

STATE OF MINNESOTA

IN SUPREME COURT

ADM10-8049

ADM09-8009

FILED

March 15, 2023

**OFFICE OF
APPELLATE COURTS**

**ORDER PROMULGATING AMENDMENTS TO THE
GENERAL RULES OF PRACTICE FOR THE DISTRICT COURTS**

By order filed on June 18, 2021, we directed the Supreme Court Advisory Committee on the Rules of Criminal Procedure to review Minn. Gen. R. Prac. 4.02(d)–(e) and consider whether the rule, which governs requests for visual and audio coverage of criminal proceedings in the district courts, should be modified or expanded. *In re the Minnesota Supreme Court Advisory Committee on the Rules of Criminal Procedure*, No. ADM10-8049, Order at 3 (Minn. filed June 18, 2021). As we explained in that order, under the current rules, which had been in place for over 5 years, coverage is allowed “with the consent of all parties” before a guilty plea has been accepted or a guilty verdict is returned, and after a plea is accepted or a verdict is returned, coverage is allowed absent good cause. *Id.* at 1 (citing and quoting Minn. Gen. R. Prac. 4.02(d)–(e)). In the order, we noted that “[p]ublic interest in and access to judicial proceedings is vital to the fair, open, and impartial administration of justice.” *Id.* at 2. And as we were expanding in-person proceedings following visual and audio coverage of court proceedings during the COVID-19 pandemic, we recognized that “now is also the time to consider whether the requirements that currently govern audio and video coverage of criminal proceedings should be modified.” *Id.*

In a report filed on June 30, 2022, a majority of the committee recommended no modifications to Minn. Gen. R. Prac. 4.02(d) (governing coverage of criminal proceedings before a guilty plea or verdict), although the report included some alternative language to provide limited discretion to district courts to allow visual and audio coverage of criminal trials based on the facts and circumstances of a particular case if the court determined that a rule change was needed.¹ The committee recommended limited modification to Minn. Gen. R. Prac. 4.02(e) (governing coverage of criminal proceedings after a guilty plea or verdict). The committee also proposed an amendment to Minn. Gen. R. Prac. 4.01 to add an updated definition for new technology utilized by the district courts.

By order filed on July 6, 2022, we established a period for the public to file written comments in response to the report filed by the committee. *Order Establishing Comment Period and Public Hearing on Proposed Amendments to the Minnesota General Rules of Practice for the District Courts*, Nos. ADM10-8049, ADM10-8009, Order at 2 (Minn. filed July 6, 2022). Thirteen written comments were filed. Commenters included news media organizations, attorneys, district court judges, and nonprofit organizations working on issues related to the criminal justice system, media ethics, and access to government

¹ The committee's report with the proposed amendments is available on the public access site for the Minnesota Appellate Courts, under case number ADM10-8049 – *Report and Proposed Amendments to the Minnesota Rules* (filed June 30, 2022).

information.² On September 20, 2022, we held a public hearing and heard from the chair of the committee along with five individuals representing various organizations.³

We have thoroughly considered the recommendations of the committee, the public comments, and research materials on rules governing visual and audio coverage in courtrooms across the country. Ultimately, we amend Rules 4.01 and 4.02(d)–(e) to remove the requirement of party consent and give district courts broader discretion to allow visual and audio coverage of criminal trials before a verdict is reached and pair those changes with clear guardrails to mitigate risks associated with expanded visual and audio coverage.

Accepting amendments proposed as alternatives by the committee along with additional modifications to Rule 4.02(d)–(e) is consistent with a majority of the public comments submitted, which support an expansion of the current rule. The public commenters advocated in favor of more transparency, greater public trust, and broader

² Written comments were provided by the Star Tribune; Minnesota Chapter of the Society of Professional Journalists; Minnesota Coalition on Government Information; Association of Minnesota Public Educational Radio Stations; Minnesota District Judges Association; Silha Center for the Study of Media Ethics and Law; Court TV Media, LCC; a News Media Coalition consisting of American Public Media Group, CBS Broadcasting Inc., Gray Media Group, Hubbard Broadcasting, Inc., Sahan Journal, TEGNA Inc., among other organizations which also submitted individual comments; National Press Photographers Association; Joseph P. Tamburino; Minnesota Coalition Against Sexual Assault and Violence Free Minnesota; Minnesota Newspaper Association and Minnesota Broadcasters Association; and BLCK Press LLC.

³ The following individuals and organizations appeared at the public hearing: the Honorable Richard H. Kyle, Jr., chair of the Supreme Court Advisory Committee on the Rules of Criminal Procedure; Mark Anfinson on behalf of the Minnesota Newspaper Association and the Minnesota Broadcasters Association; Leita Walker on behalf of a News Media Coalition; Suki Dardarian on behalf of the Star Tribune; Joe Spear on behalf of the Minnesota Chapter of the Society of Professional Journalists; and Hal Davis on behalf of the Minnesota Coalition on Government Information.

accessibility, all of which are important factors to consider here. The public commenters also observed that most other states have allowed more expansive use of visual and audio coverage of criminal proceedings, some for several decades. Nonetheless, under the modifications that we adopt now, Minnesota's rules regarding the visual and audio coverage of criminal proceedings will remain more restrictive than many other states.

Several of the committee's proposed changes to Rule 4.02(d) placed further guardrails around visual and audio coverage of criminal proceedings during particular portions of the proceedings, in certain case types, and for certain classes of witnesses and parties. We adopt some of those proposed changes. For instance, the modifications adopted today provide that the coverage of *voir dire* or pretrial proceedings is not authorized; the coverage of minor witnesses or minor defendants is never allowed; and coverage that may reveal the name or identity of a juror is not allowed. The modifications also update the provisions on coverage of criminal sexual conduct and domestic abuse cases to match current statutes.

