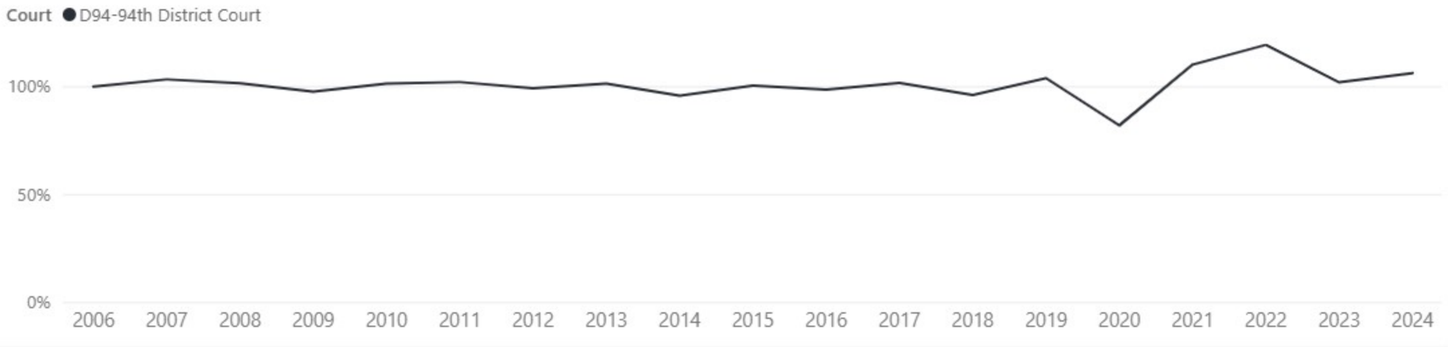
Caseload Report

Clearance Rates

Caseload clearance rate trends by county over time

Year	Court Type	Region	Court	County	Comparison Group	Case Group	Case Type
All	All	All	D94 - Delta	All	All	Multiple selections	All



101%

Average Clearance Rate

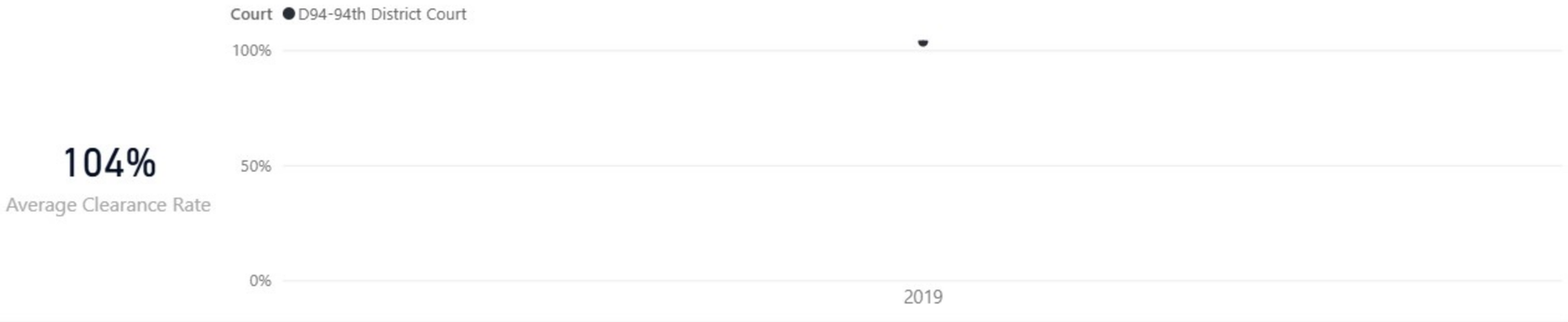
Year	2006			2007			2008			2009			2010		
County	In	Out	Cleara...	In	Out	Clearanc...	In	Out	Clearanc...	In	Out	Clearanc...	In	Out	Clearan
⊞ Delta	2,901	2,896	100%	2,423	2,499	103%	2,426	2,459	101%	1,932	1,882	97%	1,882	1,905	10
Total	**2,901**	**2,896**	**100%**	**2,423**	**2,499**	**103%**	**2,426**	**2,459**	**101%**	**1,932**	**1,882**	**97%**	**1,882**	**1,905**	**10**

Caseload Report

Clearance Rates

Caseload clearance rate trends by county over time

Year	Court Type	Region	Court	County	Comparison Group	Case Group	Case Type
2019	All	All	D94 - Delta	All	All	Multiple selections	All



104%
Average Clearance Rate

Year	2019			Total		
County	In	Out	Clearanc...	In	Out	Clearanc...
Delta	1,472	1,526	104%	**1,472**	**1,526**	**104%**
Total	**1,472**	**1,526**	**104%**	**1,472**	**1,526**	**104%**

