



Board of Commissioners

Agenda and Materials

November 17, 2023

STATE BAR OF MICHIGAN
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
Friday, November 17, 2023
Michael Franck Building
Lansing, MI
Agenda
9:30 a.m.

State Bar of Michigan Statement of Purpose

“...The State Bar of Michigan shall aid in promoting improvements in the administration of justice and advancements in jurisprudence, in improving relations between the legal profession and the public, and in promoting the interests of the legal profession in this state.”

Rule 1 of the Supreme Court Rules Concerning the State Bar of Michigan

GROUP PHOTO OF THE 2023 - 2024 BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS – 9:15 A.M.

1. Call to Order.....Daniel D. Quick, President

CONSENT AGENDA

2. **Minutes**
A. September 21, 2023 Board of Commissioners meeting* (both)
B. October 5, 2023 Executive Committee meeting*
3. **President’s Activities**.....Daniel D. Quick, President
A. Recent Activities*
4. **Executive Director’s Activities**.....Peter Cunningham, Executive Director
A. Recent Activities*
5. **Finance**.....Thomas H. Howlett, Chairperson
A. FY 2023 Draft Financial Reports*
6. **Professional Standards**Erika L. Bryant, Chairperson
A. Client Protection Fund Claims*
B. Character and Fitness Committee Appointments*
C. Unauthorized Practice of Law Claims**
7. **Public Policy**.....Joesph P. McGill, Chairperson
A. Model Jury Instructions*

LEADERSHIP REPORTS

8. **President’s and Executive Director’s Report**Daniel D. Quick, President
Peter Cunningham, Executive Director
A. Licensing Fee Status
B. Michigan Commission on Well Being in the Law
C. Michigan Supreme Court Diversity Equity and Inclusion Commission
D. Staff Updates

9. **Open Discussion: Challenges & Opportunities for the Profession and Justice System**
 - A. Task Force on Artificial Intelligence
 - B. Legal Deserts/Rural Attorneys*
 - C. Creditor/Debtor Caseloads*
 - D. Ongoing ATJ Challenges**
 - E. Pipeline Programs
10. **Strategic Planning Committee** Thomas P. Clement, Chairperson
11. **Representative Assembly Report** Yolanda M. Bennett, Chairperson
12. **Young Lawyers Section Report** Tanya N. Cripps-Serra, Chairperson

COMMISSIONER COMMITTEES

13. **Public Policy** Joseph P. McGill, Chairperson
 - A. Court Rules**
 - B. Legislation**
14. **Audit** Thomas H. Howlett, Chairperson
15. **Finance** Thomas H. Howlett, Chairperson
 - A. Financial Report
16. **Professional Standards** Erika L. Bryant, Chairperson
 - A. Interim Administrator Compensation Rate*
17. **Communications and Member Services** Lisa J. Hamameh, Chairperson
 - A. 2023 Presidential Inauguration Event Summary*

FOR THE GOOD OF THE PUBLIC AND THE PROFESSION

18. **Comments or questions from Commissioners**
19. **Comments or questions from the public**
20. **Adjournment**

*Materials included with agenda.

**Materials delivered or to be delivered under separate cover or handed out.

**STATE BAR OF MICHIGAN
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS MEETING MINUTES**

President Quick called the meeting to order at 11:17 a.m. on Friday September 21, 2023, in the Dennison Room of the Detroit Marriott Troy.

Commissioners present:

Yolanda M. Bennett
Erika L. Bryant, Secretary
Aaron V. Burrell
Hon. B. Chris Christenson
Tanya N. Cripps-Serra
Sherrie L. Detzler
Robert A. Easterly
Hon. Kameshia D. Gant
Thomas H. Howlett, Treasurer
Suzanne C. Larsen
Joshua A. Lerner
James W. Low
Silvia A. Mansoor
Gerard V. Mantese

Gerrow D. “Gerry” Mason
Joseph P. McGill, President-Elect
Thomas P. Murray Jr.
Valerie R. Newman
Takura N. Nyamfukudza
Nicholas M. Ohanesian
Hon. David A. Perkins
Daniel D. Quick, President
Colemon L. Potts
Delphia T. Simpson
John W. Reiser III
Matthew B. VanDyk
Danielle Walton
Hon. Erane C. Washington

Commissioners absent:

David C. Anderson
Ponce D. Clay

Lisa. J. Hamameh, Vice President
Hon. Kristen D. Simmons

Guests

Nicole A. Evans, Representative Assembly member
David Watson, Executive Director, ICLE

State Bar staff present:

Peter Cunningham, Executive Director
Scott Atkinson, Communications Specialist
Drew Baker, General Counsel
Margaret Bossenbery, Executive Coordinator
Sarah Brown, Brand Designer
Gregory Conyers, Program Director, Diversity Development Program
Darin Day, Program Director, Outreach
Katherine Gardner, Unauthorized Practice of Law Counsel
Tatiana Goodkin, Chief Financial Officer
Lynn Ingram, Legal Editor & Publications Development Manager
Robert Mathis, Pro Bono Services & Justice Initiatives Counsel

Molly Ranns, Director, Lawyers & Judges Assistance Program
Kristin Sewell, Program Director, Research & Development
Janna Sheppard, Administrative Assistant
Jeanette Socia, Director of Human Resources
Marjory Raymer, Director of Communications
Kari Thrush, Program Director, Lawyer Services
Nathan Triplett, Director, Governmental Relations
Anne Vrooman, Program Director, Research & Development
Meng Xiong, IT Director

President's Report

Mr. Quick welcomed and introduced the new Board members.

Mr. Quick administered the oath of office to the commissioners.

Authorize President to Appoint an Executive Committee

Mr. Quick asked for a motion to approve the appointment of the Executive Committee. A motion was offered, seconded, and approved.

2023-2024 Commissioner Committee Appointments

Mr. Quick stated that the Commissioner committee appointments were in each of their packets.

2023-2024 Commissioner Section Liaison Appointments

Mr. Quick stated that the Commissioner Section Liaison appointments were in each of their packets.

Fiscal Matters

Ms. Bossenbery stated that information about Nexonia was in their packets and explained the process to submit expense reimbursements to the commissioners. Everyone should submit their expenses for FY23 by September 30, 2023. If any commissioner wishes to donate their mileage to ATJ, please contact Ms. Bossenbery.

Board Member Information Forms

The Board received the forms to complete for the Pictorial Directory and were asked to return them to Ms. Bossenbery once they were completed.

2023-2024 Board of Commissioners and Representative Assembly Meeting Dates

The Board received the dates for the 2023-2024 Board of Commissioners and Representative Assembly meetings. Mr. Quick stated that he planned to have all the board meetings in-person and that except for the officers, it was not mandatory that commissioners attend the RA meetings.

Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at 11:28 a.m.

STATE BAR OF MICHIGAN
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS MEETING MINUTES

President Heath called the meeting to order at 9:36 a.m. on Friday September 21, 2023, in the Dennison Room of the Detroit Marriott Troy.

Commissioners present:

Yolanda M. Bennett

Kristina A. Bilowus

Erika L. Bryant, Treasurer

Aaron V. Burrell

Hon. B. Chris Christenson

Thomas P. Clement

Tanya N. Cripps-Serra

Sherrie L. Detzler

Robert A. Easterly

Hon. Kameshia D. Gant

James W. Heath, President

Thomas H. Howlett

Suzanne C. Larsen

James W. Low

Gerard V. Mantese

Gerrow D. "Gerry" Mason

Joseph P. McGill, Vice President

Thomas P. Murray Jr.

Valerie R. Newman

Takura N. Nyamfukudza

Nicholas M. Ohanesian

Hon. David A. Perkins

Daniel D. Quick, President-Elect

Colemon L. Potts

Delphia T. Simpson

John W. Reiser III

Matthew B. VanDyk

Danielle Walton

Hon. Erane C. Washington

Commissioners absent:

David C. Anderson

Lisa J. Hamameh, Secretary

Hon. Kristen D. Simmons

Mark A. Wisniewski

Guests

Nicole A. Evans, Representative Assembly member

Ronald Keefe, Past President of the State Bar of Michigan

Joshua Lerner, 2023-2024 Board Member

Silvia A. Mansoor, 2023-2024 Board Member

David Watson, Executive Director, ICLE

State Bar staff present:

Peter Cunningham, Executive Director

Scott Atkinson, Communications Specialist

Drew Baker, General Counsel

Margaret Bossenbery, Executive Coordinator

Sarah Brown, Brand Designer

Gregory Conyers, Program Director, Diversity Development Program

Darin Day, Program Director, Outreach

Katherine Gardner, Unauthorized Practice of Law Counsel

Tatiana Goodkin, Chief Financial Officer

Lynn Ingram, Legal Editor & Publications Development Manager

Robert Mathis, Pro Bono Services & Justice Initiatives Counsel

Molly Ranns, Director, Lawyers & Judges Assistance Program

Kristin Sewell, Program Director, Research & Development

Janna Sheppard, Administrative Assistant

Jeanette Socia, Director of Human Resources

Marjory Raymer, Director of Communications

Kari Thrush, Program Director, Lawyer Services

Nathan Triplett, Director, Governmental Relations

Anne Vrooman, Program Director, Research & Development

Meng Xiong, IT Director

Consent Agenda

The Board received the minutes from the July 21, 2023, Board of Commissioners meeting.

The Board received the recent activities of the president.

The Board received the recent activities of the executive director.

The Board received the FY 2023 financial reports through July 2023.

The Board received Client Protection Fund Claims.

The Board received Unauthorized Practice of Law Claims.

Mr. Heath asked if any items needed to be removed from the consent agenda. There were none. A motion was offered to approve the consent agenda. The motion was seconded and approved.

LEADERSHIP REPORTS

President and Executive Director's Report: James Heath, President and Peter Cunningham, Executive Director.

Mr. Heath acknowledged the great turn out at the Michigan Milestone event, stating that it was the most well-attended milestone event ever. He also expressed his appreciation to all SBM staff who made the event such a great event.

Mr. Heath shared that while they were in Grand Rapids celebrating the Michigan Bar Foundation, Mr. Heath, Mr. Cunningham, and Ms. Bossenbery visited 86th SBM President, Rob Buchanan. While visiting, they presented Mr. Buchanan with a scrapbook with pictures and other memorabilia of his time as President as he could not enjoy those events due to the pandemic during his presidential year.

Licensing Renewal update and Rule 21

Mr. Cunningham informed the Board that license renewal began last week. This year's launch went very smoothly even with the addition of the new requirement of SBR 21. At this point, renewals are about 2% ahead of where they have been historically on this date.

Mr. Cunningham reported that as of today, approximately 9% of all active attorneys that have renewed their licenses (436 individuals) have chosen to enroll in the Interim Administrator Program, and if this trend continues, it will exceed the budget projections.

Well-Being in the Law Task Force

Ms. Ranns shared that the Task Force on Well-Being in the Law held their final vote to adopt the report on August 1, 2023. The task force presented the report to the Michigan Supreme Court on August 18, 2023, and the report was released to the public on August 21, 2023.

All 21 detailed recommendations included in the comprehensive report were adopted. These recommendations will help to provide a framework that will improve service to clients and support for lawyers, judges, and law students. The Commission on Well-Being in the Law will be discussed by the Michigan Supreme Court this coming week.

During the meeting, Mr. Cunningham announced that the MSC just issued an order creating a permanent commission, naming Ms. Ranns as a vice-chair and Mr. Cunningham as a member of the executive committee of the commission.

Justice For All (JFA) Commission Update

Mr. Cunningham shared that the full JFA Commission met last week to approve the recommendations of the Practice and Regulatory Reform Committee. The recommendations include two pilot programs. The first pilot program would allow qualified paralegals to provide limited legal services in specific areas of the law where there is currently the greatest unmet need. Some of these identified areas include landlord/tenant, uncontested divorces with no children, and creditor/debtor law. The second pilot program would define specific services that governmental and non-profit agencies could provide to the populations they serve. The recommendation also includes the formation of a steering committee to help oversee the implementation of the pilot programs. The recommendations are being sent to the Michigan Supreme Court for their consideration. When these recommendations are publicly available, they will be shared with the Board of Commissioners.

DEI Commission Update

Mr. Cunningham reported on the Michigan Supreme Court's Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Committee. The subcommittees will be submitting their recommendations for the Commission's strategic plan later this month, and the Commission will spend the fall compiling and finalizing the strategic plan. The Commission will hold a public meeting on December 8, 2023, to allow for public comments on the strategic plan before final adoption in January 2024.

Staff Update and Introductions

Mr. Cunningham shared that the role of Nancy Brown is changing. She will be stepping down as the assistant executive director but will remain an employee of the State Bar in a consulting role. He reported that Kari Thrush and Katherine Gardner will assume the roles as Assistant Executive Directors once replacements for their current positions are hired.

Mr. Cunningham introduced Kristin Sewell, who recently was hired as the Director of Research & Analytics, filling Anne Vrooman's position as she retires next month.

Marjory Raymer introduced Scott Atkinson recently hired as a Communications Specialist.

Mr. Cunningham also shared the news of another retirement which will occur before the November Board meeting. Ms. Robin Lawnichak is retiring from her position as a paralegal assistant with the Client Protection Fund in late October. Ms. Lawnichak has been with the State Bar since 2002, and the process of hiring her replacement is already underway.

Representative Assembly (RA) Report: Gerrow D. Mason, Chairperson

Mr. Mason stated this was his last meeting as RA Chair but will remain on the board as he was appointed by the Michigan Supreme Court for a three-year term. He mentioned that he would like to continue the work started with the RA with Access to Justice and the relationship with Chief Judge Melissa Pope.

Mr. Mason shared that the proposals from the Ad hoc Reform Committee, chaired by Nick Ohanesian, will be brought before the RA for action at its meeting today.

Mr. Mason also shared that he hoped that Nicole Evans, who has submitted her name for RA Clerk, will be elected at the RA meeting later today.

Young Lawyers Section (YLS) Report: Colemon L. Potts, Chairperson

Mr. Potts provided the Board with a summary of the activities of the YLS. He recognized the incoming chair of the YLS, Ms. Tanya Cripps-Serra. She informed the Board about the National moot court event in late October and asked the Board members to consider volunteering at the event.

Strategic Planning Committee: Thomas H. Howlett, Chairperson

Mr. Howlett reviewed the activities of the Strategic Planning committee for the past year. As a result of the goals set and met over the past year, Mr. Howlett reported there were two recommendations that the committee is bringing before the board today for their consideration.

A motion was made to adopt the recommendation that:

The State Bar of Michigan should continue and expand its use of the Net Promoter Score or other metrics whenever appropriate in order to measure in a systematic and consistent manner member satisfaction with programs and services as a part of our effort to deliver effectively on the strategic plan.

The motion was seconded and approved unanimously.

A motion was made to adopt the recommendation that:

The State Bar of Michigan should consider ways to increase capacity in communications to advance the Strategic Plan, improve the visibility of the programs and services such as those recently reviewed by the Strategic Planning Committee, and increase member and public engagement with programs and services.

The motion was seconded and approved unanimously.

COMMISSIONER COMMITTEES

Public Policy: Dan D. Quick, Chairperson

Mr. Quick provided the report for the Public Policy committee.

Court Rules

1. ADM File No. 2017-28: Proposed Amendments of MCR 1.109, 5.302, and 8.108

The proposed amendments of MCR 1.109, 5.302, and 8.108 would provide clear direction on the process for protecting personal identifying information in transcriptions, wills, and death certificates.

A motion was offered and supported to support ADM File No. 2017-28 as drafted. The motion was approved.

2. ADM File No. 2022-34: Proposed Amendments of MCR 3.993 and 6.428

The proposed amendment of MCR 3.993 would provide for the restoration of appellate rights in juvenile cases, similarly to that of criminal cases under MCR 6.428, and the proposed amendments would further ask parties to provide the Court of Appeals with a copy of the order when filing the appeal.

A motion was offered and supported to support ADM File No. 2022-34. The motion was approved.

Audit: Erika Bryant, Chairperson

Ms. Bryant shared that the interim testing procedures for the FY 2023 audit were completed in August. The audit committee approved the SBM staff 2023 incentive compensation amount of \$50,000.

Finance: Erika L. Bryant, Chairperson

Financial Report

Ms. Bryant provided the Board with the FY 2023 financial reports. As of July 31, 2023, the SBM administrative fund had a net position of \$12.7 million, which is an increase of \$2.8 million since the beginning of the fiscal year. SBM net position (without the retiree healthcare trust) increased by \$2.1 million due to operating revenues exceeding expenses by \$1.6 million and interest income of \$500,000. Operating result was favorable to budget by \$1,000,337. Retiree healthcare trust investments increased in value by \$700,000 due to improved stock market. The Board approved the merger of the State Bar and Attorney Discipline Board Retiree Healthcare Trust earlier this year. That merger is complete and CAPTRUST now serves as the trust investment advisor. The Client Protection Fund has a net position of \$2.4 million, which has increased by \$255,760 since the beginning of the fiscal year.

As of July 2023, the total number of active, inactive, and emeritus members in good standing is 46,812 attorneys, which is a net increase of 39 attorneys since the beginning of the year. The number of paying attorneys has decreased by 483. There are 698 new attorneys who have joined the bar since the beginning of the year, which is 122 less than FY 2022. These changes are not unexpected due to the fewer number of attorneys joining the bar and the increased number of attorneys retiring and choosing emeritus status.

Contract Approval

The contract of k2dnn.net is up for renewal with an increased contract amount. The contract exceeds the minimum threshold of \$100,000, which requires Board approval. This vendor provides specific IT support by way of building and maintenance of many portals which have been designed and created for the State Bar of Michigan. As such, this vendor is in a unique position where no other company can provide what they do based on the relationship created over the past several years. The Finance Committee is requesting that the Board approve the renewal of this contract without soliciting bids from other vendors.

A motion was offered and supported to approve the k2dnn.net contract. The motion was approved unanimously.

Negligence Law Section Fund Balance

Ms. Bryant reported that the Negligence Law Section has a negative fund balance. This is the first time a section has had a negative fund balance in 17 years. The section has taken steps to adjust policies and procedures, including a significant increase in section dues, to ensure this does not occur going forward, including an increase in section dues.

The existing SBM policy requires the Board's express authorization for the negative fund balance to be covered. As of August 31, 2023, the Negligence Law Section had a negative fund balance of \$1,061.80. Estimated revenues for September 2023 are \$1,000, less \$695 in refunds to registrants for cancelled events. September's estimated expenses for the Section are \$8,368.37. As a result, the Negligence Law Section is projected to have an estimated negative fund balance of \$8,000.59 on September 30.

The Finance Committee unanimously recommended that the Board authorize payments to cover the Negligence Law Sections negative fund balance as well as payment of section expenses incurred through September 30, 2023, with a requirement that the Negligence Law section reimburses the State Bar of Michigan for all amounts paid on its behalf with reasonable interest.

On October 1, 2023, the section will receive the first installment of section dues collected in September from the license renewal period. The amount already collected in Negligence Law Section dues already exceeds the anticipated negative fund balance.

A motion was offered and supported to authorize payments to cover the Negligence Law Sections negative fund balance as well as payment of section expenses incurred through September 30, 2023, with a requirement that the Negligence Law section reimburses the State Bar of Michigan for all amounts paid on its behalf with reasonable interest. The motion was approved.

Professional Standards: Lisa J. Hamameh, Chairperson

Mr. Howlett shared the committee report in Ms. Hamameh's absence. At the July meeting, the Committee considered amendments to the rules of the Client Protection Fund, which were recommended by the Standing Committee on the Client Protection Fund. The proposed amendments, which were recommended by the Professional Standards Committee, represent a comprehensive review with goals of streamlining processes, eliminating inconsistencies, and clarifying procedures. Two added sections, which are not in the current rules, are in Proposed Rule (7)(A) to clarify handling matters involving a deceased respondent and the additional of Rule 10(E) to provide for expedited proceedings for claims under \$3,000.

A motion was offered and supported to approve the proposed amendments to the Client Protection Rules. The motion was approved unanimously.

Communications and Member Services (CAMS): Joseph P. McGill, Chairperson

Mr. McGill reported that the Communications and Member Services voted to table consideration of the 2024 Michigan Legal Milestone. Consideration of this item will take place at a later date.

Outgoing Commissioners

Mr. Howlett read a resolution honoring Mr. Clement on his retirement from the Board of Commissioners and presented him with a clock in appreciation for his service.

Mr. Potts read a resolution honoring Ms. Bilowus on her retirement from the Board of Commissioners and presented her with a clock in appreciation for her service.

Recognition of President James Heath

Mr. Quick recognized the work of President Heath during his presidential year and presented him with a scrapbook and plaque.

Mr. Heath addressed the board and extended his thanks and appreciation for the work of the Board and for his ability to serve as President.

FOR THE GOOD OF THE PUBLIC AND THE PROFESSION

Comments or questions from Commissioners

None.

Comments or questions from the public

None.

Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at 11:10 a.m.

State Bar of Michigan
Executive Committee Virtual Meeting
Thursday, October 5, 2023
4:00 p.m.

President Quick called the meeting to order at 4:02 p.m.

Members Present: President Daniel D. Quick, President Elect Joseph P. McGill, Vice President Lisa Hamameh, Secretary Erika L. Bryant, Treasurer Thomas H. Howlett, Representative Assembly Vice Chair John Reiser III, and Commissioners Aaron V. Burrell

Members Absent: Representative Assembly Chair Yolanda Bennett, and Commissioners Anderson and Easterly

State Bar Staff Present: Peter Cunningham, Executive Director; Drew Baker, General Counsel; Margaret Bossenbery, Executive Coordinator; and Assistant Executive Directors, Kathryn Gardner, and Kari Thrush.

Minutes:

A motion was offered to approve the May 24, 2023 minutes. The motion was seconded and approved.

President and Executive Director's Report

Mr. Quick provided the committee with a report on the officer's meeting/retreat.

Mr. Quick stated he would appoint a Special Task Force on Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Mr. McGill would be the Chair. He stated that Commissioner Mantese asked him about this topic and would be appointed to serve. Mr. Cunningham indicated that Ms. Gardner would be the staff liaison.

The committee received a proposed jurisdictional statement that both Mr. McGill and Mr. Cunningham developed that is written below. The board needs to approve the creation of the task force and the jurisdiction statement, which will be brought to the board at its November meeting.

Mr. Quick introduced a draft jurisdiction for the Task Force on AI:

Welcome to the State Bar of Michigan's ("SBM") Special Task Force on Artificial Intelligence ("STFAI"). The purpose of this task force is to establish long-term strategies related to the development and use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the legal community. The STFAI will study the impact and challenges attendant to the evolution of AI, identify common concerns impacting SBM membership, and develop recommendations for ethical use of AI in the legal profession. The immediate objective of the SCAI is to analyze the future impact of AI on the legal profession, focusing on skills, education, support of its members, and protection of the public. The STFAI will work with all likely impacted stakeholders to achieve its objectives and will report its findings and recommendations.

Mr. Quick discussed ways to improve the Board meeting experience. Because the Executive Committee approves the Board meeting agenda, he would like the EC member's input. Several ideas were discussed that might make the meetings more dynamic and valuable. These ideas include more interaction among board members and fewer updates, inviting the sections to attend the board meetings, having more topics for discussions from committees, and to having more committee members present items at the Board meetings, not just the committee chairs. Mr. Quick will work with the Executive Committee throughout the year to make the meetings more meaningful.

Mr. Cunningham reported that he attended a conference in Ann Arbor last week on Legal Deserts sponsored by the Midwestern Conference of State Court Administrators. The conference brought together state court administrators from across the Midwest along with state supreme court justices, representatives from indigent criminal defense systems, prosecutor's offices, civil legal aid, and state bars to discuss how various states are trying to provide legal services to areas of their states that are traditionally underserved by attorneys. Many ideas were presented at the conference including ways to attract and retain lawyers in these legal deserts, regulatory reforms, and technological improvements. The Michigan contingent included several Supreme Court Justices, including the Chief Justice as well as the State Court Administrator and representatives from civil legal aid, indigent defense services, and prosecutor offices. The State Court Administrator, Tom Boyd, will be hosting a meeting with the Michigan attendees sometime in October to strategize how best Michigan can start implementing some of the ideas presented by other states. The SBM will likely be asked to participate and perhaps take a leadership role in these efforts.

Mr. Cunningham informed the committee of two issues that will be coming to the Board in November. First, the staff is working on a proposal to bring through the Professional Standards Committee that would establish hourly rates for SBM appointed interim administrators. Second, a small budget amendment will go through the Finance Committee to address some security equipment needs for the SBM building.

Representative Assembly (RA)

Mr. Reiser informed the committee on what occurred at the September 21, 2023 meeting. He stated that three of the four proposals introduced passed. He stated that except for the sound system and connectivity issue, he and the other RA officers were pleased with the meeting. He said that Ms. Nocolé Evans was elected as Clerk for the 2023-2024 bar year.

September 2024 Board, RA Meetings, and Presidential Inauguration and Awards Luncheon

Ms. Thrush reported that she was holding the date of September 19, 2024 at the Detroit Troy Marriott for next year's Board, Presidential Inauguration and Awards Luncheon. She and Mr. Cunningham asked the committee members what their thoughts were on how the event went this year. After discussion, the committee agreed that holding the meetings at the Detroit Marriott Troy in 2024 was a good idea.

Other Items

There were none.

Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at 5:05 p.m.

President Daniel D. Quick
President's Activities
September 21 through November 17, 2023

Date	Event	Location
September 20	Michigan Supreme Court Administrative Hearing	Virtual
September 26	ABA Litigation Section Seminar, "From the Trial Court to the Appellate Court: How to Win at Both Levels" with Judges Michael Riordan and Stephanie. Dawkins-Davis	Detroit
September 27	Livingston County Bar Association meeting	Brighton
September 29	SBM ADR Section Annual Conference	Virtual
October 5	Executive Committee meeting	Virtual
October 17	Face of Justice Event	East Lansing
October 19	Taste of Diversity Event	Southfield
October 21	Young Lawyers Section National Trial Advocacy Competition Reception	Detroit
October 24 - 26	Great Rivers Bar Leaders Conference	St. Pete's Beach, FL
November 2	Executive Committee meeting	Virtual
November 6	Governor Whitmer's Crime Victim's Rights Bill Signing	Detroit
November 16	SBM Section Orientation	Lansing
November 17	Board of Commissioners meeting	Lansing
November 17	Board of Commissioners New Board member Orientation	Lansing

**Executive Director Peter Cunningham
Executive Director Activities
September 22 through November 17, 2023**

Date	Event
September 25	Meeting with David Watson, Executive Director, ICLE
September 27	Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI) Executive Team meeting
September 27 – 29	2023 Conference of Chief Justices/ Conference of State Court Administrators Mid-West Region Summit
October 4	Michigan Supreme Court Historical Society meeting
October 5	Executive Committee meeting
October 6	DEI Commission meeting
October 9	Justice for All (JFA) Resource Committee meeting
October 9	Representative Assembly Committee Membership meeting
October 10	Diversity and Inclusion Advisory Committee (DIAC) Kickoff Meeting
October 10	“When Innocence Isn’t Enough” event
October 12	All Staff meeting
October 17	Face of Justice Program
October 19	Meeting with Chief Justice Clement
October 22 – 23	Great Rivers Bar Leaders Conference
October 31	ICLE Executive Committee meeting
November 2	Executive Committee meeting
November 3	Meeting with Justice Welch
November 3	DEI Commission meeting
November 6	RA Nominating and Awards Committee meeting
November 7	JFA Executive Committee meeting
November 8	Strategic Planning Committee meeting
November 8	Communications and Member Services Committee meeting
November 14	Professional Standards Committee meeting
November 14	Finance and Audit Committee meetings
November 14	Well-Being in the Law Executive Team meeting
November 15	Public Policy Committee meeting

Date	Event
November 15	Michigan Supreme Court Administrative Hearing
November 16	SBM Section Orientation meeting
November 16	JFA Communications Committee meeting
November 16	JFA Co-Chairs meeting
November 17	Board of Commissioner meeting 2022-2023 New Board Member Orientation
November 17	DEI Executive Team meeting

State Bar of Michigan Financial Results Summary

For the Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2023
Fiscal Year 2023

Administrative Fund - Summary of Results as of September 30, 2023

Operating Revenue	\$12,659,256
Operating Expense	<u>(10,875,722)</u>
Operating Income (Loss)	1,783,534
Non-Operating Income (Loss)	<u>1,154,643</u>
Change in Net Position	2,938,177
Net Position, October 1, 2022	<u>\$9,813,122</u>
Net Position, September 30, 2023	<u>\$12,751,299</u>

As of September 30, 2023, Net Position *excluding* net assets restricted for retiree healthcare was \$9,660,712, an increase of \$2,221,659 since the beginning of the year and favorable to budget by \$1,249,519.

YTD Operating Revenue variance – \$17,679, unfavorable to budget (0.1%):

Operating revenue was lower primarily due to lower license fee and related revenues and credit card processing fee recovery, partially offset by higher LRS and C&F revenues.

YTD Operating Expense variance - \$881,539, favorable to budget (7.5%):

Salaries and Employee Benefits/ Payroll Taxes – \$270,294, favorable (3.4%)

- Under budget due to lower salary expenses (\$104,982) and lower payroll taxes and benefits (\$165,312).

Non-Labor Operating Expenses - \$611,245, favorable (15.9%)

- Legal - \$89,355, favorable (38.2%) – Under budget with the largest variance in IAP, C&F and General Counsel.
- Public and Bar Services - \$184,098, favorable (17.1%) – Under budget with the largest variance in Inaugural and Awards Luncheon, Outreach, and IT.

- Operations and Policy - \$337,792, favorable (13.3%) – Under budget with the largest variance in Finance due to lower credit card processing fees and depreciation, Bar Journal, Print and Design, Digital, EO, BOC, Facilities, Research, and RA expenses.

YTD Non-Operating Revenue Budget Variance - \$960,643 favorable to budget 495%:

- Interest income is favorable to budget by \$385,659 (198.8%).
- Retiree Health Care Trust net investment gain of \$574,984 (this amount is *not* budgeted).

Cash and Investment Balance

As of September 30, 2023, the cash and investment balance in the State Bar Admin Fund (net of “due to Sections, Client Protection Fund, and Retiree Health Care Trust”) was \$9,681,976, an increase of \$2,357,403 from the beginning of the year primarily due to collection of license fees.

SBM Retiree Health Care Trust

As of September 30, 2023, the SBM Retiree Health Care Trust investments were \$4,113,125, an increase of \$571,798 since the beginning of the year. The change is due to investment gains of \$591,407, net of advisor fees of \$19,609.

Capital Budget

Year-to-date capital expenditures totaled \$455,968, or 80% of the FY 2023 capital expenditures budget of \$568,100.

Client Protection Fund

The Net Position of the Client Protection Fund as of September 30, 2023 totaled \$2,521,993, an increase of \$400,202 from the beginning of the year. Claims expenses totaled \$312,369, including \$43,268 of authorized but not paid claims awaiting signed subrogation agreements.

SBM Membership

As of September 30, 2023, the active, inactive, and emeritus membership in good standing totaled 46,824 attorneys, an increase of 51 attorneys since the beginning of the year; the number of paying attorneys decreased by 536. A total of 736 new attorneys have joined SBM since the beginning of the year.

**STATE BAR OF MICHIGAN
ADMINISTRATIVE FUND**

Unaudited and For Internal Use Only

**FINANCIAL REPORTS
September 30, 2023**

FY 2023

Note: License fee revenue is recognized and budgeted as earned each month throughout the year.

