO.	4.2, 4.2, 4.3
MCL 600.11135	Payment of court assessments: Allows individuals owing money for court assessments to pay either directly to the courts or to Treasury.	4.1, 4.2
MCL 600.11136	Late fees, enforcement, and discontinuation of debt collection: Describes process by which treasury may impose late fees on unpaid court assessments, including the allowable amount of fees.	4.1
MCL 600.11137	Restitution; collection and distribution: Requires any restitution collected by Treasury to be remitted to the local funding unit for distribution directly to victims.	4.1, 4.2
MCL 600.11138	Statewide implementation of centralized collections: Outlines the plan for implementation of centralized collections, including systems integration, rollout period, and onboarding of courts.	4.3
MCL 600.11139	Indigency determination by the court at sentencing: Provides the new process that courts will complete in order to assess whether a person is indigent for purposes of determining appropriate court assessments at sentencing.	3.2
MCL 600.11140	Sentencing; imposition of assessments; waiver of court assessments: Provides the new process for determining what court assessments shall be ordered or waived upon a finding of indigency pursuant to MCL 600.11139.	3.2
MCL 600.11141	Post-sentencing redetermination of indigency: Allows for an individual to seek a post-sentencing indigency assessment and outlines that process pursuant to MCL 600.11139.	3.2
MCL 600.11142	Calculations of court costs for criminal cases and civil infractions: Requires uniform calculation and assessment of court costs in these cases, and states that such amounts shall be calculated by the SCAO regionally based on case type. Provides the calculation breakdown.	3.1
MCL 600.11143	Implementation of the act.	N/A

Revised Legislative Language

Code	Statute Summary	Key Changes	Goal(s)
MCL 12.131 et seq.	Collection services to courts: Providing for collection of court debts.	Repeal: Replace with new legislation creating system of Treasury collections.	4.1
MCL 12.203	Creating the state forensic laboratory fund.	Revise: Remove reference to repealed forensic assessment for charges prior to October 1, 2003.	2.1, 3.1

Code	Statute Summary	Key Changes	Goal(s)
<u>MCL 12.206</u>	Assessments; laboratory funding act: Orders a \$150 assessment for anyone convicted and sentenced before October 1, 2003 when certain criteria are met.	Repeal: Outdated statute.	2.1, 3.1
<u>MCL 12.207</u>	Distributions from state laboratory fund: Provides money to the State Police for DNA profiling and retention and reimbursements to municipalities who maintain their own forensic laboratories.	Revise: Indicate that the Justice System Fund no longer exists and funding should come from another source.	2.1
<u>MCL 28.176</u>	DNA identification profile: Requires a \$60 DNA assessment for certain convictions.	Revise: Remove language requiring \$60 assessment fee.	3.1
<u>MCL 38.2104</u>	Definitions; C, D: Portion of definitions for "the judges retirement act of 1992."	Revise: Update the definition of "court fees" to match with new collections and distributions processes.	2.1
<u>MCL 38.2211</u>	Reserve for employer contributions: creates the reserve and states where credits to the reserve shall come from.	Revise: Remove language referencing section 304, which is being repealed.	2.1
<u>MCL 38.2217</u>	Court fee fund: Creates court fee fund (CFF), which receives court fees from the retirement system.	Repeal: Funds will be directed to the Trial Court Fund (TCF), and money currently held in the CFF will also be moved to the TCF.	2.1
<u>MCL 38.2302</u>	Annual appropriation; determination: Guides legislative appropriations to the retirement system.	Revise: Remove language referencing section 304, which is being repealed.	2.1
<u>MCL 38.2304</u>	Deposit of court fees, late fees, and interest payments: Details transmission of court fees received by the executive secretary to state treasurer for deposit in the employer contributions reserve for judicial retirement.	Repeal: Court fees will no longer be directed in this way and will instead be directed to the TCF.	2.1