Caseload Report

Clearance Rates

Caseload clearance rate trends by county over time

Year	Court Type	Region	Court	County	Comparison Group	Case Group	Case Type
2020	All	All	D94 - Delta	All	All	Multiple selections	All



82%
Average Clearance Rate

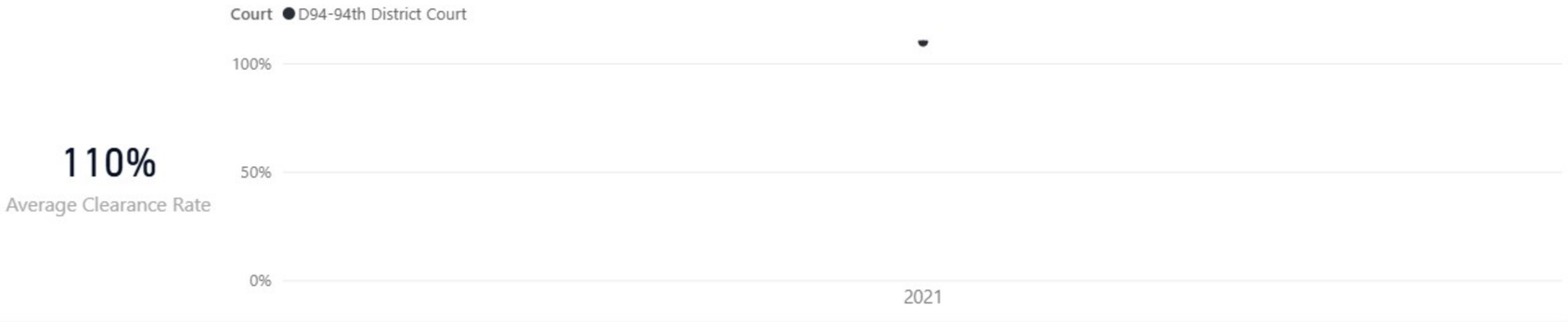
Year	2020			Total		
County	In	Out	Clearanc...	In	Out	Clearanc...
Delta	1,384	1,133	82%	**1,384**	**1,133**	**82%**
Total	**1,384**	**1,133**	**82%**	**1,384**	**1,133**	**82%**

Caseload Report

Clearance Rates

Caseload clearance rate trends by county over time

Year	Court Type	Region	Court	County	Comparison Group	Case Group	Case Type
2021	All	All	D94 - Delta	All	All	Multiple selections	All



110%
Average Clearance Rate

Year	2021			Total		
County	In	Out	Clearanc...	In	Out	Clearanc...
⊞ Delta	1,282	1,410	110%	**1,282**	**1,410**	**110%**
Total	**1,282**	**1,410**	**110%**	**1,282**	**1,410**	**110%**

Interactive Court Data Dashboard

https://www.courts.michigan.gov/publications/statistics-and-reports/interactive-court-data-dashboard/

Caseload Report

Clearance Rates

Caseload clearance rate trends by county over time

Year	Court Type	Region	Court	County	Comparison Group	Case Group	Case Type
2022	All	All	D94 - Delta	All	All	Multiple selections	All



119%

Average Clearance Rate

Year	2022			Total		
County	In	Out	Clearanc...	In	Out	Clearanc...
Delta	1,050	1,251	119%	**1,050**	**1,251**	**119%**
Total	**1,050**	**1,251**	**119%**	**1,050**	**1,251**	**119%**

90%

Microsoft Power BI

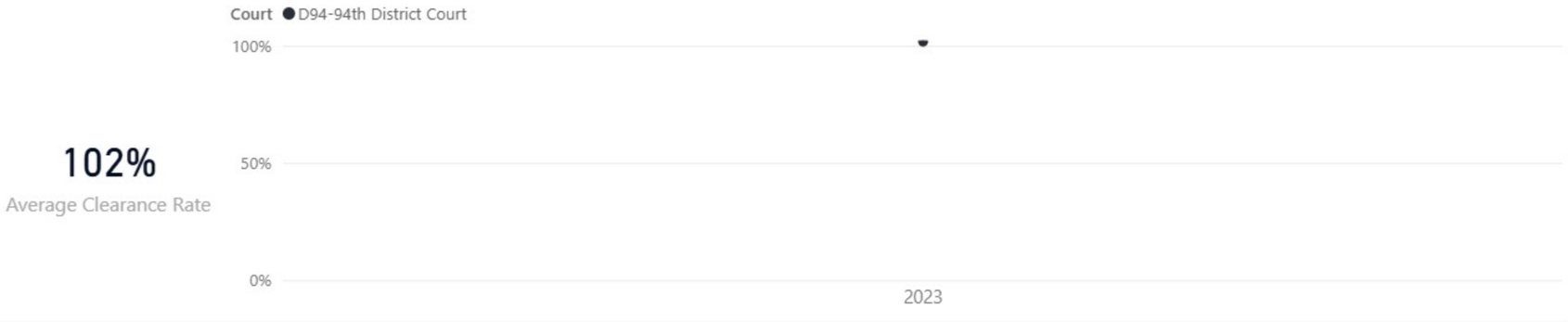
5 of 13

Caseload Report

Clearance Rates

Caseload clearance rate trends by county over time

Year	Court Type	Region	Court	County	Comparison Group	Case Group	Case Type
2023	All	All	D94 - Delta	All	All	Multiple selections	All