We acknowledge serious and legitimate concerns raised by the committee and some public commenters about the risks and challenges accompanying broader visual and audio coverage of criminal trials. We conclude, however, that the modifications to the rules that we adopt provide important protections against those risks. The modified rules prohibit a district court judge from allowing visual and audio coverage if there is a substantial likelihood that coverage would expose any victim or witness who may testify at trial to harm, threats of harm, or intimidation. The modified rules specify a number of considerations that district judges should take into account to ensure the risks and

challenges are limited. In addition, the modifications authorize district court judges to impose additional limitations, beyond those specified in the rules, on visual and audio coverage of certain portions of, or participants in, criminal trials on a case-by-case basis. Ultimately, district court judges retain broad discretion to allow or disallow visual and audio coverage under the modified rules.

The Minnesota District Judges Association urged us to ensure that district court judges retain the ability to exercise discretion over visual and audio coverage on a case-by-case basis. The rule amendments we adopt today (in contrast to the current rule that restricts district court discretion) allow precisely that. In contrast to the existing presumption in favor of coverage of the post-guilt phase of criminal proceedings, Minn. R. Crim. P. 4.02(e), we decline to adopt a presumption of coverage during the pre-guilt phase of criminal proceedings because it would reduce a district court judge's discretion. Minnesota's judiciary understands that the courts in our state belong to all the people and that discretion to allow or disallow visual and audio coverage includes consideration that allowing greater visual and audio coverage of this public business in appropriate circumstances should increase transparency about how we conduct our business and enhance the public's understanding of, and confidence in, its court system.

We acknowledge the concerns expressed by victim advocate groups such as Minnesota Coalition Against Sexual Assault and Violence Free Minnesota and committee members that expanding coverage may discourage victims from reporting crimes and retraumatize survivors. The modified rules continue to prohibit coverage of victims themselves in both the pre-guilt and post-guilt phases of a criminal trial unless the victim

consents to the coverage. In contrast to the current rules, the modified rules include an absolute prohibition of coverage of minor victims. We are adding an express requirement that the court consider the “wishes of the victim(s)” in determining whether to allow visual or audio coverage.⁴ Further, as noted above, the new language of the rule expressly prohibits a district court judge from allowing any visual or audio coverage of the trial if there is a substantial likelihood that coverage would expose any victim or witness who may testify at trial to harm, threats of harm, or intimidation. Accordingly, a district court judge retains the authority and is equipped with tools to protect the rights of victims during criminal proceedings.

We also acknowledge that allowing visual and audio coverage may impose additional complications and financial costs. Many of those costs will be borne by the media. The record does not tell us whether district courts will bear additional costs in a particular case related to audio or visual coverage (nor whether those additional costs may be offset by other savings). But to the extent that district courts face additional costs, the modified language in the rule asks district court judges to consider those additional costs as related to facility limitations, when deciding whether or not to grant a request to allow visual or audio coverage.

⁴ Under current Rule 4.02(d), the court has power to allow visual and audio coverage of criminal trials with the consent of all parties. Accordingly, under the current rule, if both parties consent to visual and audio coverage, the district court may allow coverage without any consideration of the wishes of victims. Indeed, the current rule does not specifically allow a victim to object to trial coverage, although victims called as witnesses may object to coverage of their own testimony.

Finally, we acknowledge the possibility that any changes to how we conduct criminal trials in Minnesota may have a disproportionate adverse impact on certain groups of people based on race, gender, economic status, or other characteristics. The committee and public commenters did not identify, and we have not been able to find, definitive research on the impact of visual and audio coverage of criminal trials on persons based on their race, gender, or economic status.⁵ We are committed to monitoring the impact of these modified rules on criminal defendants and crime victims based on race, gender, economic status, and other characteristics, and providing transparent reporting on those impacts.

In the end, we find that the modifications to Rules 4.01 and 4.02(d)–(e) that we adopt will promote transparency and confidence in the basic fairness that is an essential component of our system of justice in Minnesota and protect the constitutional rights and safety of all participants in criminal proceedings in the State.

⁵ We note that the Association of Minnesota Public Educational Radio Stations, representing “eighteen community radio stations throughout Minnesota that primarily serve underserved communities in Minnesota,” wrote in strong support of expanding courtroom access. Additionally, BLCK Press LLC wrote in support of expanding coverage.

Based on all of the files, records, and proceedings herein,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the attached amendments to Minn. Gen. R. Prac. 4.01 and 4.02(d)–(e) are prescribed and promulgated effective on January 1, 2024.

Dated: March 15, 2023

BY THE COURT:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Lorie S. Gildea". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Lorie S. Gildea
Chief Justice

D I S S E N T

McKEIG, Justice (dissenting).

The changes to Minn. Gen. R. Prac. 4.01 and 4.02 clearly express a desire for camera access in the courtroom in an effort to promote public confidence in Minnesota's justice system. This desire is understandable and important, but it is difficult to support expansion of camera access in the courtroom when the practitioners who regularly encounter these rules do not support expansion.

For example, The Minnesota District Judges Association noted in a written comment to this court that it “strenuously object[s] to any modifications to Rule 4.02,” and noted that “public defenders, prosecutors, victims’ organizations, The Minnesota County Attorneys’ Association, The Minnesota Alliance on Crime, and The Minnesota Coalition Against Sexual Assault” also all generally oppose changes to Rule 4.02. The Minnesota District Judges Association explained that it has consistently, over the last 8 years, reiterated its belief that the rule should not change because “[j]ustice is best administered on a case-by-case basis,” and district court judges should retain the ability to exercise their discretion to determine if visual and audio coverage are appropriate.

Another area of concern is the tangential but tremendous impact increased camera access could have on certain third parties—we also have no research on this topic. These third parties could include victims’ families, defendants’ families, and families of civil litigants. Increased camera access in the courtroom could negatively impact these third parties because, regardless of the type of case, the court process typically involves disclosure of deeply personal, embarrassing, or hurtful details involving the parties to a

case and their families. Despite these consequences, these third parties typically have no autonomy over the information shared, but still must deal with the fallout from the sensitive information's disclosure. It is not difficult to imagine examples where increased camera access could be challenging for these third parties. Consider the parent of an adult victim in a sexual assault case being forced to publicly encounter, explain, and confront the harrowing details of their child's assault because the trial was livestreamed; or imagine the child of a defendant who has to endure their parent being constantly vilified in the media, or questions from classmates or co-workers about gruesome details from their parent's case. These examples highlight the potential burden third parties may experience; limiting camera access in the courtroom could mitigate these burdens.