<u>MCL 117.4g</u>	Administrative hearings bureau: Requires a \$10 justice system assessment to be deposited into the justice system fund, and other civil fines and costs.	Revise: Direct funds to the TCF rather than the Justice System Fund, remove justice system assessment.	2.1
<u>MCL 117.31</u>	Disposition of fines: Describes collection of fines imposed under the Home Rule Act.	Revise: Conform with new process of collection by Treasury and deposit to the TCF.	2.1

Code	Statute Summary	Key Changes	Goal(s)
<u>MCL 257.303</u>	Operator’s or chauffer’s license; issuance and revocation: Provides for when a license can be revoked or when the state shall not issue a license, including for failure to pay court assessments.	Revise: Revise criteria to remove failure to pay as a reason the state shall not issue a license.	2.1, 3.1
<u>MCL 257.304</u>	Restricted license issuance and conditions: Provides rules around issuing a restricted license.	Revise: Remove restriction for failure to pay fines or costs ordered in traffic cases.	2.1, 3.1
<u>MCL 257.321a</u>	Failure to answer citation or notice to appear in court; failure to comply with order or judgment: Outlines license suspension for, among other things, failure to pay an underlying charge.	Revise: Eliminate the clearance fee and revise suspension criteria to remove failure to pay as a reason for driver’s license suspension. No changes are made to other types of license suspensions.	2.1, 3.1
<u>MCL 257.321c</u>	Friend of the court license suspensions: Outlines license suspension by Secretary of State when notified by the friend of the court, as well as fees.	Revise: Conform with new process of collection by Treasury, then distribution in accordance with 600.2530, which says \$15 to Secretary of State and \$30 to local Friend of the Court fund.	2.1, 4.1
<u>MCL 257.328</u>	Producing evidence of motor vehicle insurance upon request of police officer: Process for showing proof of motor vehicle insurance and process for following up in court if proof is not shown during a traffic stop, including fee.	Revise: Remove language establishing \$25 fee.	2.1, 3.1
<u>MCL 257.629e</u>	Highway safety and other related funds: Details funding sources and specific assessments.	Revise: Indicate that the Justice System Fund no longer exists and funding should come from another source. Remove specific cost assessments to conform with new uniform calculations.	2.1, 3.1
<u>MCL 257.729</u>	Fine and costs: Allows for costs to compel appearance.	Revise: Conform with recommendation of a flat rate calculated regionally by the SCAO.	3.1
<u>MCL 257.907</u>	Civil infraction: Outlines rules for paying, waiving, and assessing civil fines and costs for traffic and vehicle infractions.	Revise: Align with new plan for uniform assessment of costs and fees, and reference new ability to pay process.	3.1
<u>MCL 257.908</u>	Default as civil contempt; penalty: Outlines procedures for issuing bench warrant and/or finding of civil contempt for nonpayment of civil fines or costs under MCL 257.907(2).	Revise: Update to align with newly drafted collections and ability-to-pay language. Remove civil contempt for nonpayment from the statute.	3.2

Code	Statute Summary	Key Changes	Goal(s)
<u>MCL 257.909</u>	Application and allocation of civil fines to public and county law libraries or to work zone safety fund.	Revise: All funds to be collected by treasury and deposited into the Trial Court Fund as appropriate.	2.1
<u>MCL 324.1609</u>	Judgment fee: Describes collection and deposit of a \$10 judgment fee for violation of the law for the protection of game and fish.	Repeal: Repeal to remove redundancy with new uniform cost calculation.	3.1
<u>MCL 324.2010</u>	Game and fish protection account (GFPA): Provides revenues for the operation of the Department of Natural Resources' Fish, Wildlife, and Law Enforcement programs.	Revise: Clarify that no funding shall come from court fees, but forfeitures under the statute will still go to game and fish protection account.	2.1