102%
Average Clearance Rate

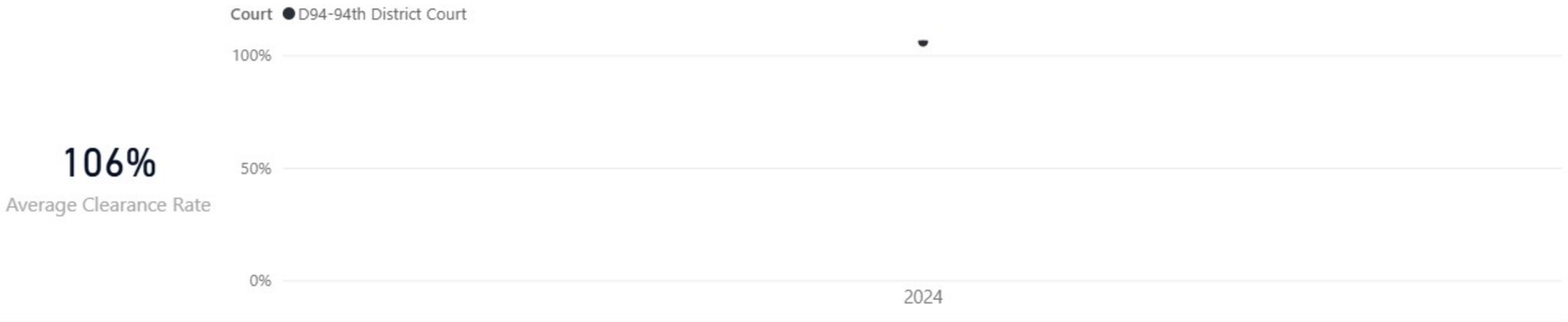
Year	2023			Total		
County	In	Out	Clearanc...	In	Out	Clearanc...
⊞ Delta	1,029	1,047	102%	**1,029**	**1,047**	**102%**
Total	**1,029**	**1,047**	**102%**	**1,029**	**1,047**	**102%**

Caseload Report

Clearance Rates

Caseload clearance rate trends by county over time

Year	Court Type	Region	Court	County	Comparison Group	Case Group	Case Type
2024	All	All	D94 - Delta	All	All	Multiple selections	All



106%
Average Clearance Rate

Year	2024			Total		
County	In	Out	Clearance Rate	In	Out	Clearanc...
Delta	1,...	1,...	106%	**1,092**	**1,158**	**106%**
Total	**1,...**	**1,...**	**106%**	**1,092**	**1,158**	**106%**

Caseload Report

Clearance Rates

Caseload clearance rate trends by county over time

Year	Court Type	Region	Court	County	Comparison Group	Case Group	Case Type
All	All	All	C47 - Delta	All	All	Felony	All



99%

Average Clearance Rate

Year	2006			2007			2008			2009			2010		
County	In	Out	Cleara...	In	Out	Clearanc...	In	Out	Clearanc...	In	Out	Clearanc...	In	Out	Clearan
Delta	179	181	101%	157	151	96%	193	194	101%	159	161	101%	147	155	10
Total	**179**	**181**	**101%**	**157**	**151**	**96%**	**193**	**194**	**101%**	**159**	**161**	**101%**	**147**	**155**	**10**

Caseload Report

Clearance Rates

Caseload clearance rate trends by county over time

Year	Court Type	Region	Court	County	Comparison Group	Case Group	Case Type
2019	All	All	C47 - Delta	All	All	Felony	All

Court ● C47-47th Circuit Court

78%
Average Clearance Rate



Year	2019			Total		
County	In	Out	Clearanc...	In	Out	Clearanc...
⊞ Delta	291	227	78%	**291**	**227**	**78%**
Total	**291**	**227**	**78%**	**291**	**227**	**78%**

Caseload Report

Clearance Rates

Caseload clearance rate trends by county over time

Year	Court Type	Region	Court	County	Comparison Group	Case Group	Case Type
2020	All	All	C47 - Delta	All	All	Felony	All



93%
Average Clearance Rate

Year	2020			Total		
County	In	Out	Clearanc...	In	Out	Clearanc...
Delta	278	259	93%	**278**	**259**	**93%**
Total	**278**	**259**	**93%**	**278**	**259**	**93%**