Another concern is the lack of information on how the rule changes may impact communities of color. The committee chair, the Honorable Richard H. Kyle, Jr., spoke at the public hearing and noted that there is minimal evidence or statistical data that discusses whether expanding camera access in the courtroom will negatively impact defendants of color. However, Judge Kyle noted that defense attorneys on the committee were concerned about the rights of their clients, their clients being publicized without consent, and the contribution to public misconception increased camera access may have. Judge Kyle explained that there was great interest in Derek Chauvin's Trial and many people found it to be educational, providing transparency to legal proceedings. But the Chauvin trial, and more recently Kimberly Potter's trial, involved white defendants. We have essentially no data to address how public perception would be impacted if those trials involved defendants of color. Research shows that "White Americans overestimate the proportion of crime

committed by people of color,” “associate people of color with criminality,” and “implicit bias research has uncovered widespread and deep-seated tendencies among whites—including criminal justice practitioners—to associate [people of color] with criminality.” NAZGOL GHANDNOOSH, THE SENTENCING PROJECT, RACE AND PUNISHMENT: RACIAL PERCEPTIONS OF CRIME AND SUPPORT FOR PUNITIVE POLICIES 3 (2014), <https://www.sentencingproject.org/reports/race-and-punishment-racial-perceptions-of-crime-and-support-for-punitive-policies/> (last visited Feb. 22, 2023). Also, “media outlets reinforce the public’s racial misconceptions about crime” by “over-represent[ing] racial minorities as crime suspects” and white people as victims. *Id.* We also know people of color are disparately punished by the American criminal justice system—Black and Latino people account for “30% of the general population, [but] they account for 58% of the prison population.” *Id.* at 4. Given these widely-held societal beliefs, it is imperative for our court to obtain and consider data on how expanding access to cameras in the courtroom would disparately impact communities of color because expanding access could exacerbate these already prevalent issues.

Supporters of rule expansion consistently point to the Chauvin and Potter trials as examples of how increased use of cameras in the courtroom are helpful for the public. However, the Chauvin trial, alone, reportedly cost Hennepin County “about \$3.7 million for employee salaries, courthouse security, victims’ services,” and other expenses. *Derek Chauvin Trial Cost Hennepin County \$3.7M*, CBS MINN. (July 17, 2021, 12:54 PM), <https://www.cbsnews.com/minnesota/news/derek-chauvin-trial-cost-hennepin-county-3-7m/> (last visited Feb. 22, 2023) [order attachment]. This total included a “single largest

expense” of \$773,412 for added courthouse security—not including the cost of security staffing. *Id.*

Moreover, the Fourth Judicial District and Hennepin County are unlike any other in the State. The Fourth Judicial District only encompasses Hennepin County, but employs 63 judges, 13 referees, and 5 child support magistrates. MINNESOTA JUDICIAL BRANCH, ANNUAL REPORT 2021, 19 (Apr. 2022), <https://www.mncourts.gov/mncourtsgov/media/PublicationReports/MJB-Annual-report-2021.pdf> (last visited Feb. 22, 2023) [order attachment]. The next most comparable judicial district is the Tenth Judicial District, which encompasses 8 *counties* and employs 45 judges and 4 child support magistrates. *Id.* at 31. Statewide, there were 5,042,568 cases filed from 2018 through 2022, 329,937 of which were major criminal cases. *District Court Case Data: Trends in Cases Filed, 2018 to 2022, All Judicial Districts*, MINN. JUD. BRANCH, <https://www.mncourts.gov/Help-Topics/Court-Statistics/District-Court-Filings.aspx> (last visited Feb. 27, 2023) [order attachment]. Of those numbers, 1,864,564 (37%) of the total cases filed and 65,396 (19.8%) of the major crime cases filed from 2018 through 2022 were filed in the Fourth Judicial District. *District Court Case Data: Trends in Cases Filed, 2018 to 2022, Fourth Judicial District*, MINN. JUD. BRANCH, <https://www.mncourts.gov/Help-Topics/Court-Statistics/District-Court-Filings.aspx> (last visited Feb. 27, 2023) [order attachment]. At the end of 2022’s fiscal year, the Fourth Judicial District’s current budget was \$49,738,000, and the total projected expenditures for fiscal year 2022 was \$46,758,112. The next closest district, again, is the Tenth Judicial District, which had a current budget of \$30,835,300, and total projected

expenditures of \$29,241,485 for fiscal year 2022. MINNESOTA JUDICIAL BRANCH, JUDICIAL COUNCIL END OF FISCAL YEAR (CLOSING) FINANCIAL UPDATE – FY2022 AS OF AUGUST 19, 2022, 6 (Aug. 19, 2022) [order attachment].

Thus, the Fourth Judicial District and Hennepin County are unique in the time, staffing, and monetary resources they have available. They likely have the most resources to navigate the challenges that come with expanding camera access in the courtroom. We have no research on how this rule change could impact other counties and districts in Minnesota. It stands to reason that if those districts and counties have fewer staffing and monetary resources than the Fourth Judicial District and Hennepin County, this rule expansion could hinder the expedient administration of justice in those counties and districts.

Increasing transparency and public confidence in the justice system are both legitimate and compelling interests. These interests, however, do not have to be vindicated by expanding camera access in the courtroom, especially given the lack of data on the impact this change could have for the various reasons stated above and the lack of support for expansion of camera access by judges, prosecutors, the defense bar, and victim advocates. For these reasons, I respectfully dissent.

AMENDMENTS TO THE GENERAL RULES OF PRACTICE FOR THE DISTRICT COURTS

[Note: in the following amendments, deletions are indicated by a line drawn through the text, and additions are indicated by a line drawn under the text.]

Rule 4.01 General Rule

Except as set forth in this rule, no visual or audio recordings, except the recording made as the official court record, shall be taken in any courtroom, area of a courthouse where courtrooms are located, or other area designated by order of the chief judge made available in the office of the court administrator in the county, during a trial or hearing of any case or special proceeding incident to a trial or hearing, or in connection with any grand jury proceedings. Visual coverage or recording includes film, video, livestreaming, and still photography. For purposes of this rule, a hearing held remotely using video technology is not considered livestreaming and any recording or broadcasting of such hearings is prohibited unless specifically authorized by the presiding judge.

