Michigan Trial Court Funding Commission Final Report Review

September, 2019

Trial Court Funding Commission (TCFC) Creation

TCFC created under Act 65 of 2017:

- Cunningham case ruling: Courts can impose costs in criminal cases only if authorized by statute
- Legislative response: Authorized trial courts to levy costs, but this statute includes a sunset provision that ends this authority on October 17, 2020 (Act 64 of 2017).
- TCFC created: Under Act 65 of 2017, the TCFC is created to review and make recommendations to resolve issues regarding funding for Michigan's trial courts.
- Cameron case: Pending in the Michigan Supreme Court in 2018 challenged the constitutionality of the legislative response to Cunningham; court imposition of costs on criminally convicted.

TCFC Creation

TCFC charged with the following objectives:

- Review and recommend changes to the trial court funding system
- Review and recommend changes to the methods by which the courts impose and allocate fees and costs
- Suggest statutory changes necessary to achieve recommended changes
- Complete a final report that includes lesson learned and recommendations by September 28, 2019
- Interim Report Issued March 28, 2019

TCFC Actions

Timeline

- Established in December 2017
- Set to end in September 2019

Completed Activities

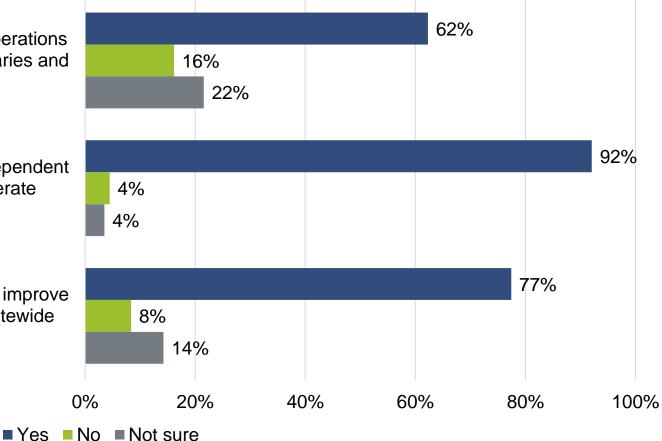
- Analysis of problem
- Research of state models
- Stakeholder information and financial data gathering
- Principles and values
- Report with recommendations

TCFC Stakeholder Input

Court-imposed fines and costs should only fund court operations and not be used to fund noncourt functions, such as libraries and non-court training programs (n= 1,053)

Promote judicial independence; courts should make independent decisions that are not influenced by the need to generate revenue to support their budgets (n = 1,057)

Streamline and consolidate court services, courts should improve efficiency, reduce costs, and create a more efficient statewide system (n = 1,054)



TCFC Guiding Principles

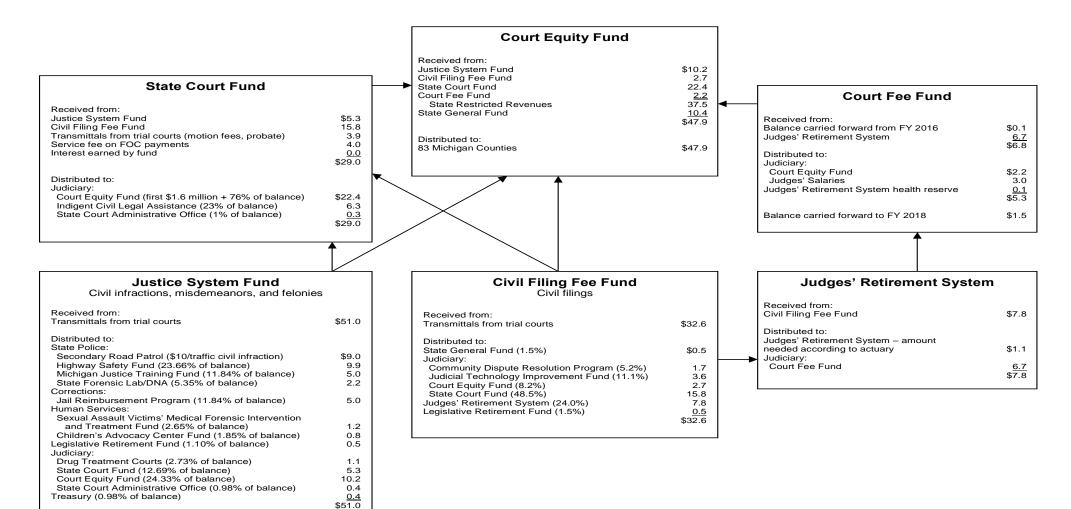
TCFC Guiding Principles	NCSC Principles	National Task Force on Fines, Fees, and Bail
Reasonable, necessary, uniform, and sustainable funding: A standardized system of fees and costs that generates a revenue stream resulting in stable and consistent court funding	6, 11, 16, 19, 23, 20	1.5, 1.6, 2.3, 3.3, 6.1, 6.2
Streamlined operations: The use of centralization, technology, and consolidation to improve efficiency	5, 6, 11, 23	1.3, 1.10, 2.1, 2.3, 3.2, 3.5, 6.3, 6.7, 6.8
Rational court organization: A process driven by best practices, data, outcomes, and accountability	1, 4, 15, 16, 17, 20	2.1, 3.3, 3.4, 4.3
Judicial independence: A separation of courtroom decisions from operating budgets	10, 13, 19, 25	1.5, 1.6, 1.8, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.8
Equity and inclusion: Principles that ensure the courts are impartial and fair to all community members	14, 25, 12	1.1, 1.4, 1.6, 3.3, 3.5, 4.1, 4.3, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 6.5, 6.6
Court professionalism: Education and training to continuously improve the performance of court staff and judicial officers	7	1.8, 6.4, 6.7, 7.1
Preservation of procedural due process: Importance of promoting procedural fairness, access to justice, and court safety	8, 12, 13, 14, 22	3.3