Caseload Report

Clearance Rates

Caseload clearance rate trends by county over time

Year	Court Type	Region	Court	County	Comparison Group	Case Group	Case Type
2021	All	All	C47 - Delta	All	All	Felony	All



104%
Average Clearance Rate

Year	2021			Total		
County	In	Out	Clearanc...	In	Out	Clearanc...
Delta	275	286	104%	**275**	**286**	**104%**
Total	**275**	**286**	**104%**	**275**	**286**	**104%**

Caseload Report

Clearance Rates

Caseload clearance rate trends by county over time

Year	Court Type	Region	Court	County	Comparison Group	Case Group	Case Type
2022	All	All	C47 - Delta	All	All	Felony	All



121%
Average Clearance Rate

Year	2022			Total		
County	In	Out	Clearanc...	In	Out	Clearanc...
Delta	221	267	121%	**221**	**267**	**121%**
Total	**221**	**267**	**121%**	**221**	**267**	**121%**

Caseload Report

Clearance Rates

Caseload clearance rate trends by county over time

Year	Court Type	Region	Court	County	Comparison Group	Case Group	Case Type
2023	All	All	C47 - Delta	All	All	Felony	All



99%
Average Clearance Rate

Year	2023			Total		
County	In	Out	Clearanc...	In	Out	Clearanc...
Delta	210	208	99%	**210**	**208**	**99%**
Total	**210**	**208**	**99%**	**210**	**208**	**99%**

Caseload Report

Clearance Rates

Caseload clearance rate trends by county over time

Year	Court Type	Region	Court	County	Comparison Group	Case Group	Case Type
2024	All	All	C47 - Delta	All	All	Felony	All



98%
Average Clearance Rate

Year	2024			Total		
County	In	Out	Clearance Rate	In	Out	Clearanc...
Delta	206	202	98%	**206**	**202**	**98%**
Total	**206**	**202**	**98%**	**206**	**202**	**98%**

Caseload Report

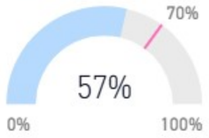
Case Age Group

Circuit Child Protective, In Placement	Circuit Criminal	Circuit Divorce With Minor Children
Circuit Child Protective, Not In Placement	Circuit Delinquency, Detained	Circuit Divorce Without Minor Children
Circuit Civil	Circuit Delinquency, Not Detained	Circuit Paternity and Support

Year	Region	Court	County	Comparison Group	Case Type
All	All	C47 - Delta	All	All	All

Percent Disposed within Initial Guidelines

Statewide Court Average

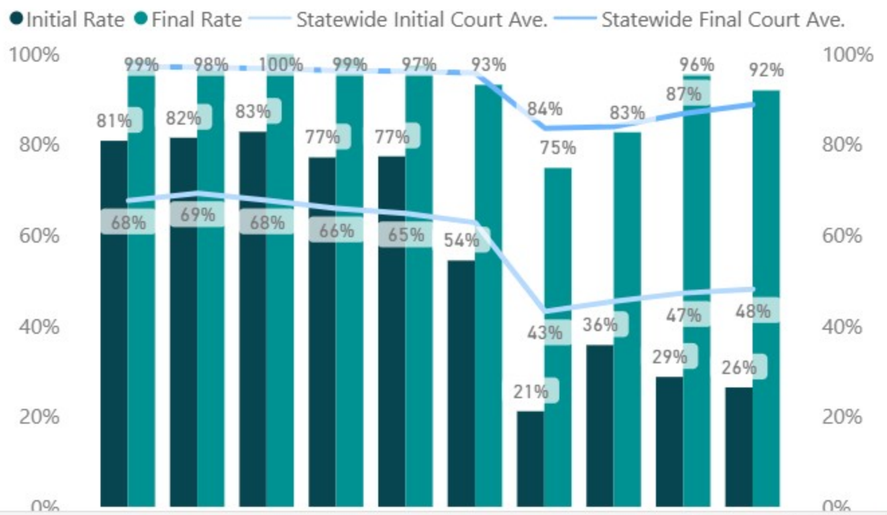


Percent Disposed within Final Guidelines

Statewide Court Average



Year	Code	County	Disposed within Initial Guideline	Disposed within Final Guideline
2014	C47	Delta	81%	99%
2015	C47	Delta	82%	98%
2016	C47	Delta	83%	100%
2017	C47	Delta	77%	99%
2018	C47	Delta	77%	97%
2019	C47	Delta	54%	93%
2021	C47	Delta	21%	75%
2022	C47	Delta	36%	83%
2023	C47	Delta	29%	96%
2024	C47	Delta	26%	92%



90%

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6 of 13



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No. 2011-3

[Entered October 2, 2013; effective January 1, 2014; amended May 7, 2014, effective immediately; amended May 25, 2016, and June 15, 2016, effective September 1, 2016.]

