STATE OF MICHIGAN
46th DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT JUDGES

The Honorable
SHELIA R. JOHNSON
248-796-5810

The Honorable
SUSAN M. MOISEEV
248-796-5820

The Honorable
WILLIAM J. RICHARDS
248-796-5830

ADMINISTRATOR
DONNA BEAUDET
248-796-5800

CIVIL DIVISION
248-796-5870

CIVIL INFRACTION/
PARKING DIVISION
248-796-5860

MISDEMEANOR/
FELONY DIVISION
248-796-5880

PROBATION
DEPARTMENT
248-796-5850

TDD
248-354-3329

www.46thdistrictcourt.com

Dear Citizens:

This is the 20th anniversary of the 46th District Court's Annual Report. We have long believed that increasing the public's knowledge and understanding of the court system serves to increase the public's trust and confidence in the administration of justice. For the past 20 years, we have published a comprehensive report of court operations as part of this commitment to increasing the public's trust. To the best of our knowledge, we were the first district court in the State to publish an annual comprehensive report and the only district court to have produced a report for 20 consecutive years. We hope that you find our 2006 Report both interesting and educational.

During difficult economic times, it is particularly important that we affirm our responsibility to use taxpayer dollars wisely. We have worked continuously to ensure the efficient and effective use of limited public resources. Although we have faced significant increases in caseload and workload, we have done so without adding additional staff. Despite a 149% increase in caseload over the past 28 years, there has been no increase in the number of judges and total court staff has only increased by 2%. We feel this level of performance is extraordinary for any organization—public or private.

We remain committed to the many special programs and services that have a positive impact on our community. Recovery Court continues to play an important role coordinating community resources and helping participants maintain a drug-free life. This year our highly acclaimed Collections Project generated over $705,000 in additional revenues. To date, the Program has generated over 2.2 million dollars in additional revenues. Finally, the Court continues to use alternative dispute resolution as an efficient and effective means of resolving disputes.

As always, we extend our sincere thanks and appreciation to the entire staff of the 46th District Court. Their commitment has made it possible for us to improve our service to the community and their teamwork has made the 46th District Court an enjoyable place to work.

Finally, we wish to extend our congratulations and best wishes to our former colleague, Judge Stephen C. Cooper, on his retirement. His twenty years of service to the Court will long be remembered.

Shelia R. Johnson	Susan M. Moiseev	William J. Richards
District Judge	Chief Judge	District Judge

26000 Evergreen Road • P.O. Box 2055 • Southfield, Michigan 48037-2055

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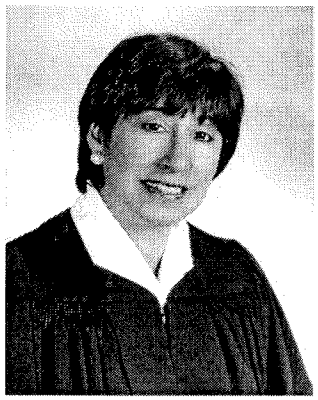
Judges of the 46th District Court



Chief Judge of the 46th District Court, the **Honorable Susan M. Moiseev** first took the bench in 1986 and has been re-elected by the voters of the 46th district four times.

Judge Moiseev has served on the State Bar of Michigan Standing Committee on Professional and Judicial Ethics since 1992 and in 1995 authored the "Ethics" chapter of the Institute for Continuing Legal Education's *State of the Law* publication. As a member of that committee, she served on its Ethics 2000 subcommittee and is a presenter at the Judicial Campaign Seminar for potential judicial candidates. A member of the Michigan District Judges Association, she was editor of its newsletter, BENCHMARKS and currently serves as Vice President. She is immediate Past President of the Southfield Bar Association and serves on the boards of the Oakland County Bar Association, the ABA National Conference of Special Court Judges and the National Association of Women Judges. Past President of the Women Lawyers Foundation and a Past President of the Oakland County District Judges Association, she is a former Vice Chair of the Michigan Women's Commission. Currently on the Policy Board of the Legal Aid and Defender Association, she serves on the boards of the Anti-Defamation League, the Juvenile Diabetes Foundation, the Jewish Home and Aging Services, and the Advisory Council for the Oakland University Paralegal Program.

A longtime Southfield resident, Judge Moiseev's community activities include Friends of the Southfield Library, the Southfield Community Foundation Women's Fund and the United Way.