This rule may be superseded by specific rules of the Minnesota Supreme Court relating to use of cameras in the courtroom for courtroom security purposes, for use of video or audio recording of proceedings to create the official recording of the case, or for interactive video hearings pursuant to rule or order of the supreme court. This Rule 4 does not supersede the provisions of the Minnesota Rules of Public Access to Records of the Judicial Branch.

Rule 4.02 Exceptions

(d) In criminal proceedings occurring before a guilty plea has been accepted or a guilty verdict has been returned, a judge may authorize, ~~with the consent of all parties in writing or made on the record prior to the commencement of the trial,~~ the visual or audio recording and reproduction of appropriate court trial proceedings unless there is a substantial likelihood that coverage would expose any victim, or witness who may testify at trial, to harm, threats of harm, or intimidation. To determine whether to grant a request for visual or audio recording and reproduction, the presiding judge may consider any relevant factors, including but not limited to (1) the positions of the parties and wishes of the victim(s); (2) the level of public interest in the trial; (3) the necessity of coverage to safeguard the defendant's right to a public trial or the public's right of access to criminal trials; (4) the existence of security issues, courtroom or courthouse facility limitations, or public health concerns that would merit restricting observers from the physical courtroom; (5) courtroom or courthouse facility limitations that would render coverage impractical; (6) the positive or negative impact of recording and reproduction on the dignity and decorum of the trial proceedings; and (7) the effect of recording and reproduction on transparency, public education, and public trust and confidence in the proceeding or the judicial system. Coverage under this paragraph is subject to the following limitations:

- (i) There shall be no visual or audio coverage of during voir dire, and no visual or audio coverage of jurors at any time during the trial, including voir dire or at any time when the name or identity of a juror could be revealed such as the polling of the jury.
- (ii) There shall be no visual or audio coverage of any witness, victim, or defendant who is a minor at the time of trial. There shall be no visual or audio coverage of any adult witness or adult victim who objects thereto in writing or on the record before testifying.
- (iii) Visual or audio coverage of judicial proceedings shall be limited to proceedings conducted within the courtroom, and shall not extend to activities or events substantially related to judicial proceedings that occur in other areas of the court building.
- (iv) There shall be no visual or audio coverage within the courtroom during recesses or at any other time the trial judge is not present and presiding.
- (v) ~~Proceeding or during a jury trial, t~~There shall be no visual or audio coverage of hearings that take place outside the presence of the jury any pretrial proceedings, including but not limited to bail hearings, arraignment, pretrial or omnibus hearings, motions in limine or any other proceedings prior to the jury being sworn, or any hearings that take place outside the presence of the jury. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing sentence, such hearings would include those to determine the admissibility of evidence, and those to determine various motions, such as motions to suppress evidence, for judgment of acquittal, in limine, and to dismiss.
- (vi) No visual or audio coverage is permitted in cases involving charges under Minn. Stat. §§ 609.293-.352, 609.185(a)(2), 609.365, 617.241, 617.246, or 617.247; or in cases in which a victim is a family or household member as defined in Minn. Stat. § 518B.01, subd. 2(b), and the charges include an offense listed in Minn. Stat. § 609.02, subd. 16, unless the victim(s) is an adult and makes a request in writing or on the record asking the judge to allow coverage.

In any court order authorizing visual or audio coverage of trial proceedings, the judge may include any other restrictions on coverage in the judge's discretion, including but not limited to restrictions on the coverage of certain parties, witnesses, or other participants, or graphic or emotionally disturbing or otherwise sensitive exhibits.

(e) In criminal proceedings occurring after a guilty plea has been accepted or a guilty verdict returned, a judge must, absent good cause, allow visual or audio coverage. The fact that a guilty plea will be accepted or a guilty verdict returned at the same hearing when sentencing will occur is not a basis to deny coverage of a sentencing proceeding. The consent of the parties is not required for coverage under this paragraph and lack of consent is not good cause to deny coverage. To determine whether there is good cause to prohibit coverage of the proceeding, or any part of it, the judge must consider (1) the privacy, safety, and well-being of the victim(s), defendant, participants, or other interested persons; (2) the likelihood that coverage will detract from the dignity of the proceeding; (3) the physical facilities of the court; and; (4) the fair administration of justice. Coverage under this paragraph is subject to the following limitations:

- (i) No visual or audio coverage is permitted when a jury is present, including for of jurors at hearings to determine whether there are aggravating factors that would support an

upward departure under the sentencing guidelines, ~~or new pretrial and trial proceedings after a reversal on appeal or an order for a new trial.~~

- (ii) ~~No~~ Visual and audio coverage is not permitted at any proceeding held in a treatment court, including drug courts, mental health courts, veterans courts, and DWI courts except if participants are nearing graduation and consent to visual and audio coverage, in which case coverage may be permitted for purposes of producing videos or materials for promotional, educational, or stories in the public interest.
- (iii) No visual or audio coverage is permitted in cases involving charges ~~of~~ under Minn. Stat. §§ 609.293–.352 or 609.185(a)(2), 609.365, 617.241, 617.246, or 617.247; or in any case in which a victim is a family or household member as defined in Minn. Stat. § 518B.01, subd. 2(b), and the charges include an offense listed in Minn. Stat. § 609.02, subd. 16, unless the victim(s) is an adult and makes a request in writing or on the record asking the judge to allow coverage.
- (iv) No visual or audio coverage is permitted of a victim, as defined in Minn. Stat. § 611A.01(b), or a person giving a statement on behalf of the victim as the victim’s proxy, unless the victim is an adult at the time of sentencing, and the adult victim, or when applicable the adult victim’s proxy, affirmatively acknowledges and agrees in writing before testifying to the proposed coverage.
- (v) Visual or audio coverage must be limited to proceedings conducted within the courtroom, and shall not extend to activities or events substantially related to judicial proceedings that occur in other areas of the court building.
- (vi) No visual or audio coverage within the courtroom is permitted during recesses or at any other time the trial judge is not present and presiding.