On order of the Court, notice of the proposed changes and an opportunity for comment in writing and at a public hearing having been provided, and consideration having been given to the comments received, Administrative Order No. 2013-12 is adopted, and Administrative Order No. 2011-3 is rescinded, effective January 1, 2014.

Administrative Order No. 2013-12

The management of the flow of cases in the trial court is the responsibility of the judiciary. In carrying out that responsibility, the judiciary must balance the rights and interests of individual litigants, the limited resources of the judicial branch and other participants in the justice system, and the interests of the citizens of this state in having an effective, fair, and efficient system of justice.

Accordingly, on order of the Court,

A. The State Court Administrator is directed, within available resources, to:

1. assist trial courts in implementing caseflow management plans that incorporate case processing time guidelines established pursuant to this order;

2. gather information from trial courts on compliance with caseflow management guidelines; and

3. assess the effectiveness of caseflow management plans in achieving the guidelines established by this order.

B. Trial courts are directed to:

1. maintain current caseflow management plans consistent with case processing time guidelines established in this order, and in cooperation with the State Court Administrative Office;

2. report to the State Court Administrative Office caseflow management statistics and other caseflow management data required by that office; and

3. cooperate with the State Court Administrative Office in assessing caseflow management plans implemented pursuant to this order.

On further order of the Court, the following time guidelines for case processing are provided as goals for the administration of court caseloads. These are only guidelines and are not intended to supersede procedural requirements in court rules or statutes for specific cases, or to supersede reporting requirements in court rules or statutes.



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Note: The phrase "adjudicated" refers to the date a case is reported in Part 2 of the caseload report forms and instructions. Aging of a case is suspended for the time a case is inactive as defined in Parts 2 and 4 of the caseload report forms and instructions. Refer to these specific definitions for details.

Matters Submitted to the Judge. Matters under submission to a judge or judicial officer should be promptly determined. Short deadlines should be set for presentation of briefs and affidavits and or production of transcripts. Decisions, when possible, should be made from the bench or within a few days of submission; otherwise a decision should be rendered no later than 35 days after submission.

Probate Court Guidelines.

1. Estate Proceedings. 75% of all cases should be adjudicated within 35 days from the date of the initial filing, 90% within 182 days, and 98% within 364 days.

2. Guardianship, Conservatorship, and Protective Order Proceedings. 75% of all matters should be adjudicated within 90 days from the date of the initial filing and 95% within 364 days.

3. Mental Illness Proceedings; Judicial Admission Proceedings. 90% of all petitions should be adjudicated within 14 days from the date of filing and 98% within 28 days.

4. Civil Proceedings and Trusts Proceedings. 70% of all cases should be adjudicated within 364 days from the date of case filing and 95% within 728 days.

District Court Guidelines.

1. *Civil Proceedings.*

a. General Civil. 90% of all general civil and miscellaneous civil cases should be adjudicated within 273 days from the date of case filing and 98% within 455 days.

b. Summary Civil. 95% of all small claims, landlord/tenant, and land contract actions should be adjudicated within 126 days from the date of case filing in those cases where there is no jury demand. 65% of all landlord/tenant and land contract actions where a jury is demanded should be adjudicated within 154 days from the date of case filing.

2. *Felony, Misdemeanor, and Extradition Detainer Proceedings.*

a. Misdemeanor. 85% of all statute and ordinance misdemeanor cases, including misdemeanor drunk driving and misdemeanor traffic, should be adjudicated within 63 days from the date of first appearance and 95% within 126 days.

b. Felony and Extradition/Detainer. 60% of all preliminary examinations in felony, felony drunk driving, felony traffic, and extradition/detainer cases should be concluded



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Circuit Court Guidelines.

1. *Civil Proceedings.* 70% of all cases should be adjudicated within 364 days from the date of case filing and 95% within 728 days.

2. *Domestic Relations Proceedings*.

a. Divorce Without Children. 85% of all divorce cases without children should be adjudicated within 182 days from the date of case filing and 98% within 364 days.

b. Divorce With Children. 85% of all divorce cases with children should be adjudicated within 301 days from the date of case filing and 95% within 364 days.

c. Paternity. 75% of all paternity cases should be adjudicated within 147 days from the date of case filing and 95% within 238 days.

d. Responding Interstate Establishment. 75% of all incoming interstate actions to establish support should be adjudicated within 147 days from the date of case filing and 95% within 238 days.

e. Child Custody Issues, Other Support, and Other Domestic Relations Matters. 75% of all child custody, other support, and other domestic relations issues not listed above should be adjudicated within 147 days from the date of case filing and 95% within 238 days.