Prior to taking the bench, she specialized in family law and was Chief Counsel of the Civil Division of the Legal Aid and Defender Association of Detroit. She is a graduate of the University of Michigan and the University of Detroit Law School.

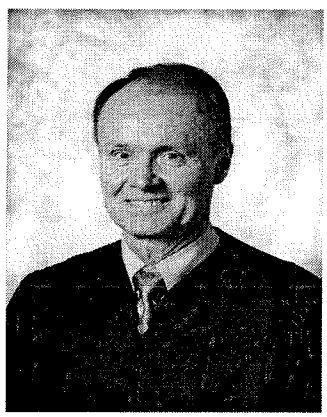
Judge Shelia R. Johnson was elected in November 2002 and is the first African American to serve as Judge in the 46th District Court. Prior to assuming the bench, Judge Johnson was an attorney with over 18 years of legal experience in both State and Federal Courts. Judge Johnson was in private practice in Southfield where she specialized in both civil and criminal litigation.

Upon graduation from law school, Judge Johnson served as a law clerk to the Honorable Benjamin F. Gibson, United States District Court, Western District of Michigan. Her tenure at the District Court also included time spent at the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit. She further served as a legal analyst on the radio talk show program, "Speaking of Sports," where she addressed legal issues concerning professional athletes.

Among her community and civic affiliations are the South Oakland Chapter of the NAACP, where she served as an executive committee member, and Integrative Human Services, a non-profit organization which helps at-risk youth and families, where she also served on the board. Judge Johnson is also a member of the Women's Committee of the Charles H. Wright Museum for African American History and an honorary committee member for the James M. Tatum Foundation for the Arts. Judge Johnson is the recipient of numerous community service awards, including most recently, the 2006 "Member of the Year" award from the Southern Oakland County NAACP for her work as chair of the "Health Committee."

Judge Johnson is a member of the State Bar, the Michigan District Judges Association, Oakland County District Judges Association, Association of Black Judges of Michigan, D. Augustus Straker Bar Association, Wolverine Bar Association, Women Lawyers Association of Michigan, Black Women Lawyers Association of Michigan, National Bar Association, National Association of Women Judges, American Judges Association and the National Association of Drug Court Professionals. She currently serves on the boards of both the Association of Black Judges of Michigan and the National Association of Women Judges.

Judge Johnson is a graduate of Dartmouth College and the University of Michigan Law School, where she was the first African American elected President of the Law School Senate and delivered the commencement address to her graduating class. Born and raised in Detroit, she has been a resident of Southfield for 20 years.



Judge William J. Richards was appointed by Governor Jennifer M. Granholm in February 2007 to replace the Honorable Stephen C. Cooper, who retired. Prior to his appointment, Judge Richards served as Senior Policy Advisor to the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality. He served as Deputy Attorney General for the Michigan Department of Attorney General from 1999-2002 and as an Assistant U.S. Attorney from 1989 to 1998 and from 1975 to 1979. He was in private practice from 1979 to 1989. He served as a law clerk to U.S. District Judge Cornelia G. Kennedy and as a staff attorney in the Federal Defender Office.

In addition to his duties on the bench, Judge Richards is an adjunct professor for Cooley Law School, where he has taught advanced criminal procedure since 2006. He has also served on the Oakland-Livingston Legal Aid Board of Trustees and has been a member of the First Congregational Church in Royal Oak for more than 20 years. He is a member of the State Bar of Michigan, Michigan District Judges Association, Association of Black Judges of Michigan, D. Augustus Straker Bar Association, Women Lawyers Association of Michigan and the Southfield-Lathrup Optimist Club.

Judge Richards earned his law degree from the University of Michigan Law School and his bachelor's degree from the University of Michigan. A resident of Beverly Hills for the past 20 years, Judge Richards and his wife, Joan, have two children, Jennifer and Kristin.

Welcome, Judge William J. Richards

The Judges, Magistrates and Staff of the
46th District Court extend a warm welcome
to Judge William J. Richards.

Mission Statement

Uphold the highest standard of public service.

Ensure the efficient and effective use of public funds.

Work toward the continuous improvement of the administration of justice in cooperation and coordination with all stakeholders.

Use problem-solving, decision-making and management strategies that focus on planning, consensus and teamwork and to develop innovative approaches to changing needs.

