PREME



MAURA D. CORRIGAN, CHIEF JUSTICE

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Under the **territorial government** of Michigan established in 1805, the supreme court consisted of a chief judge and 2 associate judges appointed by the President of the United States. Under the "second" grade of territorial government established in 1824, the term of office was limited to 4 years.

First Grade				
Augustus B. Woodward 1805-1824 Frederick Bates 1805-1808	James Witherell 1805-1824 John Griffin 1806-1824			
Second Grade				
James Witherell	William Woodbridge 1828-1832			
John Hunt	George Morrell			
Henry Chipman	1005 WIRRIES 1002-1007			

The **Constitution of 1835** provided for a supreme court, the judges of which were appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, for 7-year terms. In 1836 the legislature provided for a chief justice and 2 associate justices. The state was then divided into 3 circuits and the supreme court was required to hold an annual term in each circuit. The Revised Statutes of 1838 provided for a chief justice and 3 associate justices.

The Constitution of 1850 provided for a term of 6 years and that the judges of the 5 circuit courts be judges of the supreme court. In 1857, the legislature reorganized the supreme court to consist of a chief justice and 3 associate justices to be elected for 8-year terms. The number of justices was increased to 5 by the legislature in 1887. Act 250 of 1903 increased the number of justices to 8.

The Constitution of 1908 provided for the nomination of the justices at partisan conventions and election at nonpartisan elections.

The Constitution of 1963 provides that "the judicial power of the state is vested exclusively in one court of justice which shall be divided into one supreme court, one court of appeals, one trial court of general jurisdiction known as the circuit court, one probate court, and the courts of limited jurisdiction that the legislature may establish by a two-thirds vote of the members elected to and serving in each house." Const. 1963, art. 6, § 1.

"The supreme court shall consist of seven justices elected at nonpartisan elections as provided by law. The term of office shall be eight years and not more than two terms of office shall expire at the same time." Const. 1963, art. 6, § 2.

"One justice of the supreme court shall be selected by the court as its chief justice as provided by rules of the court. He shall perform duties required by the court. The supreme court shall appoint an administrator of the courts and other assistants of the supreme court as may be necessary to aid in the administration of the courts of this state. The administrator shall perform administrative duties assigned by the court." Const. 1963, art. 6, § 1.

The Michigan Supreme Court is the highest court in the state, hearing cases appealed to it from other state courts. Applications for "leave to appeal" are filed with the supreme court and the court decides whether to grant them. If an application is granted, the supreme court will hear the case; if denied, the decision of the lower court stands.

In addition to its judicial duties, the supreme court is charged with general administrative supervision of all courts in the state. This is referred to in the state constitution as "general superintending control." The supreme court is responsible for establishing rules for practice and procedure in all courts.

The supreme court consists of 7 justices. One justice is selected every 2 years by the court as chief justice. Two justices are elected every 2 years (one in the eighth year) in the November election. Although nominated by political parties, the justices are elected on a nonpartisan ballot, separate from the ballot for other elective offices. Candidates for the supreme court must be qualified electors, licensed to practice law in Michigan, and, at the time of election, must be under 70 years of age. The salary of the justices is fixed by the State Officers Compensation Commission and paid by the state.

Sessions of the Michigan Supreme Court are held in Lansing where the justices hear oral arguments by attorneys in cases in which leave to appeal has been granted and which have been submitted in written briefs in advance of the hearing. The written opinion in each case, which receives the approval of a majority of the justices, becomes the decision of the court. A justice may write a "concurring" opinion agreeing with the result of the majority opinion but for reasons different from those expressed in the majority opinion. If a justice disagrees with the majority opinion in whole or in part, the justice may write the reasons for the disagreement in a "dissenting" opinion.

Caseload

During 2000, 2,159 new cases were filed with the Michigan Supreme Court. There were 2,302 cases completed in 2000. At the close of the year, 1,138 cases were pending before the court.

The majority of the new cases filed (98%) were applications for leave to appeal. Of the new cases filed, 41% were civil cases and 59% were criminal cases. Of the 2,302 cases disposed of during 2000, 2,037 (88%) were disposed of by denial of leave to appeal, 135 (6%) by final orders without opinions, 83 (4%) by opinions, and 47 (2%) by dismissals and withdrawals.