State Bar of Michigan
Statement of Net Position
Administrative Fund
For the Twelve Months Ending September 30, 2023

	8/31/2023	9/30/2023	Increase (Decrease)	%	Beginning of FY 2023 10/1/22
ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS					
Cash	\$353,698	\$775,835	\$422,136	119.3%	\$2,451,119
Investments	10,781,900	11,776,776	994,876	9.2%	7,953,650
Accounts Receivable	52,060	48,378	(3,682)	(7.1%)	54,731
Due from (to) CPF	(937)	13,206	14,143	(1510.1%)	(4,068)
Due to Sections	(3,144,526)	(2,883,841)	260,685	(8.3%)	(3,076,129)
Prepaid Expenses	309,705	490,364	180,659	58.3%	396,913
Lease Receivable	32,184	31,322	(862)	(2.7%)	41,636
Capital Assets	3,237,216	3,228,115	(9,101)	(0.3%)	3,193,128
SBM Retiree Health Care Trust	4,223,675	4,113,125	(110,549)	(2.6%)	3,541,327
Total Assets	\$15,844,976	\$17,593,280	\$1,748,305	11.0%	\$14,552,308
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions	38,227	24,225	(14,002)	(36.6%)	38,227
Deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB	616,028	1,081,363	465,335	75.5%	616,028
Total Deferred outflows of resources	654,255	1,105,588	451,333	69.0%	654,255
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	16,499,231	18,698,869	2,199,638	13.3%	15,206,563
LIABILITIES, DERERRED INFLOWS AND NET POSITION					
Liabilities					
Accounts Payable	\$16	\$463,715	\$463,699	2864107.6%	\$336,346
Accrued Expenses	615,315	697,379	82,064	13.3%	633,546
Deferred Revenue	922,906	2,282,284	1,359,378	147.3%	2,263,179
Net Pension Liability	232,483	365,770	133,287	57.3%	232,483
Net OPEB Liability	872,429	1,157,170	284,741	32.6%	872,429
Total Liabilities	2,643,150	4,966,318	2,323,169	87.9%	4,337,983
Deferred Inflows Leases	33,777	31,147	(2,629)	(7.8%)	41,530
Deferred Inflows of resources related to pensions	103,071	3,373	(99,698)	(96.7%)	103,071
Deferred Inflows of resources related to OPEB	910,857	946,730	35,873	3.9%	910,857
Total Deferred inflows of resources	1,047,705	981,250	(66,454)	(6.3%)	1,055,458
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows	3,690,854	5,947,569	2,256,714	61.1%	5,393,441
Net Assets					
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	3,237,216	3,228,115	(9,101)	(0.3%)	3,193,128
Restricted for Retiree Health Care Trust	3,056,416	3,090,588	34,172	1.1%	2,374,069
Unrestricted	6,514,745	6,432,597	(82,148)	(1.3%)	4,245,924
Total Net Position	12,808,376	12,751,300	(57,077)	(0.4%)	9,813,122
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Net Position	\$16,499,231	\$18,698,869	\$2,199,638	13.3%	\$15,206,563
Net Position <u>excluding</u> the impacts of retiree health care	\$9,751,960	\$9,660,712	(\$91,249)	(1.1%)	\$7,439,053
Note: Cash and investments actually available to the State Bar Administrative Fund, after deduction of the "Due to Sections" and "Due to CPF" and not including the "Retiree Health Care Trust" is \$9,681,976 (see below)					
CASH AND INVESTMENT BALANCES					
Cash (including CD's and Money Market)	\$353,698	\$775,835	\$422,136	119.3%	\$2,451,119
Investments	10,781,900	11,776,776	994,876	9.2%	7,953,650
Total Available Cash and Investments	11,135,599	12,552,610	1,417,012	12.7%	10,404,769
Less:					
Due to Sections	3,144,526	2,883,841	(260,685)	(8.3%)	3,076,129
Due to CPF	937	(13,206)	(14,143)	(1510.1%)	4,068
Due to Sections and CPF	3,145,462	2,870,635	(274,828)	(8.7%)	3,080,196
Net Administrative Fund Cash and Investment Balance	7,990,136	9,681,976	1,691,839	21.2%	7,324,573

State Bar of Michigan
Statement of Revenue, Expense, and Net Assets
Administrative Fund
For the Twelve Months Ending September 30, 2023

	Actual YTD	Budget YTD	Variance	Percentage	Prior Year YTD	Variance	Percentage
Revenue							
Legal							
Ethics	\$2,475	\$4,875	(\$2,400)	(49.23%)	\$2,025	\$450	22.22%
Character & Fitness	356,580	291,310	65,270	22.41%	267,120	89,460	33.49%
Legal Total	359,055	296,185	62,870	21.23%	269,145	89,910	33.41%
Public and Bar Services							
Inaugural and Awards Luncheon (Formerly Annual Meeting)	17,885	25,000	(7,115)	(28.46%)	8,550	9,335	109.18%
Lawyer Services	218,868	207,800	11,068	5.33%	230,002	(11,134)	(4.84%)
Bar Leadership Forum	36,305	12,000	24,305	202.54%	13,605	22,700	166.85%
Upper Michigan Legal Institute	-	20,000	(20,000)	(100.00%)	20,363	(20,363)	(100.00%)
50 Year Honoree Celebration	5,960	3,350	2,610	77.91%	2,438	3,522	144.46%
Practice Management Resource Center	2,880	3,000	(120)	(4.00%)	939	1,941	206.71%
Lawyer Referral Service	162,396	150,000	12,396	8.26%	182,478	(20,082)	(11.01%)
Diversity	-	-	-	0.00%	5,000	(5,000)	(100.00%)
LJAP	61,064	60,000	1,064	1.77%	49,245	11,819	24.00%
Public and Bar Services Total	505,358	481,150	24,208	5.03%	512,620	(7,262)	(1.42%)
Operations and Policy							
License Fees	10,830,970	10,929,500	(98,530)	(0.90%)	7,675,680	3,155,290	41.11%
Other Revenue	660,364	706,100	(45,736)	(6.48%)	433,463	226,901	52.35%
Bar Journal	169,561	150,500	19,061	12.67%	158,260	11,301	7.14%
Print and Design	45,082	41,000	4,082	9.96%	47,926	(2,844)	(5.93%)
e-Journal	28,085	25,000	3,085	12.34%	28,270	(185)	(0.65%)
Digital	60,781	47,500	13,281	27.96%	68,174	(7,393)	(10.84%)
Operations and Policy Total	11,794,843	11,899,600	(104,757)	(0.88%)	8,411,773	3,383,070	40.22%
Non-Operating Revenue							
Investment Income - SBM Operations	579,659	194,000	385,659	198.79%	62,582	517,077	826.24%
Investment Income - Ret HC Trust	574,984	-	574,984	0.00%	(1,216,661)	1,791,645	(147.26%)
Total Non-Operating Revenue	1,154,643	194,000	960,643	495.18%	(1,154,079)	2,308,722	(200.05%)
Total Revenue	13,813,899	12,870,935	942,964	7.33%	8,039,459	5,774,440	71.83%

State Bar of Michigan
Statement of Revenue, Expense and Net Assets
Administrative Fund
For the Twelve Months Ending September 30, 2023

	Actual YTD	Budget YTD	Variance	Percentage	Prior Year YTD	Variance	Percentage
Expense							
Legal							
Ethics	\$3,526	\$10,285	(\$6,759)	(65.72%)	\$1,819	\$1,707	93.84%
Client Protection Fund Dept	16,467	10,660	5,807	54.47%	15,986	481	3.01%
Interim Administrator Program	2,907	19,215	(16,308)	(84.87%)	-	2,907	0.00%
Character & Fitness	40,431	60,050	(19,619)	(32.67%)	41,087	(656)	(1.60%)
UPL	4,268	11,850	(7,582)	(63.98%)	3,097	1,171	37.81%
General Counsel	15,412	45,250	(29,838)	(65.94%)	49,865	(34,453)	(69.09%)
Human Resources	1,909,026	2,089,394	(180,368)	(8.63%)	1,592,125	316,901	19.90%
Salaries	1,380,942	1,360,947	19,995	1.47%	1,237,208	143,734	11.62%
Legal Total	3,372,979	3,607,651	(234,672)	(6.50%)	2,941,187	431,792	14.68%
Public and Bar Services							
Inaugural and Awards Luncheon (Formerly Annual Meeting)	40,779	64,500	(23,721)	(36.78%)	34,952	5,827	16.67%
Lawyer Services	29,460	31,100	(1,640)	(5.27%)	26,435	3,025	11.44%
Bar Leadership Forum	60,894	37,650	23,244	61.74%	23,755	37,139	156.34%
UMLI	-	34,400	(34,400)	(100.00%)	21,459	(21,459)	(100.00%)
50 Yr. Golden Celebration	34,967	37,900	(2,933)	(7.74%)	30,677	4,290	13.98%
Practice Management Resource Center	6,989	10,725	(3,736)	(34.83%)	6,133	856	13.96%
Lawyer Referral Service	3,954	8,850	(4,896)	(55.32%)	1,758	2,196	124.91%
Outreach	122,822	133,000	(10,178)	(7.65%)	90,938	31,884	35.06%
Diversity	32,212	37,250	(5,038)	(13.52%)	13,073	19,139	146.40%
LJAP	21,812	28,000	(6,188)	(22.10%)	13,970	7,842	56.13%
Technical Services	535,888	650,500	(114,612)	(17.62%)	515,689	20,199	3.92%
Salaries	2,115,076	2,123,242	(8,166)	(0.38%)	2,002,184	112,892	5.64%
Total Public and Bar Services	3,004,853	3,197,117	(192,264)	(6.01%)	2,781,023	223,830	8.05%

State Bar of Michigan
Statement of Revenue, Expense and Net Assets
Administrative Fund
For the Twelve Months Ending September 30, 2023

	Actual YTD	Budget YTD	Variance	Percentage	Prior Year YTD	Variance	Percentage
Expense							
Operations and Policy							
Administration	105,214	106,500	(1,286)	(1.21%)	99,170	6,044	6.09%
Financial Services	807,863	927,050	(119,187)	(12.86%)	801,401	6,462	0.81%
Bar Journal	338,468	353,350	(14,882)	(4.21%)	334,933	3,535	1.06%
Print and Design	48,093	63,600	(15,507)	(24.38%)	43,318	4,775	11.02%
Digital	101,252	121,500	(20,248)	(16.67%)	104,197	(2,945)	(2.83%)
e-Journal	15,713	16,245	(532)	(3.27%)	14,644	1,069	7.30%
General Communications	6,462	14,000	(7,538)	(53.84%)	7,306	(844)	(11.55%)
Executive Office	23,374	63,950	(40,576)	(63.45%)	33,711	(10,337)	(30.66%)
Board of Commissioners	120,453	132,800	(12,347)	(9.30%)	83,874	36,579	43.61%
Representative Assembly	21,723	55,700	(33,977)	(61.00%)	23,799	(2,076)	(8.72%)
Governmental Relations	63,239	67,670	(4,431)	(6.55%)	56,936	6,303	11.07%
Research and Development	23,554	34,390	(10,836)	(31.51%)	1,181	22,373	1,894.41%
Facilities Services	394,657	446,500	(51,843)	(11.61%)	362,709	31,948	8.81%
Justice Initiatives	134,123	138,725	(4,602)	(3.32%)	131,559	2,564	1.95%
Salaries	2,293,702	2,410,513	(116,811)	(4.85%)	2,178,608	115,094	5.28%
Operations and Policy Total	4,497,890	4,952,493	(454,603)	(9.18%)	4,277,346	220,544	5.16%
Total Expense	10,875,722	11,757,261	(881,539)	(7.50%)	9,999,556	876,166	8.76%
Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets	\$2,938,178	\$1,113,674	\$1,824,504	163.83%	(\$1,960,097)	\$4,898,275	(249.90%)
Human Resources Detail							
Payroll Taxes	430,256	450,945	(20,689)	(4.59%)	402,122	28,134	7.00%
Benefits	1,417,046	1,561,669	(144,623)	(9.26%)	1,138,497	278,549	24.47%
Other Expenses	61,723	76,780	(15,057)	(19.61%)	51,506	10,217	19.84%
Total Human Resources	1,909,025	2,089,394	(180,369)	(8.63%)	1,592,125	316,900	19.90%
Financial Services Detail							
Depreciation	420,981	462,000	(41,019)	(8.88%)	434,271	(13,290)	(3.06%)
Other Expenses	386,881	465,050	(78,169)	(16.81%)	367,130	19,751	5.38%
Total Financial Services	807,862	927,050	(119,188)	(12.86%)	801,401	6,461	0.81%
Salaries							
Legal	1,380,942	1,360,947	19,995	1.47%	1,237,208	143,734	11.62%
Public and Bar Services	2,115,076	2,123,242	(8,166)	(0.38%)	2,002,184	112,892	5.64%
Operations and Policy	2,293,702	2,410,513	(116,811)	(4.85%)	2,178,608	115,094	5.28%
Total Salaries Expense	5,789,720	5,894,702	(104,982)	(1.78%)	5,418,000	371,720	6.86%

State Bar of Michigan
Statement of Revenue, Expense and Net Assets
Administrative Fund
For the Twelve Months Ending September 30, 2023

Expense	Actual YTD	Budget YTD	Variance	Percentage	Prior Year YTD	Variance	Percentage
Non-Labor Expense Summary							
Legal	144,735	234,090	(89,355)	(38.17%)	163,360	(18,625)	(11.40%)
Public and Bar Services	889,777	1,073,875	(184,098)	(17.14%)	778,839	110,938	14.24%
Operations and Policy	2,204,188	2,541,980	(337,792)	(13.29%)	2,098,738	105,450	5.02%
Total Non-Labor Expense	3,238,700	3,849,945	(611,245)	(15.88%)	3,040,937	197,763	6.50%

State Bar of Michigan
Statement of Revenue, Expense and Net Assets
For the Twelve Months Ending September 30, 2023

YTD FY 2023 Increase (Decrease) in Net Position Summary

	Actual YTD	Budget YTD	Variance	Percentage	Prior Year Actual YTD	Variance	Percentage
Operating Revenue							
- License Fees, Dues & Related	10,830,970	10,929,500	(98,530)	(0.9%)	7,675,680	3,155,290	41.1%
- All Other Op Revenue	1,828,286	1,747,435	80,851	4.6%	1,517,858	310,428	20.5%
Total Operating Revenue	12,659,256	12,676,935	(17,679)	(0.1%)	9,193,538	3,465,718	37.7%
Operating Expenses							
- Labor-related Operating Expenses							
Salaries	5,789,720	5,894,702	(104,982)	(1.8%)	5,418,000	371,720	6.9%
Benefits and PR Taxes	1,847,302	2,012,614	(165,312)	(8.2%)	1,540,619	306,683	19.9%
Total Labor-related Operating Expenses	7,637,022	7,907,316	(270,294)	(3.4%)	6,958,619	678,403	9.7%
- Non-labor Operating Expenses							
Legal	144,735	234,090	(89,355)	(38.2%)	163,360	(18,625)	(11.4%)
Public and Bar Services	889,777	1,073,875	(184,098)	(17.1%)	778,839	110,938	14.2%
Operations and Policy	2,204,188	2,541,980	(337,792)	(13.3%)	2,098,738	105,450	5.0%
Total Non-labor Operating Expenses	3,238,700	3,849,945	(611,245)	(15.9%)	3,040,937	197,763	6.5%
Total Operating Expenses	10,875,722	11,757,261	(881,539)	(7.5%)	9,999,556	876,166	8.8%
Operating Income (Loss)	1,783,534	919,674	863,860	93.9%	(806,018)	2,589,552	(321.3%)
Non-operating Revenue (Expenses)							
Investment Income	579,659	194,000	385,659	198.8%	62,582	22,406	35.8%
Investment Income - Ret HC Trust	574,984	-	574,984	-	(1,216,661)	(379,545)	N/A
Loss on Disposal of Capital Asset	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A
Net Non-operating Revenue (Expenses)	1,154,643	194,000	960,643	495%	(1,154,079)	2,308,722	(200%)
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	2,938,177	1,113,674	1,824,503	N/A	(1,960,097)	4,898,274	N/A
Net Position - Beginning the Year	9,813,122	9,813,122	-	0.0%	11,773,220	(1,960,098)	(16.6%)
Net Position - Year-to-Date	12,751,299	10,926,796	1,824,503	16.7%	9,813,123	2,938,176	29.9%

State Bar of Michigan
Administrative Fund
FY 2023 Capital Expenditures vs Budget
For the Twelve Months Ending September 30, 2023

	YTD Actual	YTD Budget	YTD Variance	Notes and Variance Explanations	FY 2023 Year-End Forecast	Total Approved FY 2023 Budget	Projected Year-end Variance
FACILITIES, FURNITURE & OFFICE EQUIPMENT							
Replacement of floor copiers/scanners	-	27,000	(27,000)	Completed in FY 2022	\$ -	\$ 27,000	\$ (27,000)
HVAC system controller upgrade	35,590	35,600	(10)		35,590	35,600	\$ (10)
Projector replacement for meeting rooms	13,051	20,000	(6,949)		13,051	20,000	\$ (6,949)
Wiring closet racks	12,098	10,000	2,098		12,098	10,000	\$ 2,098
New microfiche machine	7,495	8,000	(505)		7,495	8,000	\$ (505)
New security system camera and DVR replacement	-	10,000	(10,000)	Delayed to FY 2024	-	10,000	\$ (10,000)
Print center color printer	47,785	46,700	1,085		47,785	46,700	\$ 1,085
Upgrade of the virtual meeting room equipment for BOC meetings	19,606	20,000	(394)		19,606	20,000	(394)
Sewer line replacement (added in January 2023)	65,420	120,000	(54,580)		65,420	120,000	\$ (54,580)
Total Facilities, Furniture & Office Equipment:	\$201,046	\$297,300	(\$96,254)		\$ 201,046	\$ 297,300	\$ (96,254)
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY							
<u>IT Infrastructure:</u>							
Replacement of ethernet switches for rooms 2, 3, 4 and garden level	24,247	52,000	(27,753)		\$ 24,247	\$ 52,000	\$ (27,753)
Wiring upgrade for the data center	21,875	10,000	11,875		21,875	10,000	\$ 11,875
<u>Application Software Development:</u>							
Receivership /Interim Administrator Program data portal	46,400	40,600	5,800		46,400	40,600	\$ 5,800
E-commerce Store	11,600	11,600	-		11,600	11,600	\$ -
E-commerce Events	43,500	29,000	14,500		43,500	29,000	\$ 14,500
API Development for NetSuite or Sage Intacct	23,200	11,600	11,600		23,200	11,600	\$ 11,600
E-commerce License Fee Updates	34,800	34,800	-		34,800	34,800	\$ -
e-Services Application to Court e-Filing (mi-File)	-	11,600	(11,600)		-	11,600	\$ (11,600)
Firm Administration and Billing	11,600	23,200	(11,600)		11,600	23,200	\$ (11,600)
Website Functionality Enhancements	11,600	11,600	-		11,600	11,600	\$ -
Character & Fitness Application Module (for BLE)	11,600	11,600	-		11,600	11,600	\$ -
Volunteer Application (Accessibility updates)	5,800	5,800	-		5,800	5,800	\$ -
Consumer Portal (LRS)	8,700	17,400	(8,700)		8,700	17,400	\$ (8,700)
Total Information Technology:	\$ 254,922	\$ 270,800	(15,878)		\$ 254,922	\$ 270,800	\$ (15,878)
Total Capital Budget:	\$ 455,968	\$ 568,100	\$ (112,132)		\$ 455,968	\$ 568,100	\$ (112,132)

**STATE BAR OF MICHIGAN
CLIENT PROTECTION FUND**

Unaudited and For Internal Use Only

**FINANCIAL REPORTS
September 30, 2023**

FY 2023

Note: License fee revenue is recognized and budgeted as earned each month throughout the year.

State Bar Of Michigan
Client Protection Fund
Comparative Statement of Net Assets
For the Twelve Months Ending September 30, 2023

	8/31/2023	9/30/2023	Increase (Decrease)	%	Beginning of FY 2023 10/1/22
Assets					
Cash-Checking	\$35,603	\$75,040	\$39,437	110.8%	\$27,190
Savings	72,113	72,303	189	0.3%	183,275
Investments	2,441,073	2,546,363	105,289	4.3%	2,081,625
Account Receivable	-	-	-	0.0%	1,625
Due From SBM	937	(13,206)	(14,143)	(1510.1%)	4,068
Total Assets	\$2,549,726	\$2,680,500	\$130,773	5.1%	\$2,297,783
Liabilities					
Accounts Payable	\$69,978	\$43,268	(\$26,710)	(38.2%)	\$56,531
Deferred Revenue	48,314	115,238	66,924	138.5%	119,460
Total Liabilities	118,292	158,506	40,214	34.0%	175,991
Fund Balance					
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	2,121,791	2,121,791	-	0.0%	1,834,119
Net Income (Expense) Year to Date	309,643	400,202	90,559	29.2%	287,672
Total Fund Balance	2,431,434	2,521,993	90,559	3.7%	2,121,791
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	\$2,549,726	\$2,680,499	\$130,773	5.1%	\$2,297,782

Client Protection Fund
Statement of Revenue, Expenses, and Changes in Net Assets□
For the Twelve Months Ending September 30, 2023

	2023 YTD	2022 YTD
Income:		
3-7-00-000-0005 Contributions Received	23,863	1,916
3-7-00-000-0050 License Fees Assessment	641,066	645,784
3-7-00-000-0051 Pro Hac Vice Fees	12,330	11,970
3-7-00-000-0890 Claims Recovery	137,752	41,660
Total Income	815,011	701,330
Expenses:		
3-9-00-000-0200 Claims Payment	312,369	238,106
3-9-00-000-0910 Administrative Fee	210,235	187,450
3-9-00-000-0994 Bank Service Charges	420	420
Total Expenses	523,024	425,976
3-7-00-000-0921 Gain or Loss on Investment	102,671	9,903
3-7-00-000-0920 Interest and Dividends	5,544	2,416
	108,215	12,318
Increase/Decrease in Net Position	400,202	287,672
Net Position, Beginning of Year	2,121,791	1,834,119
Net Position, End of Period	2,521,993	2,121,791

Summary of Cash and Investment Balances by Financial Institution
9/30/2023

Assets	Bank Rating	Financial Institution Summary	Interest Rates	Fund Summary
		SBM Chase Checking \$ 166,455.09		Client Protection Fund \$ 2,693,705
		SBM Chase Credit Card \$ 199,723.87		
		SBM Chase E Checking \$ 88,551.00		State Bar Admin Fund \$ 12,552,611
		SBM Chase Payroll \$ -		(including Sections)
		SBM Chase Savings \$ 500.05	0.02%	Attorney Discipline System \$ 4,490,341
		ADS Chase Checking \$ 30,141.14		
		ADS Chase Petty Cash \$ 1,034.15		
		CPF Chase Checking \$ 75,039.96		SBM Retiree Health Care Trust \$ 4,113,125
		CPF Chase Savings \$ 461.38	0.02%	ADB Retiree Health Care Trust \$ 1,368,194
\$3.3 Trillion	5 stars	** Chase Total \$ 561,906.64		AGC Retiree Health Care Trust \$ 4,137,601
		SBM Horizon Bank Money Market \$ 9.06	0.50%	Total \$ 29,355,578
\$7.9 Billion	5 stars	Horizon Bank Total w/CD \$ 1,975,723.10		
		SBM Fifth Third Commercial Now \$ 66,800.80	0.30%	
\$208 Billion	5 stars	Fifth Third Total \$ 66,800.80		
		Grand River Bank Total w/CD \$ -		
\$515 Million	4 stars			
		MSUCU Savings \$ 56.09	0.00%	
		MSUCU Checking \$ 11,814.52	0.00%	
		MSU Credit Union Total \$ 11,870.61		
\$7.7 Billion	5 stars	MSU Credit Union Total w/CD \$ 1,028,633.04		
		LAFUCU Savings \$ 5.00		
\$1 Billion	5 stars	LAFUCU Total w/CD \$ 5.00		
		CASE Cr Un \$ 6.38		
\$406 Million	5 stars	CASE Cr Un Total w/CD \$ 6.38		
		SBM Flagstar ICS Checking \$ 101,207.62	3.80%	
		ADS Flagstar ICS Checking Account \$ 170,929.01	3.80%	
		CPF Flagstar ICS Checking \$ 71,841.16	3.80%	
\$124 Billion	5 stars	Flagstar Bank FDIC Insured \$ 343,977.79		

State Bar Admin Fund Summary

Cash and Investments	\$ 12,552,611
Less:	
Due (to)/from Sections	\$ (2,883,841)
Due (to)/from CPF	\$ 13,206
Due to Sections and CPF	\$ (2,870,635)
Net Administrative Fund	\$ 9,681,976

SBM Average Weighted Yield:	4.90%
ADS Average Weighted Yield:	5.01%
CPF Average Weighted Yield:	4.53%

Notes:

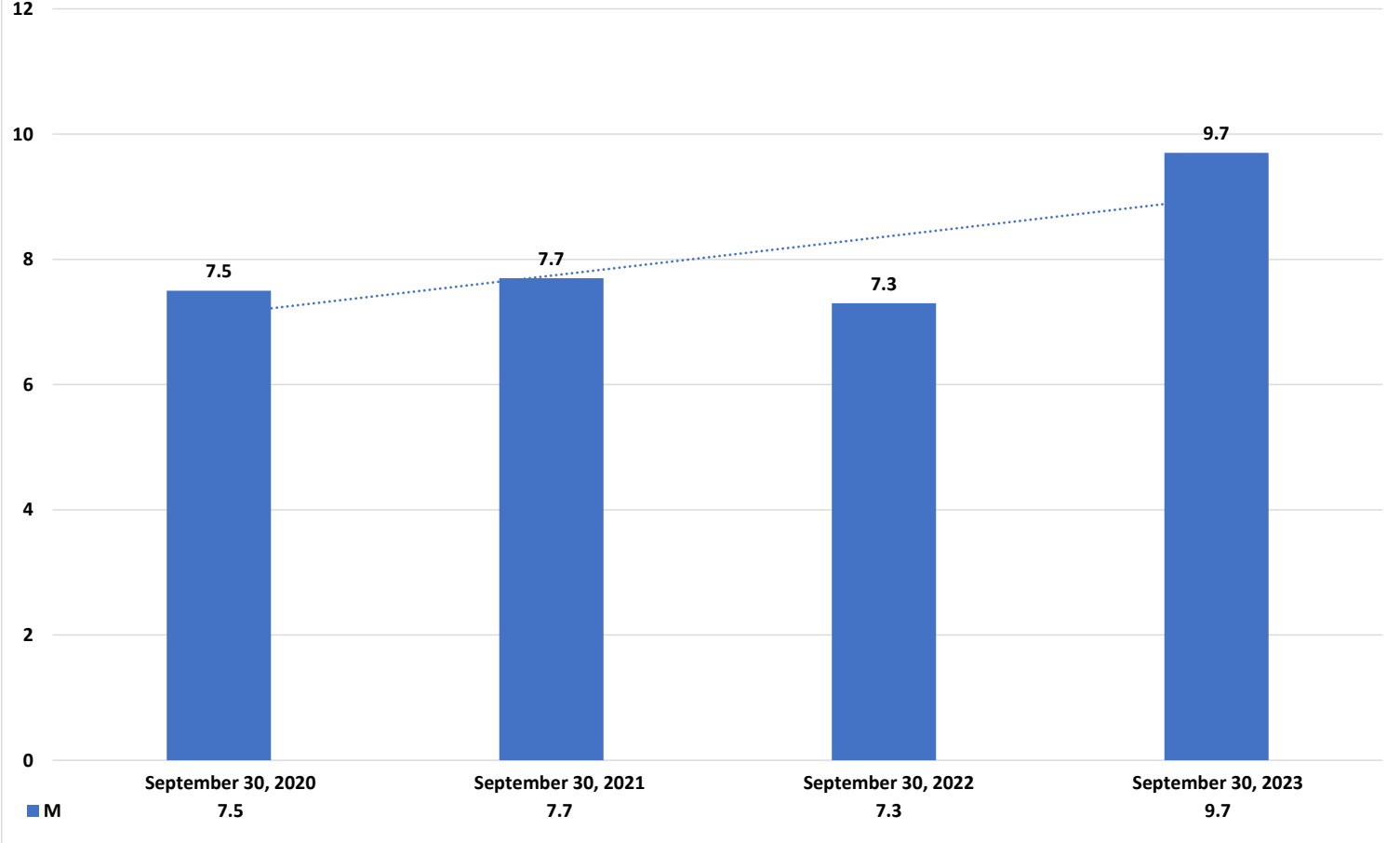
- Average weighted yields exclude retiree health care trusts.
- All amounts are based on reconciled book balance and interest rates as of 09/30/2023.
- CDARS when used are invested in multiple banks up to the FDIC limit for each bank.
- Funds held in bank accounts are FDIC insured up to \$250,000 per bank.
- The SBM funds held with Charles Schwab in the SBM Entities Trust are invested in 45% equities funds, 21% in bond funds, and 34% in US Tbills.
- As of 09/30/2023, the funds held by SBM attributable to ADS were \$116,808.14
- Bank Star rating from Bauer Financial.
- Lockbox fees are offset by 0.30% p.a. on average monthly balance (*)
- Actual unreconciled Chase balance per statements was \$395,412.44(**).

Assets	Bank Rating	Financial Institution Summary	Interest Rates	Maturity
N/A	N/A			
		SBM US Treasuries		
		YJ2 \$ 299,868.25	5.17%	10/06/23
		FA0 \$ 1,497,801.05	5.19%	10/12/23
		FC6 \$ 448,415.00	5.26%	10/26/23
		YT0 \$ 2,588,156.27	5.23%	11/02/23
		FK8 \$ 1,043,050.31	5.26%	11/16/23
		FL6 \$ 248,046.09	5.28%	11/24/23
		FV4 \$ 1,235,263.89	5.33%	12/21/23
		FW2 \$ 690,303.64	5.31%	01/04/24
		US Gov MM Fund-SXX \$ 733,395.49	4.72%	-
		SBM US Treasuries Total \$ 8,784,299.99		
		CPF US Treasuries		
		YJ2 \$ 999,560.83	4.02%	10/05/23
		YT0 \$ 248,861.18	5.23%	11/02/23
		FV4 \$ 1,185,853.33	5.11%	12/21/23
		US Gov MM Fund - GXX \$ 112,087.44	4.90%	
		CPF US Treasuries Total \$ 2,546,362.78		
		ADS US Treasuries		
		UG Gov MM Fund \$ 102,806.50	4.72%	
		YT0 \$ 2,289,522.86	5.23%	11/02/23
		FU6 \$ 989,252.78	5.27%	12/14/23
		FV4 \$ 444,695.00	5.17%	12/21/23
		FW2 \$ 345,151.82	5.32%	01/04/24
		ADS US Treasuries Total \$ 4,171,428.96		
		US Treasuries Total \$ 15,502,091.73		
		SBM Flagstar Savings \$ 257,513.26	4.13%	
		\$ 257,513.26		
\$7.7 Billion	5 stars	SBM-CD MSU Credit Union \$ 256,758.19	4.32%	11/21/23
		SBM-CD MSU Credit Union \$ 256,758.19	4.32%	11/21/23
		SBM-CD MSU Credit Union \$ 256,758.19	4.32%	11/21/23
		SBM-CD MSU Credit Union \$ 246,487.86	4.32%	11/21/23
\$7.9 Billion	5 stars	Horizon Bank \$ 237,857.02	5.14%	10/28/23
		Horizon Bank \$ 237,857.02	5.14%	10/28/23
		Horizon Bank \$ 250,000.00	5.19%	12/04/23
		Horizon Bank \$ 250,000.00	5.19%	12/04/23
		Horizon Bank \$ 250,000.00	5.19%	12/04/23
		Horizon Bank \$ 250,000.00	5.19%	12/04/23
		Horizon Bank \$ 250,000.00	5.19%	12/08/23
		Horizon Bank \$ 250,000.00	5.19%	12/08/23
		Bank CD Totals \$ 2,992,476.47		
		Total Cash & Investments (excluding Schwab) \$ 19,736,657.74		
		SBM - Charles Schwab (Ret HC Trust) \$ 4,113,125.27	Mutual Funds	
		ADB - Charles Schwab (Ret HC Trust) \$ 1,368,194.10	Mutual Funds	
		AGC - Charles Schwab (Ret HC Trust) \$ 4,137,601.27	Mutual Funds	
		Charles Schwab Totals \$ 9,618,920.64		
		Grand Total (including Schwab) \$ 29,355,578.38		
		Total amount of cash and investments not FDIC-insured (excluding Schwab and JPM held Tbilis and Gov MM) \$ 2,823,776.04	66.68%	

Assets & Ratings updated:

9/19/2023

State Bar of Michigan Cash & Investments
Excluding Sections, Client Protection Fund and Retiree Health Care Trust
For the Twelve Months Ending September 30, 2023
\$9.7M



Note: The State Bar of Michigan has no bank debt outstanding

Monthly SBM Attorney and Affiliate Report - September 30, 2023

FY 2023

	September 30 2016	September 30 2017	September 30 2018	September 30 2019	September 30 2020	September 30 2021	September 30 2022	September 30 2023	FY Increase (Decrease)
Attorneys and Affiliates In Good Standing									
Active	41,921	42,100	42,342	42,506	42,401	42,393	42,395	41,985	(410)
Less than 50 yrs serv	40,725	40,833	40,973	41,036	40,559	40,504	40,680	40,115	(565)
50 yrs or greater	1,196	1,267	1,369	1,470	1,842	1,889	1,715	1,870	155
Voluntary Inactive	1,250	1,243	1,169	1,139	1,192	1,097	1,072	1,106	34
Less than 50 yrs serv	1,230	1,217	1,142	1,105	1,149	1,055	1,030	1,059	29
50 yrs or greater	20	26	27	34	43	42	42	47	5
Emeritus	1,841	1,973	2,204	2,447	2,727	3,033	3,306	3,733	427
Total Attorneys in Good Standing	45,012	45,316	45,715	46,092	46,320	46,523	46,773	46,824	51
Fees paying Attorneys (Active & Inactive less than 50 yrs of Serv)	41,955	42,050	42,115	42,141	41,708	41,559	41,710	41,174	(536)
Affiliates									
Legal Administrators	13	13	10	10	8	5	2	2	-
Legal Assistants	405	400	401	393	317	219	214	194	(20)
Total Affiliates in Good Standing	418	413	411	403	325	224	216	196	(20)
Total Attorneys and Former Attorneys in the Database									
	September 30 2016	September 30 2017	September 30 2018	September 30 2019	September 30 2020	September 30 2021	September 30 2022	September 30 2023	FY Increase (Decrease)
State Bar of Michigan Attorney and Affiliate Type									
Attorneys in Good Standing:									
ATA (Active)	41,921	42,100	42,342	42,506	42,401	42,393	42,395	41,985	(410)
ATVI (Voluntary Inactive)	1,250	1,243	1,169	1,139	1,192	1,097	1,072	1,106	34
ATE (Emeritus)	1,841	1,973	2,204	2,447	2,727	3,033	3,306	3,733	427
Total Attorneys in Good Standing	45,012	45,316	45,715	46,092	46,320	46,523	46,773	46,824	51
Attorneys Not in Good Standing:									
ATN (Suspended for Non-Payment of Dues)	5,743	5,888	6,072	6,246	6,416	6,472	6,588	6,824	236
ATDS (Discipline Suspension - Active)	418	430	439	440	445	449	454	456	2
ATDI (Discipline Suspension - Inactive)	18	19	19	24	25	25	25	25	-
ATDC (Discipline Suspension - Non-Payment of Court Costs)	3	16	15	16	16	14	14	15	1
ATNS (Discipline Suspension - Non-Payment of Other Costs)	99	94	95	98	100	102	106	104	(2)
ATS (Attorney Suspension - Other)*	1	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-
ATR (Revoked)	534	562	583	596	613	623	634	645	11
ATU (Status Unknown - Last known status was inactive)**	2,074	2,070	2,070	2,070	2,070	2,070	2,047	2,047	-
Total Attorneys Not in Good Standing	8,890	9,079	9,294	9,491	9,687	9,755	9,868	10,116	248
Other:									
ATSC (Former special certificate)	145	152	155	157	158	164	167	170	3
ATW (Resigned)	1,539	1,612	1,689	1,798	1,907	2,036	2,143	2,282	139
ATX (Deceased)	8,720	9,042	9,287	9,524	9,793	10,260	10,664	10,958	294
Total Other	10,404	10,806	11,131	11,479	11,858	12,460	12,974	13,410	436
Total Attorneys in Database	64,306	65,201	66,140	67,062	67,865	68,738	69,615	70,350	735

* ATS is a new status added effective August 2012 - suspended by a court, administrative agency, or similar authority

** ATU is a new status added in 2010 to account for approximately 2,600 attorneys who were found not to be accounted for in the iMIS database
The last known status was inactive and many are likely deceased. We are researching these attorneys to determine a final disposition.

N/R - not reported

Notes: Through September 30, 2023 a total of 736 new attorneys joined SBM.

TO: Board of Commissioners

FROM: Professional Standards Committee

DATE: November 17, 2023, BOC Meeting

RE: Client Protection Fund Claims for Consent Agenda

Rule 15 of the Client Protection Fund Rules provides that “claims, proceedings and reports involving claims for reimbursement are confidential until the Board authorizes reimbursement to the claimant.” To protect CPF claim information as required in the Rule, and to avoid negative publicity about a lawyer subject to a claim, which has been denied and appealed, the CPF Report to the Board of Commissioners is designated “confidential.”

**CONSENT AGENDA
 CLIENT PROTECTION FUND**

Claims recommended for payment:

Consent Agenda:

	<u>Claim No.</u>	<u>Amt. Recommended</u>
1.	CPF 3796	\$4,000.00
2.	CPF 3864	\$2,650.00
3.	CPF 3904	\$2,500.00
4.	CPF 3940	\$5,000.00
5.	CPF 3954	\$1,980.00
6.	CPF 4021	<u>\$3,500.00</u>
	TOTAL	\$19,630.00

The Professional Standards Committee recommends payment of these claims by the State Bar of Michigan Client Protection Fund:

1. CPF 3796 \$4,000.00

Respondent was retained to represent Claimant's son in two Motions for Relief from Judgment and in the Court of Appeals, if necessary, for a flat fee of \$8,000, plus costs. Respondent completed one of the two matters, did not provide his client with a copy of the alleged work completed on the second case, and did not file the Motion. A flat fee is not earned until the conclusion of the representation and must be held in trust until earned.¹ Under RI-10, Respondent would be entitled the quantum meruit value of the services he provided to the client. In the second matter he did not file the motion, nor did he provide his client with any evidence of the legal services performed. This claim is recommended for reimbursement in the amount of \$4,000 as Respondent completed one-half of the agreed upon legal services.