Effective date is January 1, 2024.

LOCAL NEWS

Derek Chauvin Trial Cost Hennepin County \$3.7M



JULY 17, 2021 / 12:54 PM / CBS MINNESOTA



MINNEAPOLIS (AP/WCCO) – The weeklong trial of former Minneapolis police Officer Derek Chauvin cost Minnesota's Hennepin County about \$3.7 million for employee salaries, courthouse security, victims' services for George Floyd's family and other expenses, according to county documents released Friday.

The Hennepin County Sheriff's Office, which oversees security at the courthouse, spent a total of about \$3.2 million for employee salaries, equipment and security for the courthouse. [The Star Tribune](#) reported that after salaries, the single largest expense was for added courthouse security: \$773,412 was spent on items such as barbed and razor wire fencing, barricades and boarding. That cost did not include staffing.

Chauvin was convicted of murder and manslaughter in Floyd's death and was sentenced in April to 22 1/2 years in prison.

Costs for the Attorney General's Office and the state courts were not immediately available, though Attorney General Keith Ellison's office has said some of the outside prosecutors who assisted in the case worked for free. The Hennepin County Attorney's Office, which also helped, spent \$467,877 on costs ranging from employee salaries to food and refreshments for Floyd's family.

The sheriff's and county attorney's offices said some of the expenses, such as salaries, would have been incurred regardless of Chauvin's trial.

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Hennepin County Attorney Mike Freeman earned \$17,771 for working on the case in the 11 months leading up to Chauvin's trial; other prosecutors in his office spent more time on the case and earned more, including an assistant county attorney who earned \$132,232.

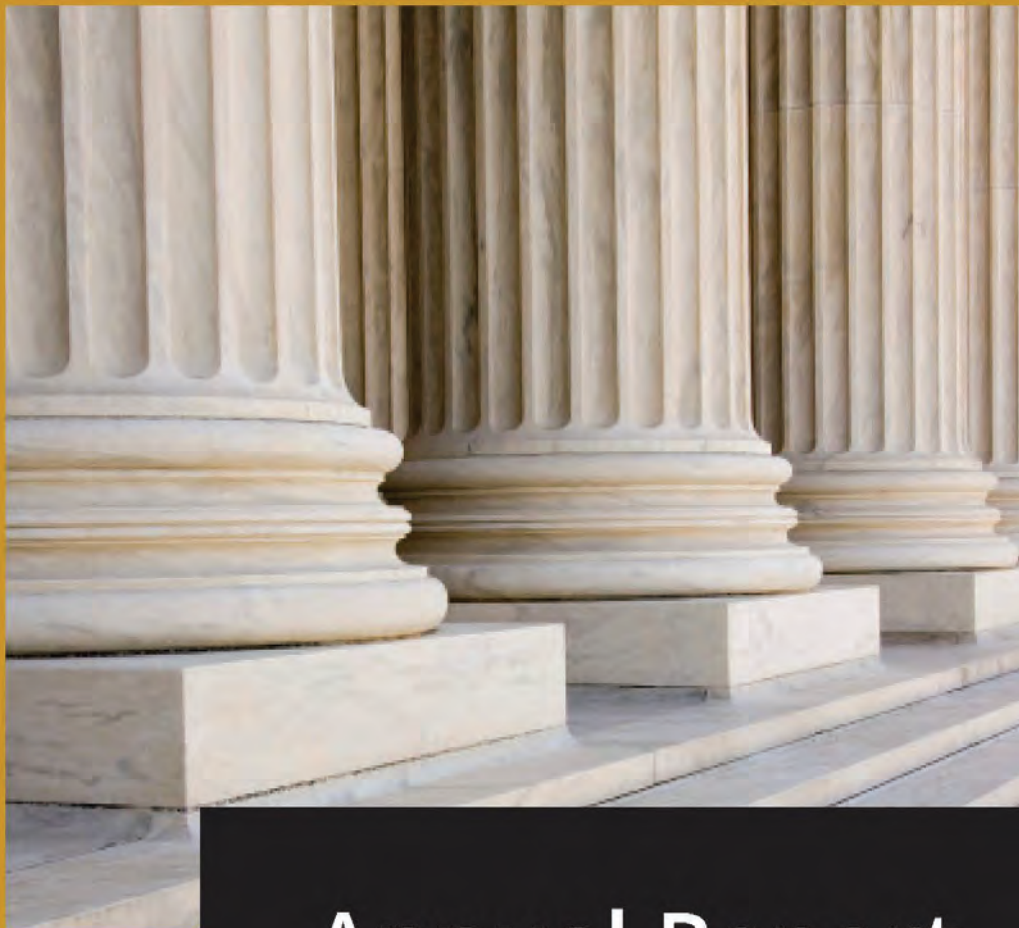
In April, ahead of the verdict, Gov. Tim Walz signed a bill providing [\\$7.8 million](#) in emergency funding to cover the costs of extra law enforcement during Chauvin's trial.

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In: [Hennepin County](#)

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Annual Report 2021

MINNESOTA JUDICIAL BRANCH

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Minnesota Judicial Branch Mission: To provide justice through a system that assures equal access for the fair and timely resolution of cases and controversies.

Letter from the Chief Justice

Dear fellow Minnesotans:

The court system in Minnesota is nationally recognized for its professionalism, efficiency, and innovation. We have made significant technological leaps in the last decade, focused on the people we serve and on our core mission. Many of these advancements helped maintain an open door to justice during the pandemic and ensure Minnesotans had a safe place to protect their rights and resolve their disputes.

We emerged from 2020 with high hopes that the pandemic would soon subside. Instead, we found ourselves in a continuous cycle of adapting and evolving to meet its changing dynamics. 2021 was a transformative year in the history of our court system. A year in which our judges and staff not only stepped up to keep our courts open during a time of crisis, but in which we laid the foundation for a more robust, efficient, effective, and accessible court system into the future.