Encourage employee development through training, education and performance accountability.

Increase the public understanding and appreciation of the administration of justice in our community.

Jurisdiction

Geographical Jurisdiction – The 46th District Court serves the cities of Southfield and Lathrup Village, the Villages of Beverly Hills, Bingham Farms and Franklin and the Township of Southfield.

Legal Jurisdiction – District Courts were established by the Michigan Legislature in 1968 and are considered "Courts of Limited Jurisdiction." The legal jurisdiction of the 46th District Court is determined by statute and includes:

- **Civil** lawsuits in which the amount in controversy does not exceed $25,000 (a civil lawsuit is a non-criminal case which involves the claim of one party against another).
- **Criminal misdemeanors** punishable by fine or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both
- **Arraignments**: the setting and acceptance of bail
- **Preliminary examinations** in all felony cases. A preliminary examination is a hearing at which the District Court Judge determines if there is probable cause to believe a crime has been committed and that the defendant committed the crime. If the Judge determines that there is probable cause, the case is "bound over" to the Circuit Court for trial.
- **Traffic misdemeanors and civil infractions**, including parking violations.
- **Small claims** cases in which the amount claimed does not exceed $3,000.
- **Landlord-tenant disputes**, land contract and mortgage forfeitures and eviction proceedings.

Court Website – The 46th District Court's website was developed to give citizens a closer look at the Court and the services it provides. The website provides information on hours and location; judges, magistrates and staff; jury duty; fine and costs; filing a small claims case; special programs offered by the Court and copies of our Annual Report. Please visit us on the web at www.46thdistrictcourt.com.

Recovery Court – Drug Court programs are being implemented across the country to more effectively address the problem of substance abuse. The 46th District Court's drug court program, "Recovery Court," is an intensive and highly coordinated community-based response aimed at breaking the cycle of substance abuse and its related costs. Participants undergo intensive supervision, drug testing and treatment and are required to meet with the Judge and Recovery Court staff on a weekly basis during the early stages of the Program. Representatives from the police, prosecutor, court, probation and treatment providers are part of the "Recovery Court Team" and make decisions regarding the participant's progress. Grant monies contribute to covering case management staffing costs, treatment and drug testing for indigent offenders and special monitoring programs such as ignition interlock and in-home tether programs.

Members of the Recovery Court team are honored for their service at the Michigan Association of Drug Court Professionals conference.

Small Claims Mediation Program – The Court provides a Small Claims Mediation Program to assist the Court and the public in resolving small claims disputes. Unlike litigation, where one party wins and one loses, mediation helps parties reach their own mutually-satisfactory resolution in a non-adversarial manner. The Court uses trained community volunteers from the Oakland Mediation Center to provide mediation services. The 46th District Court's Mediation Program has been a model for other courts across the state. In 2006, the Oakland Mediation Center handled 457 small claims cases and resolved 226 of them, which represents a resolution rate of 49%.

General Civil In Pro Per Mediation Program – The Court also utilizes the Oakland Mediation Center's mediation services in general civil cases where one or both parties are not represented by an attorney. In 2006, mediators from the Center handled 291 general civil cases and resolved 113 of them. This represents a resolution rate of 39%. The Oakland Mediation Center also mediated 34 landlord-tenant cases referred to them by the Court.

Community Dispute Resolution – The Community Dispute Resolution Program provides an alternative to the judicial process. The Court has had a representative from the Oakland Mediation Center, Inc., on site since 1990. The Center mediates small claims and general civil in pro per cases (see above) as well as landlord-tenant cases. It also mediates cases before a court case is filed. The Program uses mediation and conciliation as a means of solving problems and focuses on resolutions that are satisfactory to both parties.

In 2006, the Oakland Mediation Center mediated a total of 790 cases and resolved 402 or 51% for the 46th District Court. These are cases that would otherwise be filed in court. It should also be noted that, as a result of the Center's efforts, 1,863 county residents were served and $574,193 was distributed, based on the agreements reached through mediation. Oakland Mediation Center provides a valuable resource to our community by providing alternative dispute resolution services at a reasonable cost.