2. CPF 3864 \$2,650.00

Respondent was retained to represent Claimant in a child custody matter. Claimant paid \$2,650, representing \$2,500 for attorney fees and \$150 for costs. Respondent completed no legal services before he was suspended from the practice of law and later disbarred. Respondent's failure to return the unearned fee constitutes dishonest conduct and is a reimbursable loss as provided by CPF Rules 9(C)(1) and 9(C)(6).

3. CPF 3904 \$2,500.00

Respondent was retained to represent Claimant in an expungement matter for a fee of \$2,500. Respondent completed a form request for a copy of the Register of Actions and an Application to Set Aside Conviction but failed to file either document, abandoning the matter. Respondent was suspended from the practice of law and later disbarred. Respondent's failure to return the unearned fee constitutes dishonest conduct and is a reimbursable loss as provided by CPF Rules 9(C)(1) and 9(C)(6).

4. CPF 3940 \$5,000.00

Respondent was retained to represent Claimant in a criminal matter for a non-refundable flat fee of \$25,000. Claimant paid \$6,000. Respondent died after completing \$1,000 in legal services.

In claims involving a deceased respondent, the death of the respondent is not considered dishonest conduct. However, the death of the respondent leads to the discovery of dishonest conduct. Respondent's retainer letter fails to address the premature termination of the representation either by Claimant or Respondent before completion. Unless an attorney has a written fee agreement that comports with *Cooper*,² the fee is refundable and must be held in an attorney trust account. A flat fee is not earned until the conclusion of the representation and must be held in trust until earned.³ A respondent's failure to safeguard the funds in an attorney trust account until the conclusion of the representation, which is when the fees are earned, violates MRPC 1.15. The failure of a respondent's law firm or estate to reimburse claimant after Respondent's death is a failure to return an unearned fee in violation of MRPC 1.15 and is a reimbursable loss under CPF Rule 9(C)(1) and Rule 9(D)(6).

¹ RI-069

² *Grievance Adm'r v Cooper*, 757 NW2d 867 (2008)

³ RI-069

5. CPF 3954 \$1,980.00

Respondent was retained to represent Claimant in an expungement matter for a non-refundable flat fee of \$3,000. Respondent died after completing \$1,000 in legal services and spending \$20 for costs.

In claims involving a deceased respondent, the death of the respondent is not considered dishonest conduct. However, the death of the respondent leads to the discovery of dishonest conduct. Respondent's retainer letter fails to address the premature termination of the representation either by Claimant or Respondent before completion. Unless an attorney has a written fee agreement that comports with *Cooper*,⁴ the fee is refundable and must be held in an attorney trust account. A flat fee is not earned until the conclusion of the representation and must be held in trust until earned.⁵ A respondent's failure to safeguard the funds in an attorney trust account until the conclusion of the representation, which is when the fees are earned, violates MRPC 1.15. The failure of a respondent's law firm or estate to reimburse claimant after Respondent's death is a failure to return an unearned fee in violation of MRPC 1.15 and is a reimbursable loss under CPF Rule 9(C)(1) and Rule 9(D)(6).

6. CPF 4021 \$3,500.00

Respondent was retained to represent Claimant in a criminal matter for a non-refundable flat fee of \$10,000. Respondent died after completing \$6,500 in legal services.

In claims involving a deceased respondent, the death of the respondent is not considered dishonest conduct. However, the death of the respondent leads to the discovery of dishonest conduct. Respondent's retainer letter fails to address the premature termination of the representation either by Claimant or Respondent before completion. Unless an attorney has a written fee agreement that comports with *Cooper*,⁶ the fee is refundable and must be held in an attorney trust account. A flat fee is not earned until the conclusion of the representation and must be held in trust until earned.⁷ A respondent's failure to safeguard the funds in an attorney trust account until the conclusion of the representation, which is when the fees are earned, violates MRPC 1.15. The failure of a respondent's law firm or estate to reimburse claimant after Respondent's death is a failure to return an unearned fee in violation of MRPC 1.15 and is a reimbursable loss under CPF Rule 9(C)(1) and Rule 9(D)(6).

Total payments recommended: \$19,630.00

⁴ *Grievance Adm'r v Cooper*, 757 NW2d 867 (2008)

⁵ RI-069

⁶ *Grievance Adm'r v Cooper*, 757 NW2d 867 (2008)

⁷ RI-069

CONFIDENTIAL

November 1, 2023

TO: Board of Commissioners

RE: District Character & Fitness Committee Appointments

I have received nominations for District Committee appointments from the following Commissioner Districts: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and I.

Attached are lists that show the nominations of new or reappointed members in the district, the term expiration for all members, and the information we were able to collect regarding the make-up of each committee. Ethnic designations are taken from membership records and reflect the category chosen by the member on their fees statement for the year 2023-2024. Discipline checks were done on all nominees on September 6, 2023 and will be done again prior to the beginning of the year.

Sincerely,



Keith D. Wilkinson
Character & Fitness Program Director

PROPOSED
Demographics for all Character & Fitness District Committees
as of January 1, 2024

Years of SBM M'ship	All									
	Districts	District A	District B	District C	District D	District E	District F	District G	District H	District I
≤5 yrs	5.9%	0.0%	25.0%	5.6%	8.7%	4.2%	15.4%	7.7%	0.0%	2.4%
≤10 yrs	11.9%	11.1%	0.0%	11.1%	13.0%	20.8%	30.8%	0.0%	12.9%	7.1%
≤15 yrs	22.7%	0.0%	25.0%	22.2%	17.4%	29.2%	7.7%	23.1%	22.6%	31.0%
≤20 yrs	14.6%	33.3%	0.0%	11.1%	21.7%	12.5%	7.7%	23.1%	12.9%	14.3%
≥21 yrs	44.9%	55.6%	50.0%	50.0%	39.1%	33.3%	38.5%	46.2%	51.6%	45.2%
Self Reported Gender	All									
	Districts	District A	District B	District C	District D	District E	District F	District G	District H	District I
Male	48.1%	55.6%	66.7%	44.4%	47.8%	41.7%	53.8%	46.2%	29.0%	59.5%
Female	49.2%	44.4%	33.3%	55.6%	52.2%	54.2%	46.2%	53.8%	64.5%	35.7%
Other Identification	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	6.5%	4.8%
Self Reported Ethnicity	All									
	Districts	District A	District B	District C	District D	District E	District F	District G	District H	District I
Am Indian	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%
Asian/ Pacific Islander	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%
African	11.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.7%	12.5%	0.0%	30.8%	32.3%	7.1%
European	42.2%	66.7%	50.0%	38.9%	43.5%	58.3%	61.5%	38.5%	29.0%	31.0%
Hispanic / Latino	3.2%	0.0%	8.3%	5.6%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.5%	2.4%
Multi Racial	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	2.4%
Arab Origin	1.6%	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	3.2%	0.0%
Other Ethnicity	7.0%	11.1%	8.3%	11.1%	4.3%	8.3%	0.0%	0.0%	9.7%	7.1%
Prefer Not to Answer	29.7%	22.2%	25.0%	33.3%	39.1%	12.5%	38.5%	23.1%	16.1%	45.2%

PROPOSED 2024 District Character Fitness Committee

District A

Commissioner: Suzanne C. Larsen
Chairperson: Alred E. Feleppa, III

Appointment(s) Terminating December 31, 2023
Due to term limits, resignation, relocation outside of district, or other.

P54906 Alfred E. Feleppa, III **Chair**

The disciplinary status for all members and nominees has been verified on the Attorney Discipline Board Status Report dated: September 6, 2023.

Member(s) Requesting Re-Appointment
January 2024 - December 2025

P81511 Amy L. Stikovich Petoskey

New Member(s) Nominated
District Committee Appointment January 2024 - December 2025

(none)

Chairperson Nominated

P81511 Amy L. Stikovich

Mid-Term Member(s)
January 2023 - December 2024 - No Action Required

P30043	Marc T. Dedenbach	Traverse City
P32267	Christina L. DeMoore	Petoskey
P69576	Brandon J. Evans	Marquette
P60725	Jennifer J. France	Sault Sainte Marie
P31571	Robert W. Parker	Traverse City
P30685	Kenneth C. Penokie	Escanaba
P31194	Kenneth L. Tacoma	Cadillac
P61575	Beth R. Wickwire	Escanaba

PROPOSED 2024 District Character Fitness Committee

District B

Commissioner: Hon. B. Chris Christenson
Chairperson: L. David Lawson

Appointment(s) Terminating December 31, 2023

Due to term limits, resignation, relocation outside of district, or other.

P72303	Heather VaLynn Burnash	P32998	L. David Lawson	Chair
P57729	Sandra K. Carlson	P71308	Alexandra Nassar	
P77000	Richard Hetherington			

The disciplinary status for all members and nominees has been verified on the Attorney Discipline Board Status Report dated: September 6, 2023.

Member(s) Requesting Re-Appointment

January 2024 - December 2025

P56161	Danielle N. Cusson	Lapeer
P23008	Michael W. Krellwitz	Grand Blanc
P44779	Timothy R. Winship	Grand Blanc

New Member(s) Nominated

District Committee Appointment January 2024 - December 2025

P86210	Pedro Berlanga, III	Flint
P86780	Rachael Greene	Flint
P85830	Kathy Griffin	Grand Blanc
P56058	Mark Newman	Flint

Chairperson Nominated

P71350	Nancy K. Chinonis
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Mid-Term Member(s)

January 2023 - December 2024 - No Action Required

P71350	Nancy K. Chinonis	Flint
P76097	Elias J. Fanous	Flint
P26440	Gregory T. Gibbs	Flint
P72615	Alexander Pahany	Bad Axe
P45599	Michael A. Tesner	Flint

PROPOSED 2024 District Character Fitness Committee

District C

Commissioners: Thomas Murray, Nicholas Ohanesian
Chairperson: Anne Bachle Fifer

Appointment(s) Terminating December 31, 2023

Due to term limits, resignation, relocation outside of district, or other.

P49853	Jennifer Herrick Coles	P34473	Lawrence W. Wilson
P35699	Anne Bachle Fifer	Chair	

The disciplinary status for all members and nominees has been verified on the Attorney Discipline Board Status Report dated: September 6, 2023.

Member(s) Requesting Re-Appointment

January 2024 - December 2025

P74894	Regina A. Berlin	Grand Rapids
P68216	Hon. Christina M. Elmore	Grand Rapids
P71458	Sarah J. Hartman	Grand Rapids
P76649	Laura M. Joyce	Grand Rapids
P64597	Blair T. Lachman	Grand Rapids
P44651	Aileen M. Leipprandt	Grand Rapids
P43773	Thomas P. Murray, Jr.	Grand Rapids
P62665	Matthew T. Tompkins	Grand Rapids
P60302	Timothy J. Waalkes	Grand Rapids
P78668	Thomas J. Worsfold	Grand Rapids

New Member(s) Nominated

District Committee Appointment January 2024 - December 2025

P86534	Amber L. Kipfmiller	Grand Rapids
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Chairperson Nominated

P71458	Sarah J. Hartman
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Mid-Term Member(s)

January 2023 - December 2024 - No Action Required

P40861	Christopher G. Hastings	Ada
P79258	Daniel J. Hatch	Grand Rapids
P75501	Charissa C. Huang	Grand Rapids
P40578	Kurt R. Killman	Grand Rapids
P58831	Karen L. Moore	Harrison
P53270	Jill S. Mulder	Ada
P73332	Victoria A. Mullen	Grand Rapids

PROPOSED 2024 District Character Fitness Committee

District D

Commissioner: Sherrie L. Detzler
Chairperson: Ryan Zemke

Appointment(s) Terminating December 31, 2023
Due to term limits, resignation, relocation outside of district, or other.

None

The disciplinary status for all members and nominees has been verified on the Attorney Discipline Board Status Report dated: September 6, 2023.

Member(s) Requesting Re-Appointment
January 2024 - December 2025

P65756	Dana C. Freers	Fraser
P57177	Tonya C. Goetz	Mount Clemens
P79647	Laura Polizzi	Mount Clemens
P69641	Heidi T. Sharp	Clinton Township
P55825	John R. Tatone	Utica
P41121	Lorrie J. Zahodnic	Clinton Township

New Member(s) Nominated
District Committee Appointment January 2024 - December 2025

P60404	Dana Chiamp	Mt Clemens
P46671	Brian McKenna	St Clair Shores

Mid-Term Member(s)
January 2023 - December 2024 - No Action Required

P64777	Kerry A. Ange	Port Huron
P73812	Emily Ann Calabrese	Warren
P76740	Adrian D. Cranford	Mount Clemens
P48961	Joseph N. Ejbeh	Mount Clemens
P79681	Aaron J. Hall	Mount Clemens
P64081	John Paul Hunt	Mount Clemens
P23517	R. Timothy Kohler	Clinton Township
P73254	Alan Loncar	Macomb Twp.
P61759	Hon. James M. Maceroni	Mount Clemens
P75741	Caitlin Creed Murphy	Warren
P64735	Doris L. Neal	Eastpointe
P55577	Mireille Gillian Leruth Phillips	Lansing
P82265	Joshua Aaron Sparling	Port Huron
P85382	Taylor Wells	Port Huron
P72107	Ryan Zemke	Clinton Township

PROPOSED 2024 District Character Fitness Committee

District E

Commissioners: Robert A. Easterly, Hon. Kristen D. Simmons

Chairperson: Nicole Renee Matusko

Appointment(s) Terminating December 31, 2023

Due to term limits, resignation, relocation outside of district, or other.

P49724	Laura M. Canfield	P69632	David J. Kunath
P41709	Richard J. Joppich		

The disciplinary status for all members and nominees has been verified on the Attorney Discipline Board Status Report dated: September 6, 2023.

Member(s) Requesting Re-Appointment

January 2024 - December 2025

P84198	Ralph W. Carmichael	Lansing
P78391	L. Alisyn Crawford	Lansing
P81043	Robert A. Easterly	East Lansing
P81040	Emily A. Jefferson	Lansing
P76846	Gabrielle C. Lawrence	Lansing
P68892	John R. Nizol	Lansing

New Member(s) Nominated

District Committee Appointment January 2024 - December 2025

P40540	William D. Tomblin	E Lansing
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Mid-Term Member(s)

January 2023 - December 2024 - No Action Required

P67583	Erika R. Breitfeld	Lansing
P74174	Emily Conway	Lansing
P25532	Michael B. Farrell	East Lansing
P71394	Erin E. Harrington	Lansing
P59253	Coffiann U. Hawthorne	Lansing
P39369	Francis X. Liesman, II	Mason
P65363	Larry R. Maitland, II	Pinckney
P39731	Daniel E. Manville	East Lansing
P72136	Nicole R. Matusko	Chair Lansing
P75354	Joshua M. Pease	Lansing
P72190	Linda J. Rawls	Lansing
P58226	Jennifer A. Rosa	Lansing
P73864	Adam Paul Sadowski	Lansing
P76293	Hon. Kristen D. Simmons	Lansing
P55484	Erin H. Walz	East Lansing
P60247	Jennifer D. Warner	Lansing
P80350	Jason W. Werkema	Lansing

PROPOSED 2024 District Character Fitness Committee

District F

Commissioner: Matthew B. Van Dyk
Chairperson: Gregory W. Russell

Appointment(s) Terminating December 31, 2023

Due to term limits, resignation, relocation outside of district, or other.

P52978	Kent A. Bieberich	P36700	Gregory W. Russell	Chair
P39274	Carrick D. Craig			

The disciplinary status for all members and nominees has been verified on the Attorney Discipline Board Status Report dated: September 6, 2023.

Member(s) Requesting Re-Appointment

January 2024 - December 2025

P82315	Kimberly L. Swinehart		Kalamazoo	
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New Member(s) Nominated

District Committee Appointment January 2024 - December 2025

P84996	Thaddeus J. Hackworth		St Joseph	
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Chairperson Nominated

P77299	Alicia K. Storm			
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Mid-Term Member(s)

January 2023 - December 2024 - No Action Required

P63149	Katherine K.M. Ambrose		Battle Creek	
P78256	Meredith Beidler		Allegan	
P77272	Richard O. Cherry		Kalamazoo	
P71194	Matthew R. Conklin		Saint Joseph	
P41663	Stephen J. Hessen		Kalamazoo	
P34466	David P. Lucas		Battle Creek	
P82578	Benjamin M. Norg		Kalamazoo	
P63915	Sondra G.M. Nowak		Portage	
P69385	Timothy J. Reed		Sturgis	
P47287	Mary M. L. Spiegel		Benton Harbor	
P77299	Alicia K. Storm		Kalamazoo	

PROPOSED 2024 District Character Fitness Committee

District G

Commissioner: Hon. Erane C. Washington

Chairperson: Elizabeth V. Janovic

Appointment(s) Terminating December 31, 2023

Due to term limits, resignation, relocation outside of district, or other.

P73731 Ryan Lane Phillips

The disciplinary status for all members and nominees has been verified on the Attorney Discipline Board Status Report dated: September 6, 2023.

Member(s) Requesting Re-Appointment

January 2024 - December 2025

P40386	James A. Fink	Ann Arbor
P54111	S. Joy Gaines	Ann Arbor
P28493	Mark A. Hopper	Ann Arbor
P71456	Elizabeth V. Janovic	Ann Arbor
P67570	Elizabeth A. Kitchen-Troop	Ann Arbor
P40021	Thomas S. Piotrowski	Ypsilanti
P74646	Katherine M. Sharkey	Ann Arbor

New Member(s) Nominated

District Committee Appointment January 2024 - December 2025

P85462 Ryan P. O'Dowd Jackson

Mid-Term Member(s)

January 2023 - December 2024 - No Action Required

P71988	Kareem L. Johnson	Ann Arbor
P72723	Jennifer L. Lawrence	Jackson
P70385	S. Kerene Moore	Ann Arbor
P62695	Hon. Miriam A. Perry	Ann Arbor
P54839	Atallah T. Taweel	Ann Arbor

PROPOSED 2024 District Character Fitness Committee

District H

Commissioners: Aaron V. Burrell, Erika L. Bryant, Ponce D. Clay,
Joseph P. McGill, Hon. David A. Perkins

Chairperson: Elisa M. Gomez

Appointment(s) Terminating December 31, 2023

Due to term limits, resignation, relocation outside of district, or other.

P51641	Jean-Vierre T. Adams	P63506	Claire R. Mason Lee
P75744	Brooke Lauren Archie	P61087	Majed A. Moughni
P80567	Jennifer Lynn Bentley	P43737	Mark A. Wisniewski
P58969	Blake S. Hatlem		

The disciplinary status for all members and nominees has been verified on the Attorney Discipline Board Status Report dated: September 6, 2023.

Member(s) Requesting Re-Appointment

January 2024 - December 2025

P71481	Tiffany Antoinette Boyd	Plymouth
P79887	David Mark Cords	Detroit
P75433	Mark T. Evely	Livonia
P39624	John A. Hubbard	Plymouth
P69798	Altinia Latinis Kandrevas	Detroit
P61343	Jeffrey F. Klein	Ann Arbor
P70678	Shenique A. Moss	Grosse Pte Farms
P81032	Jeffrey M. Mussin	Livonia
P56278	Delicia A. Taylor Coleman	Detroit
P77752	Lisa Whitney Timmons	Detroit
P65472	Zana Tomich	Detroit
P75309	Adam Michael Wenner	Detroit
P63046	Rita O. White	Canton
P64900	Latoya M. Willis	Detroit

New Member(s) Nominated

District Committee Appointment January 2024 - December 2025

P48592	Richard Finch	Detroit
P66228	David Maquera	Detroit
P72089	Jennifer Mariucci	Northville
P63532	Jessica Simmons	Detroit
P71349	Maya Watson	Detroit

PROPOSED 2024 District Character Fitness Committee

District H

Mid-Term Member(s)

January 2023 - December 2024 - No Action Required

P75818	Zeina Baydoun	Dearborn
P32428	John A. Cothorn	Van Buren Twp
P64254	Renee Sophia Coulter	Livonia
P74222	Elisa M. Gomez	Detroit
P76028	Roshundra Graham-Simmons	Detroit
P44184	Meghan Kennedy Riordan	Detroit
P50144	Linda M. Rooney	Livonia
P35047	Phillip A. Schaedler	Tecumseh
P26903	Daniel M. Share	Detroit
P53883	Hon. Regina Thomas	Detroit
P63936	Suzanne Lynn Ulicny	Detroit
P41295	Sharon Clark Woodside	Detroit

PROPOSED 2024 District Character Fitness Committee

District I

Commissioners: David C. Anderson, Hon. Kameshia D. Gant, Lisa J. Hamameh,
 Thomas H. Howlett, Joshua A. Lerner, James W. Low, Gerard V. Mantese

Chairperson: Jienelle Raye Alvarado

Appointment(s) Terminating December 31, 2023

Due to term limits, resignation, relocation outside of district, or other.

P68592	Julie H. Pfitzenmaier Cotant	P38939	G. Michael Meihn
P30215	Stephen J. Harris	P74394	Victoria J. H. Orlewicz
P57670	Armene Kaye	P73350	Jordan Daniel Paterra
P49298	Gary A. Kravitz	P27388	Donald L. Payton
P36111	Frank T. Mamat	P68990	Joseph Wesley Uhl
P45664	Christopher E. McNeely	P47001	James C. Warr
		P68870	Danien Chemere Woodson

The disciplinary status for all members and nominees has been verified on the Attorney Discipline Board Status Report dated: September 6, 2023.

Member(s) Requesting Re-Appointment

January 2024 - December 2025

P74377	Scott Matthew Aaronson	Southfield
P76542	Robert T. Carollo, Jr.	Troy
P54384	Salwa Jenna Dabaja	Franklin
P66118	Corene C. Ford	Northville
P43871	Nancy A. Hensley	Troy
P76396	Jeffrey Albert Hoard	Oak Park
P61831	Sarah E. Kuchon	Troy
P69730	Matthew S. LaBeau	Southfield
P75369	Samantha Jolene Orvis	Troy
P76913	Alexander Simpson, II	Southfield
P77179	Brande Nicole Smith	Farmington Hills
P84260	Joshua Stapp	Southfield

New Member(s) Nominated

District Committee Appointment January 2024 - December 2025

P61086	Aneerah Ali	Southfield
P12273	Mark Cousens	Southfield
P68599	Kevin Kilby	Troy
P52897	Joshua Lerner	Royal Oak
P43699	Ronald S. Marvin	Farmington Hills
P60743	John McPhee	Southfield

PROPOSED 2024 District Character Fitness Committee

District I

Mid-Term Member(s)

January 2023 - December 2024 - No Action Required

P71924	Jienelle Raye Alvarado	Beverly Hills
P69623	Alexander A. Ayar	Birmingham
P43947	Patricia S. Bordman	Birmingham
P72080	Mary Alexis Bowen	Troy
P74225	Daphne Short Cunningham	Auburn Hills
P79129	David James Eagles	Farmington Hills
P73271	Michael Vincent Gallo	Troy
P73789	Nadine R. Hatten	Pontiac
P76838	Michael Ryan Jarnagin	Birmingham
P57576	Charesa D. Johnson	Southfield
P41805	Thomas Kalas	Bingham Farms
P57751	Jason P. Kief	Southfield
P56172	Hon. Maureen Hannon Kinsella	Pontiac
P46342	David J. Kramer	Novi
P16383	Stephen M. Landau	Novi
P48742	Jason J. Liss	Farmington Hills
P35634	John K. Maloney	Rochester
P63284	Priya Marwah	Northville
P28082	Steven J. Matz	Southfield
P29141	Edward D. Plato	Farmington Hills
P68374	Cecilia Merete Quirindongo Baunsoe	Bloomfield Hills
P72969	Matthew David Smith	Birmingham
P47341	Andrey T. Tomkiw	Pleasant Ridge
P73001	Mark C Vanneste	Royal Oak



**FROM THE COMMITTEE
ON MODEL CRIMINAL
JURY INSTRUCTIONS**

=====

The Committee on Model Criminal Jury Instructions solicits comment on the following proposal by March 1, 2024. Comments may be sent in writing to Sam Smith, Reporter, Committee on Model Criminal Jury Instructions, Michigan Hall of Justice, P.O. Box 30052, Lansing, MI 48909-7604, or electronically to MCrimJI@courts.mi.gov.

=====

PROPOSED

The Committee proposes the following new model criminal jury instruction, M Crim JI 5.16, directing the jury to consider testimony provided through videoconferencing technology. MCR 6.006(A)(2), (B)(4), and (C)(4) authorize the use of videoconferencing technology to take trial testimony in criminal proceedings “in the discretion of the court after all parties have had notice and an opportunity to be heard on the use of videoconferencing technology.” The language in the new instruction is based M Crim JI 2.13 (Notifying Court of Inability to Hear or See Witness or Evidence), M Crim JI 4.10 (Preliminary Examination Transcript), and M Civ JI 4.11 (Consideration of Deposition Evidence). This instruction is entirely new.

**[NEW] M Crim JI 5.16 Testimony Provided Through
Videoconferencing Technology**

The next witness, [*identify witness*], will testify by videoconferencing technology. You are to judge the witness’s testimony by the same standards as any other witness, and you should give the witness’s testimony the same consideration you would have given it had the witness testified in person. If you cannot hear something that is said or if you have any difficulty observing the witness on the videoconferencing screen, please raise your hand immediately.

Public Policy Position
Model Criminal Jury Instructions 5.16

Support

Explanation

The Committee voted unanimously to support the proposed Model Criminal Jury Instructions 5.16.

Position Vote:

Voted For position: 20

Voted against position: 0

Abstained from vote: 0

Did not vote (absence): 4

Contact Persons:

Nimish R. Ganatra ganatran@washtenaw.org

John A. Shea jashea@earthlink.net



**FROM THE COMMITTEE
ON MODEL CRIMINAL
JURY INSTRUCTIONS**

=====

The Committee on Model Criminal Jury Instructions solicits comment on the following proposal by March 1, 2024. Comments may be sent in writing to Sam Smith, Reporter, Committee on Model Criminal Jury Instructions, Michigan Hall of Justice, P.O. Box 30052, Lansing, MI 48909-7604, or electronically to MCrimJI@courts.mi.gov.

=====

PROPOSED

The Committee proposes the following amendment to M Crim JI 16.5, for second-degree murder. In light of the Court of Appeals opinion in *People v Spears* (Docket No. 357848), holding that “without justification or excuse” is not an element of the offense of second-degree murder, it is proposed that paragraph (4) be deleted. Deletions are in strike-through. No new language was added.

[AMENDED] M Crim JI 16.5 Second-Degree Murder

(1) [The defendant is charged with the crime of / You may also consider the lesser charge of] second-degree murder.¹ To prove this charge, the prosecutor must prove each of the following elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

(2) First, that the defendant caused the death of [*name deceased*], that is, that [*name deceased*] died as a result of [*state alleged act causing death*].²

(3) Second, that the defendant had one of these three states of mind: [he / she] intended to kill, or [he / she] intended to do great bodily harm to [*name deceased*], or [he / she] knowingly created a very high risk of death or great bodily harm knowing that death or such harm would be the likely result of [his / her] actions.³

~~[(4)Third, that the killing was not justified, excused, or done under circumstances that reduce it to a lesser crime.]⁴~~

Use Note

1. Where there is a question as to venue, insert M Crim JI 3.10, Time and Place (Venue).
2. Where causation is an issue, see the special causation instructions, M Crim JI

16.15-16.23.

3. Second-degree murder is not a specific intent crime. *People v Langworthy*, 416 Mich 630; 331 NW2d 171 (1982).
- ~~4. Paragraph (4) may be omitted if there is no evidence of justification or excuse, and the jury is not being instructed on manslaughter or any offense less than manslaughter. Justification or excuse instructions may be inserted here, but they are more commonly given at a later time.~~

Public Policy Position
Model Criminal Jury Instructions 16.5

Support

Explanation

The Committee voted to support the Model Criminal Jury Instructions 16.5, contingent upon the outcome of the application for leave to appeal presently pending before the Michigan Supreme Court in *People v Spears* (Docket No. 357848).

Position Vote:

Voted For position: 17

Voted against position: 3

Abstained from vote: 0

Did not vote (absence): 4

Contact Persons:

Nimish R. Ganatra ganatran@washtenaw.org

John A. Shea jashea@earthlink.net



**FROM THE COMMITTEE
ON MODEL CRIMINAL
JURY INSTRUCTIONS**

The Committee on Model Criminal Jury Instructions solicits comment on the following proposal by March 1, 2024. Comments may be sent in writing to Sam Smith, Reporter, Committee on Model Criminal Jury Instructions, Michigan Hall of Justice, P.O. Box 30052, Lansing, MI 48909-7604, or electronically to MCrimJI@courts.mi.gov.

PROPOSED

The Committee proposes a new jury instruction, M Crim JI 23.10a (failure to return rental property), for the crime found at MCL 750.362a. This instruction is entirely new.

[NEW] M Crim JI 23.10a Failure to Return Rental Property

(1) [The defendant is charged with / You may also consider the lesser offense of¹] failure to return rental property with [a value of \$20,000 or more / a value of \$1,000 or more but less than \$20,000 / a value of \$200 or more but less than \$1,000 / some value less than \$200]. To prove this charge, the prosecutor must prove each of the following elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

(2) First, that there was a written lease or rental agreement for [*identify property leased*] between [*identify complainant*] and the defendant.

(3) Second, that the [*identify property leased*] was given or delivered to the defendant according to the agreement.

(4) Third, that the agreement called for the return of the [*identify property leased*] at a specific time and place.

(5) Fourth, that [*identify complainant or agent*] sent a written notice by registered or certified mail to the defendant at [his / her] last known address directing the defendant to return the property by [*specify date*].

(6) Fifth, that the defendant refused to return the [*identify property leased*] or willfully failed to return it by that date.

(7) Sixth, that the defendant intended to defraud [*identify complainant*].

(8) Seventh, that the [*identify property leased*] had [a value of \$20,000 or more / a value of \$1,000 or more but less than \$20,000 / a value of \$200 or more but less than \$1,000 / some value less than \$200].

[(9) You may add together the value of all property leased in a 12-month period when deciding whether the prosecutor has proved the amount required beyond a reasonable doubt.]²

Use Note

1. Use this where the value of the leased property is in dispute and the instruction is read as a lesser offense.
2. Use this paragraph only where applicable.

**Public Policy Position
Model Criminal Jury Instructions 23.10a**

Support

Explanation

The Committee voted unanimously to support the proposed Model Criminal Jury Instructions 23.10a.

Position Vote:

Voted For position: 20

Voted against position: 0

Abstained from vote: 0

Did not vote (absence): 4

Contact Persons:

Nimish R. Ganatra ganatran@washtenaw.org

John A. Shea jashea@earthlink.net



**FROM THE COMMITTEE
ON MODEL CRIMINAL
JURY INSTRUCTIONS**

=====

The Committee on Model Criminal Jury Instructions solicits comment on the following proposal by March 1, 2024. Comments may be sent in writing to Sam Smith, Reporter, Committee on Model Criminal Jury Instructions, Michigan Hall of Justice, P.O. Box 30052, Lansing, MI 48909-7604, or electronically to MCrimJI@courts.mi.gov.

=====

PROPOSED

The Committee proposes the following new model criminal jury instruction, M Crim JI 25.8, to cover criminal activity for trespassing at a key facility under MCL 750.552c. This instruction is entirely new.

[NEW] M Crim JI 25. 8 Trespassing on Key Facility Property

(1) The defendant is charged with the crime of trespassing on the property of a key facility. To prove this charge, the prosecutor must prove each of the following elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

(2) First, that the defendant was intentionally on the premises of or in a structure that was part of [*identify key facility*]¹, which is a key facility.

(3) Second, that the [*identify key facility*] was completely enclosed by a physical barrier, which could include a water barrier that would prevent pedestrian access.

(4) Third, that there were signs prohibiting entry to the key facility at every point where access could be gained to the facility that were at least 50 square inches in size with letters at least 1 inch high.

[*Select the appropriate fourth element:*]

(5) Fourth, that the defendant did not have permission or authority to [enter / remain at / enter and remain at] the facility.

[*Or*]

(5) Fourth, that the defendant [entered / remained / entered and remained] on the property without permission or authority after being instructed to leave the facility.

[(6) Fifth, that the defendant was not present on the premises of the key facility as part of a lawful assembly or a peaceful and orderly petition for the redress of grievances, such as a labor dispute between an employer and its employees.]²

Use Note

1. The list of *key facilities* is found at MCL 750.552c(1)(a) through (l):
 - (a) A chemical manufacturing facility.
 - (b) A refinery.
 - (c) An electric utility facility, including, but not limited to, a power plant, a power generation facility peaker, an electric transmission facility, an electric station or substation, or any other facility used to support the generation, transmission, or distribution of electricity. Electric utility facility does not include electric transmission land or right-of-way that is not completely enclosed, posted, and maintained by the electric utility.
 - (d) A water intake structure or water treatment facility.
 - (e) A natural gas utility facility, including, but not limited to, an age station, compressor station, odorization facility, main line valve, natural gas storage facility, or any other facility used to support the acquisition, transmission, distribution, or storage of natural gas. Natural gas utility facility does not include gas transmission pipeline property that is not completely enclosed, posted, and maintained by the natural gas utility.
 - (f) Gasoline, propane, liquid natural gas (LNG), or other fuel terminal or storage facility.
 - (g) A transportation facility, including, but not limited to, a port, railroad switching yard, or trucking terminal.
 - (h) A pulp or paper manufacturing facility.
 - (i) A pharmaceutical manufacturing facility.
 - (j) A hazardous waste storage, treatment, or disposal facility.
 - (k) A telecommunication facility, including, but not limited to, a central office or cellular telephone tower site.
 - (l) A facility substantially similar to a facility, structure, or station listed in subdivisions (a) to (k) or a resource required to submit a risk management plan under 42 USC 7412(r).

2. MCL 750.552c(4) exempts persons present at a “key facility” from the statute if they are part of a “lawful assembly or a peaceful and orderly petition for the redress of grievances, including, but not limited to, a labor dispute between an employer and its employees.” This appears to be an affirmative defense requiring some supporting

evidence. Read this paragraph only where the defendant asserts the defense and there is evidence to support it.

**Public Policy Position
Model Criminal Jury Instructions 25.8**

Support

Explanation

The Committee voted unanimously to support the proposed Model Criminal Jury Instructions 25.8.

Position Vote:

Voted For position: 20

Voted against position: 0

Abstained from vote: 0

Did not vote (absence): 4

Contact Persons:

Nimish R. Ganatra ganatran@washtenaw.org

John A. Shea jashea@earthlink.net



**FROM THE COMMITTEE
ON MODEL CRIMINAL
JURY INSTRUCTIONS**

=====

The Committee on Model Criminal Jury Instructions solicits comment on the following proposal by March 1, 2024. Comments may be sent in writing to Sam Smith, Reporter, Committee on Model Criminal Jury Instructions, Michigan Hall of Justice, P.O. Box 30052, Lansing, MI 48909-7604, or electronically to MCrimJI@courts.mi.gov.

=====

PROPOSED

The Committee proposes the following new model criminal jury instruction, M Crim JI 38.5, to cover the crime of Using the Internet to Disrupt Government or Public Institutions under MCL 750.543p. This instruction is entirely new.