Defining the Problem

The commission 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.

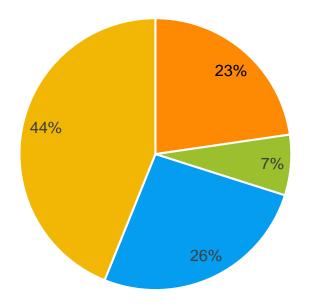
Michigan's Current Funding Structure



Financial Information—Michigan Courts

Line Item	Projection (Range Mean)	Range with 95 Percent Confidence
Total court expenditures	\$1,288,993,696	\$1,141,847,711 to \$1,436,139,681
Total court assessments (retained by the local unit)	\$255,121,674	\$218,814,209 to \$291,429,139
Total state remittances	\$134,549,943	\$132,662,336 to \$136,437,549

Financial Information—Michigan Courts

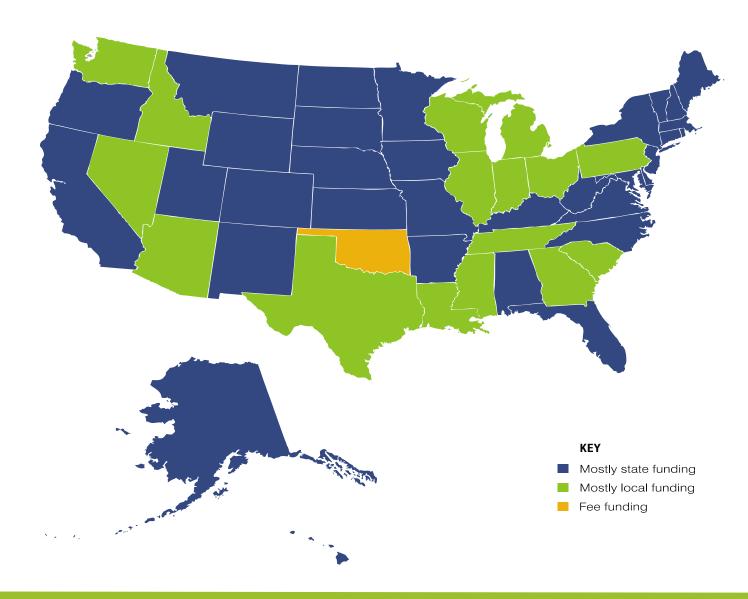


- State funding (includes both general fund and assessments returned to local units)
- Federal funding
- Court-generated revenue (retained locally)
- Local funding