Community Work Program – The Work Program provides the Judges with a sentencing alternative. The Program allows low-risk misdemeanor offenders to perform manual labor in lieu of serving short periods of incarceration. The offenders pay the Court's cost for supervision and are assigned to work projects in the City of Southfield's Public Works, Code Compliance and Parks and Recreation Departments. Specific work projects include collecting trash on our community's streets and highways and general maintenance projects. One hundred seven (107) defendants participated in the Work Program in 2006, completing 2,792 hours of work. This represents a 7% increase in the number of hours worked over 2005 and a 47% increase over 2004.

Community Service Program – This sentencing alternative provides Judges with the opportunity to order offenders to work in the community as part of their sentence or in lieu of payment of fines and costs, if they are indigent. Placements are found in governmental or community non-profit agencies and are supervised by the Probation Department. There were 53,796 hours of community service completed in 2006. Volunteer Lutrell Coleman is the Community Service Coordinator and is responsible for interviewing, placing and monitoring approximately 1,794 probationers performing community service.

Law Day Program – Each year, May 1st is proclaimed "Law Day" to encourage citizens to learn about their rights and our legal system. Each year, the Court hosts a special event such as a Lawfair, Law Day Open House, Juror Appreciation Day or a Junior Judges Program. During the year, 46th District Court Judges speak at schools and community organizations and participate in a variety of programs, including Bar Association events and educational programs for attorneys and the general public.

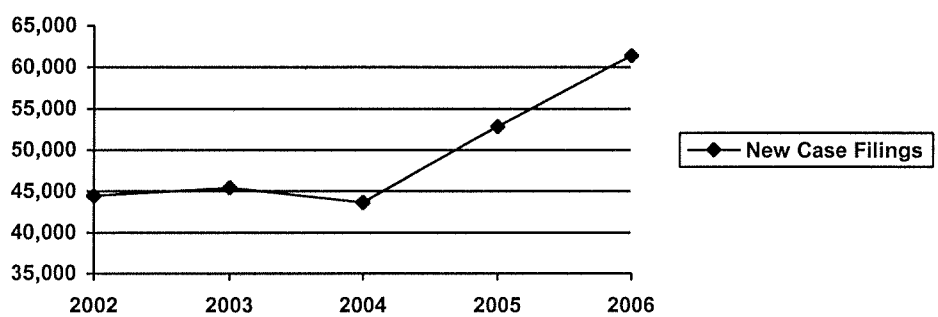
Security/Weapons Screening – A Security/Weapons Screening Program checks individuals entering the Court. Services are provided by Wackenhut, Inc. During 2006, 80,931 people (329 per day) went through the Court's security screening system and a total of over 250,000 people are estimated to have visited the Court to file cases, pay tickets, attend hearings, appear as witnesses or serve as jurors.

Probation Automated Monitoring System – The Probation Automated Monitoring System (PAM) allows more effective and efficient use of probation resources. Probationers use the kiosk, located in the lobby of the Public Safety Building, to meet their reporting requirements. The Program is used for probationers with minimal reporting requirements, as well as to supplement the reporting of offenders needing additional supervision and monitoring. There are currently 1,147 probationers using the PAM system.

Community Education Program – The Court encourages the community to learn more about its operation and jurisdiction through special educational tours and visits. Visiting groups receive an orientation on local court operations, take a tour of the facility, observe courtroom proceedings and meet with the Judges, if time allows. Numerous community groups visited the Court in 2006, ranging from students in kindergarten through high school as well as various community and civic organizations. (For more information, call 248-796-5800.)

Filings – There were 61,369 new cases filed in the 46th District Court in 2006. This represents a 38% increase in the past five years and a 16% increase in the last year. There have been significant increases in civil infractions, misdemeanor traffic, felonies, parking and general civil cases over the past five years.

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	1 Year Change		5 Year Change	
Civil Infractions	16,001	16,528	16,877	23,106	28,499	5,393	23%	12,498	78%
Misdemeanor Drunk Driving	325	331	352	337	330	-7	-2%	5	1%
Misdemeanor Other Traffic	4,141	4,792	3,692	4,614	5,286	672	15%	1,145	28%
Misdemeanor Non-Traffic	1,564	1,313	1,391	1,466	1,656	190	13%	92	6%
Felonies	639	705	761	741	838	97	13%	199	31%
Parking	8,632	7,518	6,876	8,893	10,818	1,925	22%	2,186	25%
General Civil	4,494	5,022	4,715	4,854	5,219	365	8%	725	16%
Landlord-Tenant, Summary Proceedings	6,649	7,389	7,237	7,019	7,079	60	1%	430	6%
Small Claims	1,968	1,836	1,732	1,802	1,644	-158	9%	-324	-16%
TOTALS	**44,413**	**45,434**	**43,633**	**52,832**	**61,369**	**8,537**	**16%**	**16,956**	**38%**



Pending and Disposed Cases – As of January 1, 2006, there were 11,064 cases pending. During the year, there were 61,369 new cases filed, 2,304 cases reopened and 62,999 cases disposed, resulting in an ending pending caseload of 11,738 as of December 31, 2006.