[NEW] M Crim JI 38.5 Using the Internet to Disrupt Government or Public Institutions

- (1) The defendant is charged with the crime of using the Internet to disrupt government or public institutions. To prove this charge, the prosecutor must prove each of the following elements beyond a reasonable doubt:
- (2) First, that the defendant used [the Internet / a telecommunications device or system / an electronic device or system]¹ in a way that disrupted the functioning of [public safety / educational / commercial / governmental] operations. To disrupt operations means to interrupt the normal functioning of those institutions.
- (3) Second, that when the defendant disrupted [public safety / educational / commercial / governmental] operations, [he / she] intended to commit [a felony / the felony offense of (*identify specific offense and provide elements*)].
- (4) Third, that the defendant acted willfully and deliberately. This means that [his / her] conduct was intentional and not the result of an accident and that [he / she] considered the pros and cons of committing the crime, thought about it, and chose [his / her] actions before [he / she] did it.

(5) Fourth, that the defendant knew or had reason to know that [his / her] action [would be likely to cause serious injury or death / would cause a person to be restrained to be held for ransom, as a shield or hostage, for sexual conduct, for servitude, or for child sexually abusive activity / would conceal a child from his or her parent or guardian)²].

(6) Fifth, that through or by [his / her] action, the defendant intended to intimidate or coerce a civilian population or intended to influence or affect the conduct of government or a unit of government through intimidation or coercion.

Use Note

1. These terms are defined in 47 USC 230(f)(1), MCL 750.145d(9)(f), 750.540c(9) and 750.219a(6)(b).
2. See MCL 750.543b(b) citing the kidnapping statutes, MCL 750.349 and 750.350.

Public Policy Position
Model Criminal Jury Instructions 38.5

Support

Explanation

The Committee voted unanimously to support the proposed Model Criminal Jury Instructions 38.5.

Position Vote:

Voted For position: 20

Voted against position: 0

Abstained from vote: 0

Did not vote (absence): 4

Contact Persons:

Nimish R. Ganatra ganatran@washtenaw.org

John A. Shea jashea@earthlink.net



**FROM THE COMMITTEE
ON MODEL CRIMINAL
JURY INSTRUCTIONS**

The Committee on Model Criminal Jury Instructions solicits comment on the following proposal by March 1, 2024. Comments may be sent in writing to Sam Smith, Reporter, Committee on Model Criminal Jury Instructions, Michigan Hall of Justice, P.O. Box 30052, Lansing, MI 48909-7604, or electronically to MCrimJI@courts.mi.gov.

PROPOSED

The Committee proposes the following new model criminal jury instruction, M Crim JI 40.12, to address the crime of failing to report a dead body under MCL 333.2841. This instruction is entirely new.

[NEW] M Crim JI 40.12 Failure to Report a Dead Body

- (1) The defendant is charged with the crime of failing to report a dead body. To prove this charge, the prosecutor must prove each of the following elements beyond a reasonable doubt:
- (2) First, that [*identify deceased person*] died on or before [*date of offense*].
- (3) Second, that the defendant discovered [*identify deceased person*]'s body.
- (4) Third, that the defendant knew or had reason to know that [*identify deceased person*] was dead on discovering the body.
- (5) Fourth, that the defendant failed to inform a law enforcement agency, a funeral home, or a 9-1-1 operator that [he / she] discovered the body.
- [(6) Fifth, that the defendant did not know or have reason to know that a law enforcement agency, a funeral home, or a 9-1-1 operator had already been informed of the presence of the dead body.1]

Use Note

1. The Committee on Model Criminal Jury Instructions believes that a claim that the defendant knew or had reason to know that a law enforcement agency, a funeral

home, or a 9-1-1 operator had already been informed of the location of the body is an affirmative defense, requiring evidence to support the claim. Read this paragraph only where the defendant asserts the defense and there is evidence to support the claim.

Public Policy Position
Model Criminal Jury Instructions 40.12

Support

Explanation

The Committee voted unanimously to support the proposed Model Criminal Jury Instructions 40.12.

Position Vote:

Voted For position: 20

Voted against position: 0

Abstained from vote: 0

Did not vote (absence): 4

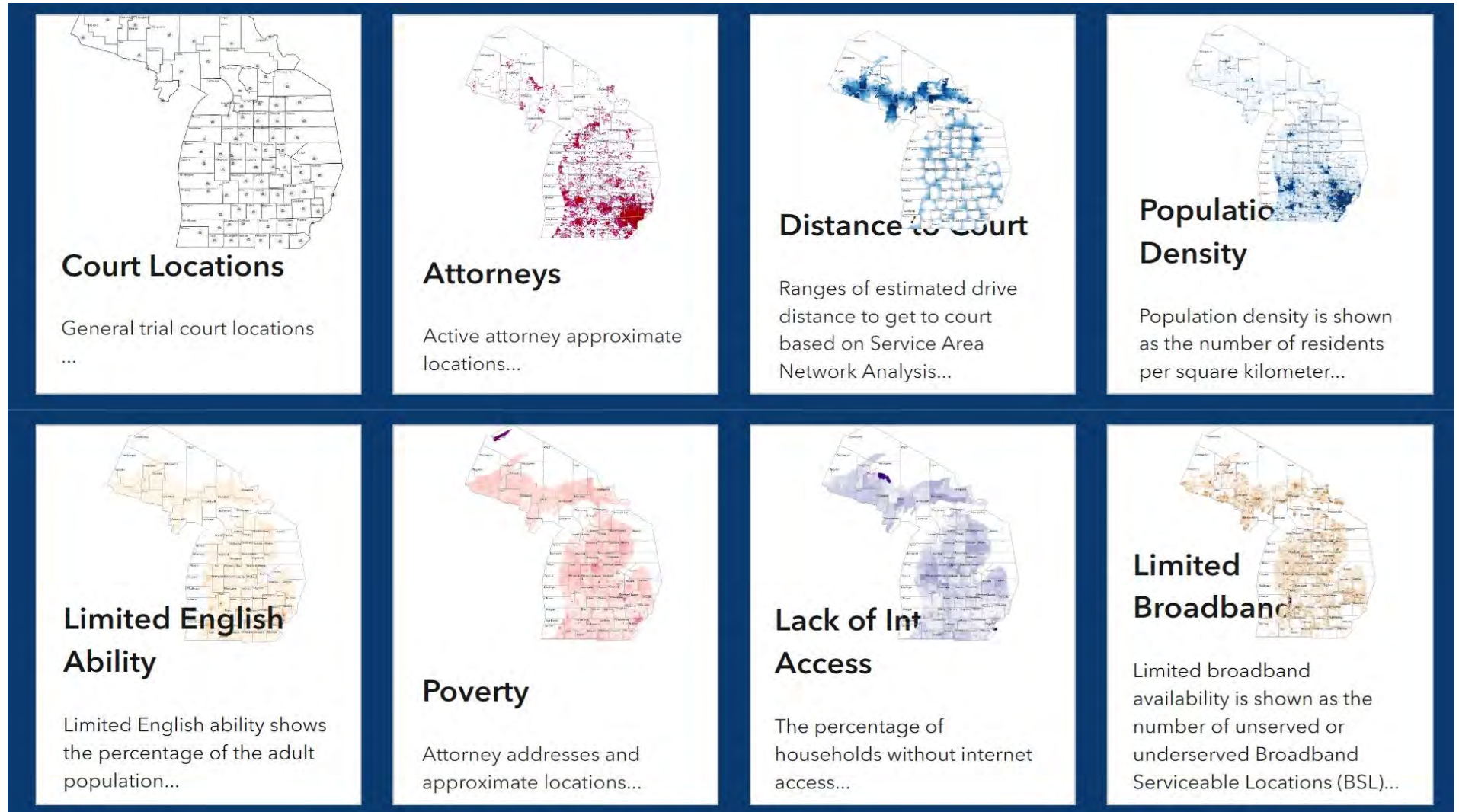
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Data Points Out 'Legal Deserts' in Michigan

10/26/2023



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Special initiatives, resources are addressing barriers to access statewide

LANSING, MI, October 26, 2023 – The National Center for State Courts (NCSC) has compiled data to help Michigan and other Midwest courts target geographic areas with the greatest number of barriers to legal resources—known as “legal deserts.” (Click to find Michigan data.) Interactive maps help illustrate the areas of greatest need based on indicators of risk factors such as a limited number of attorneys compared to the population, long drive times to the courthouse, poverty, limited English proficiency, and lack of internet and/or broadband availability.

“Increasing transparency and accessibility are priorities of the Michigan judiciary,” said State Court Administrator Tom Boyd, “so this data offers important guidance as we continue working to connect all residents with the resources they need to navigate legal issues and the courts. We thank the State Bar of Michigan for providing instrumental data on where lawyers are licensed.”

Boyd points to the following special initiatives and resources that aim to increase access:

Justice for All Commission (JFAC) – Created in 2021 following recommendations of the Justice for All Task Force, the JFAC is working toward the goal of 100 percent access to our civil justice system for all Michigan residents so they can effectively and conveniently resolve civil legal problems such as landlord-tenant issues, family law disputes (parenting time, custody), accessing benefits, and more. The JFAC also advocates for resources to expand legal assistance and self-help services throughout Michigan.

Michigan Legal Help (MLH) – Since 2012, MLH has provided free, convenient resources to anyone who is navigating a legal matter without an attorney. MLH offers information on a host of issues ranging from housing to employment to child custody—and much more. The MLH website includes a searchable legal guide, a live chat function, Spanish-language content, several do-it-yourself toolkits, and much more. In addition to online resources, MLH operates 26 legal self-help centers across Michigan where residents can get help in person.

Dispute Resolution - MI-Resolve is a free, online, statewide system where individuals can resolve a variety of types of disputes online, either without going to court or, if a case is already filed in court, before the trial date. MI-Resolve is free to use and can

be accessed 24/7/365, meaning that disputes can be resolved very quickly, often in a matter of days. In addition to MI-Resolve, SCAO offers in-person services through its [Community Dispute Resolution Program](#), which operates 17 centers across Michigan.

-MSC-

REPORT & RECOMMENDATIONS

Advancing Justice for All in Debt Collection Lawsuits



Michigan Justice for All Commission

Overview

Since January 2021, the Michigan Justice for All Commission has been working toward creating a path to a better civil justice system – one that is welcoming, understandable, collaborative, adaptive, and trusted.¹ To help achieve the goals set forth in its strategic plan, the Commission created the Debt Collection Work Group, which has developed data-driven recommendations to simplify and streamline processes, rules, and laws so that people can more effectively navigate court processes and, when appropriate, address their debt collection cases without the assistance of an attorney. In addition, the Work Group recommends modernizing long outdated laws to help ensure that courts are adaptable to an ever-changing world and are seen as a trusted place where both creditors and consumers can resolve their problems.

With the help of The Pew Charitable Trusts and January Advisors, the Work Group sought to understand the consumer debt collection landscape in Michigan – the vast majority of which are filed in Michigan’s district courts.

- Debt collection cases are dominating Michigan’s District Court, second in filing rate only to traffic cases in 2019. Ten plaintiffs file almost three-quarters of debt collection cases.
- Third-party debt collectors are filing more cases in Michigan’s district courts, increasing 40% over the last decade and constituting 60% of all debt collection cases in 2019. The three plaintiffs with the highest filing rates are all third-party debt collectors.
- While debt collection cases are filed across the state, more cases are filed against low- and moderate-income Michiganders.
- Default judgments are entered in almost 70% of debt collection cases after service is recorded as complete.
- Racial disparities exist with debt collection litigation.
 - The filing rate against people living in majority Black communities is two to three times higher than case filings against people living in majority non-Hispanic White communities. While the filing rate decreases with increasing income for people living in majority White communities, the filing rate remains fairly consistent across incomes for people living in majority Black communities.
 - People living in majority Black communities are also more likely to have cases filed against them dismissed for failure to serve. Once service was recorded as completed, however, people living in majority Black communities were more likely to have a default judgment in their case.
- Once a judgment is entered, the judgment creditors seek garnishments in 78% of cases.
- Creditors are almost always represented in debt collection cases, but consumers are rarely represented. Legal aid providers lack the resources to offer full representation in the vast majority of cases. When a consumer is represented by counsel, their case is 10 times more likely to be dismissed with prejudice and twice as likely to reach a settlement.

In addition, the Work Group reviewed the procedures for service of process and rules related to garnishments in Michigan and found both failed to adapt with technology and our modern financial world.

Based on these findings, the Work Group recommends: ⁱ

1. Modernizing serving of process rules to help ensure that consumers receive notice of the lawsuit filed against them
2. Increasing the amount of information to be included in the complaint to help ensure that the plaintiff has provided sufficient evidence to support a default judgment
3. Creating court documents and forms that consumers can easily understand and use
4. Improving our understanding of debt collection in Michigan through a more optimized use of court records
5. Engaging with consumers who have faced debt collection litigation to understand the barriers they encounter in court processes
6. Developing pilot projects to find alternatives to litigation that help creditors, consumers, and courts

ⁱ The JFA Debt Collection Work Group discussed and agreed upon several recommendations related to garnishment protections, which were later determined to be outside the scope of reforms to be addressed by the Justice For All Commission. These proposed changes, which would modernize and update garnishment protections to protect assets consumers need, included:

- a. Protecting at least 40 hours per week at the state minimum wage from paycheck/periodic garnishments;
- b. Protecting a minimum amount (40 hours of the state minimum wage) in a bank account from garnishment;
- c. Better protecting public benefits (specifically all federal and state public benefits, including unemployment insurance, veterans, and public assistance benefits; and the Earned Income Tax Credit) from garnishment;
- d. Protecting the value of an operable vehicle up to \$15,000;
- e. Protecting the family home at a value of \$33,000 (with future adjustments for inflation);
- f. Increasing protections for tools of the trade to \$10,000 (with future adjustments for inflation);
- g. Increasing protection of personal property to \$10,000 (with future adjustments for inflation); and
- h. Revising garnishment forms to provide consumers with the information they need in an understandable manner.

Work Group Members

The Michigan Justice for All Commission Executive Team invited a broad range of practitioners and judges with diverse perspectives to participate in the Debt Collection Work Group. The Work Group was composed of District Court judges, attorneys with experience representing both low- and moderate-income consumers, attorneys with experience representing creditors, members from the Attorney General's office, and a consumer law academic.

- **Hon. Timothy Kelly**
74th District Court, JFA Commission Member, Work Group Co-Chair
- **Kathryn Hennessey**
Former SBM General Counsel, Work Group Co-Chair
- **Prof. Mathew Andres**
Clinical Assistant Professor of Law, University of Michigan
- **Lorray Brown**
Co-Managing Attorney, Michigan Poverty Law Program
- **Hon. Michael Carpenter**
75th District Court
- **Lori Frank**
Attorney, Markoff Law PLLC
- **Elisa Gomez**
Staff Attorney, Lakeshore Legal Aid
- **Nicole Huddleston**
Attorney, Detroit Justice Center
- **Tera Jackson-Davis**
Civil Division Director, 36th District Court
- **Joseph Jammal**
Stenger & Stenger, PC
- **Kate Klaus**
Shareholder, Maddin Hauser
- **Aaron Levin**
Assistant Attorney General, Corporate Oversight Division, Michigan Dept of Attorney General
- **Michael Nelson**
Attorney, Michael Nelson Law
- **Robert Phillips**
Attorney, Phillips & Phillips, PC
- **Scott Teter**
Division Chief, Financial Crimes Division, Michigan Dept of Attorney General

Special assistance was provided by Natasha Khwaja, Christopher Blythe, and Samantha Bigelow.

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Introduction

Debt collection cases are flooding state civil courts across the country,² and household consumer debt is on the rise.³ Michigan is no exception to these trends. An estimated 26% of all Michiganders with a credit report have at least one debt in collections, as do 53% of people living in communities of color.⁴ Many of these debts – which can originate as past due credit card balances, medical bills, or auto loans – will make their way to Michigan District Courts where, in 2019 alone, over 200,000 debt collection cases were filed, representing a staggering 37% of all civil cases filed in District Court.

Debt collection cases stem from delinquent non-mortgage consumer debts. While the specific causes of delinquent consumer debt varies by the individual, national data on household expenditures suggests that much of it can be attributed to the “plastic safety net,” or the use of credit to cover basic living expenses.⁵ In 2019, 37% of Americans reported that they would be unable to completely cover an unexpected expense of \$400 and would need to resort to other measures such as putting that amount on a credit card or borrowing from a bank, payday lender, or friend or family member.⁶ This phenomenon is particularly pronounced for communities of color, who have fewer assets, less access to low-interest credit,⁷ and less of an ability to borrow from friends or family.⁸

Consumer debts and the costs added by collection and litigation also damage credit scores, making it more difficult to obtain housing, employment, or small business loans, all of which negatively affect family wealth building and economic mobility.⁹ Credit cards account for around 15% of the value of all non-mortgage consumer debts in the country; however, due to the high compound interest rates often applied, credit cards account for the largest share of outstanding interest consumers owe on non-mortgage debts.¹⁰ This means that the amount of credit card debt recovery sought in debt collection litigation is often far more than the amount that the consumer actually spent on goods due to the interest and fees set forth in the user agreement.¹¹ Auto debt, which represents almost 11% of the debt collection cases filed in Michigan, can be particularly

damaging to credit scores and often has a long-term effect on consumers' ability to obtain a car for basic transportation needs.¹² Further, medical debt, which represents 9% of Michigan's debt collection cases, can impact people's ability to afford basic needs; a recent national survey on medical debt found that 63% of Americans with medical debt reported cutting spending on food, clothing, and other basic living expenses, and 28% delayed buying a home or seeking further education to pay off medical debts.¹³

While many of the policies and circumstances that have led to more debt collection lawsuits fall outside the purview of the judiciary,¹⁴ courts play an important role in influencing and managing debt collection lawsuits. First, courts are a key source for data and information. When creditors and debt collectors are unable to collect on a debt through informal means, they turn to the courts, which in Michigan is primarily its state District Courts. Therefore, the data and information District Courts have on these cases can help policymakers understand debt collection litigation and its impact on consumers, creditors, and debt collectors. This data can further help policy makers identify problems that occur before litigation is initiated surrounding areas such as lending practices, access to credit, and pre-litigation collection efforts. Second, the policies that states adopt through legislation and court rules directly impact both creditors and consumers. For example, some states have policies that further financially burden consumers by imposing additional costs in the form of court fees, attorney's fees, and post-judgment interest. In some cases, these costs are so great that taxpayers are forced to bear the burden when a consumer is unable to secure housing, employment, and transportation due to their inability to pay off the debts they owe.

All too often these cases are a lose-lose-lose situation for courts, creditors, and consumers. While courts receive considerable revenue from these cases in the form of filing fees and court costs,¹⁵ these cases can overwhelm state courts. In Michigan, debt collection cases are second only to traffic cases in volume of civil or criminal case type filed in District Courts, and they take time and resources from court staff who

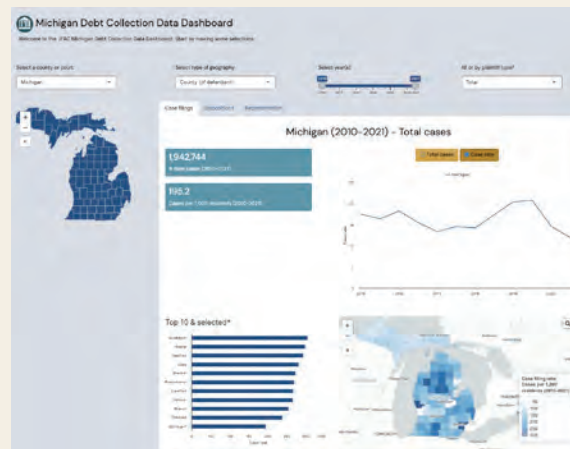
are already stretched too thin. While some national third-party debt buyers have profited by using courts to collect debts they have purchased for pennies on the dollar,¹⁶ when pursuing litigation, creditors incur attorney and court fees with no guarantee of collecting from the consumer and would often prefer to reach a voluntary payment agreement with the consumer prior to commencing suit. For consumers, these cases can be financially devastating, resulting in garnishments of wages, bank accounts, and state tax returns, and thus jeopardizing their ability to pay other basic expenses, including rent, utilities, and groceries.¹⁷

Debt collection cases primarily impact low- and modest-income households. 50% of debt collection cases filed in Michigan were filed in neighborhoods where the median income was \$50,000 or less.

Debt collection lawsuits disparately impact Black communities.¹⁸ Michiganders living in communities that are majority Black are 2.4 times as likely to have a debt in collection compared to people living in White-majority communities. This disparity plays out in Michigan's District Courts as well. At all levels of neighborhood income, people living in neighborhoods that are majority Black in Michigan see close to double the debt collection case filing rate compared to people living in White-majority neighborhoods.

For the past year, the Michigan Justice for All Commission Debt Collection Work Group has partnered with The Pew Charitable Trusts and January Advisors to find data-driven solutions to the problems surrounding debt collection litigation in Michigan's District Courts. The Work Group is composed of individuals with a diverse range of experiences in debt collection litigation, including district judges, creditor attorneys, consumer attorneys, and academics.

Data Dashboard



The Work Group reviewed data from the Judicial Data Warehouse (JDW) and the Judicial Information System (JIS) from January 2010 to September 2021 to examine rates and trends in case filings, dispositions, and various other data points. We have released an [interactive dashboard](#) of debt collection lawsuits filed in Michigan's District Courts from 2010-2021 alongside this report. The dashboard can be filtered by court or county, year, and plaintiff type. It shows case filing totals and rates, along with case outcomes and defendant representation.

Debt Collection 101: How a Delinquent Debt Becomes a Garnishment



Findings: Case Filing Policy and Trends

Nationally, debt collection case filings are inundating state civil court dockets, and third-party debt buyers represent an increasing share of these cases. Findings show that Michigan reflects these national trends, but with some key differences.

AT A GLANCE

1. Debt collection cases are dominating Michigan's District Courts.
2. Ten plaintiffs file almost three quarters of debt collection lawsuits in Michigan, a substantially larger share than other states.
3. Filings by debt buyers have significantly increased in Michigan.
4. Debt collection cases have relatively low amounts in controversy.
5. Debt collection lawsuits impact consumers across the state.
6. Low-income communities in Michigan have high debt collection case filing rates
7. Black communities in Michigan have high debt collection filings rates across income levels.
8. Michigan trails other Great Lakes states in debt collection policy reform.

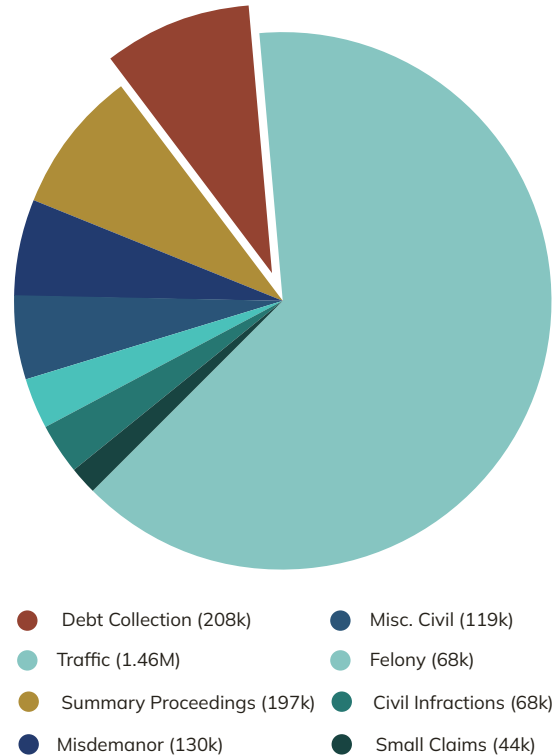
1 Debt Collection Cases Are Dominating Michigan’s District Courts

From January 2010 to September 2021, over 1.94 million debt collection cases were filed in Michigan District Courts, representing an estimated \$3.1 billion in controversy.ⁱⁱ In 2019, debt collection cases were second only to traffic cases in the volume of cases filed, representing 9% of all District Court cases and 37% of all civil District Court cases. Debt collection cases have surpassed summary proceedings as the most common civil or criminal, non-traffic case type in Michigan.

The vast majority of cases are filed in civil district court, rather than small claims court. While the median amount in controversy for these claims is well below the \$6,500 jurisdictional limit for small claims court,¹⁹ as will be discussed in more detail below, creditors are almost always represented by counsel, which disqualifies them from small claims court because Michigan’s small claims court does not allow parties to be represented by counsel.²⁰ Credit unions, however, are one type of creditor that use small claims court to collect debts, and they are represented by their staff rather than attorneys. The Work Group did not focus on these small claims cases for this first set of findings and recommendations.

ⁱⁱ This number is based on the median amount in controversy for debt collection cases in Michigan, which is approximately \$1,600, with most cases ranging from \$800 to \$4,000.

Debt Collection Cases Are Second in Volume Only to Traffic Cases Filed in Michigan District Courts



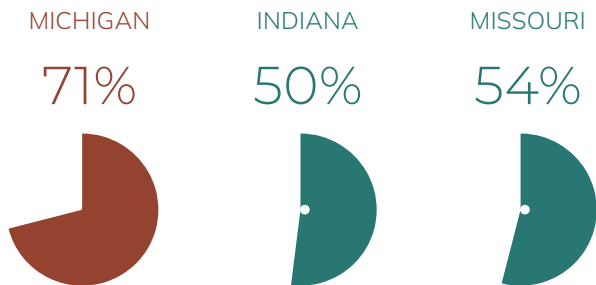
See Appendix A for full methodology on how debt collection cases were classified.

Source: Michigan State Court Administrative Office Judicial Data Warehouse, 2017-2019.

2 Ten Plaintiffs File Almost Three Quarters of Debt Collection Lawsuits in Michigan, A Substantially Larger Share Than Other States

Michigan’s high case filing rates are driven primarily by a small number of high-volume plaintiffs, which file a substantially larger percentage of cases in Michigan compared to other states. In Michigan, debt collection lawsuits filed by the 10 highest volume plaintiffs made up a substantial majority (71%) of these cases filed from 2020-2021. While there is limited court record data available on debt collection lawsuits across the country, Michigan is comparable to two states that do have such data available: Missouri and Indiana. The top filer burden for debt collection lawsuits in Indiana and Missouri is approximately 20% lower than Michigan, even though all three states have comparable lawsuit and pre-litigation in collection rates. In fact, the top five plaintiffs in Michigan file a greater proportion of cases (55%) than the top 10 plaintiffs in Indiana (50%) and Missouri (54%).

Top Filer Burden from 2020 - 2021



Source: January Advisors

Highest Volume Debt Collection Filers in Michigan

Plaintiff	% of Cases
1. Midland Funding	20%
2. Portfolio Recovery Assoc	12%
3. Jefferson Capital Systems	8.8%
4. Capital One Bank	7.8%
5. LVNV Funding	7.6%
6. Credit Acceptance Corp	6.3%
7. Cavalry SPV 1	3.2%
8. Discover Bank	2.6%
9. Razor Capital	1.8%
10. Bronson Healthcare	1.5%

Source: Michigan State Court Administrative Office Judicial Data Warehouse, 2017-2019.

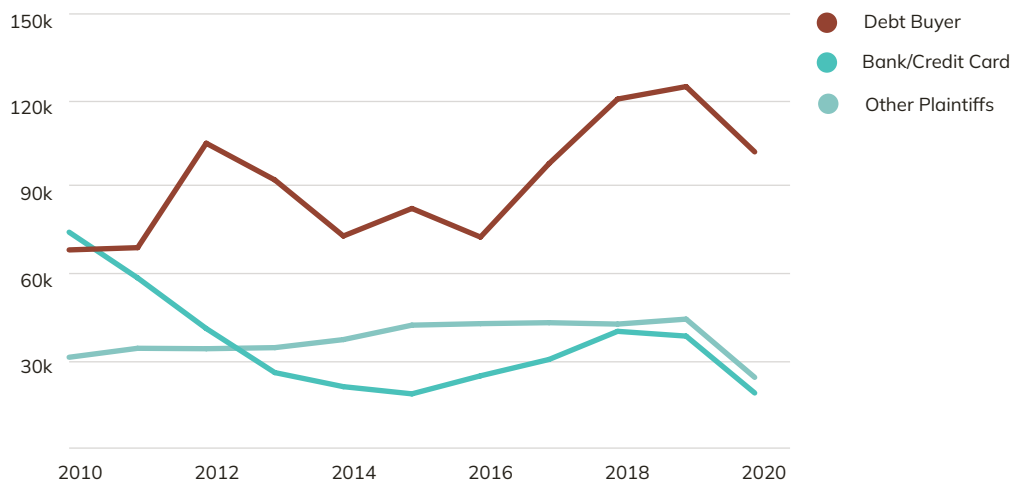
3 Filings by Debt Buyers Have Significantly Increased in Michigan

Debt buyers purchase portfolios of delinquent or charged-off debts from creditors, such as credit card or utility companies, at highly discounted rates when a creditor ceases its own collection efforts on particular debts.²¹ 60% of the debt collection cases filed in Michigan are debt buyers, with the top three filers by volume all being debt buyers. The remaining 40% of debt collection cases are brought by original creditors, including banks, credit card companies, auto loan companies, hospitals, and retailers.

The rise in total debt collection cases in the second half of the decade was driven almost entirely by debt buyer companies. Between 2016 and 2019, the number of cases filed by debt buyers increased from 73,000 to 125,000 annually. By 2019, cases filed by debt buyers represented 60% of all debt collection cases filed in Michigan, up from 40% in 2010.

Debt buyer cases present unique concerns because their business is based on purchasing high volumes of debts, and the consumers do not have any relationship with debt buyers until the debt buyers initiate their collection efforts. The consumer may not recognize the debt buyer’s name and think communications from them are a scam and ignore collection efforts and court documents, raising more barriers to consumers participating in court processes.²² Debt buyer cases also present hurdles in understanding the types of debts for which consumers are sued. While it is possible to make some assessment as to the origin of the underlying debt claim based on the plaintiff’s name (e.g., a debt claim brought by a hospital is likely a medical debt), this cannot be done with debt buyers because they purchase portfolios from a variety of original creditors.

Cases Filed by Debt Buyers Are Increasing as Cases Filed by Banks and Credit Card Companies Are Decreasing



Number of debt collection cases by type of plaintiff, 2010-2021. Plaintiff type is based on classification of 100 plaintiffs who filed the most general civil cases in Michigan District Courts.

Source: Michigan State Court Administrative Office Judicial Data Warehouse, 2010 - 2021.

Debt Buyers Filed Almost 60% of Debt Collection Cases in Michigan from 2017-2019.

Plaintff Type	Total Cases	% of Cases
Debt Buyer	343,356	58.8%
Bank/Credit Card	110,049	18.8%
Auto	62,402	10.7%
Medical	52,397	9%
Student	7,677	1.3%
Payday Loan	2,920	0.5%
Retail	2,828	0.5%
Municipal	2,691	0.5%

Based on classification of the top 100 plaintiffs who filed general civil cases in Michigan’s District Courts from 2017-2019.

Note: “Retail” includes stores acting as original creditors, making direct loans to consumers for the purchase of products they directly sell such as furniture, appliances, and jewelry. Store credit cards would be included in the bank/credit card or debt buyer category. All plaintiffs, except Debt Buyers, are original creditors.

Source: Michigan State Court Administrative Office Judicial Data Warehouse, 2017-2019.

4 Debt Collection Cases Have Relatively Low Amounts in Controversy

While debt collection cases represent a large volume of District Court cases, most of these claims are for relatively small sums of money. The median amount in controversy was \$1,600 among courts where data was available in 2018-2019, which is slightly higher than the median pre-filing amount of debt collection in Michigan of \$1,375 based on 2022 credit panel data.²³ The middle 50% of cases were for amounts between \$850 and \$3,700, meaning that the amount of controversy for 75% cases is under \$3,700.

This data aligns with national data that indicates consumers do not have an adequate financial safety net to cover unexpected expenses; in 2019, 37% of Americans reported that they would be unable to completely cover an unexpected expense of \$400 and would need to resort to other measures such as putting that amount on a credit card or borrowing from a bank, payday lender, or friend or family member.²⁴

5 Debt Collection Lawsuits Impact Consumers Across the State

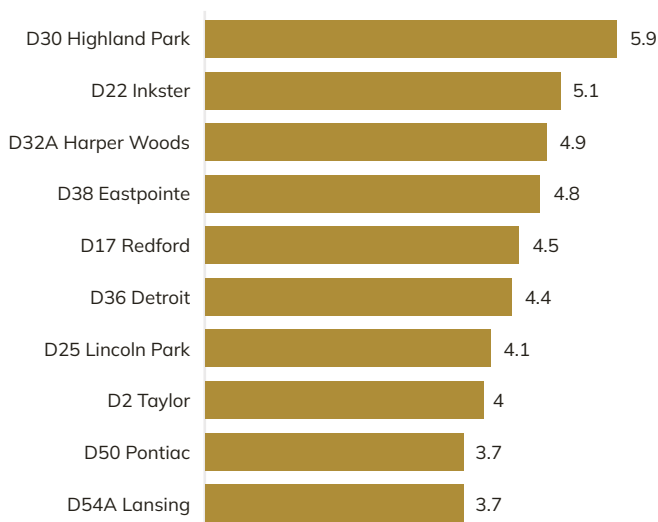
The vast majority of debt claims are filed in District Courts that cover the population-dense urban and suburban areas such as Detroit, Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo, and Lansing. Indeed, Detroit’s 36th District Court alone averaged almost 30,000 debt collection filings between 2017-2019, which represents 15% of all debt collection filings in Michigan.

The number of filings, however, is impacted by the size of population in each District Court’s jurisdiction. Detroit’s 36th District Court has the most populous jurisdiction of all of Michigan’s District Courts. Looking at case filing from a per capita perspective – the number of case filings per 100 residents – other District Courts have higher debt collection filing rates. Between 2017-2019, Highland Park (D-30), Taylor (D-23), Inkster (D-22), and Romulus (D-34) District

Courts had higher average annual filings rates than Detroit’s 36th District Court’s average annual filing rate of 5.1 cases per 100 residents. Highland Park – an enclave city surrounded by Detroit with a 46% poverty rate and average household income of \$20,666²⁵ – had the highest per capita filing rate during this time period with an annual average rate of 13 cases filed per 100 residents.

With the exception of Van Buren County (D-7), the ten District Courts with the highest per capita debt collection filing rates are all located in the Detroit metro area, representing over 62% of all debt collection cases filed between 2017 and 2019. Debt collection litigation, however, affects consumers across the state. District Courts across Michigan saw above average debt collection case filings rates – over 3 per 100 residents – between 2017-2019. This includes more urbanized areas like Lansing (D-54A), Flint (D67-5), and Muskegon (D-60) and less urbanized areas like the 7th District (Van Buren County), the 80th District (Clare and Gladwin counties), the 84th District (Missaukee and Wexford counties), and the 88th District (Alpena and Montmorency counties).