During this past year:

- We embraced remote hearings as an integral part of the future of our courts and established a new initiative to help shape how we will integrate both remote and in-person hearings into ongoing court operations.
- We set aggressive goals to tackle the pandemic case backlog, prioritizing our time and resources to ensure timely access to justice for the people of Minnesota.
- We launched Minnesota Court Records Online, a historic effort that has greatly expanded access, convenience, and transparency in our judicial proceedings.
- We launched the Legal Paraprofessional Pilot Project and developed several new resources for self-represented litigants as part of our enduring commitment to ensuring access to justice for all Minnesotans.
- Through our Committee on Equality and Justice, we adopted a strategic plan to continue our vital work to eliminate bias from court operations, promote diversity and inclusion in our organization, and promote equal access to our courts.

This work would not be possible without the dedication and resiliency of our judicial officers and staff. Their service on behalf of our courts, and their ongoing commitment to deliver on our Constitutional mission, has never been more important or more impactful.

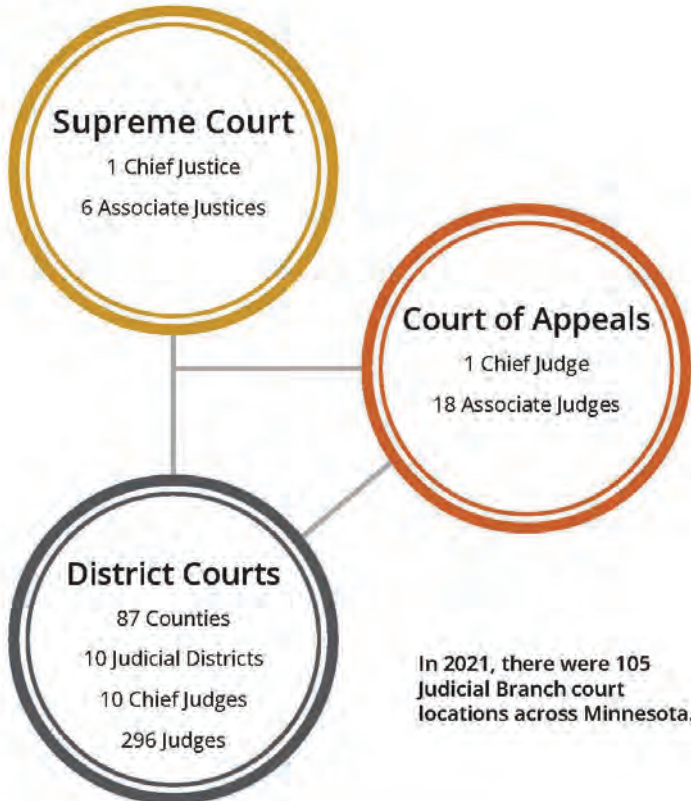
The achievements of the past year, and the lessons and experiences of the pandemic, are driving innovations that will modernize court operations in Minnesota and have a positive and lasting impact on the way we deliver justice in our state.

Sincerely,

Lorie S. Gildea
Chief Justice
Minnesota Supreme Court

THE MINNESOTA JUDICIAL BRANCH

The Courts



Administration



Central Administration to Judicial Branch:

Executive Office

- Court Information
- Intergovernmental Relations
- Internal Audit
- Legal Counsel
- Strategic Planning & Projects

Court Services

Finance

Human Resources & Development

Information Technology

Fiscal Year 21/22 Biennial Budget

District Courts	\$655,118,000
Court of Appeals	\$27,064,000
Supreme Court/State Court Administration	\$86,413,000
Total	\$768,595,000

Access to Justice

Remote Hearings Remain Integral Part of Court Operations

Before the pandemic, the courts in Minnesota had limited experience using remote hearing technology. Recognizing that cases could not be suspended for the duration of the pandemic, the Minnesota Judicial Branch quickly pivoted to creating a virtual courtroom that would allow the courts to continue processing cases and provide access to justice.

As the courts gradually resumed in-person criminal and civil jury trials in 2021, remote hearings remained integral to court operations. Nearly 85% of all district court hearings occurred online. The Judicial Branch also worked to better support court users. One initiative was to provide designated technology rooms in courthouses or at local community sites for participants to attend hearings remotely if they didn't have internet access or the technology to do so. For more information, see [Around the State on page 12](#).

The Judicial Branch also made a concerted effort to listen to all who were impacted by this shift in operations to learn from their experience. Two common themes emerged through listening sessions with judicial officers, court staff, justice partners, attorneys, and court users: conducting court hearings online serves to increase access to justice, and some portion of court hearings should continue to be held online even after the pandemic subsides.

A new statewide steering committee, the oneCourtMN Hearings Initiative, is now overseeing efforts to improve how the courts conduct remote hearings and transform other court operations. See [Looking Forward: Designing the Future of Court Operations on page 11](#).

Self-Help Center Assists Thousands of Minnesotans

Usage of the Statewide Self-Help Center, and other online resources that help Minnesotans find information and services about their legal problems if they are not represented by an attorney, continues to grow.

In 2021, the Self-Help Center received more than 30,000 calls for assistance and responded to nearly 8,000 emails – the highest volume of emails ever received. The eFile & eServe Support Center also experienced increased calls, responding to almost 13,000 calls compared to 9,000 calls received in 2020.

Guide & File, a web-based electronic tool that allows court users to create and electronically submit court forms in certain cases, also shows high usage and support. Approximately 35-40% of divorce filings, on average, come through the tool. Overall, 89% of Guide & File respondents indicate the tool is helpful or very helpful for completing their legal filings.

Maintaining a library of Help Topics is another core service of the Self-Help Center. In 2021, a new Help Topic for Traffic was created, and a series of videos were updated for the Help Topic for Child Support. Updates were also made to the Paternity, Civil Actions, Adoption, Child Custody and Parenting Time, Find a Lawyer, and Judgments Help Topics.

Public Defender Application Process Streamlined

The Minnesota Judicial Branch launched an online version of the [statewide public defender application](#) in 2021 to allow defendants to complete and submit a request for a public defender from a computer, smartphone, or tablet. The online Public Defender Application was identified as one of the top pandemic-related

priorities to help improve customer service and operational efficiencies. The application includes translated forms in Spanish, Hmong, Somali, and Karen. Links to the application are available through the Judicial Branch website and remote hearing notices. From the time the application launched in April through December 31, 2021, 7,720 online Public Defender applications were submitted. There were 62,903 public defender applications filed in MNCIS during that same period. These totals do not include Public Defender applications submitted in the Fourth District, which uses a separate application system.