<u>MCL 324.40119</u>	Reimbursement of state for value of game or protected animal: Outlines forfeitures for hunting and poaching.	Revise: Amend process to Treasury collecting forfeitures and distributing to GFPA (treated like restitution).	2.1
<u>MCL 324.48740</u>	Additional penalties: Outlines forfeitures for illegal fishing.	Revise: Amend process to Treasury collecting forfeitures and distributing to GFPA (treated like restitution).	2.1
<u>MCL 333.2891</u>	Search for vital records: Details fees for various vital records operations and requests, specifically filiation record fees.	Revise: Add language stating Treasury will collect funds and the money will go to DHHS, not TCF. No changes to fee amounts.	2.1
<u>MCL 397.32</u>	Penal fines; apportionment to county library boards: Directs how collected penal fines shall be directed to county libraries.	Revise: Ensure language conforms with process of Treasury collection and disbursement to county treasurer.	2.1
<u>MCL 400.1533</u>	Sexual assault victims' medical forensic intervention and treatment fund.	Revise: Clarify that no funding shall come from court assessments.	2.1
<u>MCL 551.202</u>	Application for marriage license: Outlines fees and directs them to the probate judge and to the state general fund.	Revise: Ensure language conforms with the process of Treasury collection and deposit to the TCF.	2.1
<u>MCL 551.204</u>	Privileged communications; violation of confidence as misdemeanor: Provides for penalties for publication of a secret marriage, including costs of prosecution.	Revise: Ensure language conforms with the process of Treasury collection and deposit to the TCF. Update costs of prosecution to flat rate calculation. Add indigency assessment language.	2.1, 3.1
<u>MCL 552.631</u>	Failure or refusal to obey and perform support order: Details costs that go in part to Friend of the Court (FOC) fund (per MCL 600.2530).	Revise: New process of collection by Treasury, then distribution to local under 600.2530, which says 1/2 to FOC. The rest stays in TCF.	2.1, 4.1
<u>MCL 552.633</u>	Finding payer in contempt: Contempt fine up to \$100 to be deposited into the FOC fund.	Revise: Conform with the new process of collection by Treasury, then distribution back to local funding unit in accordance with MCL 600.2530.	2.1, 4.1

Code	Statute Summary	Key Changes	Goal(s)
<u>MCL 552.644</u>	Civil contempt proceedings to resolve dispute concerning parenting time: Details costs for contempt proceedings, 1/2 of which are allocated to FOC fund.	Revise: Conform with new process of collection by Treasury, then distribution to local under MCL 600.2530, which says 1/2 to FOC. Rest stays in TCF.	2.1, 4.1
<u>MCL 600.151a</u>	State court fund; creation; use.	Repeal: State Court Fund will no longer exist.	2.1
<u>MCL 600.151b</u>	Court equity fund; creation.	Repeal: Court Equity Fund will no longer exist.	2.1, 2.2
<u>MCL 600.151d</u>	Juror compensation reimbursement fund: Funds jury management software, county reimbursements for juror compensation costs, and a SCAO staff member supporting administration.	Revise: The fund will be funded via the TCF, not specific assessments.	2.1
<u>MCL 600.171</u>	Civil filing fee fund; creation; use.	Repeal: Civil Filing Fee Fund will no longer exist.	2.1
<u>MCL 600.175</u>	Judicial technology improvement fund: Supports technology innovations and a statewide judicial information system.	Revise: The fund will be funded via the TCF, not specific assessments.	2.1
<u>MCL 600.176</u>	Judicial electronic filing fund: Supports implementation, operation, and maintenance of a statewide electronic filing system and related technology.	Revise: The fund will be funded via the TCF, not specific assessments. Remove reference to the SCAO's responsibility for implementing online payment of fines and fees.	2.1
<u>MCL 600.181</u>	Justice system fund; creation; use.	Repeal: Justice System Fund will no longer exist.	2.1
<u>MCL 600.185</u>	Drug treatment court fund; creation; use: Awards grants for drug treatment court programs throughout the state.	Revise: The fund will be funded via the TCF, not specific assessments.	2.1