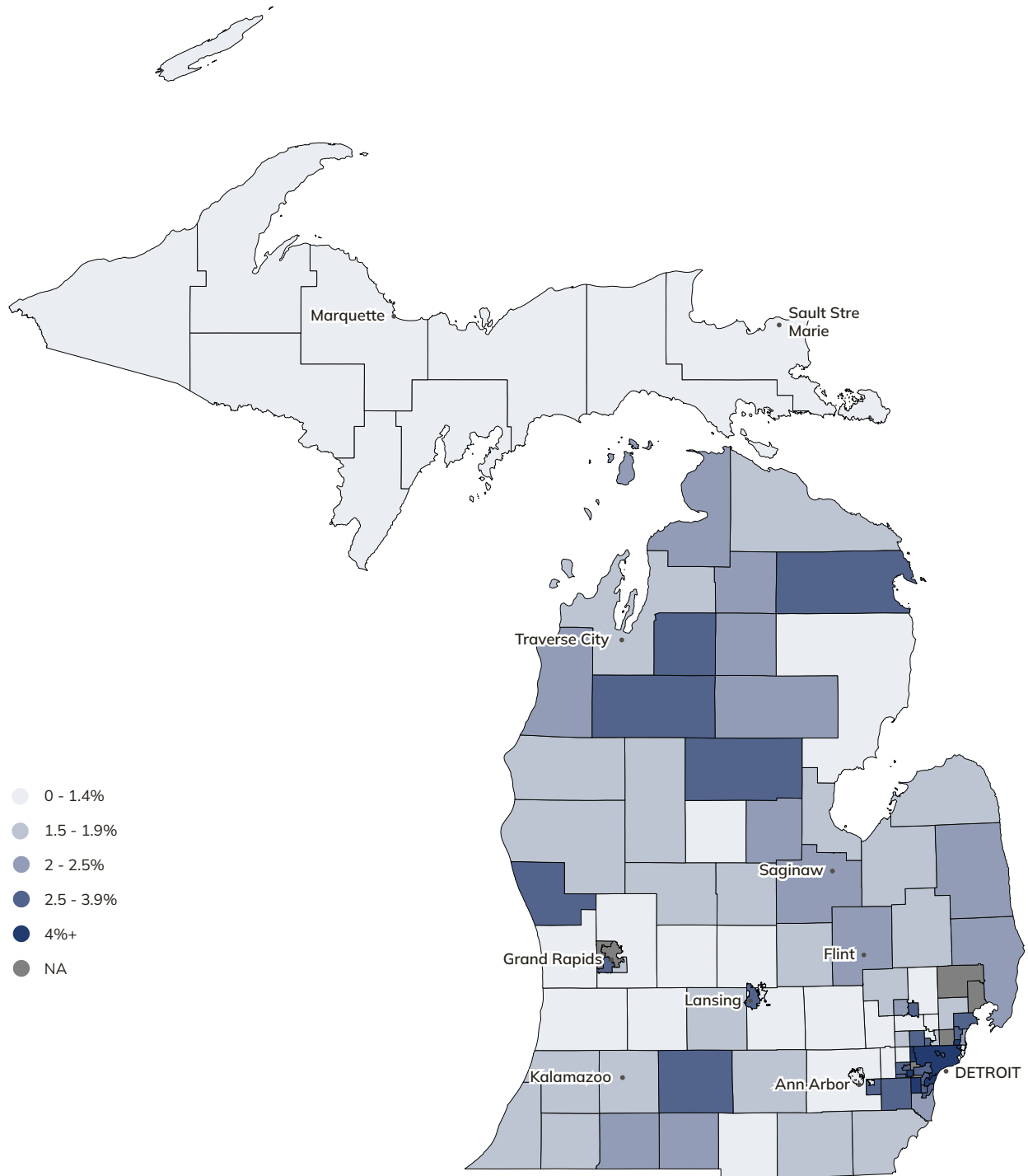
District Courts in the Detroit Metro Area Have the Highest Case Filing Rates



Average cases filed per 100 residents from 2017-2019.

Source: Michigan State Court Administrative Office Judicial Data Warehouse, 2017-2019.

**High Case Filing Rates Found in Northern Rural Areas
(Clare, Gladwin, Missaukee, Wexford, Alpena, and Montmorency Counties)**



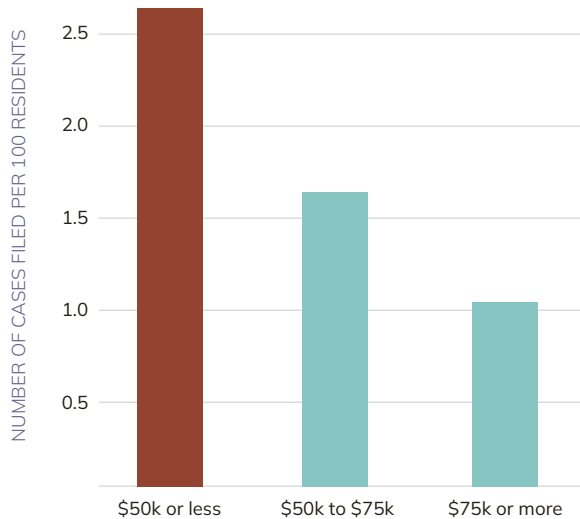
Michigan district courts by number of debt collection cases filed annually, 2017-2019.

Source: Michigan State Court Administrative Office Judicial Data Warehouse, 2017-2019.

6 Low-Income Communities in Michigan Have High Debt Collection Case Filing Rates

While debt collection cases are filed against consumers across the state of all income levels, the highest case filing rates are against low-income consumers. Half of all debt collection case filings in Michigan are filed against consumers living in neighborhoods with median household incomes of \$50,000 or less. Debt collection cases are disproportionately filed against residents of neighborhoods with the lowest incomes – four times as many cases were filed in the poorest 10% of neighborhoods (3.3 filed per 100 residents) compared to the richest 10% of neighborhoods (0.8 per 100 residents).

Low-Income Neighborhoods Bear the Brunt of Debt Collection Filings



Number of debt collection cases filed per 100 residents by neighborhood median household income quintile from 2017-2019.

Source: Michigan State Court Administrative Office Judicial Data Warehouse, 2017-2019. American Community Survey 2015-2019.

Middle- and high-income neighborhoods in Michigan see far fewer debt collection case filings. On average, neighborhoods where median income is \$50,000 or lower see 2.6 lawsuits per 100 residents. By contrast, middle-income neighborhoods (\$50,000-\$75,000 median income) see 1.6 lawsuits per 100 residents, and high-income neighborhoods (\$75,000-\$220,000 median income) see 1.0 lawsuits per 100 residents.

These numbers align with national data on borrowing, which show that while the amount owed on credit cards increases with increasing income, this amount becomes a decreasing percentage of monthly income and liquid assets. For example, for the bottom 20th percentile of income, the median amount owed in credit card debt was \$1,100, which represents 81% of median monthly income and 136% of liquid assets in bank accounts. If we take the median claim amount in Michigan of \$1,600, this constitutes 118% of median monthly income and 198% of liquid assets in bank accounts among these consumers. This suggests that a substantial number of consumers being sued for debt collection in Michigan could not afford to pay off their debt with their existing wages and assets.²⁶

By contrast, those in the top 10% of income had a median amount of \$12,600 owed in unpaid credit card debt, yet this represented only 25% of median monthly income and 9% of liquid assets in bank accounts, making it financially much more feasible to make monthly payments.²⁷

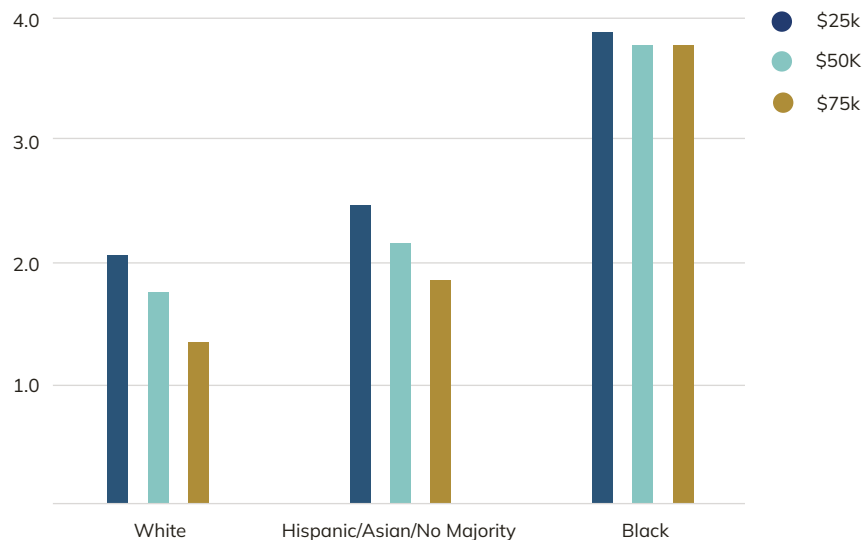
7 Black Communities in Michigan Have High Debt Collection Filings Rates Across Income Levels

Black Communities in Michigan Have High Debt Collection Filings Rates Across Income Levels. Data analysis from other cities – Chicago, St. Louis, and Newark – reveal that the rate of default judgments entered against consumers living in neighborhoods that are majority Black is twice as high as the rate in White-majority neighborhoods.²⁸

Michigan experiences similar disparities. Michiganders living in communities that are majority Black are more than twice as likely to have a debt in collection compared to people living in communities that are majority White.²⁹ These disparities make

their way to Michigan’s District Court – 23% of all debt collection lawsuits filed from 2015-2019 were against consumers living in neighborhoods that are majority Black, despite only 9% of Michigan’s total population living in those neighborhoods. Based on court data, significantly more debt collection lawsuits are filed against consumers in neighborhoods that are majority Black compared to those living in neighborhoods that are majority White at all income levels. In neighborhoods that are majority Black, as income levels rise, debt collection lawsuits remain high. This goes against the trend in White and other demographic majority neighborhoods, where higher income neighborhoods see fewer debt lawsuits. For low-income neighborhoods, the filing rate against consumers in neighborhoods that are majority Black is 1.9 times higher compared to majority White neighborhoods; for higher-income neighborhoods, the filing rate against consumers in neighborhoods that are majority Black is 2.8 times higher compared to

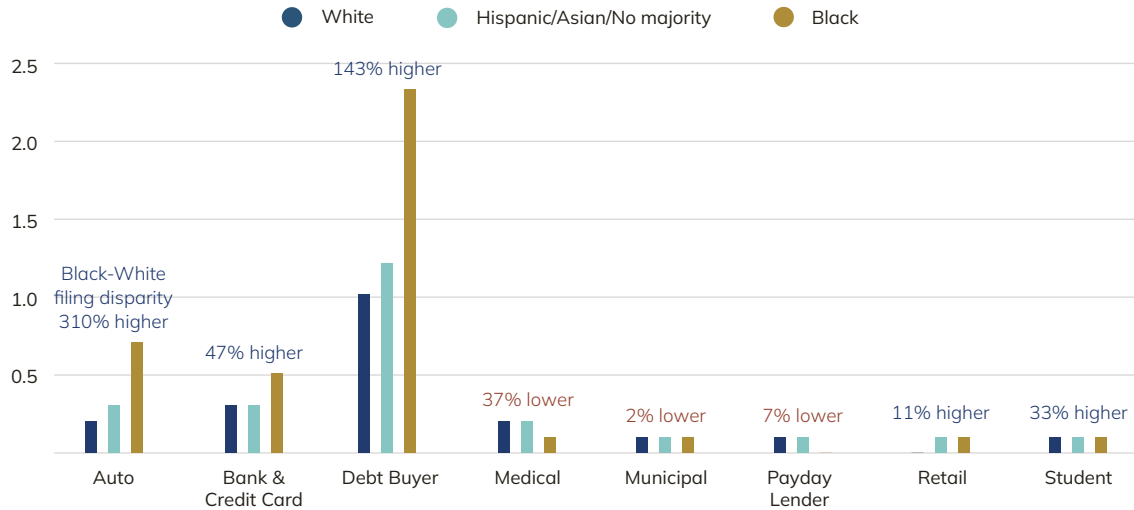
More Debt Collection Cases Are Filed Against Consumers Living in Predominantly Black Neighborhoods



Predicted annual average number of debt collection cases filed per 100 residents by census tract median household income and race-ethnic majority group. Predicted values calculated from linear regression model that includes median household income, race-ethnic majority group, their interaction, and controls for population size.

Source: Michigan State Court Administrative Office Judicial Data Warehouse, 2015-2019. American Community Survey 2015-2019.

Sharpest Filing Disparities for Predominantly Black Neighborhoods Found in Auto, Debt Buyer, and Credit Card Cases



Predicted annual average number of debt collection cases filed per 100 residents by plaintiff type and race-ethnic majority group among middle-income neighborhoods only (\$50,000 median household income). Patterns are similar in low- and high-income neighborhoods

Source: Michigan State Court Administrative Office Judicial Data Warehouse, 2015-2019. American Community Survey 2015-2019.

neighborhoods that are majority White.

At all levels of neighborhood income, neighborhoods that are majority Black in Michigan see approximately 2-3 times as many case filings for debt collection as Non-Hispanic White-majority neighborhoods.

The highest disparities are seen in cases filed by debt buyers, auto financing, banks, and credit card companies, with Credit Acceptance Corporation (an auto financing company), Jefferson Capital Systems (a debt buying company), and RaZor Capital, LLC (a debt buying company) as the top plaintiffs filing more cases in majority Black neighborhoods compared to their filings in majority White neighborhoods.

More information is needed to understand the reasons for these disparate filing rates. Debt buyers, for example, have the second highest case filing disparities in case filings; however, they buy portfolios of debt from other creditors and typically have no previous relationship with the consumer. Therefore, to understand the reasons for this racial disparity, one

must understand what debts they are purchasing, from whom, and at what discount rate.

Data on racial disparities in credit scores may point to problems that occur much earlier in the lending process, such as racial disparities in access to low-cost credit. A study on credit scores conducted by the Urban Institute showed that in 50 of the 60 cities it reviewed had communities of color with below-prime median credit scores (660 or lower), and the majority were subprime median scores (600 or lower). By contrast, only four of the 60 cities in the study had majority White areas with below-prime median credit scores (660 or less).³⁰ People with lower credit scores have fewer options for credit and often obtain credit with less favorable terms, such as higher interest rates. In the context of auto loans, which have the highest case filing disparities, research from the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau shows that individuals with subprime credit scores (600 or less) may have less access to lower-cost loans from a bank or credit union but need to turn to different types of lenders. These lenders may charge higher

interest rates or, if the financing comes directly from the car dealership, may offer below-market interest rates for over-priced cars.³¹ Indeed, some auto loan providers target individuals with bad or no credit. Credit Acceptance – the highest auto loan case filer in Michigan – explicitly advertises on its website that it can get car financing for people with bad or no credit through car dealers enrolled in its program.³²

In addition, people living in communities of color are more likely to have a debt in collection compared to people living in predominantly white communities. Data from the Urban Institute shows that, in Michigan, 53% of people living in communities of color have a debt in collection compared to 22% of people living in white communities.³³

These studies indicate that Black consumers face additional barriers to paying debt – such as higher interest rates, predatory lending terms, or the inability to borrow money from family or friends – due, at least in part, to “policies and practices such as race-based redlining, which prevented access to affordable real estate mortgages or fair property appraisals, undermined the ability of people of color to build wealth through homeownership and created unequal credit markets based on that lack of wealth.”³⁴

While further research and investigation is needed to understand consumer, creditor, and debt buyer behavior, these findings are relevant to Michigan courts and its Justice for All efforts in that they illuminate which communities are being disproportionately brought into the court’s jurisdiction and for what types of claims.

8 Michigan Trails Other Great Lakes States in Debt Collection Policy Reform

In 2010, the Federal Trade Commission issued a report calling debt collection litigation across the country a “broken system.” Since that time, several states ranging from Arizona to Maryland to New York and Colorado have implemented policies to improve how debt collection lawsuits are handled. Many of these policies have focused on ensuring creditors and debt buyers have and disclose the necessary proof to substantiate their claims. The implementation of these policies has included updating court rules and state statutes to account for the particular documentation needed to prove consumer debt claims, which has three components: 1) proof that the defendant being sued incurred the alleged debt, 2) proof that the amount being claimed is accurate, and 3) proof that the plaintiff initiating the lawsuit actually owns the debt in question. Given the high default judgment rate in debt collection cases, these policies help ensure that judgments are entered for the creditor or debt buyer who actually owns the debt, against the correct consumer who actually owes the debt, and for the correct amount. Documentation can also aid the consumer in identifying the debt and allow them to more effectively seek legal or other assistance in resolving the lawsuit.

While Michigan has special pleading requirements for debt collection cases, they only require the plaintiff to include 1) the name of the creditor; 2) account number for the debt; and 3) the balance due. Michigan has no requirement that plaintiffs submit a breakdown of fees and interest and no requirement that a debt buyer establish their ownership of the debt, such as providing a chain of assignment.³⁵ With the exception of Ohio, Michigan has the most lenient pleading requirements among the Great Lake states prior to entry of a default judgment.

Michigan Has More Lenient Pleading Requirements than All Great Lakes States (Except Ohio)ⁱⁱⁱ

	Proof of account	Proof of amount	Proof of ownership	Policy applies to?	When disclosed?
Michigan	account number	balance due to date	none	all consumer	on complaint
Illinois	account number and agreement or any monthly statement showing activity	charge-off balance and fees, last payment or default date	list chain of ownership	consumer credit and debt buyers	with the complaint
Indiana	account number and agreement or any monthly statement showing activity	balance due to date and fees	attach all assignments of claim AND chronological list of prior owners	all consumer	with the complaint
Minnesota	consumer's SSN, account number, and agreement or any monthly statement showing activity	charge-off balance and fees, last payment or default date	attach all assignments of claim	debt buyers & collectors only	to obtain default judgment
New York	account number and agreement or most recent monthly statement showing activity	charge-off balance and fees, last payment or default date	attach all assignments of claim AND chronological list of prior owners	consumer credit and debt buyers	to obtain default judgment
Ohio	general civil computation of damages	none	none	no specific policies	not specified
Wisconsin	agreement or any monthly statement showing activity	charge-off balance and fees, last payment or default date	none	consumer credit only	upon consumer request

Source: Based on an analysis of court rules and state statutes that apply to debt collection lawsuits in state civil courts.

ⁱⁱⁱ Pennsylvania is not included because of extensive variation in local court rules that apply to debt collection lawsuits.

Other states in the region require documentation such as the original agreement or a monthly billing statement showing the defendant used the account in question, the balance due with fees and interest broken out, and documentation showing the chain of ownership of the debt if it was sold to a debt buyer. A new federal regulation by the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau enacted in November 2021 requires that debt collectors provide consumers with information to substantiate the amount of debt owed as part of collections efforts – including the amount of debt on the itemization date and all subsequent interest, fees, payments, and credits³⁶ – but whether these practices are integrated into litigation and the court process remains contingent on state policy and practice.

Additionally, courts in Illinois and Wisconsin have taken steps to better implement these policies in ways that empower litigants to meaningfully participate in their case by expanding their understanding of the court process, debt claim, and potential defenses, as well as ensuring an effective administration of justice. The Illinois Supreme Court, for example, mandated a [statewide affidavit](#) of debt that breaks down proof of debt components such that defendants can more easily identify the debt and understand the lawsuit being brought against them. LaCrosse County in Wisconsin has adopted a [standard checklist](#) for clerks to use when reviewing the documentation provided for sufficiency.

Findings: Case Outcomes

Debt collection cases are flooding civil dockets, yet these cases rarely see a courtroom. While some cases are dismissed because the plaintiff is unable to serve the consumer or the parties reach a settlement agreement, the vast majority of debt collection cases result in the entry of a default judgments against consumers because they failed to respond to the complaint or attend a hearing. Indeed, data in other states indicate that once service is accomplished, approximately 70% of debt collection cases result in default judgment.

AT A GLANCE

1. Cases dismissed for failure to serve are increasingly common.
2. Default judgments are entered in most debt collection cases in Michigan.
3. Dismissals with prejudice, non-default judgments, and setting aside default judgments rarely occur in debt collection cases.
4. The default judgment rate declined during the pandemic.
5. Racial disparities found in dismissal for failure to serve and default judgment rates.
6. Michigan District Courts have fairly similar case outcomes, but case outcomes have become less similar over time.
7. The amount awarded in judgments aligns with the amount in controversy sought by plaintiff.

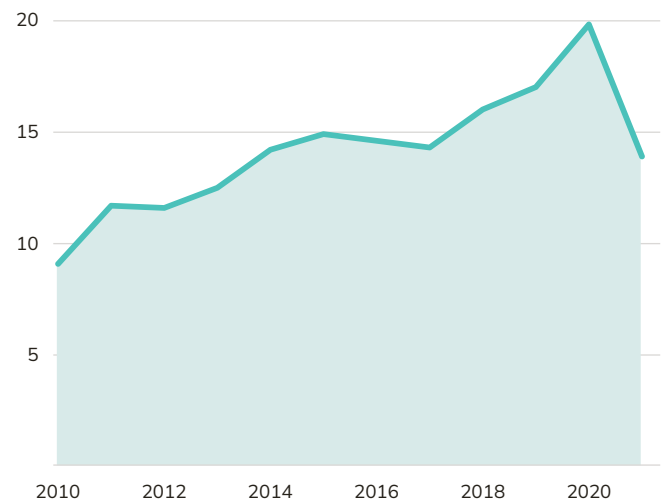
Debt collection cases in Michigan are typically resolved in one of the following ways:

1. **Dismissal or withdrawal.** The plaintiff withdraws the case or the court dismisses the case. The court may dismiss the case for a number of reasons, such as when the plaintiff is unable to properly serve the defendant or when the defendant raises meritorious defenses in a motion to dismiss. The plaintiff can also request that the court allow it to withdraw the case; this can occur when the plaintiff realizes it has made a mistake in the pleadings, such as naming the wrong defendant. Dismissals can be without prejudice, meaning that the plaintiff can bring the claim again; this occurs, for example, when the plaintiff is unable to properly serve the defendant. Dismissals can also be with prejudice, meaning that the plaintiff cannot bring the claim again; this occurs, for example, when the defendant brings a meritorious motion to dismiss.
2. **Default judgment.** The court enters a default judgment in the plaintiff's favor because the defendant failed to respond to the complaint or appear at court hearing.
3. **Settlement.** The court enters a stipulated judgment based on the parties reaching a settlement agreement, such as a payment plan.
4. **Judgment.** The court enters a judgment on the merits after a hearing.

1 Cases Dismissed for Failure to Serve Are Increasingly Common

After plaintiffs file lawsuits in District Court, they must properly serve defendants with court documents – including the summons and complaint – to notify them that they are being sued. Plaintiffs typically have 90 days to serve defendants.³⁷ If the plaintiff is able to serve the defendant, then the plaintiff files a proof of service with the court. If, however, the plaintiff is unable to serve the defendant before the summons expires, the court clerk will dismiss the case without prejudice.³⁸ Plaintiffs can have difficulty serving defendants for a number of reasons, including when the defendant is trying to avoid service or when they have an outdated address and are unable to locate the defendant using information such as information from the Secretary of State's office or a skip tracing service.

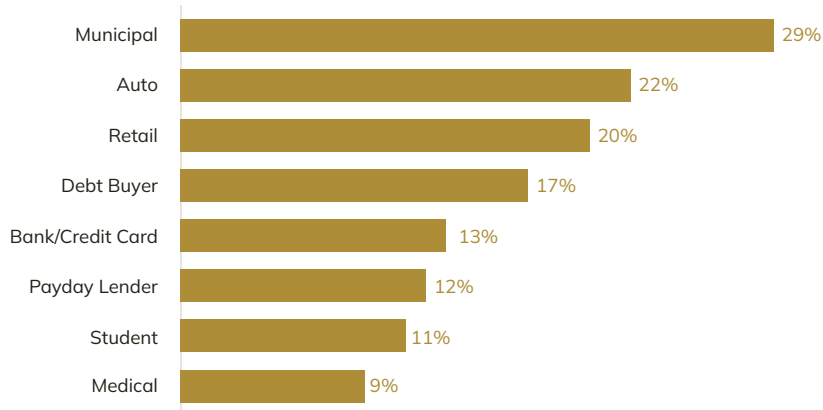
Rate of Cases Dismissed for Non-Service Has Doubled Since 2010



Share of disposed cases dismissed for non-service filed 2010-September 2021 annually.

Source: Michigan State Court Administrative Office Judicial Data Warehouse, 2010-2021

Highest Rates for Dismissal for Non-Service Found in Municipal, Auto, Retail, and Debt Buyer Cases



Share of disposed cases dismissed for non-service from 2017-2019.

Source: Michigan State Court Administrative Office Judicial Data Warehouse, 2017-2019.

Roughly 16% of debt collection cases – 1 in 6 cases – filed in 2017-2019 were dismissed for failure to serve. This represents an increase from earlier in the decade: Between 2010 and 2019, the share of cases dismissed for non-service nearly doubled, from 9% to 17%. During the height of the pandemic in 2020, nearly 1 in 5 cases were dismissed for non-service.

The rate of dismissal for failure to serve varies by plaintiff type. Cases filed by municipal, auto, retail, and debt buyer plaintiffs have higher dismissal rates for failure to serve compared to cases filed by bank and credit card companies, payday lenders, and student and medical creditors. Medical debt had the lowest rate, with only 9% of cases filed by medical-related plaintiffs dismissed for failure to serve.

2 Default Judgments Are Entered in Most Debt Collection Cases in Michigan

If the defendant fails to file a timely response after being served, the plaintiff may request a default judgment from the court based on the information provided in the complaint. Default judgments are entered in the majority of debt collection cases in Michigan. From 2017-2019, courts entered default judgments in 57% of all debt collection cases. This calculation, however, includes the 16% of cases that were dismissed because the plaintiff was not able to serve the defendant, meaning that the defendant had no opportunity or expectation to respond. Taking away the cases that were dismissed for failure to serve, the default rate for cases in which the court had an expectation for defendants to respond to contest the claims increases to 68%.

Nearly 7 in 10 cases result in default judgment where service is recorded as completed.

To compare Michigan’s default judgment rate with other states, it is important to take out the cases dismissed for failure to serve because many states allow for pre-filing service where a case is not on record with the court until service is completed.

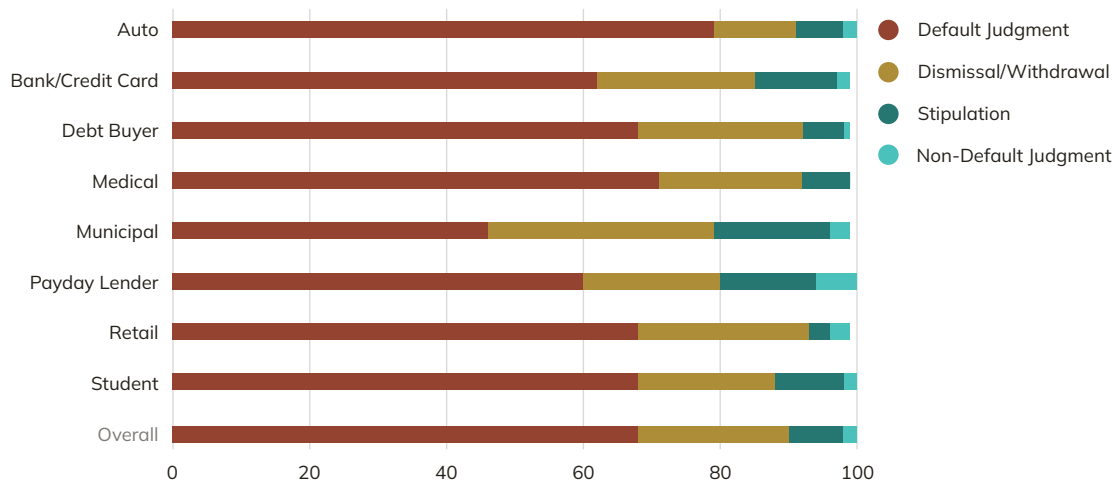
A review of studies of multiple jurisdictions between 2013 and 2018 revealed that at least 70% of debt collection lawsuits were resolved by default judgment.³⁹ At 68%, Michigan’s default judgment rate is comparable to this number.

Appendix A-3 has more information on how and why Michigan’s default judgment rate was calculated to make it more comparable to states with varying policies on when debt collection lawsuits can be filed, and service can take place.

The default judgment rate is generally high for all plaintiff types, except for municipal plaintiffs. Cases filed by auto creditors, in particular, have an above average default judgment rate of 79%, meaning that almost 4 out of 5 Michiganders notified about an auto loan lawsuit are not participating in their court case. This could be explained by the fact that cars can be repossessed quickly – even after just one or two missed payments⁴⁰ – before any attempt to collect the outstanding balance, and consumers may mistakenly believe that the repossession of the car fulfills their debt obligation.

A default judgment can be used as an indicator for a defendant’s lack of engagement with and access to the courts. Several theories exist as to why defendants do not participate in their debt collection lawsuits. Studies indicate that public confidence in the courts is low.⁴¹ For debt collection cases, consumers may not respond because they cannot afford to pay the debt or they do not understand how to negotiate a settlement or even how to assess whether the debt is valid.⁴² For invalid debts, the consumer may not have sufficient information to understand how to

Highest Default Judgment Rates Found in Auto and Medical Debt Cases



Share of disposed cases by disposition type & plaintiff type, 2017-2019. Does not include 16% of cases dismissed for non-service because in those instances it is clear that the defendant had no opportunity to respond.

Source: Michigan State Court Administrative Office Judicial Data Warehouse, 2017-2019.

contest the debt.⁴³ Other practical barriers may exist for consumers, such as not being able to take time off of work, not being able to find childcare, or not having reliable transportation to attend a hearing.⁴⁴ As will be discussed in more detail below, some defendants do not respond because they never received notice of the lawsuit.⁴⁵

3 Dismissals with Prejudice, Non-Default Judgments, and Setting Aside Default Judgments Rarely Occur in Debt Collection Cases

The second most common case outcome is a dismissal once service is recorded as complete. Dismissals can be with or without prejudice. If the dismissal is without prejudice, then the plaintiff may file the complaint again against the same consumer. If a dismissal is with prejudice, then the plaintiff cannot file the complaint again against that consumer. Dismissals without prejudice occur in 11% of cases, while dismissals with prejudice only occur in 3% of cases.

It is far rarer, however, for debt collection cases to have a formal hearing in front of a judge. Judgments entered after a hearing (i.e., non-default judgments) occur in only 2% of debt collection cases after service is recorded as complete.

While default judgments are entered in most debt collection cases, consumers have the opportunity to submit a motion requesting that the court set aside the default judgment upon a finding that the court lacks jurisdiction over the defendant or that the defendant has a meritorious defense.⁴⁶ This happens less than 1% of the time in Michigan District Courts where this data was available.^{iv}

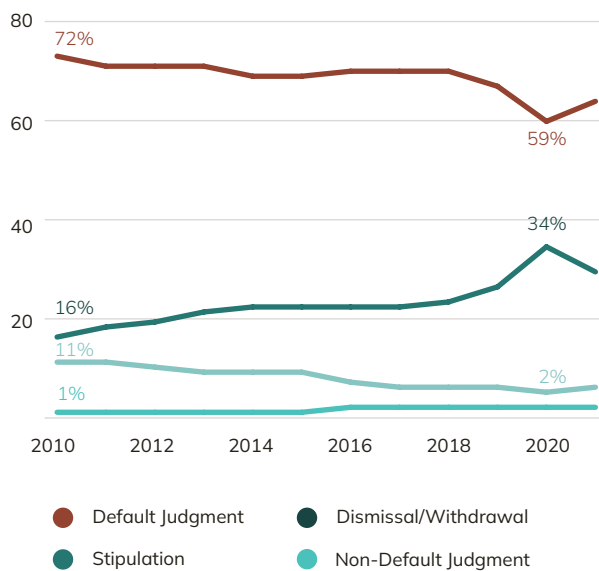
^{iv} Based on an analysis of data from JIS Courts. See Appendix A for more details.

4 The Default Judgment Rate Declined During the Pandemic

Putting aside the cases that were dismissed for non-service, case outcomes have held steady through most of the decade. Between 2010 and 2019, the default judgment rate remained high at around 70%. The pandemic, however, saw a slight decline in the default rate. Between 2019 and 2020, the default judgment rate decreased from 67.8% to 59%.

More information is needed to understand the reasons for the decline in default judgment rates during the pandemic. One factor that may have contributed to this decline was the switch to virtual court options, like Zoom, that were in place

Default Judgment Rate Held Steady in Michigan with Slight Decline During the Pandemic



Share of disposed cases by disposition type and plaintiff type annually. Does not include ~16% of cases dismissed for non-service.

Source: Michigan State Court Administrative Office Judicial Data Warehouse data, 2010-2021.

for much of 2020 across Michigan district courts. Consumers may have been more likely to respond to a complaint knowing that they could participate in the hearing virtually rather than physically attending at a courthouse, leading to a decline in the default judgment rate. As Michigan Supreme Court Chief Justice Bridget M. McCormack noted, the pandemic “is not the disruption courts wanted, but it is the disruption that courts needed.”⁴⁷ Remote court practices “provide [...] for efficient and effective access to the courts for most hearings.”⁴⁸

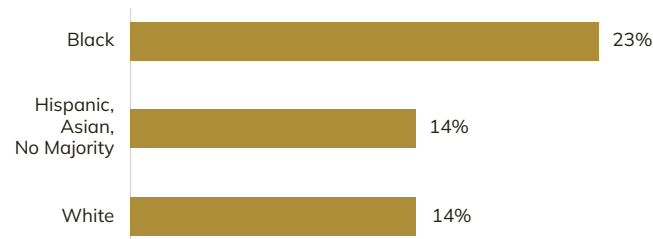
5 Racial Disparities Found in Dismissal for Failure to Serve and Default Judgment Rates

Consumers living in neighborhoods that are majority Black are more likely to have their cases dismissed for non-service compared to consumers living in White-majority neighborhoods. However, once service is recorded as completed, cases filed against defendants living in neighborhoods that are majority Black are more likely to have a default judgment entered.

Nearly 25% of cases filed in neighborhoods that are majority Black were dismissed for failure to serve in 2017-2019 compared with 14% in other neighborhoods.

Taking the subset of cases where service is recorded as complete, data also indicate racial disparities in the default judgment rate. Consumers living in neighborhoods that are majority Black were more likely to have a default judgment entered in their case compared to consumers living in other neighborhoods. Nearly 3 in 4 cases (74%) in neighborhoods that are majority Black (that were not dismissed for non-service) had a default judgment compared with 68% in White-majority neighborhoods and 64% in other neighborhoods. Consumers living in neighborhoods

Consumers in Predominantly Black Neighborhoods Are More Likely to Have Their Cases Dismissed for Failure to Serve



Share of disposed cases dismissed for non-service filed 2010-September 2021 annually.