	Beginning Pending	New Filings	Reopened Cases	Disposed Cases	Pending
Total Caseload	11,064	61,369	2,304	62,999	11,738

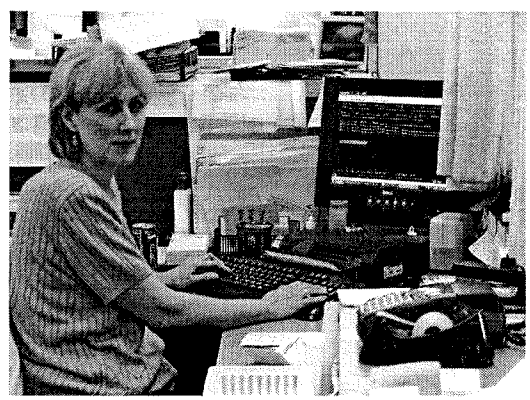
Probation – A summary of the Probation Department's 2006 activity is provided below.

- 1,359 new clients were placed on probation, which represents a 4% increase in the past year.
- 1,147 cases were pending on Probation Officer caseloads, which represent a 4% increase in the past year.
- 369 investigative reports were completed.
- 13,928 appointments were held, which represents a 55% increase in the past five years.

Probation Caseload and Workload Overview

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	% Change 1 year	% Change 5 year
Cases Pending	1,112	1,116	1,277	1,105	1,147	4%	-9%
Number of Probation Officers	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	0%	0%
Average Caseload per Probation Officer	318	319	365	316	328	4%	-8%
New Cases	1,328	1,282	1,513	1,313	1,359	4%	-5%
Investigative Reports	402	402	388	437	369	-16%	-25%
Appointments	10,429	*10,455	10,988	11,623	13,928	20%	55%
Violation of Probation Hearings Conducted	1,067	825	876	865	745	-14%	-36%

*Estimate based on 11 months actual



Cashier Judene Bald enters a probation payment. Cashiers process approximately 300 transactions each day.

Workload Issues - The following factors have placed an additional workload on the Judges and staff of the 46th District Court:

- **More Complex Civil Cases** – Due to the significant increase in district courts' general civil jurisdiction in 1998 (from $10,000 to $25,000), the nature of the civil cases filed in district court has become more complex. More cases involve multiple litigants, cross claims, counter claims, etc., with more hearings and more paperwork to process as a result. In 2006, there were 653 cases filed over $10,000, which represents a 35% increase since 1998. In addition, there has been a 91% increase in civil post-judgment activity over the same period with 10,429 writs filed in 2006.
- **More Serious Offenders** – As a result of the significant increase in district courts' criminal jurisdiction in 2000 (from $100 to $1,000), more serious offenders are adjudicated in the district court. This has placed an additional burden on the Probation Department, as these cases require higher levels of supervision. In the past five years there has been approximately a 55% increase in probation appointments held.
- **More Legislative and Court Rule Requirements** – This year there were several new reporting requirements announced by the State Court Administrative Office as well as new legislative requirements.
- **More Unrepresented Litigants** – Consistent with the national trend, more people are representing themselves. As the number of people who are unfamiliar with the court system increases, there is an increased demand placed on staff to provide assistance. The increase in civil cases over the last five years has placed a much greater burden on staff to answer questions and provide assistance.
- **More Intensive Monitoring of Jail Population** – Due to recent jail overcrowding issues, courts have been asked to more closely monitor their pretrial and sentenced jail populations. Many procedures used by the 46th District Court have been identified as best practices for other courts to consider.

Major Accomplishments

The 46th District Court had many accomplishments in 2006, which have significantly improved the Court's overall operation, increased the public's understanding of the Court system and resulted in improved service to the public. A summary is provided below.