TYPES OF SUPREME COURT CASE FILINGS. 2000

Filings	Number	Percent
Applications for Leave	2,106	(98%)
Applications Prior to Court of Appeals Decision		
Mandamus/Superintending Control — Attorney Grievance Commission/	- 1	
Board of Law Examiners		(2%)
Judicial Tenure Commission Cases		(2%)
Certified Questions from Federal Courts		
Applications from Attorney Discipline Board		
Miscellaneous	3 J	
TOTAL	2,159	

DISTRIBUTION OF SUPREME COURT CIVIL AND CRIMINAL CASES, 2000

Cases	Number	Percent
Civil Cases Filed		(41%) (59%)
TOTAL	2,159	(100%)

SUPREME COURT CASE DISPOSITION, BY TYPE, 2000

Dispositions	Number	Percent
Completed by Opinions	83	(4%)
Completed by Final Orders Without Opinions	135	(6%)
Completed by Denial of Leave to Appeal	2,037	(88%)
Completed by Dismissals and Withdrawals	47	(2%)
TOTAL	2,302	(100%)

Motions and Separate Orders

During 2000, the court issued 421 separate additional orders on motion matters, as follows: 71 orders granting leave to appeal; 191 orders on motions for rehearing or reconsideration; 51 orders holding cases in abeyance, issued on the court's own motions; 25 miscellaneous orders on motions for bail, for stay of proceedings, appointing a Master in Judicial Tenure Commission cases, to tax or not tax costs, 67 partial fee orders, etc.; 80 orders issued by the chief justice, here commonly called "housekeeping orders," e.g., orders on motions to extend the time for filing briefs, to place on or withdraw a case from a session calendar, or for oral argument, etc.; and 7 remands with jurisdiction retained.

Grants of Leave to Appeal

Orders granting leave to appeal notify the parties that formal review of the case will be undertaken. Grant orders and their percentage relationship to new filings for the past 10 years are set forth below.

SUPREME COURT ORDERS GRANTING LEAVE TO APPEAL

Year	Grants	Percent of New Filings
1991	64	2.9%
1992		3.6%
1993	0.5	3.1%
1994		3.7%
1995		2.9%
1996		4.0%
1997		4.0%
1998		4.0%
1999		2.0%
2000		3.0%

Administrative Functions

In addition to serving as the state's court of last resort, the Michigan Supreme Court manages the state court system. As manager of the Michigan court system, the court has undertaken with the legislative and executive branches, state and local, to improve the system statewide for greater efficiency and accountability to the public. This endeavor includes:

- · advancing the implementation of the family division of circuit court for greater efficiency and convenience for families;
- · developing a statewide court information management system;
- · reforming jury management practices;
- overseeing the progress of seven trial court demonstration projects;
- · supporting the work of therapeutic drug courts throughout the state.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT

	Term expires
Maura D. Corrigan, Chief Justice, Grosse Pointe Park	. Jan. 1, 2007
MICHAEL F. CAVANAGH, East Lansing	. Jan. 1, 2007
ELIZABETH A. WEAVER, Traverse City	. Jan. 1, 2003
MARILYN KELLY, Bloomfield Hills	. Jan. 1, 2005
CLIFFORD W. TAYLOR, Laingsburg	. Jan. 1, 2009
ROBERT P. YOUNG, Jr., Detroit	. Jan. 1, 2003
Stephen J. Markman, Mason	. Jan. 1, 2005

CORBIN R. DAVIS. Clerk

INGER Z. MEYER, Deputy Clerk WILLIAM HAGGERTY, Reporter of Decisions CARL GROMEK. Chief of Staff MICHAEL GADOLA, Supreme Court Counsel LINDA MOHNEY RHODUS, Administrative Counsel ANNE M. VROOMAN, Director, Intergovernmental Relations E. RONALD STADNIKA. Finance Director MICHAEL BENEDICT, Human Resources Director DAVID GRUBER, Public Information Officer DAVE PALAZZOLO, Crier

SUPREME COURT COMMISSIONERS

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