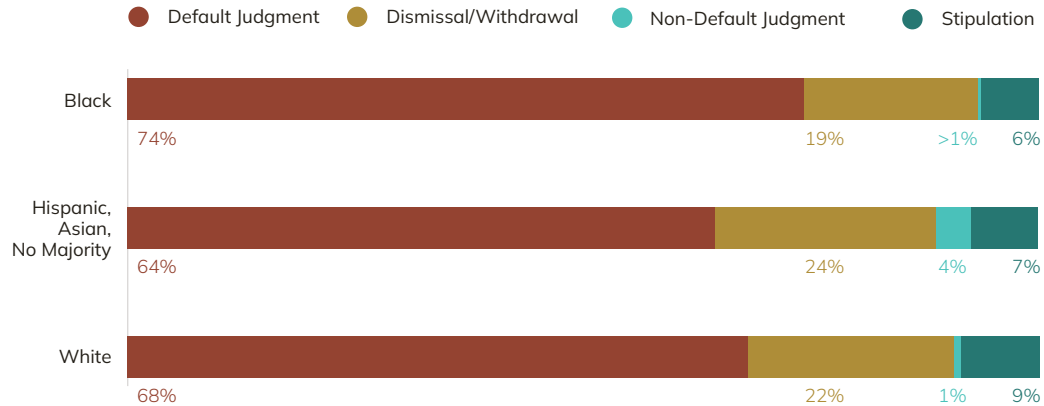
Source: Michigan State Court Administrative Office Judicial Data Warehouse, 2017-2019.

that are majority Black also saw lower dismissal rates and stipulation rates for debt collection cases than consumers living in White-majority neighborhoods. Notably, Michigan rules and procedures related to dismissals for non-service appear to serve as a backstop against wider racial disparities in debt collection cases. When dismissals for non-service are taken into account, cases in Black-majority and White-majority neighborhoods have similar default judgment rates (~58%).

Although these racial disparities in default judgment rates are smaller than those observed in debt collection filing rates, they should still be of concern to Michigan court officials and stakeholders. High default judgment rates result from low levels of participation by defendants in the judicial process. To provide justice for all, courts must understand why some populations in their communities do not participate in the judicial process, whether it be due to barriers to participating in court processes or a lack of trust in the system.

The court system strives for equal justice with case outcomes based on the merits of the case and actions of the parties, independent of the specific court in which the case is filed. The data, however, indicate variations in case outcomes that could not be explained by other factors.

Consumers in Predominantly Black Neighborhoods Are More Likely to Have a Default Judgment



Share of disposed cases by disposition type & plaintiff type annually. Does not include ~16% of cases dismissed for non-service.

Source: Michigan State Court Administrative Office Judicial Data Warehouse, 2010 - 2021.

6 Michigan District Courts Have Fairly Similar Case Outcomes, But Case Outcomes Have Become Less Similar Over Time

Tracking the interquartile range (IQR) of the distribution of case outcomes is a method of measuring case outcome variation across courts.^v A higher IQR value indicates that case outcomes vary more. Given that debt collection lawsuits are usually brought by the same bulk filing plaintiffs for similar causes of action, we would expect there to be almost no variation in case outcomes, especially when controlling for demographic and other confounding factors that could influence case outcomes. The IQR

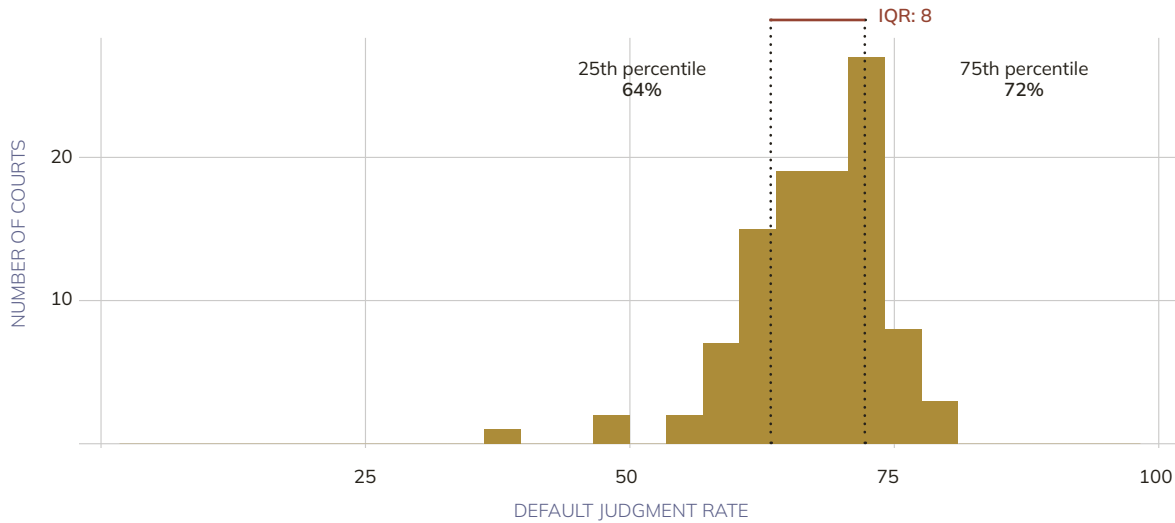
^v When measuring default judgment rates, the interquartile range is the distance between the 25th percentile court and the 75th percentile court. A greater distance between the 25th percentile and the 75th percentile indicates a greater variation in default judgment rates across courts. By contrast, a smaller distance between the 25th and 75th percentile indicates more similarity among courts' default judgment rates.

for default judgment rates across courts in Michigan from 2018-2019 shows some variation in the type of outcome issued for similar claims in Michigan courts. The median court had a default judgment rate of 69% and the middle of the courts range from 64% to 72% with an IQR of 8.

The IQR can also be used to track how courts have become more or less similar in case outcomes over time. In 2010, courts had a relatively low IQR value of 5.4 in their rates of default judgment, which indicates that District Courts across the state had relatively similar rates of default judgment. The IQR increased from 2012 to 2019, peaking at 8.7 in 2019 and indicating an increase in variation in default judgment rates across District Court. The variation, however, dropped during the pandemic to 7.6, which indicates a decrease in variation among District Courts for the default judgment rate.

Default judgment rates may vary across courts for several reasons, many of which have little to do with how courts are handling cases. Potential factors

Default Judgment Rates Vary Across Michigan District Courts



Number of courts by percentage of cases with a default judgment from 2018-2019. Does not include ~16% of cases dismissed for non-service.

Source: Michigan State Court Administrative Office Judicial Data Warehouse, 2018-2019.

behind court variability include the following:

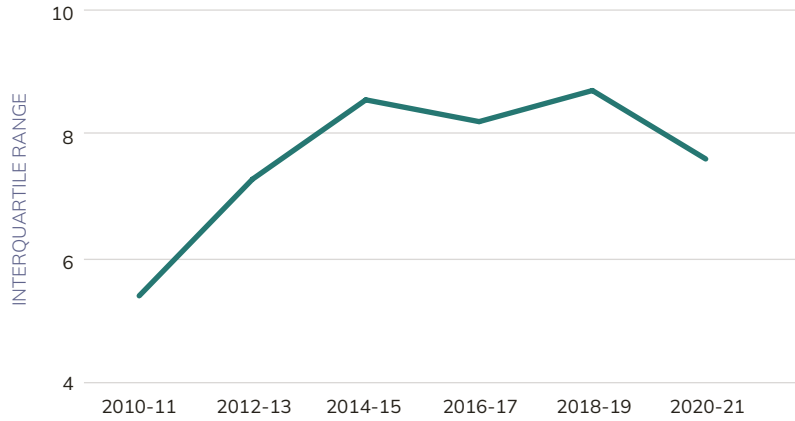
- Type of cases and plaintiffs
- Demographic and economic differences between communities
- Overall case volume
- Overall debt rates in the community
- Legal Aid and availability of attorneys
- Case management systems

To account for their impact on default judgment rates across courts, January Advisors estimated a linear regression model based on available data related to these factors.^{vi} Based on this analysis, one of the strongest predictors of a court’s default judgment rate is median household income. District Courts that are home to residents with higher incomes tend to

have lower default judgment rates than lower-income communities, which would suggest that a defendant’s ability to afford a debt or to attend court could influence their level of participation and whether they engage with the court process.

^{vi} To test how much variation in case outcomes across courts is explained by these factors, January Advisors estimated a linear regression model that predicted the default judgment rate based on court demographics (% of residents who are Black/African American and Hispanic Latino), economic conditions and resources (median household income, unemployment rate, and % households that rent), the county overall debt rate (collected by the Urban Institute), court case load (debt collection cases per 100 residents), plaintiff type (% cases filed by different plaintiffs), defendant legal representation rate, Legal Aid region, and CMS provider.

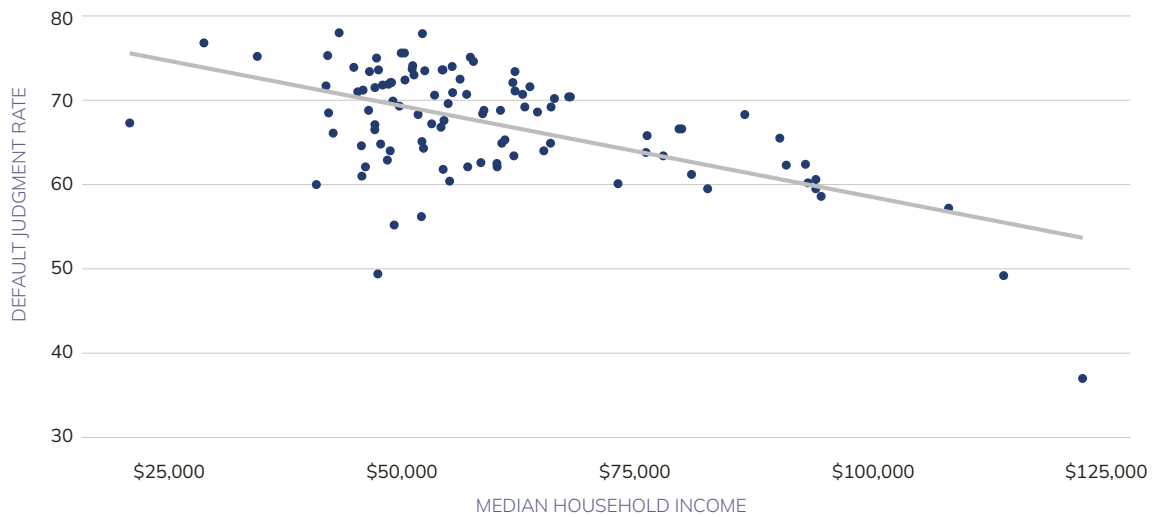
Default Judgment Rates Have Become Less Similar Over Time Across Michigan District Courts



Interquartile range (75th percentile – 25th percentile) of default judgment rates in debt collection cases across District Courts by year.

Source: Michigan State Court Administrative Office Judicial Data Warehouse, 2010-2021.

Courts Serving Higher Income Residents Have Lower Default Judgment Rates



Scatter plot showing median household income vs default judgment rate at the District Court level, 2017-2019. Each dot represents a District Court.

Source: Michigan State Court Administrative Office Judicial Data Warehouse, 2017-2019.

These factors, however, only explain a portion of the variation. After accounting for differences in community demographics and socioeconomic conditions, overall debt rate, caseloads, plaintiff type, defendant legal representation, Legal Aid region, and CMS provider, the linear regression model was only able to explain 42% of the variation in default judgment rates across courts – meaning that other factors, such as differences in local court practices and implementation of statewide policies, contribute to the remaining 58% of variation.

While a portion of the variation may be due to differences in court practices, this analysis does not indicate which specific practices might be behind the variation. Regardless, there are enough differences in case outcomes across courts to warrant further investigation, which could include creating inventories of local court practices and available legal resources. Variation in outcomes when controlling for demographic and other factors suggests that where someone lives, rather than the merits of the case or their level of engagement in the process, could influence the type of justice they receive from the court.

7 The Amount Awarded in Judgments Aligns with the Amount in Controversy Sought by Plaintiff

State policies on court fees and attorney fees can greatly impact the amounts awarded in judgments entered against consumers. A recent study in Utah found that the judgment amount was on average 30% higher than the original amount the plaintiff sought to recover for the debt due to costs and fees added to the judgment.⁴⁹ Indeed, other states have recently implemented reforms to help control these costs – both Nevada⁵⁰ and D.C.⁵¹ have acted to cap debt collection attorney’s fees to the lesser of the

contract rate or 15% of the claim amount.

In Michigan, the amount of the judgment entered against defendants in debt collection cases only increases slightly to include statutory costs, fees, and pre-judgment interest.⁵² On average, the judgment amount is only \$164 more than the initial claim amount, with the middle 50% of judgments ranging from \$117 to \$200 more than the claim amount. Based on the median claim amount of \$1,600, this means that average costs and fees added by the court process add up to approximately 10% of the initial claim amount.

Findings: **Post-Judgment**

Once a plaintiff receives a judgment against a defendant, the plaintiff is commonly referred to as a judgment creditor and the defendant is commonly referred to as a judgment debtor. In Michigan, a judgment on its own does not give the plaintiff authority to compel payment from the defendant. If the terms of the judgment are not complied with, the plaintiff can compel payment by requesting a garnishment in the post-judgment stage of a debt collection lawsuit.

AT A GLANCE

1. 78% of debt collection judgments have a garnishment issued.
2. Garnishment of state-income tax returns are the most common post-judgment action in Michigan.
3. 9 in 10 defendants living with debt collection judgments against them in majority Black neighborhoods are garnished.
4. Michigan fares poorly compared to other states on consumer protections in garnishment exemptions.

Garnishments are tools that courts provide to help creditors collect money toward satisfying their judgment and the underlying claim. A garnishment is a court order requiring employers, banks, or the Michigan Department of Treasury to withhold the judgment debtor’s funds to pay the judgment creditor. Without procedural checks in place to automatically exempt assets from seizure, these court-ordered garnishments have the potential to impoverish consumers, jeopardizing their ability to pay rent, maintain employment, or pay for basic daily needs. Garnishments can often lead consumers to file for bankruptcy, which not only hurts the consumer’s financial future but also hurts the creditor if the debt is discharged by the bankruptcy court.

Without procedural checks in place, garnishments can also jeopardize the public’s trust in the court system and create additional barriers to people participating in court processes. Consumers are less likely to trust a system that severely financially burdens themselves or a person they know, and creditors are less likely to utilize a court system that renders consumers “judgment proof,” making them unable to fully satisfy the amount they are owed in the judgment.

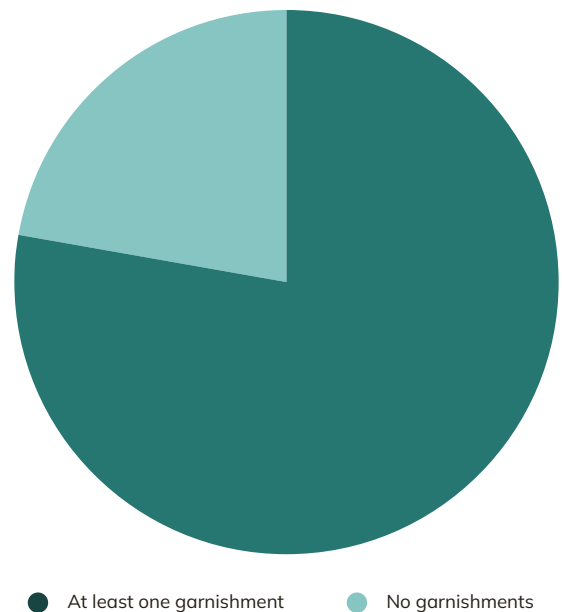
Little is known nationally about the pervasiveness and impact of post-judgment collection actions, including wage garnishments, bank account and personal property seizures, and property liens. The last national study on wage garnishments found that 7% of the American workforce had their wages garnished in 2016, and no recent national data exists on other types of garnishments.⁵³ A 2016 investigation into wage and bank account garnishments in Missouri and Nebraska found that over \$500 million was garnished from residents of both states from 2009- 2013.⁵⁴

1 78% of Debt Collection Judgments Have a Garnishment Issued

In Michigan, more than 3 in 4 debt collection cases that are not dismissed – 78% – have garnishments issued post-judgment.

These data on garnishments were obtained from the Judicial Information Services (JIS) register of actions database, which is maintained by Michigan’s Supreme Court Administrative Office and reflect cases filed between 2018-2021. See Appendix A: Methodology for more details on how this data was identified and analyzed.

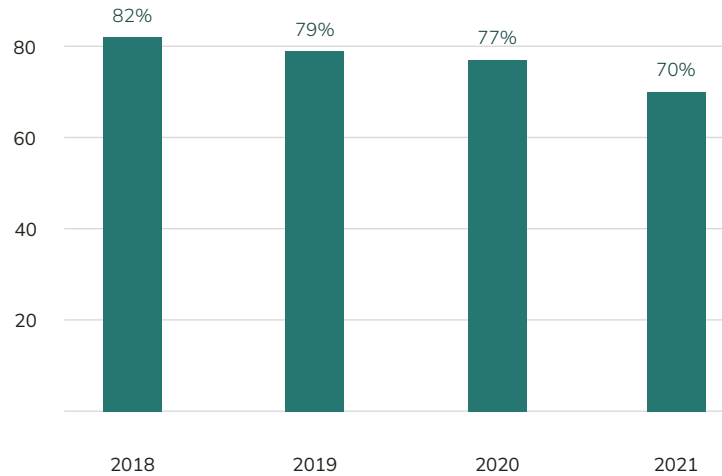
3-in-4 Debt Collection Cases with Judgment Have Garnishments



% of debt collection cases with a judgment (disposed, not dismissed) by presence of garnishment, 2018-2021.

Source: Michigan State Court Administrative Office Judicial Information Services (JIS) register of actions, 2018-2021.

Slight Decrease in Garnishment Rate During the Pandemic



% of debt collection cases (disposed, not dismissed) by presence of garnishment in JIS courts and year, 2018-2021.

Source: Michigan State Court Administrative Office Judicial Information Services (JIS) register of actions, 2018-2021.

The share of debt collection cases with garnishments has held steady in recent years, with a slight decline during the pandemic. Among cases filed in 2018 in which a judgment was entered, 82% received a garnishment. For cases filed in 2021, 70% received a garnishment.

If a garnishment is issued post-judgment, high numbers of garnishments per case are rare. Most cases receive between one to three garnishments, with half of cases receiving two or fewer garnishments. Only 6% of cases with garnishments received more than five garnishments.

The median garnishment issued is for \$1,787, which is slightly higher than the median claim amount in debt collection cases of \$1,600. Filing a writ of garnishment adds a \$15 filing fee to the debt along with any attorney’s fees and debt collection costs awarded in the judgment.

2 Garnishment of State-Income Tax Returns Are the Most Common Post-Judgment Action in Michigan

The most common method of garnishment in Michigan is through the Michigan Department of Treasury, which allows judgment creditors to intercept state tax refunds, as well as lottery winnings and other money the state may owe the judgment debtor. These garnishments are typically submitted as bulk filings once a year by judgment creditors to intercept judgment debtors’ state tax refunds through the Michigan Department of Treasury.

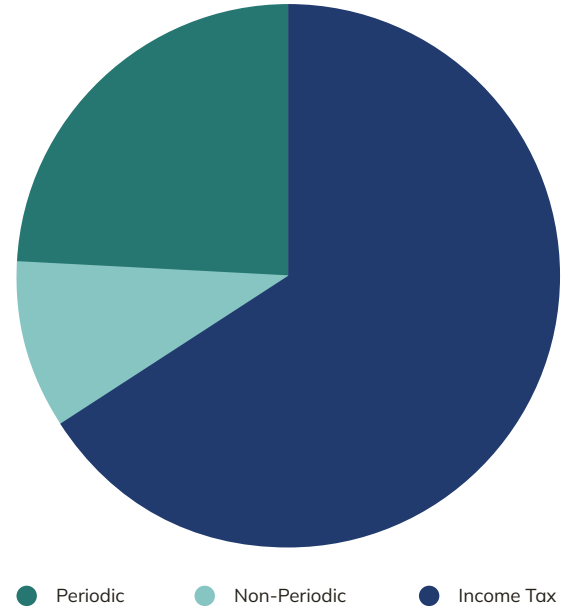
Between 2018-2021, 66% of all garnishments were collected through state income tax returns.^{vii} 24% were periodic garnishments collected through wages, and another 10% were one-time non-periodic garnishment, which could, for example, be collected from a bank account.^{viii}

Not all plaintiffs use state income tax garnishments to the same extent. This method of collection is much more common among debt buyers and municipal authorities. Periodic garnishments, by contrast, are more common among student loan plaintiffs, medical-related plaintiffs, and retail plaintiffs, which may indicate that these types of creditors have access to more timely and accurate information about the consumer to enable them to obtain a periodic garnishment.

vii Work Group members reported that state-tax return garnishments for consumer debts were a practice unique to Michigan. While it is difficult to ascertain which other states allow for this based on studying policies and court rules, preliminary multi-state research confirms that this is an infrequent method across the country. South Carolina is one other state known to use this garnishment method.

viii 22% of all garnishments were not classified by collection method in the data and were removed from the analysis of collection method. See Appendix A: Methodology for more details.

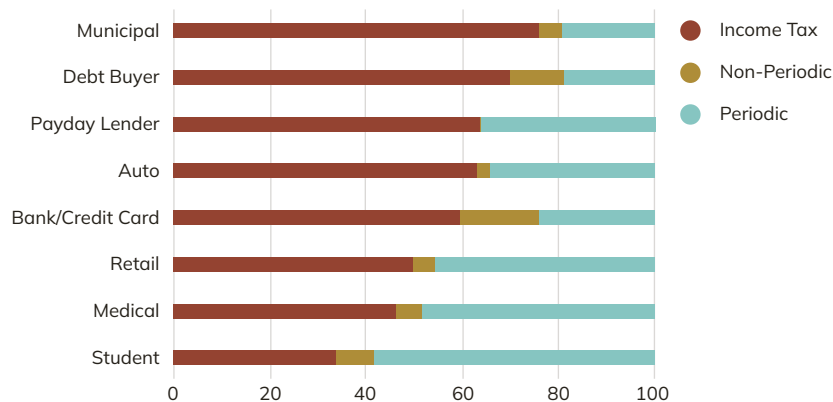
Two-thirds of Garnishments Are Directed at State Tax Returns



Share of all garnishments by collection methods from JIS register of actions data, 2018-2021. 'Unknown' collection garnishments removed.

Source: Michigan State Court Administrative Office Judicial Information Services (JIS) register of actions, 2018-2021.

State Income Tax Garnishments Are More Common Among Debt Buyers and Municipal Authorities



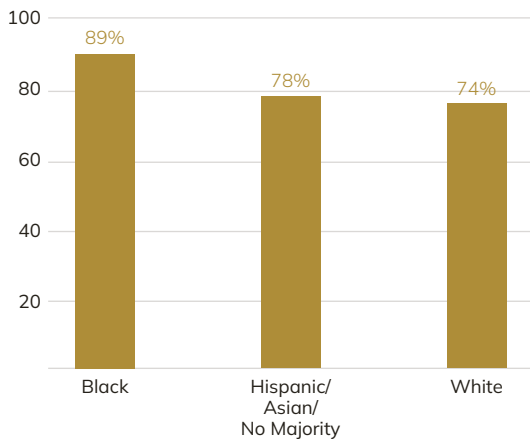
Share of all garnishments collection methods and plaintiff type.

Source: Michigan State Court Administrative Office Judicial Information Services (JIS) register of actions, 2018-2021.

3 9 in 10 Defendants Living with Debt Collection Judgments Against Them in Majority Black Neighborhoods Are Garnished

As with filings and outcomes, racial disparities in debt collections carry through to the garnishment stage. In majority Black neighborhoods, a garnishment is issued on an eligible judgment 15% more frequently than in judgments issued in majority White neighborhoods.

Consumers Living in Black Majority Neighborhoods Are 1.2x More Likely to be Garnished for Debt Collection than Those Living in White Majority Neighborhoods



% of debt collection cases (disposed, not dismissed) by presence of garnishment in JIS courts and year, 2018-2021.

Source: Michigan State Court Administrative Office Judicial Information Services (JIS) register of actions, 2018-2021.

4 Michigan Fares Poorly Compared to Other States on Consumer Protections in Garnishment Exemptions

The federal government sets the floor for what value and type of assets are exempt from garnishment, but states, through legislative reforms, may raise that floor and increase the breadth and value of these exemptions.⁵⁵ According to a 50-state policy scan conducted in 2021 by the National Consumer Law Center, Michigan, along with four other states (Georgia, Kentucky, New Jersey, and Utah), received an “F” grade based on how well their state garnishment exemption laws protect consumers’ ability to stay afloat while paying off debts. The rating was based on criteria such as how well laws protect living wages, preserve the ability to work, and provide consumers with enough funds to meet basic living expenses and Michigan was the only state to receive an F in every category, meaning the state has “extremely weak protections.”⁵⁶ Wisconsin receives the highest grade in the Great Lakes region for wage garnishment exemptions by protecting enough wages so that paychecks do not drop below the poverty level, and it has the highest grade for bank account garnishments by protecting at least \$5000 in a consumer account. While other Great Lakes states rank poorly overall, Indiana, Minnesota, and Ohio all adjust their exemptions every 2-6 years for inflation.

While all federal public assistance (such as social security of veteran’s benefits) is exempt, state public assistance exemptions vary. Michigan law does not specify any state exemptions for public assistance payments, such as worker’s compensation, state earned income tax credits, or unemployment benefits, which could be placed in a consumer’s bank account or garnished as part of a state tax refund. Most states, including all others in the Great Lakes region, specify some state public assistance benefits, and Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, and Ohio provide for an exemption from the state earned income tax credit.

Michigan Has the Weakest Wage, Asset, and Public Benefits Exemption Laws in the Great Lakes Region and Country

	Overall NCLC Ranking	Wages (weekly)	Bank Account	Home Value	Car	Household Goods	State Earned Income Credit
Michigan	F	\$217.50	no protection	\$3,500	\$1,000	\$1,000	not specified
Illinois	D	\$495	\$1,000	\$15,000	\$5,400	no protection	exempt as public assistance
Indiana	D	\$217.50	\$450***	\$19,300***	\$9,250	\$1,000	exempt
Minnesota	C	\$403.20*	traceable deposited wages exempt	\$450,000*	\$5,000*	\$11,250*	exempt as public assistance
Ohio	C	\$217.50**	\$500**	\$145,425**	\$4,000**	\$13,400**	exempt as "wildcard"
Wisconsin	C	\$503.85	\$5,000	\$75,000	\$4,000	\$12,000	not specified

*Specifies adjusting every two years for inflation
 **Specifies adjusting every three years for inflation
 *** Specifies adjusting every six years for inflation

Source: National Consumer Law Center's "No Fresh Start," 2021.

Other benefits exempted by these states include workers compensation, unemployment, and veteran's benefits.

Findings: Representation

There is no constitutional right to counsel for defendants in civil cases such as debt collection. National studies conducted from 2010 to 2019 suggest that debt collection defendants have representation less 10% of the time, with some states reporting 0% defendant representation rates.⁵⁷ Meanwhile, plaintiffs are almost always represented by attorneys.⁵⁸ Legal aid has traditionally deployed their limited resources in this space to focus primarily on groups such as elders or veterans. Many consumers, however, do not qualify for legal aid and hiring an attorney may be unaffordable; the Legal Services Corporation's 2022 Justice Gap report found that 1 in 2 Americans do not seek legal help due to cost and that consumer issues are the most common unmet civil legal need across the country.⁵⁹

Studies have shown that both sides having full representation leads to better outcomes for defendants, as they are better able to understand their rights and potential defenses, such as a debt being time-barred or requesting additionally proof of debt.⁶⁰ However, given the high volume of debt collection cases, it is important to couple efforts to expand legal representation with simplifying court procedures and forms to make them more understandable to self-represented litigants.

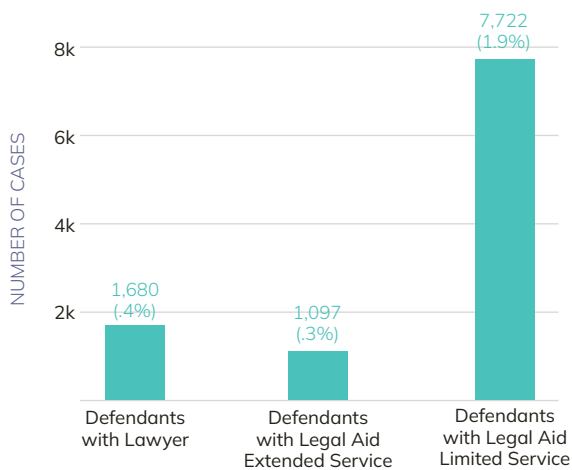
AT A GLANCE

1. Most creditors are represented and most consumers are not.
2. Michigan consumer representation rates are lower compared to other jurisdictions
3. Case outcomes are different when consumers are represented by counsel.

1 Most Creditors Are Represented and Most Consumers Are Not

96% of plaintiffs in debt collection cases are represented by counsel, making these cases ineligible for small claims court.⁶¹ The vast majority of defendants – over 97% – however, are not represented by counsel and do not receive any assistance from legal aid, forcing these self-represented litigants to navigate unfamiliar court processes and rules themselves.

Fewer than 0.5% of Defendants in Debt Collection Cases Have Full Legal Representation



Number and share of cases where defendant had legal representation listed in SCAO data, received extended service from Legal Aid, and received limited service from Legal Aid, 2018-2019. Legal Aid data is provided by the Michigan State Bar Foundation and includes cases classified as “02- Collections” under the Legal Services Corporation’s Case Service Reporting Guidelines.⁶²

Source: Michigan State Court Administrative Office Judicial Data Warehouse and Michigan State Bar Foundation legal aid case counts, 2018-2019.

While legal aid was able to provide some type of assistance in 2.2% of debt collection cases, for most cases, they were only able to provide limited service, which was often insufficient in meeting clients’ needs for full representation.

While low-income consumers are more likely to be sued for a debt,⁶³ even consumers who can afford an attorney may find that it does not make financial sense to hire one given that the amount in controversy for these cases is relatively low, typically ranging from \$800 to \$4,000. This “negative-value defense” problem is not only a concern for individual consumers but for the civil justice system as a whole.⁶⁴ Because consumer debt collection actions tend to be low value, even if a consumer has a clear defense, the consumer is not financially incentivized to find and pay an attorney because the fees charged for legal defense may be greater than the amount in controversy.⁶⁵ This, in turn, could incentivize high-volume plaintiffs to bring weak claims, knowing that most consumers will not have the resources to hire a lawyer or, even if they can afford a lawyer, the cost-benefit analysis weighs against hiring a lawyer and thus they will settle the case or ignore it.⁶⁶

This lack of consumer legal representation emphasizes the need for courts to make their procedures and forms clearer and more consistent to make them more navigable and understandable for self-represented litigants to defend their cases.

2 Michigan Consumer Representation Rates Are Lower Compared to Other Jurisdictions

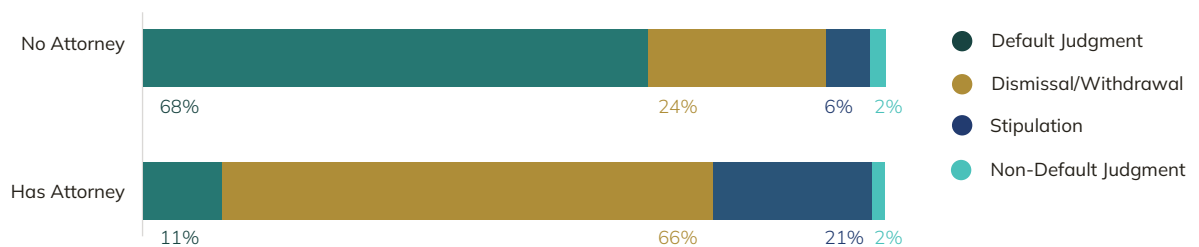
Legal representation for defendants in debt collection cases is low across the country. Nevertheless, Michigan’s legal representation rate (0.4%) – excluding limited-service legal aid cases – is low by comparison to states and jurisdictions where this data is available. Other states had higher reported representation rates in 2019, including Utah (3.7%),⁶⁷ North Dakota (2.4%), and Connecticut (0.8%).⁶⁸ Some specific counties also have higher representation rates, including Harris County, Texas (8% rate from January 2018 to June 2020)⁶⁹ and Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania (12% rate from 2013 to 2018).⁷⁰

3 Case Outcomes Are Different When Consumers Are Represented by Counsel

Representation makes a difference in debt collection cases. Cases where defendants are represented by counsel are more than 10 times as likely to receive a dismissal with prejudice, meaning the plaintiff cannot refile the same claim. They are also twice as likely to result in a settlement where a stipulated judgment is entered. Attorney representation does not, however, significantly increase the proportion of non-default judgments where the case is argued in front of a judge and one party wins, although available data does not specify which party wins for this outcome.

While the data does not tell us whether consumers get better results with attorney representation, the higher dismissal with prejudice rate may indicate that consumers are bringing more meritorious defenses with the help of an attorney. The higher stipulation rate indicates that consumers with attorneys are able to reach a negotiated agreement more often, saving them from having a judgment entered against them and be subjected to post-judgment garnishments.

Cases Where the Consumer is Represented by Counsel Are More than 10 Times as Likely to Receive a Dismissal with Prejudice and Over Twice as Likely to Result in a Stipulation



Share of disposed cases by disposition type and legal representation state where defendant had an attorney on record from 2017-2019 (does not include limited service legal aid cases).

Source: Michigan State Court Administrative Office Judicial Data Warehouse, 20117-2019.

Findings: Court Record Data

There have been documented challenges surrounding the quality of state civil court data. These challenges are particularly pronounced with debt collection lawsuits, causing them to fly under the radar of policymakers and not receive due public scrutiny. In 2018, only 12 states publicly reported data on debt collection lawsuits that was disaggregated from other general civil or small claims case types.⁷¹ Civil court data is collected based on information entered into court case management systems or included on forms, so improving these processes is imperative to generating better data on high volume and impact civil cases.

AT A GLANCE

1. Debt collection cases do not have their own case code.
2. Plaintiff names are not standardized in District Court case management systems.
3. Even among JIS Courts, Register of Actions data is incomplete and non-standard.

1 Debt Collection Cases Do Not Have Their Own Case Code

Identifying consumer debt collection cases in the Judicial Data Warehouse of Michigan's State Court Administrative Office is not straightforward or easy because, unlike landlord-tenant eviction cases, debt collection cases do not have a separate case code. Instead, most are classified as "General Civil" cases, which include civil cases that are unrelated to consumer debt collection.

Appendix A details January Advisors' approach to identifying and categorizing debt collection cases among the more than 3 million general civil cases filed between 2010-2021. Still, this approach was only able to identify debt collection cases filed by the plaintiffs who filed the most cases.

Given the large number of debt collection cases filed in Michigan courts each year, giving consumer debt collection cases a unique case code in the data would improve the identification of these cases moving forward and allow Michigan and its district courts to understand the full extent to which these cases fill their dockets.

2 Plaintiff Names Are Not Standardized in District Court Case Management Systems

In the absence of electronic filing, there is a significant amount of manually entered data that goes into Michigan's case management systems and eventually SCAO's Judicial Data Warehouse (JDW), which was used for this analysis. As discussed above, in the absence of a case code for debt collection lawsuits, a classification of plaintiffs must be used to identify debt collection lawsuits in Michigan. This, however,

presents its own challenges because of typos and other errors in the entry of plaintiff names into court case management systems. For example, Portfolio Recovery Associates, LLC, which was the second highest filer (filing almost 200,000 cases) from January 2010 to September 2021, had 424 variations of its name in court record data. Such variations in the data can prohibit efficient identification and analysis of trends in debt collection lawsuits because of the time and effort necessary to clean the data.