Increased Productivity Offsets Need for Additional Staff – The Court recognizes its responsibility for the efficient use of public resources. Judges and staff have focused on maintaining a high standard of public service by increasing productivity through internal operational and procedural improvements, which have allowed us to handle significant increases in caseload and workload without increasing staff.

Compared to 28 years ago, the Court is handling two and a half times the number of cases per year with the same number of judges and effectively the same number of total court staff. This is remarkable, considering the significant increases in caseload and workload over the past 28 years due to new legislation, more complex procedures and new programs and services.

	Fiscal Year 1977/78	Fiscal Year 2005/06	Fiscal Year % of Change
New Cases Filed	24,324	60,579	149%
Judges	3	3	0%
Magistrates	.5	1	100%
Administrative Support Staff	19.5	20.5	5%
Probation Officers	5.5	3.5	-36%
Total Court Staff	39.5	40.5	2%

Misdemeanor/Felony Division Supervisor, Ann Saviniemi, retires after 35 years of service to the 46th District Court.

Case Flow Management Accomplishments –The 46th District Court has a reputation for sound case flow management policies and procedures.

- **Timely Case Scheduling** - Most traffic, criminal and civil cases are scheduled and held within three weeks. Informal and formal hearings are scheduled two to three weeks from the date a hearing is requested; criminal pre-trials are scheduled in three weeks, unless the defendant is in custody and then an expedited hearing is held within three to five days; landlord-tenant cases are scheduled within three weeks of the case being filed; small claims hearings are scheduled within two to three weeks of mediation and general civil pre-trials are scheduled within 30 days of the answer being filed.
- **Timely Case Disposition** - The 46th District Court is effectively meeting or exceeding the time guidelines specified by the Michigan Supreme Court. For example, in 2006, 100% of general civil cases were adjudicated within 365 days of filing; 98% of civil infractions were adjudicated within 56 days of filing and 96% of misdemeanors were disposed within 91 days from the first appearance.

- **Effective Monitoring of In-Custody Prisoners** - Jail overcrowding has become a major issue. The 46th District Court does an excellent job of monitoring in-custody prisoners through the use of expedited pre-trials and the use of bond review hearings.
- **Outstanding Performance in Secretary of State Conviction Reporting** – The 46th District Court continues to have an exemplary record in this area.

New or Exceptional Programs, Services and Projects – The 46th District Court continues to operate several highly successful programs, services and projects.

- **Recovery Court** – This program provides intensive community support and supervision for those trying to maintain a drug-free life. In 2006, there were six graduates from the five- phase intervention program and there are currently 25 active participants.
- **Collections Program** – In 2006, there were $705,514 additional revenues collected, bringing the total amount collected since the Program began in 2003 to $2,219,157. The Program increases compliance with court orders while increasing revenues on both the state and local levels.

Operational and Procedural Improvements – The Court is always looking for ways to be more efficient, effective and productive. The focus on continuous improvements has been critical to the Court's success in offsetting the need for additional resources, despite increases in both caseload and workload.

- **Streamlined Record Keeping** – The 46th District Court eliminated the filing of paper default notices on civil infraction and parking cases. This saved approximately 12-15 hours per week in staff time and offset the need for additional staff to address the significant increases in caseload over the past two years.
- **Installation of Audio/Visual Recording Equipment** – A basic system was installed in Courtroom 1. This provides the Court with additional flexibility in covering a court reporter's absence.
- **New Jury System** – The Court began using Oakland County's new automated jury system to handle scheduling, noticing and payment of jurors. This provided the Court with the latest technology and resulted in cost savings from the prior vendor the court had been using.
- **Merged Divisions** – The Court merged the Misdemeanor/Felony and the Civil Infraction/Parking Divisions. This allowed the Court to reorganize, providing additional staffing flexibility and reducing costs.
- **Civil Procedure Manual** – A comprehensive Civil Procedure Manual was developed and distributed to staff. After reviewing the Manual developed by the 46th District Court, the Michigan Court Administration Association partially reimbursed the Court for development costs and distributed the Civil Procedure Manual statewide.

Civil Division staff includes (left to right) Kathryn Smith, Michelle Colyer, Lori Lemieux, Supervisor Tera Jackson-Davis, Janet Brown, Chalunda Pearson and Michelle Gueli.