<u>MCL 600.857</u>	Jury trial: Requires Jury Fee of \$30 for party requesting jury trial in probate court.	Revise: Fee collected by Treasury and deposited into TCF.	2.1
<u>MCL 600.871</u>	Decedents' estates; fees; payment.	Revise: Fee collected by Treasury and deposited into TCF.	2.1
<u>MCL 600.874</u>	Probate court; charge and collection of fees.	Revise: Fees collected by Treasury and deposited into TCF.	2.1
<u>MCL 600.877</u>	Fees; time of payment: Outlines requirements for payment schedule of fees received in probate court	Repeal: No longer relevant under new funding model where all fees are deposited into TCF.	2.1
<u>MCL 600.880</u>	Filing fees for civil action to probate register.	Revise: Fees collected by Treasury and deposited into TCF.	2.1
<u>MCL 600.880a</u>	Filing fee commencing guardianship to probate register.	Revise: Fee collected by Treasury and deposited into TCF.	2.1
<u>MCL 600.880b</u>	Fees paid to probate register.	Revise: Fees collected by Treasury and deposited into TCF.	2.1

Code	Statute Summary	Key Changes	Goal(s)
MCL 600.880c	Fees for bringing appeal, registering trust, or depositing will.	Revise: Fees collected by Treasury and deposited into TCF.	2.1
MCL 600.880d	Waiver or suspension of probate fees.	Revise: Add language to align with the new indigency standard.	3.2
MCL 600.1027	Ancillary or limited guardianship; filing fee; disposition.	Revise: Fee collected by Treasury and deposited into TCF.	4.1
MCL 600.11111 et seq.	Trial Court Funding Act of 2024: Sets out definitions and calls for the TCF work currently underway.	Repeal: No longer needed with completion of the work.	N/A
MCL 600.1485	Indigent civil legal assistance.	Revise: Indicate that it should be funded via the TCF since the State Court Fund will no longer exist.	2.1, 3.2
MCL 600.1986	Electronic filing system fee; collection, civil actions.	Revise: Add language referencing new indigency standard.	3.1
MCL 600.1989	Collected electronic filing system fee remitted for deposit into the judicial electronic filing fund.	Revise: Fee collected by Treasury and deposited into TCF.	2.1
MCL 600.2529	Fees paid to the clerk of circuit court; deposit and use to fund certain services.	Revise: Indicate all fees collected by Treasury and then deposited into the TCF, with the exception of funds under subsection (1)(d), which go to the FOC fund as in current practice. Add new indigency finding language.	2.1, 3.1
MCL 600.2530	Deposit of fees in friend of the court fund: Directs county treasury to establish friend of the court fund.	Revise: Add clarifying language that funds will be collected by Treasury then returned to local unit for distribution to local FOC.	2.1
MCL 600.2538	Payments of support or maintenance collected by friend of the court or state disbursement unit; fee.	Revise: Redirect the \$1 that goes to the State Court Fund into the TCF. Other processes remain in place for FOC assessments.	2.1
MCL 600.4801	Definitions: Defines costs, fee, penalty, and civil violation.	Revise: Align cost definitions with new uniform assessment system.	3.1
MCL 600.4803	Penalty, fee, or costs; failure to pay as subject to late penalty.	Repeal: Replaced by new statutory language on treasury collections and late fees.	4.1
MCL 600.4805	Penalty; recovery: Details recovery of penalties by courts.	Repeal: Courts no longer involved in collections.	4.1
MCL 600.4815	Fines and costs; execution.	Repeal: Courts no longer involved in collections.	4.1
MCL 600.4825	Penalty; township officers; notice to prosecuting attorney.	Repeal: Law enforcement no longer involved in collections.	4.1
MCL 600.4831	Penalty; prosecution by prosecuting attorney.	Repeal: Law enforcement no longer involved in collections.	4.1
MCL 600.4841	Collections; payment to county treasurer.	Repeal: Courts and law enforcement no longer involved in collections.	4.1

Code	Statute Summary	Key Changes	Goal(s)
<u>MCL 600.4845</u>	Moneys from fines and penalties: Instructs county treasurers in how to deal with penalties.	Revise: Fines to be collected by treasury and deposited to the trial court fund.	2.1