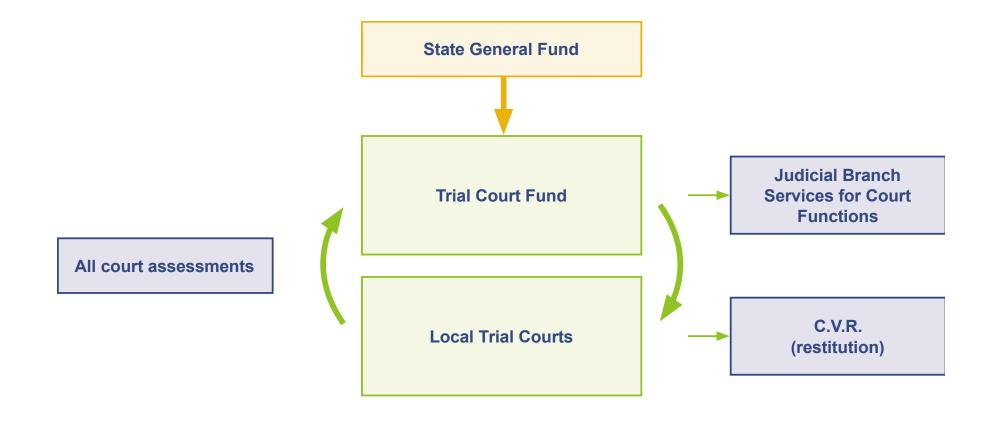
Financial Information—Michigan Courts

State grants/payments sent to local funding units:	\$96,647,493
Court equity fund payments:	\$48,697,247
Total	\$145,344,740
Remittances from local units paid to the state:	\$127,754,717
Difference (amount of state general fund contribution to local units):	\$17,590,023
Percentage of local court operations expenses covered by state general fund:	2.24%

Court Funding By State



A New Funding Model for Michigan Courts



Recommendation One

Establish a Stable Court Funding System

The TCFC recommends establishing a stable court funding model to invest in improved justice and performance outcomes, building on existing resources. Rebalancing funding between state and local government is essential to ensure ongoing and sustainable funding. Establishing a funding model that is consistent, and predictable, with proportional resources across courts is essential in providing due process and judicial independence. This new funding model will ensure the integrity of the courts and just outcomes for all the people of Michigan.

Recommendation Two

The State Shall Offer to Provide All Court Technology Needs

To create a uniform system and alleviate burden on court funding units, the State of Michigan must fund, through the SCAO, all court technology needs, including case and document management services, and must also supply and manage technology products and services, including hardware, software, infrastructure, training, and ongoing technology support.

Recommendation Three

Establish Uniform Assessments and Centralized Collections

The TCFC recommends that a system of uniform assessments and centralized collections be implemented for all courts as a function of the SCAO. This system will maintain judicial discretion for ordering fines within the limits set by law and determining indigence (ability to pay). This new system will help ensure that the administration of justice is separate from the business function of the court.

Recommendation Four

Move Toward a Uniform Employment System

Michigan lacks a uniform system of justice due in large part to disparate and unequal local funding. All court employees, beginning with trial court judges, then Quasi-Judicial Officers (magistrates and referees), should be transitioned to state employment, which would provide for uniform compensation, wages, and benefits as well as standardized qualifications for nonjudicial personnel, training, and conduct requirements. This is a long-term goal that should incrementally progress after other recommendations are enacted.

Recommendation Five

Establish a Transition Plan for the New Court Funding Model

In order to implement a new court funding model, there must be a plan for the systematic transition of finances and the promotion of funding sustainability. Success will depend on thoughtful planning of a phased implementation that recognizes it will take time to fully achieve the goals laid out in these recommendations. The SCAO must lead the drafting of this transition plan, which must include technical assistance and funding to local units of government to cover the residual burdens of local support for the courts throughout the implementation.

People v Cameron

The Supreme Court reconsidered and DENIED Leave to Appeal on July 10, 2019. In concurring, Chief Justice McCormack noted:

- Specific challenges raised by this Defendant failed;
- it's unclear that the statute does not prevent the judicial branch from "accomplishing its constitutionally assigned functions"; and
- The report of the TCFC shows a potential way forward that promises to address these (and other) concerns. I urge the Legislature to take seriously the recommendations of the TCFC, before the pressure placed on local courts causes the system to boil over.

Time to Act!

\$291,000,000 in current trial court funding comes from assessments on criminal defendants. This funding is at risk in two ways.

Cameron's invitation

ACLU and others are looking for a case to put the conflict of interest question before the Michigan Supreme Court.

Deadline Approaches

The existing authority to fund the trial courts, in part, with assessment on criminal defendants expires on October 17, 2020.

TCFC Report

The full report can be found at:

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Comments or Questions?