3. *Delinquency Proceedings*. Where a minor is being detained or is held in court custody, 80% of all original petitions or complaints should have adjudication and disposition completed within 84 days from the authorization of the petition and 90% within 98 days. Where a minor is not being detained or held in court custody, 75% of all original petitions or complaints should have adjudication and disposition completed within 119 days from the authorization of the petition and 98% within 210 days.

4. *Child Protective Proceedings*. Where a child is in out-of-home placement (foster care), 75% of all original petitions should have adjudication and disposition completed within 84 days from the authorization of the petition and 85% within 98 days. Where a child is not in out-of-home placement (foster care), 75% of all original petitions should have adjudication and disposition within 119 days from the authorization of the petition and 95% within 210 days.

5. *Designated Proceedings.* 90% of all original petitions should be adjudicated within 154 days from the designation date and 98% within 301 days. Minors held in custody should be afforded priority for trial.

6. *Juvenile Traffic and Ordinance Proceedings.* 90% of all citations should have adjudication and disposition completed within 63 days from the date of first appearance and 98% within 126 days.



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b. Petitions to Rescind Adoption. 98% of all petitions to rescind adoption should be adjudicated within 91 days from the date of filing.

8. *Miscellaneous Family Proceedings*.

a. Name Change. 90% of all petitions should be adjudicated within 126 days from the date of filing.

b. Safe Delivery. 98% of all petitions should be adjudicated within 273 days from the date of filing.

c. Personal Protection. 100% of all petitions requesting ex parte relief should be adjudicated within 24 hours of filing. 90% of all petitions not requesting ex parte relief or in which a hearing will be set should be adjudicated within 14 days from the date of filing and 100% within 21 days.

d. Emancipation of Minors. 98% of all petitions should be adjudicated within 91 days from the date of filing.

e. Infectious Diseases. 98% of all petitions should be adjudicated within 91 days from the date of filing.

f. Parental Waiver. 98% of all petitions should be adjudicated within 5 days from the date of filing.

9. *Ancillary Proceedings*.

a. Guardianship, Conservatorship and Protective Order Proceedings. 75% of all matters should be adjudicated within 90 days from the date of the initial filing and 95% within 364 days.

b. Mental Illness Proceedings; Judicial Admission. 90% of all petitions should be adjudicated within 14 days from the date of filing and 98% within 28 days.

10. Criminal Proceedings. 70% of all felony cases should be adjudicated within 91 days from the date of entry of the order binding the defendant over to the circuit court; 85% within 154 days; and 98% within 301 days. Incarcerated persons should be afforded priority for trial.

With SCAO approval, circuit courts may establish by local administrative order an alternative guideline for criminal proceedings that would provide that 75% of all felony cases should be adjudicated within 154 days from the date of entry of the order binding the defendant over to the circuit court and 98% within 301 days. Incarcerated persons should be afforded priority for trial. Courts requesting the alternative guideline must give the sheriff the opportunity to comment on the proposed order.



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b. Appeals from Administrative Agencies. 98% of all appeals to the circuit court from administrative agencies should be adjudicated within 182 days from the filing of the claim of appeal.

c. Extraordinary Writs. 90% of all extraordinary writ requests should be adjudicated within 35 days from the date of filing and 98% within 91 days.

Case Management for Trial Courts

Administration

Case Management

Case management includes management of the following core elements: 1) caseflow, 2) case assignment, 3) alternative dispute resolution, 4) appointment of counsel and other representatives, 5) jury utilization, and 6) case information. A coordinated approach to each of these aspects of case management is essential for a trial court to effectively fulfill its central purpose. Policies, standards, guidelines, and other tools relative to each of these aspects are available here. See also **Section 3 of the Michigan Court Administration Reference Guide** for more information on case management.

Performance Measures

Clearance Rate

What is a Clearance Rate?

A clearance rate measures whether the court is keeping up with its incoming caseload. This measure is an annual or multi-year percentage for each case type or case group in a court.

Why is it Important to Measure a Court's Clearance Rate?

If cases are not disposed in a timely manner, a backlog of cases awaiting disposition will grow. This measure identifies, by case type or case group, emerging backlogs before they become a problem.

Courts should aspire to dispose of at least as many cases as have been filed and reopened in a period by having a clearance rate of 100 percent or higher. A rate of more than 100 percent demonstrates that the court is reducing the pending caseload; a rate of less than 100 percent indicates the court is adding to its pending caseload. Clearance rates naturally fluctuate above and below 100 percent, but clearance rates that are consistently under 100 percent can lead to backlogs.

How is a Clearance Rate Calculated?

Computing a clearance rate requires a count of incoming cases and outgoing cases during a given time period. Incoming cases are the sum of all new filings and reopened cases. Outgoing cases are the sum of all cases disposed or cases made inactive. The clearance rate is calculated by dividing the number of outgoing cases by the number of incoming cases.