Civil Legal Representation in the Courts Increased

In 2021, the [Legal Paraprofessional Pilot Project](#) began accepting applications from legal paraprofessionals and supervising attorneys who wish to participate in the two-year statewide Pilot. The Pilot intends to increase access to competent, quality legal representation in civil case types where parties are disproportionately unrepresented and reduce court congestion. Approved legal paraprofessionals can now represent and advise clients in select housing and family matters with oversight by a licensed Minnesota attorney. Over a dozen legal paraprofessionals were approved to participate in the Pilot in 2021.

Resources and Partnerships Developed to Mitigate and Address Eviction Cases

To help mitigate and address an anticipated influx of eviction cases after pandemic-related state and federal eviction moratoriums expired in 2021, the Minnesota Judicial Branch developed and updated resources for judicial officers and court employees and partnered with organizations that were working to provide emergency rental assistance to Minnesotans:

- An illustrative breakdown of critical dates and information about the eviction moratorium off-ramp enacted by the Minnesota Legislature was created.

- A checklist for judicial officers, and other resources for court staff on handling eviction actions during the pandemic, were created.
- The [Landlord](#) and [Tenant](#) Help Topics were updated with new FAQs and new resources.
- Updated Guide & File interviews to start an eviction case and answer an eviction complaint now include information about the emergency rental assistance program.
- A new dashboard that features pending caseload and hearing activity, time from filing to summons, and upcoming first hearings scheduled was created.

The Judicial Branch also collaborated with the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency to connect individuals with information on [RentHelpMN](#). This federally funded program allowed low- and moderate-income renters to get caught up on overdue rent and utilities dating back to March 13, 2020. It also provided landlords with information about alerting their tenants who may qualify to apply.

Effective Administration of Justice

Pandemic-Related Case Backlog Reduction Planned

Backlogs and delays significantly impact the people of Minnesota, who count on the courts to deliver timely access to justice and resolution of their cases. Tackling a Major Criminal case backlog that has grown by approximately 40% since the start of the pandemic was deemed one of the Minnesota Judicial Branch's highest priorities as the courts resumed in-person court operations in 2021.

To reduce this backlog, the Minnesota Judicial Council set a goal to reduce the pending caseload of Major Criminal cases in the state's district courts by 20% every four months beginning November 1, 2021. In addition, each judicial district should maintain a 100% Major Criminal clearance rate to ensure that the backlog doesn't grow any larger. If this goal is met, the entirety of the pandemic Major Criminal case backlog will be eliminated by June 30, 2023.

A Backlog Goal dashboard is being used to monitor progress in meeting the goal. The dashboard features backlog data and trends, estimates the number of dispositions and clearance rates needed to meet backlog reduction goals, and compares the backlog goal to the target goals.

Digital Asset Management Improved

Developing a new tool for managing digital exhibits has been one of the Judicial Branch's top pandemic-related priorities. A new digital exhibit management system pilot test is underway in four district courts.

Minnesota Digital Exhibit System (MNDES) will make it easier for judicial officers, staff, and court users to submit, manage, and display exhibits. The application provides a single, centralized solution for working with all types of exhibits in

district court cases, including documents, images, video, and audio.

The new system features a web-based application that attorneys, self-represented litigants, justice partners, and court staff will use to upload, review, open, and display digital exhibits. An application will also be available for judicial officers and court staff to open and view exhibits, update the exhibit record, add notes about the exhibits, and perform other functions.

If the pilot proves successful, the Judicial Branch will expand MNDES statewide in 2022.

Hearing Check-In Process Improved

The Minnesota Judicial Branch is pilot-testing a new check-in solution to help prepare participants for their district court hearings and ensure that important administrative work is complete before the hearings. The solution is modeled on systems that have been used for several years by the Second and Fourth Judicial Districts. As currently planned, there will be three options for checking in for a district court hearing:

- Self-Check (or Pre-Check) would be an online solution enabled on all mobile platforms to allow participants to begin the check-in process up to five days before their hearings.
- Clerk-Assisted mode would be available in the courthouse and would share any data entry duties between the participant and court staff.
- The Express Check-In mode would also be available in the courthouse and have court staff complete all data entry on behalf of the participant.

Once implemented, participants will be able to verify their personal information, sign up for eReminders, submit their race and ethnicity data, apply for a public defender, request an interpreter, and review the appropriate statements of rights for their hearings.

Paying Court-Ordered Fines and Fees Made Easier

The Court Payment Center (CPC) processed more than 500,000 citations and responded to more than 160,000 telephone and email inquiries from court users in 2021.

The Judicial Branch made improvements to call center services and expanded payment options to make it easier and more convenient for people to make payments on their court-ordered fines and fees in criminal cases.

A new callback feature allows individuals to request a callback rather than wait in the queue for their telephone call to be answered by CPC staff. Callers can request the callback on a first-come, first-served basis or at a scheduled time that is convenient for them during the same business day.

The automated phone and online payment systems were expanded to allow payments totaling less than the total financial balance owed when a payment plan is past due and until the debt is referred to collections, and for all adult criminal mandatory court appearance-required cases. In addition, the payment plan for eligible adult criminal, non-mandatory appearance cases changed to \$50 per month until the fines/fees are paid in full.

Rule 20 Process Improved

Pursuant to the Minnesota Rules of Criminal Procedure, Rule 20 evaluations occur in criminal cases when there is a belief that a defendant may not be competent to proceed with the case or was not responsible at the time of the alleged offense because of mental illness or developmental disability.

State district courts began using standard templates for adult criminal Rule 20 court order forms and examination reports in 2021 to improve how the courts respond to cases that involve parties with mental illness.