<u>MCL 600.5756</u>	Filing fees; disposition: Governs small claims filing fees.	Revise: All civil filing fees to be collected by Treasury and deposited into the TCF.	2.1
<u>MCL 600.8316</u>	Marriages; authority to perform; fee; indigent parties; waiver.	Revise: All civil filing fees to be collected by Treasury and deposited into the TCF. Add language referencing new indigency assessment process.	2.1
<u>MCL 600.8371</u>	Filing fees paid to clerk of district court; disposition; waiver or suspension; exception; filing fee for civil action; fee in trial by jury; motion filing fees.	Revise: All civil filing fees to be collected by Treasury and deposited into the TCF. Add language referencing new indigency assessment.	2.1
<u>MCL 600.8375</u>	Assessment of costs: Allows district courts to assess costs for civil infractions per MCL 257.907.	Revise: Bring into accordance with new court cost calculation standard.	3.1
<u>MCL 600.8379</u>	Fines and costs assessed in district court; payment; disposition; definitions.	Repeal: No longer giving political subdivisions money in this statute, and new statutory language directs funds.	4.1, 2.2
<u>MCL 600.8381</u>	Fines and costs; conviction; civil infraction: Outlines cost requirements as well as distribution of costs collected when costs are assessed by a magistrate, traffic bureau, or judge of district court.	Repeal: Redundant under new costs structure and new collections and distribution to the TCF.	3.1
<u>MCL 600.8395</u>	Parking violations bureau; establishment; purpose.	Revise: Add language requiring all local funding units to move toward a parking bureau model within a certain timeframe.	1.1
<u>MCL 600.8420</u>	Fees; disposition: Governs the collection and distribution of civil fines and costs.	Revise: All civil filing fees to be collected by Treasury and deposited into the TCF.	2.1
<u>MCL 600.8727</u>	Municipal civil infraction; civil fine, costs, justice system assessments, damages, and expenses.	Revise: Remove redundant costs to bring in line with recommended court cost calculations.	3.1
<u>MCL 600.8729</u>	Payment of fine, costs, assessment, damages, or expenses; default as civil contempt.	Repeal: Court no longer involved in collections.	3.2
<u>MCL 600.8735</u>	Municipal civil infraction; additional costs: Allows for costs to compel appearance in a municipal civil infraction.	Revise: Funds should be collected by Treasury and deposited to the TCF. Update language to match revisions to agency reimbursements as flat rates calculated by the SCAO.	2.1

Code	Statute Summary	Key Changes	Goal(s)
<u>MCL 600.8827</u>	Sanctions: Sets fines and costs for violations of civil infractions; allows "plaintiff costs" to be assessed.	Revise: Current language references MCL 600.8831 (libraries) and 600.8379 (fines and costs assessed in district court); revise this statute to simplify and direct funds to the TCF. Remove redundant costs.	2.1, 3.1
<u>MCL 600.8829</u>	Default in payment of fines, costs, assessment, or installment: Outlines bench warrant and civil contempt for nonpayment of assessments under 600.8827.	Repeal: Court no longer involved in collections.	4.2
<u>MCL 600.8831</u>	Fines ordered under MCL 600.8827; application to libraries.	Repeal: State is recommended to find a new funding stream; these fines will just be directed to go to trial court fund in revised MCL 600.8827 language.	2.1
<u>MCL 600.8835</u>	Additional costs: Allows for costs to compel appearance in a state civil infraction.	Revise: Funds should be collected by Treasury and deposited to the TCF. Update language to match revisions to agency reimbursements as flat rates calculated by the SCAO.	2.1
<u>MCL 600.9947</u>	Appropriation of funds; purpose: Requires legislature to cover at least 31.5% of all net trial court operational expenses; outlines how court operational expenses and revenues are monitored and reported.	Repeal: Recommendations change the process of legislative appropriations. Appropriations are now expected to fill funding needs not covered by the MOE.	1.1