- **Electronic DOS Error Reports** – Processing errors from the Michigan Department of State are now handled electronically on a daily basis.
- **JIS Pilot Court** – The 46th District Court served as the pilot court for the Judicial Information System's fall release.
- **Felony Pleas** – A joint administrative order was approved and provided that the 46th District Court may handle felony pleas.

Implementation of New Legislation and Court Rules – There were several new major statutory changes in 2006 that required implementation. These included amendments to the Sex Offender Registration Act, new laws for reporting certain crimes for persons employed by schools, collection of fines, costs and assessments, and motor carrier safety offenses. In addition, there were numerous changes to the court rules including changes that affected appearances at informal hearings, surety bond requirements, speedy trial requirements and adjournments of preliminary exams. Finally, there were extensive changes to State Court Administrative Office reporting requirements.

Staff Highlights

- Magistrate A. Kay Stanfield-Spinks was awarded the 2006 Trailblazer's Award by the D. Augustus Straker Bar Association.
- Court Administrator Donna Beaudet served as faculty on two Michigan Judicial Institute programs, "Serving the Self-Represented Person" and "Trial Court Budgeting Practices."
- Court Administrator Donna Beaudet and Civil Supervisor Tera Jackson-Davis presented several statewide civil training sessions for district court clerks.
- Traffic/Criminal Supervisor Debbie Rebh and Civil Supervisor Tera Jackson-Davis were invited by Michigan Supreme Court Justice Michael Cavanaugh to serve on the Michigan Court Support Staff Training Consortium.

June 2006 – Magistrate A. Kay Stanfield-Spinks is awarded the D. Augustus Straker Bar Association's 2006 Trailblazer's Award. Pictured (left to right) are Straker Bar President Veronica Leonard, Magistrate A. Kay Stanfield-Spinks, Terrance Keith and Aubrey Lee. (Photo courtesy of Bob Ponder Photography)

Revenues, Distributions and Expenditures

Most citizens are not familiar with the court system. As a result, there are many widely-held misconceptions about the operation of the courts, particularly in the area of court revenues and budgets. To maintain the public's trust and confidence in our system of justice, it is important to address the most common misunderstandings.

- ***Courts are not businesses*** – The purpose of our court system is to provide a forum for the resolution of disputes in a "fair, efficient, effective, timely, unbiased and convenient manner." The judicial branch of government, like all branches of government, exists to maintain order, provide necessary services and to serve the public; not to make a profit.
- ***Courts do not keep the revenue they generate*** – Courts are prohibited by law from keeping and using the money they collect from fines, costs and fees. All monies collected are distributed to either the state, the county or local units of government, according to statutory requirements. In addition, judges are full-time salaried officials. Their compensation is not linked to fines that are assessed or monies that are collected.
- ***The legislative branch of government approves court budgets*** – All monies received by courts to maintain their operation are reviewed and approved through a budget process and are authorized by the applicable branch of government.

The following is a summary of the 46th District Court's revenues and expenditures for the past two years.

REVENUES	2005	2006
Judicial Salary Reimbursement[1]	$137,172	$137,172
Fines, Costs, Fees[2]	$5,628,974	$6,716,911
Total Revenues	$5,766,146	$6,854,083

DISTRIBUTIONS[3]	2005	2006
State of Michigan	$1,655,145	$2,001,470
County of Oakland	$153,971	$179,269
City of Southfield	$3,842,446	$4,487,750
City of Lathrup Village	$26,228	$104,142
Village of Beverly Hills	$68,314	$58,860
Village of Bingham Farms	$8,139	$11,195
Village of Franklin	$11,903	$11,397
Township of Southfield	$0	$0
Total Distributions	$5,766,146	$6,854,083

BUDGETED EXPENDITURES[4]	2005	2006
For Direct Operational Costs	$3,072,373	$3,273,431

[1] Amount paid to the City of Southfield by the State of Michigan to totally reimburse the City for payment of judicial salaries.
[2] Includes interest collected directly by the Court that was offset by bank fees. It does not include interest revenues earned by the City of Southfield on Court distributions.
[3] Formula is established by state law. These figures reflect how monies collected by the 46th District Court were distributed between the various governmental agencies and do not reflect actual disbursements for the periods indicated.
[4] Based on actual expenditures for fiscal years ending in 2005 and 2006. Budgeted expenditures do not represent the total cost of the court. Costs incurred by the City of Southfield for debt service, facility charges, insurance, telephone, printing and postage, etc., are not included.