3 Even Among JIS Courts, Register of Actions Data Is Incomplete and Non-Standard

It is currently not possible for courts or researchers to compute a statewide garnishment rate for debt collection lawsuits in Michigan. Even among the 75% of courts that use the Judicial Information Services (JIS) case management system that is integrated with SCAO, only 65% recorded any garnishment data. Additionally, only 21 courts had high coverage data on amounts in controversy for debt collection cases, and 40% of these courts did not record judgment amounts in a standard field. Additionally, it was not possible to generate findings for processes such as the number of hearings or whether the defendant filed an answer due to the lack of uniformity in how these fields are recorded in JIS data.

As justice for all policy and program reforms are implemented, it is also important to improve case management systems and court record data collection for civil case types to make it easier to conduct future research and evaluate the impact of reforms.

Policy Recommendations

For over a year, the JFA Debt Collection Process Improvement Work Group has been reviewing the data provided by January Advisors, conducting research, sharing their experiences, and engaging in intense policy discussions about the problems faced by courts, consumers, creditors, and debt collectors regarding debt collection litigation and the solutions to best address those problems. The Work Group used the data to identify problems at each critical stage of litigation: service of process, notification of claims to the defendant, response by the defendant, case resolution, and post-judgment garnishment or payment plans.

The high default judgment rate raised concerns across the litigation process. While some defendants may simply refuse to participate in the litigation process, the fact that default judgments were entered in the vast majority of cases raised questions about whether consumers actually received service of process, whether the complaint and summons provided meaningful and understandable notice to consumers of the claims against them, and whether consumers understood a) their options to defend themselves and b) the consequences for not responding to the allegations set forth in the complaint. The disparities in filing rates and default judgment rates for people living in majority Black neighborhoods also raised concerns about the additional barriers these communities face participating in their cases and accessing Michigan courts.

The large number of debt collection case filings coupled with the disparity in representation (creditor/debt collector are almost always represented by counsel while the consumer is almost never represented) raised questions about the barriers self-represented litigants face when trying to understand complex legal forms and navigate court processes, which are likely unfamiliar to most consumers. Therefore, the Work Group focused on ways to make the court process more understandable and navigable to self-represented litigants, including plain language forms and notices.

The large number of garnishments in debt collection cases raised concerns about judicially enforced garnishments used in cases in which default judgments were entered and the facts were not tested (or even considered) by a court. Not only did this raise due process concerns of ensuring that consumers are aware that they can raise lack of service defenses at any stage in the lawsuit (even post-judgment), but it also raised concerns about whether the garnishment protections currently provided by Michigan law diminish the trustworthiness of the courts for consumers across the state, particularly in the eyes of those living in majority Black neighborhoods, who experience both higher filing rates and higher default judgment rates.

The Work Group focused on the following data points on the state of debt collection litigation in Michigan to underscore the need for and point to specific reforms:

- Debt collection cases dominate Michigan's district court, second in filing rate only to traffic cases in 2019. Ten plaintiffs file almost three-quarters of debt collection cases.
- Third-party debt collectors are filing more cases in Michigan's district courts, increasing 40% over the last decade, constituting 60% of all debt collection cases in 2019. The four plaintiffs with the highest filing rates are all third-party debt collectors.
- While debt collection cases are filed across the state, more cases are filed against low- and moderate-income Michiganders.

- Default judgments are entered in almost 70% of debt collection cases after service is recorded as complete.
- Racial disparities exist with debt collection litigation.
 - The filing rate against people living in majority Black communities see two to three times as many case filings as people living in majority non-Hispanic White communities. While the filing rate decreases with increasing income for people living in majority White communities, the filing rate remains fairly consistent across incomes for people living in majority Black communities.
 - People living in majority Black communities were also more likely to have cases filed against them dismissed for failure to serve. Once service was recorded as completed, however, people living in majority Black communities were more likely to have a default judgment in their case. They are also more likely to receive a garnishment against them.
- Once a judgment is entered, the judgment creditors seek garnishments in 78% of cases.
- Creditors are almost always represented in debt collection cases, but consumers are rarely represented. Legal aid lacks the resources to offer full representation in the vast majority of cases. When a consumer is represented by counsel, their case is 10 times more likely to be dismissed with prejudice and twice as likely to reach a settlement.

To act on these findings, the Work Group recommends that policy and rules be amended to: ^{ix}

1. Modernize Service of Process Rules to Help Ensure Consumers Receive Notice of Lawsuit.
2. Increase Complaint Requirements to Help Ensure that Plaintiff Has Provided Sufficient Evidence to Support Default Judgment.
3. Create Court Documents and Forms that Consumers Can Easily Understand and Use.
4. Improve Our Understanding of Debt Collection in Michigan through More Optimized Use of Court Records.
5. Engage with Consumers Who Have Faced Debt Collection Litigation.
6. Develop Pilot Projects to Find Alternatives to Litigation that Help Creditors, Consumers, and Courts.

^{ix} The JFA Debt Collection Work Group discussed and agreed upon several recommendations related to garnishment protections, which were later determined to be outside the scope of reforms to be addressed by the Justice For All Commission. These proposed changes, which would modernize and update garnishment protections to protect assets consumers need, included:

- a. Protecting at least 40 hours per week at the state minimum wage from paycheck/periodic garnishments;
- b. Protecting a minimum amount (40 hours of the state minimum wage) in a bank account from garnishment;
- c. Better protecting public benefits (specifically all federal and state public benefits, including unemployment insurance, veterans, and public assistance benefits; and the Earned Income Tax Credit) from garnishment;
- d. Protecting the value of an operable vehicle up to \$15,000;
- e. Protecting the family home at a value of \$33,000 (with future adjustments for inflation);
- f. Increasing protections for tools of the trade to \$10,000 (with future adjustments for inflation);
- g. Increasing protection of personal property to \$10,000 (with future adjustments for inflation); and
- h. Revising garnishment forms to provide consumers with the information they need in an understandable manner.

Recommendations: Modernize Service of Process Rules

AT A GLANCE

1. Increase requirements for professional private process servers.
2. Give plaintiffs adequate time to properly serve defendants.
3. Expand options for mail services.
4. Amend the default judgment rules and garnishment forms to clarify that a defendant may raise an objection for lack of service at any time.
5. Modernize alternate service rules.

Adequate notice that a lawsuit has been filed against a defendant is a “basic tenant of due process” under the Fourteenth Amendment.⁷² Despite this, experiences in Michigan and beyond demonstrate that the current service of process procedures often fail to provide individual defendants with adequate and meaningful notice that a lawsuit has been filed against them. The National Center for State Courts found that the “[t]raditional procedures for serving notice in civil lawsuits are functionally obsolete, especially in suits against individuals” and that the “[t]ypical methods of serving process are riddled with inaccuracies and inadequacies.”⁷³

In Michigan, three attorneys – officers of the court and bound by the Rules of Professional Conduct – were recently charged with conducting a criminal enterprise, 30 counts of forgery, and one count of obstruction of justice for forging documents claiming that consumers had been served in debt collection cases when they had not.⁷⁴ Even if this behavior is limited to a few bad actors, the amount of damage they can wreak on the justice system is profound. For example, in 2010, American Legal Process pled

guilty to criminal fraud for systematically failing to serve defendants, resulting in an estimated 100,000 wrongful default judgments.⁷⁵ Another class action case brought by consumers under the Fair Debt Collections Practices Act alleged widespread fraudulent service practices, including filing false affidavits of service and hundreds of instances in which a process server claimed to be in multiple places at the same time.⁷⁶ The case, which settled for \$59 million, involved an estimated 75,000 default judgments in which money had been collected post-judgment and another 117,000 default judgments in which post-judgment collection efforts were unsuccessful.⁷⁷ Similarly, in California, the Attorney General brought charges against JPMorgan Chase alleging widespread robo-signing and sewer service, explaining that when dealing with debt collection cases, JPMorgan created a “debt collection mill” that abused the judicial process, affecting tens of thousands of Californians, including military service members.⁷⁸ The case was settled for \$100 million in restitution and damages.⁷⁹

Without proper service of process, many consumers

do not know that a lawsuit has been filed against them until their wages, bank accounts, or state tax returns are garnished. Indeed, in the American Legal Process case, prosecutors alleged that the creditor seized, on average, \$5,474 per consumer.⁸⁰

Instances of improper service are not limited to headline-making government investigations and class action suits but also come up in informal investigations and audits. At a Federal Trade Commission roundtable, officials discussed uncovering serious problems with service when conducting investigations and audits. For example, a New York City investigation uncovered that many process servers are not performing service or adequately checking addresses.⁸¹ Similarly, a spot audit in Chicago revealed that one process server claimed to be in two Chicago-land areas 30 miles apart within minutes.⁸² A review of a 451-case data set from individuals who called a legal hotline revealed that at least 71% of people sued in a debt collection case were either not served or served improperly.⁸³ In addition, a recent review of a 1,000 case dockets from debt buyer lawsuits revealed that in approximately 33% of cases there were problems with service, including repeated efforts to serve the same person or a summons that was returned due to a bad address.⁸⁴ In 6 cases, courts entered default judgments in cases that had no evidence on the docket that the plaintiff even attempted to serve the defendant.⁸⁵

These problematic practices coupled with the high default judgment rate in debt collection cases demonstrate the need to reform service of process across Michigan's civil legal system to protect defendant's due process rights.⁸⁶ The Michigan forgery case led to calls to reform the service of process procedures by state lawmakers, including the passage of a bill which sought to increase the reliability of lawsuit notification by replacing the affidavit stating the facts of the service with a more detailed verification of service under penalty of perjury.⁸⁷ While this law is an incremental step forward, more needs to be done to reform and modernize service of process procedures for civil cases in Michigan.

1 Increased Requirements for Professional Private Process Servers

Michigan Court Rule 2.104 allows any "legal competent adult who is not a party or an officer of a corporate party" to serve process, which is consistent with the rules in 28 other states.⁸⁸ The Work Group recognizes the importance of continuing to allow plaintiffs who infrequently file cases in Michigan's courts – particularly low- and moderate-income individuals and small businesses – to be able to ask a friend or family member to serve papers in a lawsuit and not be forced to bear the expense of hiring a professional process server. Given the devastating impact that a single professional process server can have on the justice system, however, the Work Group recommends that the following additional requirements to verify that proper service has been completed should be included in the proof of service for individuals who repeatedly serve process in cases filed in Michigan state courts.

- i. **Utilize technology.** Amend MCR 2.104 to require professional process servers to include location tracking software, such as GPS, and photographic verification of the location of service. The photograph should be of the building or place and should not include a picture of the person being served for safety concerns. This is already standard practice for professional process servers.⁸⁹
- ii. **Document service attempts.** Require professional process servers to keep a log of successful and unsuccessful service attempts, including case number, location of attempted service, time, date, and whether service was successful. These records should be kept for at least three years.
- iii. **Include a physical description of the person served.** Amend MCR 2.104 to require a description of the person being served and provide examples of what to include in the

description, similar to New York City’s law “including, but not limited to, sex, color of skin, hair color, approximate age, height and weight and other identifying features.”⁹⁰

These additional requirements will help ensure that professional process servers are properly serving court papers and providing defendants with notice that a lawsuit is pending against them. In addition, if a defendant later challenges the validity of service, this documentation can be used as evidence by the plaintiff to establish proper service. If the plaintiff used a professional process server and lacks this documentation when a plaintiff challenges service, this could alert the court of potential issues with a particular process server. In addition, these additional requirements could assist courts in conducting audits on the quality of service of process in Michigan and identify potential bad actors.

Short of creating an entire licensing system for process servers, the Work Group could not come to a consensus on how to define a professional process server. The Work Group agreed that the above additional requirements should only apply to private process servers but not to sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, or other officers of court, as they are bound by their own oaths and ethical standards. Some members thought that all private process servers who serve court documents more than five times a year should be held to these heightened requirements, but others questioned how this would apply in practice, given Michigan’s non-unified court system. Other members suggested that private process servers who are paid to serve court papers should be held to these heightened requirements. The Work Group, therefore, recommends that the Justice for All Commission create a Work Group of stakeholders to recommend how to define a professional process server to whom these additional requirements will apply. Stakeholders should include representatives from Michigan’s district and circuit courts, the Michigan Creditors Bar Association, and the Michigan Court Officers, Deputy Sheriffs, and Process Servers Association, and Michigan Association for Justice.

2 Give Plaintiffs Adequate Time to Properly Serve Defendants

When a plaintiff files a lawsuit, the court issues a summons that expires after 91 days.⁹¹ While plaintiffs tend to be financially motivated to serve defendants as quickly as possible, it takes time to locate some defendants. To give plaintiffs and process servers sufficient time to locate and properly serve defendants, the Work Group recommends extending the expiration of the summons from 91 days to 121 days.

3 Expand Options for Mail Service

The pandemic highlighted problems with relying on United States Postal Service-restricted delivery mail for service; plaintiffs repeatedly reported problems of not receiving the green card receipt of delivery signed by the intended recipient. Due to these problems, the Work Group recommends expanding the mail carriers that plaintiffs may use to serve process as long as an alternate mail carrier is able to send the court papers by restricted delivery and obtain the signature of the intended recipient, as provided in MCR 2.105(A)(2).

4 Amend the Default Judgment Rules and Garnishment Forms to Clarify that a Defendant May Raise an Objection for Lack of Service at Any Time

To help protect defendants' due process rights, the Work Group recommends amending the default judgment rules to explicitly state that a judgment can be set aside for failure to serve the complaint at any time. A defendant challenging the entry of a default judgment based on a lack of service would be required to make a *prima facie* showing in their motion or at the hearing that they were not served; this could be through showing a lease, time card, or affidavit. The burden then would shift to the plaintiff to demonstrate that service was properly completed.

In addition, to help clarify that a challenge to the court's jurisdiction based on a lack of service can be raised at any time, the Work Group recommends amending the objection to garnishment form⁹² to add a checkbox similar to the motion to set aside default judgment form⁹³, in which defendants can object on the basis that they were not served with the underlying case summons and complaint.

The additional requirements for professional process servers set forth in Recommendation 1(a) above could be used to assist plaintiffs in establishing proper service if challenged by the defendant.

Work group members raised a minority viewpoint that the forms in which the defendant raises an objection based on lack of service should be amended to so that defendants are aware they are under penalty of perjury so that the form would mirror the requirements for process servers and prevent defendants from making false or bad faith arguments. The majority of Work Group members, however, believed that the certification set forth in Michigan Court Rule 1.109(E)(5) provided sufficient protection

because the defendant's signature certifies, among other things, that "to the best of his or her knowledge, information, and belief formed after a reasonable inquiry, the document is well grounded in fact" and "not interposed for any improper purposes, such as to harass or to cause unnecessary delay."

5 Modernize Alternate Service Rules

Alternate service rules are antiquated. The two methods explicitly set forth in the rules – posting in a courthouse and publishing in a newspaper – are not "reasonably calculated to give defendant actual notice of the proceedings and an opportunity to be heard."⁹⁴ In addition, publication is an incredibly expensive means of alternate service.

When determining whether alternate service is warranted, it is important for courts to consider not only the number of service attempts but also the accuracy of the address at which service is being attempted. Therefore, in order for the court to grant a motion for alternate service, the plaintiff should be required to show at least two indicia of the accuracy of defendant's address to establish "that service of process cannot reasonably be made as provided by this rule."⁹⁵ These indicia of accuracy should be recent evidence of defendant's address, receipt of mail from the defendant with the return address listed, confirmation by defendant that the address is correct, certified mail receipt signed by the defendant, voter registration information, vehicle registration information, or information from a skip tracing service. Further, the rules should be amended to eliminate the outdated alternate service methods of posting in the courthouse and publishing in a newspaper as reliable means of providing actual notice to defendants. Instead, the rules should provide that "nail and mail" (*i.e.*, posting at the premises and mailing via USPS, as is used in landlord/tenant proceedings) is a reliable form of alternate service. Judges may use discretion to allow other forms of service – such as email, text, messaging apps, or social media – based on the unique circumstances of the case.

Recommendations: Increase Complaint Requirements

AT A GLANCE

1. To establish proof of the account, the plaintiff must include the written contract or at least one discernible monthly statement showing activity.
2. The complaint should set forth proof of the amount of the debt and include the charge-off statement.
3. Identify the original creditor and store sponsor, when applicable.
4. List chain of ownership in the complaint.
5. Create a work group of stakeholders to develop procedures for courts to review the sufficiency of debt collection complaints prior to entry of default judgment.

When a defendant fails to respond to a complaint, a plaintiff may seek a default judgment. In many cases, default judgments are entered by clerks with no review by a judge.⁹⁶ If the plaintiff seeks the same relief set forth in the complaint, the defendant is often not notified of the default judgment until after the judgment has been entered.⁹⁷

In its 2010 Report characterizing debt collection litigation as a “broken system,” the Federal Trade Commission raised concerns that complaints in notice pleading states like Michigan do not provide consumers with adequate information to admit or deny the allegations in the complaint or to raise defenses and do not provide judges with adequate information to enter a default judgment.⁹⁸

Michigan's high default judgment rate raises concerns not only about low defendant participation but also

about the perverse incentives that court policy may create for plaintiffs, particularly for high volume debt collectors.

When a court enters a default judgment in a debt collection case, it “turn[s] unsecured debt into court judgments, fully secured and fully collectable through garnishment and other enforcement proceedings.”⁹⁹ High volume debt collectors are aware that, once service is accomplished, the vast majority of consumers will not engage in their case and, with the automatic nature of the default judgment rules, their claims will not be challenged by either the defendant or the court, creating a perverse incentive for debt collectors to not invest resources in investigating the validity of their claims prior to filing a complaint.¹⁰⁰ This is particularly concerning given the problems with service of process discussed above and the debt buying transactions that lead to many of these lawsuits. As law professor Dalié Jiménez has

found through an examination debt-purchasing agreements, these agreements – which can contain disclaimers about ownership of accounts and/or the accuracy of account information – often lack basic information about the debts contained in the purchased portfolio, such as the contracts, account statements, and the date that the debt became delinquent.¹⁰¹ Indeed, banks and debt buyers have been penalized by government agencies for engaging in widespread robo-signings and filing false affidavits in connection with debt collection litigation,¹⁰² and investigations have found instances of a single debt buyer employee signing affidavits at a rate of hundreds or even thousands per day.¹⁰³

The public's trust in the judicial system is premised on the accuracy of its judgment, entered only after the plaintiff has presented sufficient evidence to establish the elements of their cause of action based on the appropriate burden of proof.¹⁰⁴ Indeed, since the 2010 FTC Report, several states have implemented policies to improve the debt collection litigation process by requiring that plaintiffs identify debt details early in the case to ensure the plaintiff has an evidentiary basis to support a default judgment and to allow consumers to better understand the claims asserted against them.

Michigan currently has special pleading requirements for several types of claims, including debt collection actions. Pursuant to MCR 2.112(N), debt collection complaints must include the name of the creditor, the account number, and the balance due to date. These requirements, however, do not sufficiently establish a plaintiff's claim. The Work Group recommends that Michigan follow the lead of other states and establish policies that help ensure that creditors have established the elements of their claims.

1 To Establish Proof of the Account, the Plaintiff Must Include the Written Contract or At Least One Discernible Monthly Statement Showing Activity

Currently, Michigan only requires the plaintiff to provide the account number to establish proof of the account. At least 14 states, including all Great Lakes states except Ohio, require plaintiffs to provide the written contract or an account statement to establish proof of the account.¹⁰⁵

To establish proof of the account, the Work Group recommends that MCR 2.112(N) be amended to require the plaintiff to include the written contract or at least one account statement showing activity. In the context of credit card debt, activity could include a purchase, payment, or balance transfer. Allowing plaintiffs the flexibility to include either the written contract or the account statement is particularly important for credit card debt, where often there is no formal contract between the consumer and the credit card company with the consumer's signature, but rather the consumer accepts the terms of the contract by applying for the credit card and voluntarily using the credit.¹⁰⁶ Plaintiffs are already required to have most of this documentation either by industry standards¹⁰⁷ or by new federal regulations under Regulation F of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act.¹⁰⁸

A minority viewpoint raised within the Work Group was that this information could more effectively be contained in an affidavit and that including an account statement could be confusing to consumers because it would have a different account balance than the amount the plaintiff is seeking in the lawsuit. Other Work Group members, however, raised concerns about bad actors robo-signing and filing false affidavits. The majority of Work Group members,

including a diverse cross-section of stakeholders, favored requiring an actual statement for credit card accounts over an affidavit because a statement provides the consumer with additional information related to the debt, such as the name of the original creditor, the name of the store sponsor, and how the credit card was used.

2 The Complaint Should Set Forth Proof of the Amount of the Debt and Include the Charge-Off Statement

Michigan currently only requires the complaint to include the balance due to date for the debt. Other states – including Illinois,¹⁰⁹ Minnesota,¹¹⁰ and Wisconsin¹¹¹ – however, require plaintiffs to include more detailed information about the debt, including the charge-off balance, fees, and last payment date or default date. The new Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) regulations also require creditors to provide the amount due at the itemization date, detailing any interest, fees, payments, or credits applied after the itemization date.¹¹²

To establish proof of the amount of debt similar to the new CFPB regulations, the Work Group recommends that MCR 2.112(N) be amended to require the plaintiff in a debt collection action to include the charge-off statement,¹¹³ the last payment date, the current amount due, and all interest, fees, and payments made since the date of the charge-off statement. While the charge-off statement informs the court and the consumer of the principal, interest, and fees applied to the debt on the charge off date, the proposed additional information would notify the court and parties of any additional activity that took place since the charge-off date.

3 Identify the Original Creditor and Store Sponsor, When Applicable

Cases brought by debt buyers are on the rise and make up the majority of debt collection cases filed in Michigan, accounting for 60% of cases filed in 2019. These cases present unique challenges because the consumers have no relationship with the plaintiff prior to debt collection efforts. In addition, in the context of store credit cards, many consumers may not recognize the name of the credit card company that owns and services the account. Therefore, to help defendants better understand the basis for alleged debts, the Work Group recommends that MCR 2.112(N) be amended to require plaintiffs to identify the name of the original creditor and store sponsor when applicable.

4 List Chain of Ownership in the Complaint

Currently, Michigan does not have any explicit requirements for plaintiffs to list a chain of ownership for a debt. Illinois,¹¹⁴ Indiana,¹¹⁵ and Minnesota¹¹⁶ have enacted requirements that the plaintiff either list the chain of ownership or include documentation establishing the chain of ownership with the complaint.

Given the rise in debt buyer cases in Michigan, the Work Group recommends that MCR 2.112(N) be amended to require the plaintiff to list the chain of ownership of the debt in the complaint and the dates the debt was assigned. This amendment will help the consumer better understand how the plaintiff alleges it came to own the debt, giving the consumers information they need to understand the validity of the debt. This information will also serve as the basis for a plaintiff establishing to the court that it does indeed own the debt prior to the court entering a default judgment.

5 Create a Work Group of Stakeholders to Develop Procedures for Courts to Review the Sufficiency of Debt Collection Complaints Prior to Entry of Default Judgment

For consumer debt litigation, where the creditor/debt collector is almost always represented by counsel and the consumer is rarely represented by counsel, “it is essential that courts ultimately be responsible for ensuring just outcomes.”¹¹⁷ As the Conference for Chief Justices Civil Justices’ Improvements Committee stated in its 2016 Call to Action, courts must tailor their resources to the needs of the case, including rules, procedure, staffing, and technology. As part of approach tailored to promote justice for all, the Work Group agrees with the Federal Trade Commission that court systems should develop checklists “to promote the application of proper and uniform requirements for determining whether to grant a default judgment.”¹¹⁸

While Work Group members noted that these additional complaint requirements may translate into additional work for already over-worked District Court staff, the Work Group did not have sufficient expertise to develop a process for courts to review these additional complaint requirements prior to entering default judgment; thus, they recommend that the JFA form a separate group of stakeholders – including district court clerks, administrators, and judges – to develop uniform procedures that all courts can implement to review complaint materials prior to entry of a default judgement. The Work Group also recommends that the State Court Administrative Office (SCAO) utilize technology when designing e-filing for district courts to automate and streamline the review of these complaint requirements to allow courts to more efficiently and effectively review these complaint requirements, reducing the burden on court staff.

Recommendations: Create Easy to Use Documents & Forms

AT A GLANCE

1. Amend the Form Summons.
2. Require plain language complaints and develop model complaint language.
3. Create a SCAO Advice of Rights Document for defendants to be included with the complaint.
4. Simplify the filing deadline rules to reduce confusion.
5. Non-Lawyer court navigators should be available to assist consumers navigating their debt collection cases.

Given the staggering number of consumers who are not represented by counsel in debt collection actions, it is essential that court documents and forms are easily understandable and useable by self-represented litigants. The Work Group recommends that it partner with the State Court Administrative Office (SCAO) and the Justice for All Commission (JFAC) Forms Committee to redesign court guidance, documents, and forms to be in plain language and easily useable by self-represented litigants, in addition to the following specific recommendations.

1 Amend the Form Summons

The Work Group recommends that the SCAO Form Summons be revised to give defendants the information they need in plain language.¹¹⁹ Work Group members found the current form was difficult

to read and understand. They also found that the current form summons contained unnecessary information for consumers in debt collection cases and that some of the most vital information for consumers was at the bottom of the page. In addition, the summons did not include any indicia of reliability (e.g., governmental seal) that the form was an official court document. The Work Group recommends that the summons be a priority form for revision and suggests the following revisions be made:

Provide a clear and credible notice to the defendant that they are being sued.

- Clearly set out deadline for defendant to act.
- Clearly set out pathway for defendant to act (e.g., how to file a written answer; a directive not to wait for the court to set a hearing date).
- Clearly set out consequence for a defendant not taking action (e.g., “a judgment will be entered against you”).

Appendix B contains a draft revised summons

created by Work Group members to help illustrate changes to the summons to make it more readable and understandable and could be used as a starting point for its collaborative work with SCAO and the JFAC Forms Committee. The Stanford Legal Design Lab has also created a form summons for eviction cases and some of the principles in their user-focused design could be implemented in reimagining Michigan's form summons.¹²⁰

2 Require Plain Language Complaints and Develop Model Complaint Language

Work Group members agreed that the complaint should be required to be written in plain English so that unrepresented consumers can understand the allegations raised against them; however, given the differences in causes of actions that debt collectors may file, the Work Group does not recommend a form complaint. The majority of Work Group members agreed that a model complaint should be developed to help creditors and debt collectors understand the plain language requirement but also to give them flexibility to amend the model complaint for specific causes of actions. A dissenting viewpoint argued that any model complaint would be insufficient because it would not encompass the full array of causes of actions that arise in debt collection lawsuits.

3 Create a SCAO Advice of Rights Document for Defendants to be Included with the Complaint

The large number of self-represented litigants poses not only a problem for self-represented consumers but also for judges and court staff, who are all too often forced to walk a narrow line between helping to ensure that defendants have access to the legal information they need but not crossing the line of impartiality by providing legal advice, such as consumer rights or substantive defenses.¹²¹ This, in turn, can impact creditors' perceptions of justice, fairness, and trust in the legal system if a judge is seen as helping an unrepresented party.

To protect the legitimacy of the courts and help ensure defendants have the information they need to make an informed decision on how to proceed with their debt collection case, the Work Group recommends creating an Advice of Rights document that should be included alongside the summons and complaint to advise defendants of their basic rights regarding the lawsuit. The Advice of Rights should make clear that it is coming from SCAO, not plaintiff's counsel, and does not constitute legal advice from plaintiff's counsel. The Advice of Rights should be designed to be easily noticeable to defendants, since they will be getting it with other legal papers.

Appendix C contains a draft Advice of Rights created by Work Group members that could be used as a starting point for its collaborative work with SCAO and the JFAC Forms Committee and includes information on:

- How to file an answer with the court and opposing party, including link to a form answer.
- Consequences for a defendant not responding to the complaint (e.g., default judgment, garnishment of wages, bank accounts, and tax refunds).

- Information on legal resources to help with responding to the complaint (e.g., Michigan Legal Help).
- Information on how to obtain legal help (e.g., legal aid, State Bar of Michigan lawyer referral service).

4 Create a Form Answer to be Included with the Complaint Materials

The Work Group recommends amending the pleading standards set forth in MCR 2.111 for an answer so that it does not require consumers in debt collection actions to respond paragraph by paragraph to the complaint, but instead allows consumers – who are rarely represented by counsel – to complete a simple form answer to contest owing the debt and to raise any affirmative defense. The Work Group recommends that it collaborate with SCAO and the JFAC Forms Committee to create the form.

5 Simplify the Filing Deadline Rules to Reduce Confusion

To reduce confusion, the Work Group recommends simplifying the deadline for defendants to respond to a complaint. Currently, Michigan Court Rule 2.108 requires defendants personally served in Michigan to respond within 21 days and defendants who are served outside of Michigan or through registered mail to respond within 28 days. The Work Group recommends amending the rule to create a 28-day deadline to respond to the complaint, regardless of where service occurred.

6 Non-Lawyer Court Navigators Should Be Available to Assist Consumers Navigating Their Debt Collection Cases

The Work Group recognizes that user-friendly, plain language forms may only go so far and court navigators may play an essential role in helping consumers competently navigate court processes. The Work Group recommends that non-lawyer navigators be utilized to provide information to consumers, such as appropriate forms and answers to general questions they may have about their debt collection case. Given the barriers to travel in many of Michigan's urban, suburban, and rural areas, the Work Group recommends that these navigators be located within the community and not just at courthouse. Therefore, the Work Group recommends that it partner with the JFA Regulatory and Practice Reform Committee, which is focused on filling gaps in the legal marketplace, to further identify the role non-lawyer court navigators should play in the debt collection sphere. At this time, the Work Group does not recommend that non-lawyers be utilized to provide legal advice in debt collection cases; to the extent that any group is considering such a recommendation, the Work Group would like its key stakeholders to be invited to participate in these discussions.

Recommendations:

Optimize Use of Court Records & Data

AT A GLANCE

1. Improve civil case data collection and reporting across courts.
2. Develop a standardized District Court e-filing system to help track data and assist courts with case management.
3. Track data and publish regularly.

The court data used in this study was essential in allowing us to better understand the debt collection process. The data contained in court records, however, could be improved to allow us to better track trends and the effects of policy reforms in Michigan.

1 Improve Civil Case Data Collection and Reporting Across Courts

The Work Group recommends that SCAO work with January Advisors and/or other data collection experts to improve the data currently being collected and to make the data collection consistent across courts. This includes structured data that some jurisdictions already report to SCAO, as well as other “event” data that may be unclassifiable or free-form text. SCAO can develop best practices for data collection and reporting and incentivize courts to comply through a statewide report card and/or performance awards. Ultimately, this extended data collection will go beyond clearance rates to help court stakeholders

understand trends and key points in the debt collection process, including default judgments and other types of case dispositions, service of process, and garnishment.

Court data is essential to identifying barriers to justice for all and understanding whether policy reforms are moving the needle toward 100% civil justice for all Michiganders. While Michigan currently collects a considerable amount of court data, the Work Group recommends the following targeted data improvements to streamline future analyses of debt collection lawsuits:

- i. Create a Debt Collection Case Code.** The Work Group recommends that SCAO create a separate case code for debt collection cases, rather than categorizing them as general civil or small claims. This will help courts and other stakeholders more easily identify debt collection cases to track trends in the future.
- ii. Standardize Plaintiff Names.** The fact that court records contain 424 iterations of Portfolio Recovery Associates’ name over the last decade not only raises data concerns but also access to justice concerns. This lack of consistent name usage is particularly troubling in the debt buyer situation, where the consumer typically does not

have a prior relationship with a debt buyer like Portfolio Recovery, making it more difficult for the consumer to identify the appropriate plaintiff and assess the legitimacy of its claims. Therefore, the Work Group recommends that SCAO create a system for standardizing plaintiff names. This could be done by creating a plaintiff registration number, similar to the attorney licensing number for plaintiffs.

2 Develop a Standardized District Court E-Filing System to Help Track Data and Assist Courts with Case Management

When developing an e-filing system for district court, the system should be customized to the needs of the court and court staff. For example, a system could be developed to help court clerks track whether a debt collection plaintiff has submitted all the documentation and information required with the additional pleading requirements, assisting the court with the assessment of whether to enter a default judgment. Similarly, the e-filing system should be developed with the assistance of court staff and judges, other stakeholders, and data experts to design the system in a way that will allow court staff to both efficiently process cases and track meaningful data.

3 Track Data and Publish Regularly

Given the devastating impact debt collection can have on the financial security of consumers, trends in debt collection litigation, including racial disparities, must stay at the forefront of the minds of the Court, justice advocates, and the public. Therefore, SCAO should track and analyze data on debt collection, including all key points across civil lawsuit stages, and regularly publish this data. This involves requiring statewide collection and submission of “events” data for debt collection lawsuits that includes information on when an answer is filed, hearing held, and garnishment issued.

Recommendations:

Engage with Consumers who Have Faced Debt Collection Litigation

AT A GLANCE

1. Develop a qualitative study focused on consumer experience in debt collection.

While court records are essential to our understanding of debt collection litigation in Michigan, they can only tell part of the story. Given the large default judgment rate, most consumers are not engaging in their debt collection cases. Therefore, to better understand the barriers that consumers face in the debt collection process, the Commission must engage with consumers directly.

1 Develop Qualitative Study Focused on Consumer Experience in Debt Collection

The Work Group recommends that the Commission work with an academic institution to develop a qualitative study to understand the barriers that consumers face at all stages of the debt process – pre-litigation collection efforts, litigation, and post-judgment garnishment. Such a study would allow the Commission to better understand how these cases wind up in district court, why consumers are not engaging in their cases, the financial impact of debt on consumers, and potentially the underlying causes of racial disparities throughout the process.

Recommendations:

Develop Pilot Projects to Find Alternatives to Litigation

AT A GLANCE

1. Develop pilot project for cases in which consumers do not dispute that they owe the debt.

Debt collection litigation is often a lose-lose-lose for courts, creditors, and consumers. For cases in which the defendant owes the debt, defendants would often be better off working out an affordable payment plan customized to their specific budget, rather than having wages, bank accounts, and tax returns garnished.

1 Develop Pilot Project for Cases in which Consumers Do Not Dispute that They Owe the Debt

Other jurisdictions have developed Alternative Dispute Resolutions pilot projects to help consumers and creditors reach more workable solutions to debt than they would receive through the courts. For example, Hamilton County, Tennessee has implemented an online dispute resolution project focused on medical debt that has the assistance of a trained neutral mediator.¹²²

The Work Group recommends collaboration with legal services to develop alternative dispute resolution pilot projects in providers with the following features:

1. The pilot project should only be used in cases in which the defendant admits to owing the debt and does not have a defense that is likely to be meritorious.
2. The pilot project should focus on a specific type of debt, such as medical debt. This would allow data to be tracked going forward to help us understand the impact of the pilot project.
3. Given the asymmetry in representation in debt collection cases, any alternative dispute resolution pilot project should be mediated by a neutral mediator trained in debt collection law.
4. Affordability guidance should be developed to help both the consumer and the creditor understand how much a consumer can afford to pay toward the debt.
5. The alternative dispute resolution process should proceed after the plaintiff has filed a complaint – or the statute of limitations should be tolled in some other way – so that the plaintiff is not penalized for participating in the pilot project.
6. When designing a pilot project, the potential role of court navigators should be explored.

Acknowledgments

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Appendix A: Methodology

1 Data Sources

Data for this analysis comes primarily from Michigan's Judicial Data Warehouse (JDW), which was accessed in October 2021. The JDW compiles, cleans, and harmonizes court records and fields from several different court management systems across Michigan.