<u>MCL 691.1555</u>	Revenues, funds, and interest credited to fund: Details funding of the Community Dispute Resolution Fund.	Revise: Revise to reflect that funds will be distributed from the TCF based on average of past collections.	2.1
<u>MCL 691.1560</u>	Selection of grant recipients: Includes a definition for "civil filing fee fund" and provides for distribution of the monies.	Revise: Remove reference to the civil filing fee fund.	2.1
<u>MCL 700.2517</u>	Opening of safe deposit box, fee.	Revise: Fees to be collected by Treasury and deposited into TCF.	2.1
<u>MCL 712A.18</u>	DNA identification profiling: Provides that 65% of DNA assessment goes into the justice system fund.	Revise: Remove reference to the justice system fund, direct to TCF.	2.1
<u>MCL 722.1043</u>	Children's advocacy center fund; creation.	Revise: Make clear funds will not come from court assessments.	2.1
<u>MCL 722.717</u>	Order of filiation: Outlines procedures for assessing and collecting order of filiation fees.	Revise: Eliminate the \$9 fee added by the court in this section. (Related to MCL 333.2891, which sets \$50 fee which will go to the department of health and human services, not the TCF).	3.1

Code	Statute Summary	Key Changes	Goal(s)
<u>MCL 750.159j</u>	Violation as felony; penalties; imposition of costs.	Revise: Align with uniform court cost calculations, and flat rate of law enforcement reimbursement set by the SCAO.	3.1
<u>MCL 750.520m</u>	DNA identification profiling: Provides that 65% of DNA assessment goes into the justice system fund.	Revise: Remove reference to the justice system fund, direct funds to the TCF.	2.1
<u>MCL 762.13</u>	Assignment as youthful trainee; duties of court; fees; waiver of fee: Outlines probation assignment for youthful trainees.	Revise: Update that the court shall waive the fee if the person is indigent.	3.1
<u>MCL 769.1a</u>	Order of restitution: Makes restitution a condition of probation or parole, allows incarceration for willful nonpayment of restitution, outlines review of restitution payments for purposes of probation compliance.	Revise: Remove payment of restitution as a condition of probation and change how probation review works so that it is not reported to the court.	3.1
<u>MCL 769.1f</u>	Expenses for which court may order person convicted to reimburse state or local unit of government: Details rules for when court can order convicted person to reimburse state or local units of government for expenses related to the incident.	Revise: Add new requirements and guidance on reimbursements to local agencies, wherein the SCAO will set an amount annually per region. Reimbursements will be collected by treasury and deposited to the TCF.	3.1
<u>MCL 769.1g</u>	Offense relating to riot, incitement to riot: Details rules for when court can order convicted person to reimburse state or local units of government for expenses related to the incident - specific to riots.	Revise: New requirements and guidance to be put in place on reimbursements to local governments, see MCL 769.1f.	3.1
<u>MCL 769.1j</u>	Court ordered fine, costs, or assessments; minimum amounts; definitions.	Repeal: State minimum costs will be made redundant by new cost calculation.	3.1
<u>MCL 769.1k</u>	Imposition of fine, cost, or assessment; availability of information to defendant; reports; nonpayment of costs.	Revise: Reference newly drafted legislation on actual court costs imposed, in order to avoid redundancy and ensure courts cannot impose assessments that have been repealed/lumped into case-specific costs. Reference new indigency process.	3.1
<u>MCL 769.1l</u>	Order of restitution; deduction; payment to court; priority: Dictates how the Department of Corrections should handle payment requests from the court for court costs to incarcerated people.	Repeal: Court no longer involved in collections. Treasury will handle via its own methods.	4.1

Code	Statute Summary	Key Changes	Goal(s)
<u>MCL 769.3</u>	Conditional sentence; payment of fine; probation: Allows court to impose conditional sentence and order a fine with or without costs of prosecution.	Revise: Limit costs of prosecution based on new recommendations for the SCAO to set a regional rate. Make payment no longer a condition of probation.	3.1