Timeliness Data (Case Age Disposition Rate and Caseload Pending Over Guideline)

What is a Timeliness Data Measure?

Timeliness data includes both case age at disposition and caseload pending over guidelines.

Case age at disposition is the amount of time taken by courts to dispose of cases, by specific case type and is indicated by a percent of cases disposed within established time frames.

Caseload pending over the guideline is the number of cases pending adjudication or

disposition at year-end that have a case age over the final time guidelines.

For the Court of Appeals, the measurement is 18 months. For trial courts, the measurements vary based on the case type. Michigan Supreme Court Administrative Order 2013-12 provides these time guidelines for trial courts.

Why is it Important to Measure a Court's Timeliness?

Timely disposition of cases is necessary to ensure that the court is carrying out justice, resolving disputes, and ensuring fair access. Therefore, measuring timeliness is a fundamental management tool for assessing the length of time it takes a court to process cases. Timeliness data is extremely valuable because it provides baseline data for a delay reduction program, it enables the court to measure its performance in light of time guidelines, and it facilitates planning for changes in case management practices.

Measuring case age at disposition is important because it measures the success of courts in the timely processing of cases, identifies the case types where delays occur, and assists in assessing the resources needed to improve court management and accessibility to the courts.

Measuring caseload pending over guidelines is important because these cases are the oldest cases on the court’s docket that are still awaiting adjudication or disposition.

How is Timeliness Measured?

Case age at disposition is measured by dividing the number of cases disposed within the time guidelines by the number of cases disposed and the number of cases pending over the guidelines. When the underlying data conform to the caseload reporting requirements, the measure takes into account periods of inactivity beyond court control and provides a framework for meaningful measurement across all case types.

Cases Disposed Within the Time Frame During the Year
----------divided by----------
Cases Disposed During the Year and
Cases Pending Over the Time Frame at Year End

The caseload pending over guidelines is a count of the number of cases pending on December 31 that exceed the final time guideline.

Caseflow Management

Caseflow management is central to the court's business. It is the management of the processes and resources necessary to move a case from the point of initiation through disposition and into post-disposition activity. It is concerned with active attention by the court to the progress of each case once it has been filed with the court.

In 1991 the Michigan Supreme Court, through Administrative Order 1991-4, explicitly recognized that ". . . the management of the flow of cases is properly the responsibility of the judiciary." The court reaffirmed this commitment in 2003 and again in 2011 and 2013. Further amendments were made through Michigan Supreme Court Administrative Order 2013-12.

A guide to caseflow management was originally developed in response to the Court's mandate and was revised to incorporate changes produced by Michigan Supreme Court Administrative Orders 2003-7, 2011-3, and 2013.12. The Caseflow Management Guide provides judges and caseflow management practitioners with guidance to develop and improve their caseflow systems. It incorporates information about the following court management principles.

> Caseflow management is the supervision or management of the time and events necessary to move a case from initiation to disposition or adjudication.
>
> Court supervision of case progress, including adjournments, is necessary for an effective and efficient case management system.
>
> Judicial support and leadership and the involvement of the bar and justice agencies is critical to the development and maintenance of a caseflow management system.
>
> Management information, whether from an automated or manual system, is needed to determine if the court is meeting its caseflow management goals and objectives, assess the effectiveness of case management procedures and practices, and determine the need for change.

In addition, business courts can be established to provide a case management structure that facilitates more timely, effective, and predictable resolution of complex business cases. Effective October 17, 2012, **Public Act 333** requires circuit courts with three or more judges to create a specialized business court docket. For details, see **Business Courts**.

Jury Management

Centralized and effective management of the jury system should be implemented as part of an overall case management system. There should be full-time administration of the jury system at the top managerial level of the court, with delegation of day-to-day operating responsibilities to a clerical or administrative staff member. For further details, see **Jury Management**.

Required Caseflow Management Plan

All trial courts are required to maintain current caseflow management plans consistent with the case processing time guidelines established in Michigan Supreme Court Administrative Order 2013-12. A model local administrative order is available.

Required Local Administrative Orders

Assignment of Cases

All cases must be assigned by lot unless a different system has been adopted by local court administrative order under the provisions of subrule MCR 8.112. Assignment will occur at the time the case is filed or before a contested hearing or uncontested dispositional hearing on the case, as the chief judge directs. Civil actions must be assigned within appropriate categories determined by the chief judge. The chief judge may receive fewer assignments in order to perform the duties of chief judge. It is required by court rule that a local administrative order be issued defining and explaining the procedure of assigning cases "by lot" used by the particular court. MCR 8.111(B).

Elimination of Circuit Court Arraignments

Under MCR 6.113, a circuit court may, through issuance of a local administrative order, eliminate the circuit court arraignment of criminal cases cognizable in the circuit court. Model provided.