The JDW data includes district courts that cover 95% of the population. Not all district courts reported their data to the JDW during the time period this report covers (January 2010-September 2021). Six courts, including District 61-Grand Rapids, had either no or low representation (relative to their population) in the JDW data. According to recent Census estimates, roughly 5% of Michigan's population (~481,000 residents) live in the boundaries of these district courts.

The data used in this report cover January 2010 through September 2021. When examining trends over time, we will typically use the full time period to see how filings, case outcomes, and other data points varied over the past twelve years.

Given the substantial social, economic, and structural changes that have occurred over the last decade, from the aftermath of the Great Recession to the recent Covid-19 pandemic, our benchmark years for most analyses in this report focus on the years 2017 to 2019. This benchmark provides the most recent snapshot of debt collection cases that were not affected by the recent unprecedented changes to court operations and case filings that occurred during the pandemic.

Analyses of neighborhood demographics (e.g., race-ethnicity and income) draw on data from the 2015-2019 American Community Survey. For these analyses, we look at cases filed during this five-year period.

Currently, not all courts are required to report information related to claim amounts, judgment amounts, garnishments, or other details typically found in a case's register of actions. These fields provide key data points for understanding debt collection cases. These data, however, are available for roughly 75% of district courts that use the Judicial Information System (JIS) court management software. The State Court Administrator's Office (SCAO) provided data on these register of actions for cases filed between 2018-2021.

2 Identifying Debt Collection Cases

The State of Michigan does not define a separate case type for consumer debt collection cases, which makes it difficult to identify debt collection cases in the JDW data.

We applied several filters to the data to identify potential debt collection cases:

- District Courts only
- General Civil and Small Claims case types only
- Top 100 plaintiffs with the highest number of cases filed

There are three types of trial courts in Michigan: Circuit, District, and Probate. District courts in Michigan handle all civil cases with claims up to \$25,000, as well as other common case types like landlord-tenant.

We initially looked at a broader range of case types in the JDW data. These included General Civil, Small Claims, Contracts, Housing and Real Estate, Land Contract Summary Proceedings, Miscellaneous Civil, and Civil Appeals. The vast majority of these cases, however, fall under General Civil and Small Claims. Moreover, our analysis of plaintiffs (see below) revealed that the bulk of debt collection filers were filing claims under these case types.

Our final criteria for identifying debt collection claims was to restrict the data to the top 100 plaintiffs with the most cases filed. This was a challenging step in the data cleaning process that involved harmonizing hundreds of different spellings of the same plaintiff names across thousands of case filings. For instance, one of the top Debt Buyer plaintiffs in Michigan, Portfolio Recovery Associates, spelled their name 424 different ways in case filings.

We began by harmonizing cases for the initial list of the 200 top filers. There were too many unique filers (over 35,000) to harmonize the entire dataset. We then reviewed the cleaned list of plaintiff names and classified them according to the type of plaintiff (and debt). We removed any plaintiffs that were unlikely to involve consumer debt collection.

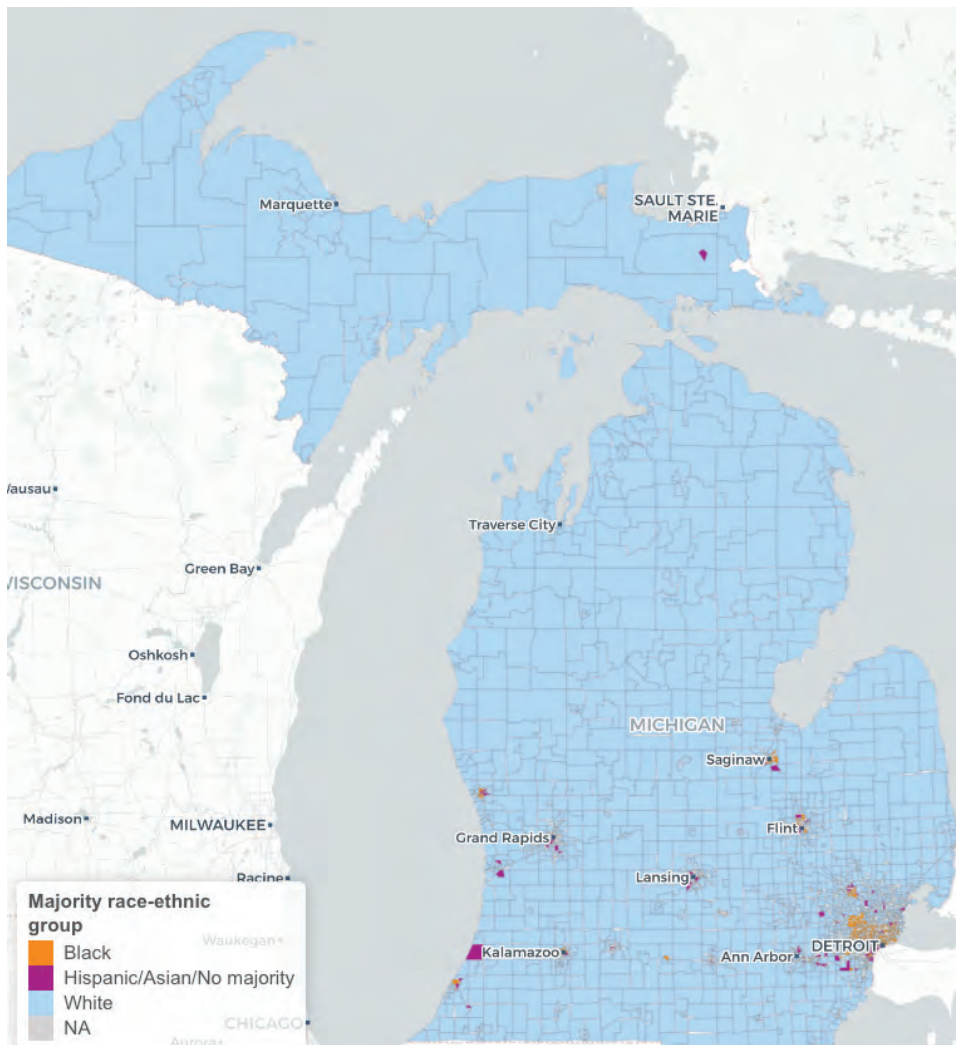
We restricted our analysis to cases filed by the top 100 filers of debt collection, which represent 57% of all General Civil and Small Claims filings in District Courts.

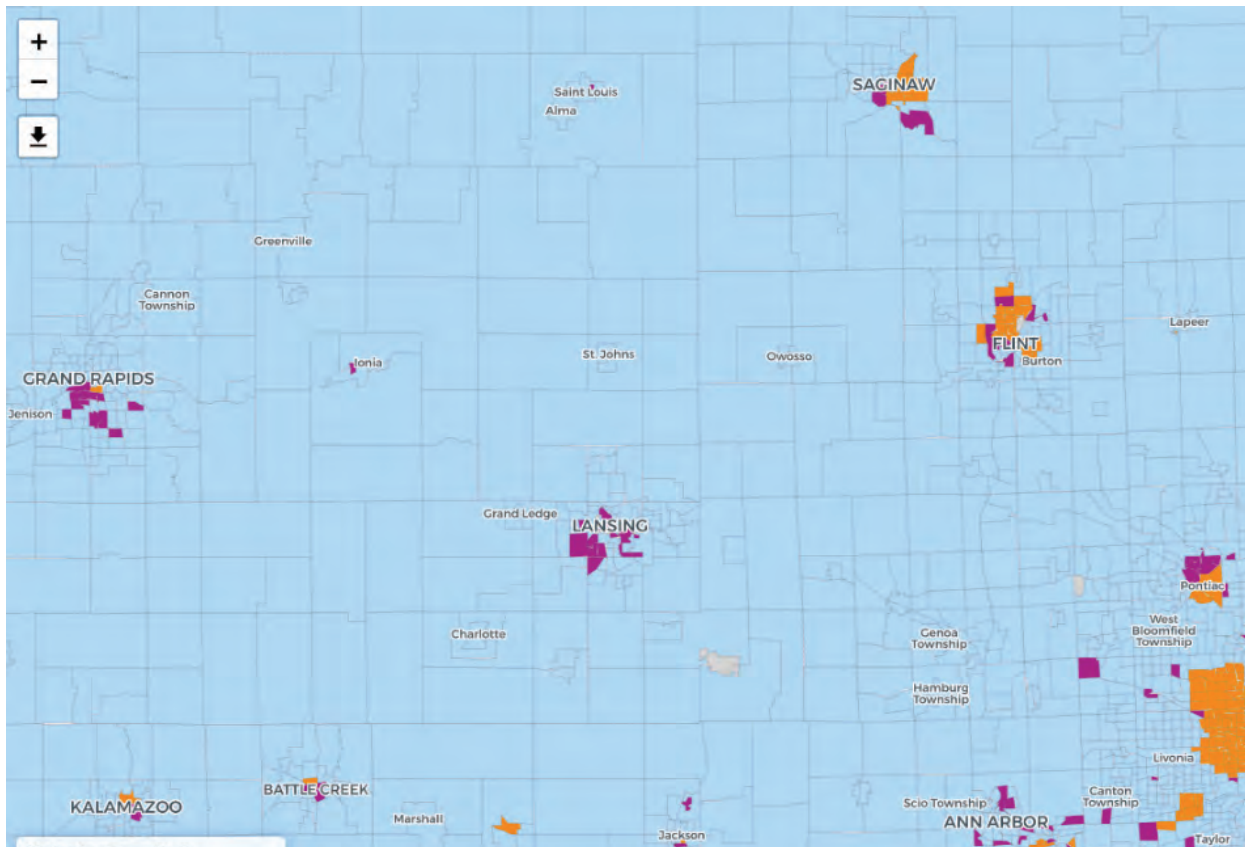
3 Defining Neighborhoods by Race-Ethnicity

Several analyses in this report use demographic characteristics of a defendant's neighborhood to try to identify disparities in case filings and outcomes by race-ethnicity and household income. Although neighborhood characteristics are informative, they are not the same as having accurate data on a defendant's race or income, which are not generally collected by Michigan courts and are not available in the JDW dataset. Still, given historical patterns of residential segregation along lines of race and income, these crude markers shed light on important inequalities in access to justice.

This report uses census tracts to represent neighborhood boundaries. The maps below show all 2,700 census tracts in Michigan by the race-ethnic majority of residents: white, Black/African American, and Hispanic/Asian/Other/No majority. A neighborhood is defined as being majority one race-ethnic group if census data shows that more than 50% of residents are of that race-ethnic group.

Map Of Michigan By Census Tract Majority Race-Ethnic Group



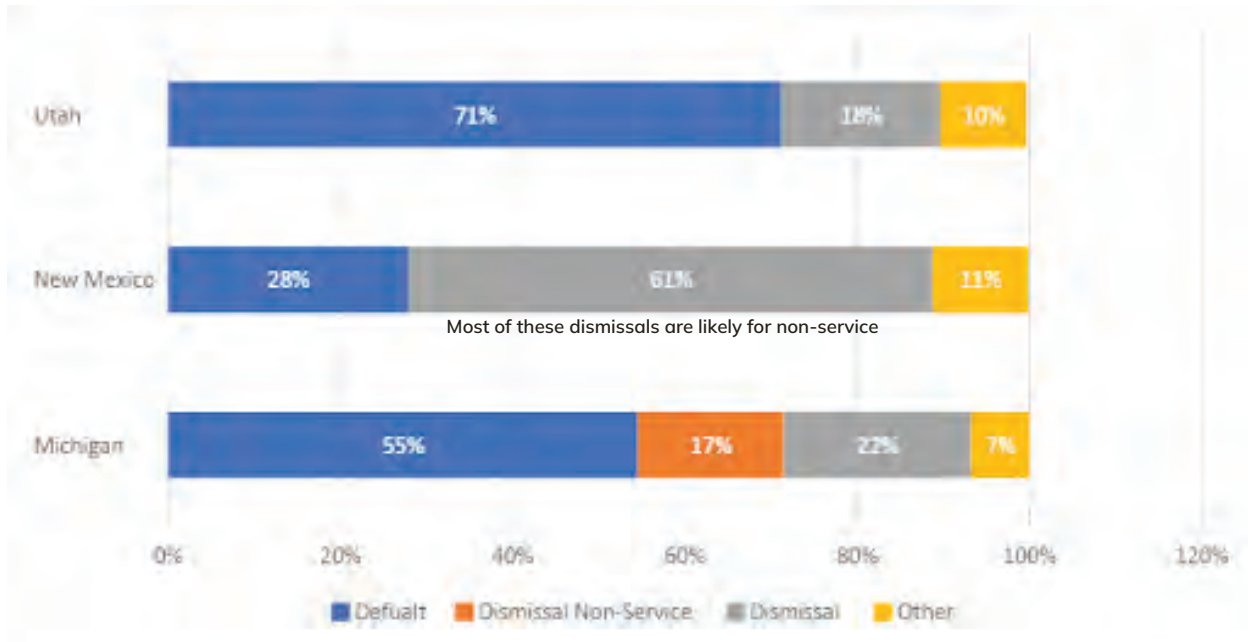


4 Calculating a Default Judgment Rate

Variation in policies across 50 states and local jurisdictions makes it challenging to compute a default judgment rate that is both locally informative and nationally comparable.¹²³ In some states, such as Utah, plaintiffs can serve defendants before filing their debt claim with the court, so only cases where a proof of service was obtained are entered into the court record. In Michigan, debt collection cases are filed with the court before service can be completed, and the plaintiff has 90 days to obtain and file proof of service with the court before the case is dismissed for non-service. New Mexico operates similarly in that they do not allow for pre-filing notice of the lawsuit but differ in that they do not report a disaggregated dismissal outcome to show dismissals for a failure to serve.¹²⁴

In comparing default judgment rates across Michigan, Utah,¹²⁵ and New Mexico,¹²⁶ we see that Utah has the highest default judgment rate at 71%, which because of their pre-filing summons policy, would not include cases where service was not recorded as complete. In Michigan, cases where service is not recorded as complete are marked as dismissed for non-service, while in New Mexico they are included as general dismissals, so both states have lower overall default judgment rates. However, when using default judgment as a measure of defendant participation in the lawsuit, it is useful to remove cases in states like Michigan and New Mexico, where we can definitively say that the defendant was not served in order to compare their default judgment rates to states like Utah. While New Mexico does not separate this type of dismissal, Michigan does, so we can more accurately compare Utah's default judgment rate (71%) to Michigan's rate when dismissals for non-service are excluded (68%).

Default Judgment Rates Can Vary Across States Based on Whether Or Not The State Allows For Pre-Filing Service



Appendix B: Example of Summons

Debt Collection Claim Court Summons

from _____ District Court

Defendant Defendant's name, address, telephone no., email

District Court name, address, telephone number
--

Case Number
- [CC]

NOTICE TO THE DEFENDANT: In the name of the people of the State of Michigan you are notified:

1. You are being sued. Plaintiff brings this lawsuit against you seeking to collect a debt.
2. **YOU HAVE 21 DAYS** after receiving this summons and a copy of the complaint to **file a written answer with the court** and serve a copy on the other party or take other lawful action with the court (28 days if you were served by mail or you were served outside this state).
3. If you do not answer or take other action within the time allowed, judgment may be entered against you for the relief demanded in the complaint.
4. If you require special accommodations to use the court because of a disability or if you require a foreign language interpreter to help you fully participate in court proceedings, please contact the court immediately to make arrangements.

Case Caption: Plaintiff V Defendant

Plaintiff Plaintiff's name, address, telephone no., email

Plaintiff's Attorney: Plaintiff's attorney, bar no., address, telephone no., email
--

Issue date	Expiration date*
Court clerk	

*This summons is invalid unless served on or before its expiration date. This document must be sealed by the seal of the court.

[image]

If you need help understanding your rights and obligations in this case, contact Michigan Legal Help at www.michiganlegalhelp.org

Appendix C: Example of Advice of Rights

YOU ARE BEING SUED FOR A DEBT. HERE'S WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW:

- You are the defendant in this case. The person or company suing you is the plaintiff.
- Unlike criminal or landlord/tenant law, there is no automatic hearing for this type of civil lawsuit. You will only get a hearing date if you file an answer with the court within 21 days of being personally served. If you do not file an answer within 21 days, a default judgment will enter against you, which may include additional costs.
- If a judgment does enter against you, the plaintiff could seize your wages, bank accounts, and state tax refund. Liens could also be executed against your property, without further hearing. You also may lose your ability to dispute this debt if you do not file an answer within 21 days.

HERE ARE YOUR OPTIONS ON WHAT YOU CAN DO:

- **CONTACT A LAWYER.** Defendants with lawyers do far better in court cases than those without lawyers. If you cannot afford to hire a lawyer, you might be able to get a lawyer through a legal services program. You can contact legal services by calling: XXX.
- **FILE AN ANSWER.** If you would like to have your day in court regarding this matter, you must file an answer within 21 days of receiving this document. You may use the attached sample Answer form to explain why you disagree with the debt or state how you would like to resolve the matter. Additional information regarding your Answer may be found at: www.XXX.
- Take or mail your answer to the court address on the complaint and send a copy of that answer to the plaintiff's lawyer by mail or e-mail.
- For more instructions on representing yourself in a lawsuit go to: [\[LINK TO MICHIGAN LEGAL HELP\]](#)
- **DO NOTHING.** If you do not respond, a default judgment will be entered against you, and you will not get a hearing date to go to court.

Endnotes

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IN: Agreement or any monthly statement showing activity
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CT: Agreement or most recently monthly statement showing activity AND any additional monthly statements showing activity
Some states also require:
Account Number (full/truncated) (CA, CO, CT, IL, MA, MD, MN, NJ, NY, TX, WA, CFPB Reg F)
Consumer SSN (last four): MD, MN, NJ

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MEMORANDUM

TO: Professional Standards Committee

FROM: Staff

DATE: November 14, 2023

RE: Hourly Compensation Rate for Interim Administrators Matched by SBM

Overview

State Bar Rule 21(C) requires the State Bar of Michigan (SBM) to maintain a list of members who have indicated a willingness to serve as Interim Administrator. In the event an attorney in private practice becomes unable to practice pursuant to MCR 9.301(A) and is either enrolled in SBM's Interim Administrator Program or has a designated Interim Administrator who is unable to act, the State Bar will match an Interim Administrator to the affected attorney to fulfill the requirements.

The court rules provide for compensation for attorneys who fill the role of Interim Administrator. An Interim Administrator who is matched by SBM to an affected attorney may seek compensation and reimbursement of expenses from the State Bar of Michigan.¹ Compensation and reimbursement should only be sought from SBM after all other avenues have been exhausted. To ensure standardized practices and fair compensation, staff recommends a compensation rate of \$100.00 per hour be set for an Interim Administrator seeking compensation from SBM.²

To reach the proposed hourly rate, State Bar staff utilized several resources, including the State Public Administrator, Randi Merchant, the Michigan Indigent Defense Counsel's Minimum Standards, and data from the Economics of Law Study (See Attachment 1 and 2).

The general duties of an Interim Administrator are more in line with those of a fiduciary as the general duties cited in MCR 9.307(B) do not include the practice of law and any protection of a client's interest should be limited to temporary representation. Therefore, the recommended hourly rate is less than a traditional billable hour, but, still palatable to attorneys to ensure availability of attorneys willing to serve as Interim Administrators.

Applicable Rules: [Michigan Court Rule 9.313](#) and [Michigan Court Rule 9.307](#)

¹ MCR 9.313(B)(2)

² MCR 9.313(B)(2) States that the State Bar of Michigan will promulgate a process for reimbursement under this subrule. An SBM internal policy regarding compensation and reimbursement payable by the State Bar to matched interim administrators will be presented and proposed to the PSC in January.

Analysis

General Duties

The duties outlined in MCR 9.307 are aimed at protecting the interests of clients and the law firm.

The general duties of an Interim Administrator are listed in MCR 9.307(B). Compensation approved by the State Bar of Michigan should be a set rate for reasonable time spent completing these specific duties. The Interim Administrator should not be providing legal advice or conducting legal research on behalf of the affected attorney or the affected attorney's clients. Instead, the Interim Administrator's ability to seek compensation is limited to the general responsibilities listed in MCR 9.307(B), which may include adjourning upcoming hearings, assisting in obtaining subsequent counsel, and reconciling the affected attorney's trust accounts and operating accounts.

Although an Interim Administrator may not represent an affected client fully when completing their duties as Interim Administrator, it is permissible that an attorney client relationship could be formed. In order to represent an affected client, an Interim Administrator shall receive express written consent from the affected client that includes an acknowledgement that client understands they are not obligated to retain the Interim Administrator as counsel.³ Should the client wish to retain the Interim Administrator as counsel of record for their matter, the Interim Administrator must enter into a new fee agreement with the client for legal services rendered. At this point, the duties of the Interim Administrator end for this client, and hourly compensation as Interim Administrator cannot continue to be earned.

Given that the attorney client relationship differs greatly from an Interim Administrator's duties, the hourly compensation rate for Interim Administrators should be viewed more as a fiduciary as opposed to a billable attorney rate.

Hourly Rates for Public Fiduciaries

The State Public Administrator, Randi Merchant, does not have a list of rates charged by county for fiduciaries, however, she did provide anecdotal information regarding compensation for County Public Administrator.

The Estates and Protected Individuals Code does not include set rates for public fiduciaries. However, it does provide that fiduciaries may receive reasonable compensation for fulfilling their duties.⁴ As these rates are not tracked, we can only rely upon anecdotal information which suggests that attorneys acting as public administrators generally charge between \$100-150 per hour. Rates for non-attorney staff who handle professional fiduciary tasks range from \$65-125 per hour. This is further enforced by MRPC 1.5(a) and case law that recognizes that fee rules applying to one fiduciary may apply to another.⁵

In reviewing MRPC 1.5(a), case law, and legal market data, the proposed hourly rate of \$100.00 is comparable to that received by Public Administrators and other fiduciaries.⁶

³ MCR 9.317

⁴ See [MCL 700.3719](#), [MCL 700.5216](#), [MCL 700.5413](#), and [MCL 700.7708](#). See also *Becht v Miller*, 279 Mich 629 (1937).

⁵ See *In re Temple*, 278 Mich App 122 (2008). See also Strander, *Compensation of Fiduciaries and Their Attorneys*, Michigan Bar Journal, January 2015.

⁶ See *Smith v Khouri*, 481 Mich 519 (2008).

Michigan Indigent Defense Counsel’s Minimum Standards for Indigent Criminal Defense Services

The next source of data considered is Minimum Standards 8(B) (Attachment 1), which states, attorney hourly rates shall be at least \$100 per hour for misdemeanors, \$110 per hour for non-life offense felonies, and \$120 per hour for life offense felonies. These minimum standards apply to all work necessary to provide quality legal representation, which includes hours worked on an administrative level and not always work labeled as “legal” work.

Even though the minimum standard listed in 8(B) does include complex legal work, the benefit of the State Bar having a comparable hourly rate will help to ensure quality Interim Administrators which in turn, will provide quality assistance to affected clients.

Therefore, in reviewing Standard 8(B) and the duties of an assigned counsel under this standard, the proposed hourly rate of \$100.00 is comparable.

2023 Economics of Law Survey

The next source of data reviewed is the Economics of Law Survey; specifically, gross income for private practice attorneys, gross income for non-private practice attorneys, and attorney hourly billing rates (Attachment 2).

Attorney Gross Income for Private Practice Attorneys

Table 1 provides gross income for private practicing attorneys from a billable hour. Looking at the total values at the bottom of the table, the median is \$165,000 and the mean is \$252,738. Based on a 40-hour week (2,080 hours) the median hourly rate is \$79.32 and the mean hourly rate is \$121.51.

By breaking down the data to the gross income received by an attorney from a total billable hour payable to a law firm, a better understanding of hourly rates becomes apparent. A firm will calculate a billable hour by taking into consideration the expenses that come with running a law firm. Generally, attorneys do not receive the gross sum of the billable hour as pay, instead they receive the net available after necessary expenses of running a law practice are paid. This table shows the net receivable by the attorney. The State Bar’s compensation for Interim Administrators should be fair and reasonable; however, it should not be inflated to account for the necessary expenses an Interim Administrator may incur when completing their duties. Reasonable expenses are reimbursable to Interim Administrators under MCR 9.313 and will be included in the State Bar’s Compensation Policy.

Therefore, by looking at the gross income received by an attorney from a billable hour, the proposed \$100.00 rate is comparable and reasonable.

Attorney Gross Income for Non-Private Practice

Table 2 provides gross income for non-private practice attorneys. The total values are included at the bottom of the table, demonstrating that the median salary is \$115,000 and the mean salary is \$136,282. Based on a 40-hour week (2,080 hours) the median hourly rate is \$55.28 and the mean hourly rate is \$65.52.

Due to the fact this data is likely based off salary rates and not a billable hourly rate, the median and mean hourly rate are significantly below our proposed hourly rate of \$100.00. However, due to the likelihood that most attorneys serving as Interim Administrator will be from private practice, and the fact that billable hours vs. working hours vary, the proposed \$100.00 rate is fair and reasonable.

Attorney Hourly Billing Rates

Table 3 includes data for hourly billing rates categorized by different types of attorneys. By looking specifically at solo practitioners working in an office outside of the home, solo practitioners working from a home office, and assigned counsel, the median hourly rate is \$250, \$200, and \$103, respectively.

While these figures are higher than the proposed Interim Administrator compensation, the compensation recovery for duties completed by an Interim Administrator should not include legal services in the same way an attorney engaged in an attorney-client relationship would. This data is a key factor in determining the balance between what lawyers may anticipate for payment and the reasonable cost to the Bar.

Therefore, the proposed \$100.00 hourly compensation rate is likely palatable to a private practicing attorney used to a higher billable hour because the services of the Interim Administrator do not involve the same level of legal services.

Conclusion

After careful consideration of the comprehensive data presented, coupled with the delineation of the specific tasks undertaken by an Interim Administrator, the \$100.00 hourly rate for compensation of Interim Administrators is fair and reasonable.

Recommended Course of Action

It is our recommendation that the Board of Commissioners adopt the following:

For Interim Administrators matched by the State Bar of Michigan to an affected attorney, the Compensation Policy shall reflect an hourly rate of \$100.00.

Data

[Attachment 1](#)

[Attachment 2](#)

Applicable Rules

[Michigan Court Rule 9.313](#). Compensation and Reimbursable Expenses of Interim Administrator.

- (A) Compensation and Reimbursement Available. The Interim Administrator, except as otherwise provided by an agreement with the Affected Attorney, is entitled to reasonable compensation for the performance of the Interim Administrator's duties and reimbursement for actual and reasonable costs incurred in connection with the performance of the Interim Administrator's duties. Reimbursable expenses include, but are not limited to, the costs incurred in connection with maintaining the staff, offices, and operation of the Law Firm and the employment of attorneys, accountants, and others retained by the Interim Administrator in connection with carrying out the Interim Administrator's duties.
- (B) Request for Compensation or Reimbursement.
 - (1) The Interim Administrator may file a motion with the court that ordered the appointment seeking compensation or reimbursement under this rule. Unless the Interim Administrator and the Affected Attorney or the Affected Attorney's estate have reached an agreement otherwise, the Interim Administrator will be paid from the Law Firm if funds are available; if funds are not available from the practice, the attorney may file a claim against the estate in a probate court. The claim must include an accounting of all receipts, disbursements, and distributions of money and property of the Law Firm.
 - (2) An Interim Administrator who was matched to an Affected Attorney through the list maintained by the State Bar of Michigan and who was subsequently appointed by the circuit court may seek payment or reimbursement from the State Bar of Michigan for expenses identified in subrule (A). The State Bar of Michigan will promulgate a process for reimbursement under this subrule.

[Michigan Court Rule 9.307](#). Duties and Powers of the Interim Administrator.

- (A) The Interim Administrator is not required to expend his or her own resources when exercising the duties and powers identified in this rule. If the Interim Administrator does expend his or her own resources, the Interim Administrator may request reimbursement under MCR 9.313.
- (B) The general duties of the Interim Administrator are to:
 - (1) take custody of the files and records.
 - (2) take control of accounts, including lawyer trust accounts and operating accounts.
 - (3) review the files and other papers to identify any pending matters.

- (4) promptly notify all clients represented by the Affected Attorney in pending matters of the appointment of the Interim Administrator. Notification shall be made in writing, where practicable.
- (5) promptly notify all courts and counsel involved in any pending matters, to the extent they can be reasonably identified, of the appointment of an Interim Administrator for the Affected Attorney. Notification shall be made in writing, where practicable.
- (6) deliver the files, funds, and other property belonging to the Affected Attorney's Clients pursuant to the clients' directions, subject to the right to retain copies of such files or assert a retaining or charging lien against such files, money, or other property to the extent permitted by law.
- (7) take steps to protect the interests of the clients, the public, and, to the extent possible and not inconsistent with the protection of the Affected Attorney's Clients, to protect the interests of the Affected Attorney.
- (8) comply with the terms of the agreement between the Affected Attorney and the Interim Administrator.

Attachment 1

Minimum Standards for Indigent Criminal Defense Services

Standard 8(B)

B. Compensation and Expenses for Assigned Counsel. Assigned counsel should receive prompt compensation at a reasonable rate and should be reimbursed for their reasonable out-of-pocket, case-related expenses. Assigned counsel should be compensated for all work necessary to provide quality legal representation. Activities outside of court appearances, such as directing an investigation, negotiating, or tactical planning, etc., require no less legal skill and expertise than in-court appearances, and are equally important to quality representation. Attorney hourly rates shall be at least \$100 per hour for misdemeanors, \$110 per hour for non-life offense felonies, and \$120 per hour for life offense felonies. These rates must be adjusted annually for cost of living increases consistent with economic adjustments made to State of Michigan employees' salaries. Counsel must also be reimbursed for case-related expenses as specified in Section E.

Attachment 2

2023 Economics of Law Survey

**Table 1 -2022 Reported Attorney Gross Income
- Private Practice**

	Number	25th Percentile	Median	Mean	75th Percentile	95th Percentile
Sole Practitioner, office outside of home	384	97,350	165,000	232,312	279,500	750,000
Sole Practitioner, working out of home office	281	13,500	45,000	79,425	103,000	275,000
Sole Practitioner, sharing space	72	72,500	172,126	198,243	245,000	500,000
Managing Partner	157	190,000	300,000	432,291	510,000	1,300,000
Equity Partner/Shareholder	425	200,000	350,000	449,440	600,000	1,200,000
Non-Equity Partner	172	160,000	225,000	282,591	317,500	750,000
Of Counsel	69	35,000	150,000	184,897	260,000	700,000
Senior Associate	111	118,000	145,000	182,585	200,000	589,733
Associate	269	75,000	100,000	130,346	150,000	305,000
Arbitrator/Mediator	12	27,500	65,000	92,360	116,059	360,000
Assigned Counsel	6	87,000	93,000	133,833	130,000	350,000
Other	81	7,000	78,000	148,734	180,000	520,000
Total	2039	85,000	165,000	252,738	300,000	780,000

Excludes 35 cases reporting over 2,000,000 in income and 628 cases where either or both occupation and income were not reported.

Table 2 -2022 Reported Attorney Gross Income - Non-Private Practice

	Number	25 th Percentile	Median	Mean	75 th Percentile	95 th Percentile
Other (please specify)	119	80,000	100,006	126,148	132,500	329,000
Academia	41	77,000	110,000	128,029	150,000	275,000
Federal Government	66	121,000	148,982	168,577	175,000	195,000
Governmental Relations	5	87,000	124,000	118,400	150,000	160,000
In-House Counsel	244	120,500	165,000	200,279	230,000	400,000
Judge	67	155,000	160,000	153,246	168,000	187,400
Law School	5	62,000	70,000	84,300	108,000	120,000
Legal Service Agency	80	64,474	75,000	79,363	86,685	153,000
Local Government	140	75,000	94,799	96,850	119,500	153,000
Military	4	147,500	159,000	161,750	176,000	184,000
Non-Law Related	24	79,000	112,500	178,208	198,000	500,000
Non-Profit Org	56	62,500	78,500	101,031	115,500	275,000
Other Judiciary	61	79,000	95,000	99,356	116,000	143,000

State Government	165	90,000	115,000	113,268	138,000	167,426
Total	1077	82,500	115,000	136,282	160,000	290,000

Excludes one case with income over 2 million, 64 cases without income data and cases without occupational area specified. Excludes retirees.

Table 3 - 2023 Attorney Hourly Billing Rates by Practice Classification						
	Number	25 th Percentile	Median	Mean	75 th Percentile	95 th Percentile
Sole Practitioner, office outside of home	403	300	250	311	350	475
Sole Practitioner, working out of home office	292	250	200	267	315	425
Sole Practitioner, sharing space	72	300	250	292	350	450
Managing Partner	161	325	275	348	408	585
Equity Partner/Shareholder	460	395	297	413	500	730
Non-Equity Partner	192	406	308	425	525	700
Of Counsel	74	350	300	368	485	605
Senior Associate	113	317	250	316	367	485
Associate	277	280	230	291	335	500
Arbitrator/Mediator	13	300	275	312	400	450
Assigned Counsel	4	163	103	197	290	405
Other	57	270	185	294	350	575
Total	2118	301	250	339	400	625

Excludes cases where either or both hourly rates and/or classification are missing and two cases with hourly rates over 5 thousand.

State Bar of Michigan

Presidential Inauguration & Awards Luncheon 2023

Event Summary

Name of Event: Presidential Inauguration & Awards Luncheon

Date(s) of Event: September 21, 2023

Location of Event: Detroit Marriott Troy; Troy, Michigan

Net Promoter Score (NPS):	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2019</u>
	53	N/A	N/A

Total number of attendees:	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022*</u>	<u>2019</u>
Attendees/Guests	125	97	173
BOC Members	31	32	37
RA Members	94	N/A	110
Staff	25	14	28
Past Presidents	14	7	8
Justices	4	2	7
Award Winners	8	19	12
Total	301	171	331

Evaluation Summary

This year’s Presidential Inauguration & Awards Luncheon once again combined the swearing-in ceremony from the traditional Inaugural Luncheon with the presentation of the annual State Bar awards, creating an afternoon of celebration, camaraderie, and recognition of legal excellence.

The Board of Commissioners met the morning of the luncheon to thank the board members whose terms were concluding and to welcome new members for the coming year, and the Representative Assembly held a hybrid meeting in the afternoon, honoring the Unsung Hero Award Recipient Hon. Melissa Pope and Michael Franck Award Recipient Sheldon G. Larky during their proceedings.

During the luncheon emcee Jerome Crawford left a lasting impression on attendees with his exceptional charisma, heartfelt remarks, and ability to engage the audience, which added a touch of sophistication and entertainment to the event. Many attendees remarked upon the warm sense of camaraderie and the positive atmosphere that allowed members to connect and celebrate with their peers, fostering a sense of unity within the legal community, and the video acceptance speeches seem to strike the right balance to convey heartfelt gratitude and humility while also allowing the event to stay on schedule. Overall, the day was a success, and as one member said, they appreciated “the high degree of organization that allowed it to be completed efficiently, while still allowing time for true sentiment and touching human expression.”

*2021 & 2022 award winners were recognized at this event.

SBM

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