<u>MCL 769.4</u>	Execution: Allows for incarceration until the assessments for a conditional sentence are paid.	Repeal: No incarceration for nonpayment.	4.1
<u>MCL 769.5</u>	Alternative or combined penalties: Relevant portion describes process of finding of contempt for nonpayment, including showing of ability to pay without manifest hardship.	Revise: Update to align with newly drafted ability-to-pay language and eliminate the use of show causes for nonpayment.	3.2, 4.1
<u>MCL 769.6</u>	Recognizance to keep peace: Allows the court to charge someone "sureties in a reasonable sum, to keep the peace or to be of good behavior."	Repeal: Outdated/irrelevant statute.	3.1
<u>MCL 769.7</u>	Procedure upon breach: Follow up to MCL 769.6.	Repeal: No longer relevant.	3.1
<u>MCL 771.1</u>	Requirements for probation: Discusses supervision fees.	Revise: Indicate that fees must be waived upon a finding of indigency in accordance with new process.	3.2
<u>MCL 771.2</u>	Probation period: Discusses limits on probation and requirements for early discharge.	Revise: Indicate that payment is no longer a condition of probation.	4.2
<u>MCL 771.3</u>	Requirements for probation; delayed sentence; fee: Provides rules for imposition of costs and fees on probation, and consequences of nonpayment.	Revise: Payment no longer a condition of probation. Additional wholistic revision. Probation fees can be assessed but not if a person found indigent.	3.2, 4.2
<u>MCL 771.3c</u>	Probation supervision fee; enforcement of probation oversight fee.	Revise: Indicate that fees must be waived upon a finding of indigency in accordance with new process.	3.2
<u>MCL 771.3e</u>	Release to attend work or school; electronic monitoring: Requires individual to pay for installation and other related costs of electronic monitoring.	Revise: Add indigency exception to cost payment requirement.	3.2
<u>MCL 775.22</u>	Allocation and application of money collected; "victim payment" defined: Sets order of allocations for payments received from a person owing different types of assessments, including restitution and victim payments.	Revise: Prioritize payment of restitution first and remove references to eliminated fees.	3.1, 4.1

Code	Statute Summary	Key Changes	Goal(s)
MCL 780.766	"Victim" defined; restitution: Makes restitution a condition of probation or parole, allows incarceration for willful nonpayment of restitution, outlines review of restitution payments for purposes of probation compliance.	Revise: Remove payment of restitution as a condition of probation and change how probation review works so that it is not reported to the court.	3.1
MCL 780.766a	Fines, costs, and assessments or payments other than victim payments: Sets order of allocations for payments received from a person owing different types of assessments, including restitution and victim payments.	Revise: Prioritize payment of restitution first and remove references to eliminated fees.	3.1, 4.1
MCL 780.826	Restitution by defendant convicted of misdemeanor.	Revise: Change so that restitution is no longer a condition of probation.	3.1
MCL 780.903	Crime victim services commission; duties.	Revise: Update to conform to change that Crime Victims Rights (CVR) fees will go to victim payments only, not victim services.	2.1, 3.1
MCL 780.904	Crime victim's rights (CVR) fund; creation: establishes the CVR fund and outlines its uses.	Revise: Update to conform to change that CVR fees will go to victim payments only, not victim services.	2.1, 3.1
MCL 780.905	Payment and use of assessments; order; duties of clerk of court. – Mandates the collection of crime victim rights assessments and their allocation to the Crime Victims' Rights Fund.	Revise: Remove language holding back 10% of assessments for court funding unit. Direct funds to payment of victims only. Add new language on impact of indigency finding, which is that CVR costs can be waived at the judge's discretion.	2.1, 3.1