Multiple District Plan For Magistrates

MCL 600.8320 allows two or more district courts within a county or two adjoining districts of the first class to establish a multiple district plan in which a district court magistrate is authorized to conduct arraignments, set bail or recognizance, provide for the appointment of

counsel, or make determinations of probable cause and issue warrants for all of the participating districts within the multiple district area. For districts consisting of more than one county, the chief or only judge may authorize a magistrate appointed in one county to serve in another county within the district. Courts choosing to establish a multiple district plan must submit to the State Court Administrator a local administrative order signed by the chief or only judges of all participating districts. MCL 600.8320. Model provided.

Referring Parenting Time Disputes To The Community Dispute Resolution Center For Mediation

Courts may refer domestic relations disputes to local Community Dispute Resolution Program (CDRP) centers for mediation. CDRP center mediators have completed a 48-hour domestic relations mediation training which includes an 8-hour component on domestic violence screening. Courts may refer custody, parenting time, grandparenting time motions, parenting time complaints, and other contested custody and parenting time issues identified by the court to the CDRP center for mediation. Courts interested in establishing a referral process for these domestic relations issues must submit a local administrative order (LAO). Courts should contact the local CDRP center before implementing a local administrative order for this program. **See contact information for local centers.** Direct questions about this program to Michelle Hilliker at 517-373-4844 or **hillikerm@courts.mi.gov**, or Timothy Cole at 517-373-5975 or **colet@courts.mi.gov**.

Referrals to Domestic Relations Referee

Under MCR 3.215(B), the chief judge may issue an administrative order to refer all motions of a particular kind to a referee. Judges are free to assign other motions to a referee to the extent allowed by law. MCR 3.215(B).

Scheduling Arraignments

Unless the circuit court does the scheduling of the arraignment on the information, the district court must do so in accordance with the administrative orders of the trial court. MCR 6.110(I).

Selecting Case Evaluator And Case Evaluation Plans

Each trial court that submits cases to case evaluation under MCR 2.403 shall adopt by local administrative order an ADR Plan to maintain a list of persons available to serve as case

evaluators and to assign case evaluators from the list of panels. The plan must be in writing and available to the public in the ADR clerk's office.

Use of Videoconferencing Technology

Trial courts are authorized to use videoconferencing under MCR 2.407, MCR 3.210(A)(4), MCR 3.215(D)(3), MCR 3.904, MCR 5.738a, and MCR 6.006. A list of authorized uses for videoconferencing is available in Section 2, Appendix A of the **Michigan Trial Court Standards for Courtroom Technology**. The standards were established by the State Court Administrative Office in accordance with Michigan Supreme Court Administrative Order 2014-25.

Waiver of Jurisdiction Over Civil Infractions Committed By Juveniles

Under MCL 712A.2e and MCL 600.8379(1), the circuit court may enter into an agreement with the district court to waive jurisdiction over all or specifically named civil infractions alleged to have been committed by juveniles within the geographic jurisdiction of the district court. Courts making such an agreement must submit a joint local administrative order to the State Court Administrator. MCL 712A.2e, MCL 600.8379(1). Model provided.

Resources

Resources used by trial courts in conjunction with case management practices in the courts include caseflow management plans, case screening forms, scheduling forms, alternative dispute resolution plans, and case management reports.

Case Screening Forms

Case Management Order (Wayne Circuit)

Scheduling Forms

Case Scheduling Order (Jackson Circuit)

Civil Scheduling Conference Order (Charlevoix Circuit)

Criminal Pretrial Conference Order (Lapeer Circuit)

Criminal Scheduling Conference Order (Charlevoix Circuit)

Domestic Relations Scheduling Conference Order (Charlevoix Circuit)

First Stipulated Request for Short Adjournment (Jackson Circuit)

Notice Regarding Case Scheduling Order (Jackson Circuit)

Order for Withdrawal of Attorney (Jackson Circuit)

Policy on Scheduling a Motion (Jackson Circuit)

Pretrial Order (Uniformity of Practice Committee)

Pretrial Statement (Uniformity of Practice Committee)

Pretrial Summary (Genesee Probate)

Status Conference Scheduling Order (Wayne Circuit)

Case Management Reports

These reports are to be used for assessment and ongoing monitoring. They include both individual case progress reports and performance indicator reports as described in Chapter 5 of the **Caseflow Management Guide**.

Individual Case Reports

Open/Pending Docket Status Report (Wayne Circuit)

Performance Indicator Reports

Deficiencies in Guardianship/Conservatorship Administration

Delay in Matters Submitted to Judge (see **Reporting Materials**)

Delay in Criminal Proceedings, Circuit and District (see **Reporting Materials**)

Trial Calendar Analysis

Fallout Chart Analysis

Clearance Rate Sample (currently unavailable - being revised)