The templates help ensure consistent and thorough communication of timelines and examination report requirements to examiners, attorneys, justice partners, case managers, and other stakeholders. The templates include:

- Order for Rule 20.01 Competency Examination, which judges may use when appointing a forensic examiner to evaluate a defendant's competency to understand and participate in court proceedings;
- Order for Rule 20.02 Examination, which judges may use when appointing a forensic examiner to evaluate whether a defendant, because of a mental illness or cognitive impairment at the time of the crime, was laboring under such a defect of reason as not to know the nature of the act or that it was wrong; and
- Finding of Incompetency to Proceed and Order for Prepetition Screening, which judges may use to initiate the process for the county to review the case for possible civil commitment proceedings.

Statewide Consistency Supported in Jury Operations

A single statewide jury administration plan was implemented in 2021 to support consistent jury operations across the state. The [Minnesota State Jury Administration Plan](#) includes:

- describing random selection procedures used in juror selection;
- listing the conditions that will justify jury duty deferral or excusing a juror;
- describing the juror qualification questionnaire;
- identifying policies and procedures for enforcing a summons and for monitoring failures to respond; and
- describing juror orientation and instructions.

New Supervision Module Improves Treatment Court Reporting

A new statewide Treatment Court Supervision module now provides consistent reporting for all treatment courts and participants, reducing the likelihood of lost information, and helping showcase each court's effectiveness and success. Through Supervision, treatment court coordinators track each participant's status, drug and alcohol tests and results, incentives and sanctions, days of sobriety, referrals to other services, employment, housing, and other statistics.

New DWI Court in Clearwater County

The Clearwater County DWI Court became the first new treatment court to launch in Minnesota since 2019 and is now the 69th [operational treatment court](#) in Minnesota. The Court has the capacity for 10 participants and serves Clearwater County residents who are repeat DWI offenders, diagnosed as chemically dependent, and currently facing DWI charges.

New District Court Judgeship Created

There are now 296 district court judges in Minnesota after the Minnesota Legislature funded a new judgeship during the 2021 Legislative Session. Several revisions made by the Legislature to the state's criminal conduct statutes were estimated to create an increased caseload equal to one district court judge, which prompted the funding of the judgeship. The judge is chambered in the Fifth Judicial District.

Public Trust and Accountability

Expansion of Cameras in the Courtroom Evaluated

Audio and video coverage of court proceedings has been a critical component of public access during the pandemic. As public interest in and access to judicial proceedings is vital to the fair, open, and impartial administration of justice, the Minnesota Supreme Court [issued an order](#) in 2021 directing the Advisory Committee on the Rules of Criminal Procedure to consider whether the requirements for audio and video coverage of criminal proceedings in Minnesota should be modified or expanded.

The General Rules of Practice authorize audio and video coverage in certain criminal proceedings in district courts. The Rules allow coverage with the consent of all parties before a guilty plea has been accepted or a guilty verdict is returned. After a guilty plea is accepted or a guilty verdict is returned, coverage is presumed allowed, without the consent of the parties, unless the judge finds good cause to prohibit it.

The Committee will review whether expanded audio and video coverage of criminal proceedings maintain an appropriate balance between the fundamental right to a fair trial, society's interest in public proceedings, and the judiciary's interest in the fair and impartial administration of justice. A report from the Committee is due July 1, 2022.

Online Access to Court Documents Expanded

Access and transparency are key to trust and confidence in the courts. With the launch of [Minnesota Court Records Online \(MCRO\)](#), the Minnesota Judicial Branch took a significant step forward in providing an online platform for public access to state district court documents.

MCRO provides the public with the ability to search for and retrieve appropriate public court documents online. The first phase of MCRO launched in March 2021 and provided individuals with access to documents filed in a case when searching by the case number. In December 2021, the Judicial Branch enhanced the application to include the ability to search by a person's name, a business name, an attorney name or bar number, and a case number or citation number. The enhanced application also featured a redesigned Register of Actions with details about each case, including case events, document index numbers, hearings, parties, financial information, and appropriate public documents.

More than 2 million documents were downloaded via MCRO in 2021.

Phase three will launch later in 2022 and provide improved search functionality for judgments and court calendars. An access fee for documents accessed through MCRO is scheduled to be applied when the application is fully implemented. The first page of a document will be free, and users will have the option of paying the access fee to view subsequent pages and download or print entire documents longer than one page. The fee will be the same amount as purchasing a copy of an uncertified document at a courthouse, as set by state statute.

Performance Measures Show Progress, Areas of Improvement

The Minnesota Judicial Branch released its 13th annual [Performance Measures Report](#) in 2021. The Report establishes core performance goals and monitors key results that measure progress toward meeting those goals to ensure accountability, improve operations, and enhance public trust and confidence.

Performance measures highlighted in the report include:

- Positive feedback from court users on being treated with respect, feeling safe in the courthouse, and having easy access to website services.
- Improved clearance rates in six case groups – Major Criminal, Major Civil, Probate/Mental Health, Juvenile, Minor Civil, and Minor Criminal – over previous fiscal years.
- Improved data integrity by creating a Data Quality Team responsible for statewide document security, court administration processes, and process compliance.
- Improved collection of juror race data.
- High response rates to the Quality Court Workplace survey, with strong support for employee understanding of how their jobs meet the overall mission of the Judicial Branch.

The Report also indicated areas of improvement, including court user wait times, timelines for children to reach permanency, minority representation in the jury pool, employee separation rates, and major criminal clearance rates that worsened due to the pandemic.

Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Prioritized

The Minnesota Judicial Branch promotes a quality court workplace for judicial officers and employees by fostering a collaborative culture valuing diversity, equity, inclusion, and development. In addition, it maximizes use of practices, tools, and techniques that eliminate bias to make equality under the law an enduring reality for all.

To help the Judicial Branch achieve these objectives, the State Court Administrator’s Office and three judicial districts added Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion staff specialists in 2021 to lead work in this area and support the Committee for Equality and Justice district-level efforts.

Education and training on diversity, equity, and inclusion for court employees remain a priority.

The 2021 Court Business Conference featured a session called “We Are All Criminals” that explored perceptions of what it means to be a criminal through stories that focus on crime, privilege, punishment, and second chances. In addition to requiring “Why Diversity Matters” training for court employees, the Judicial Branch will be launching “Why Inclusion Matters” in 2022.

The Committee for Equality and Justice continued to advance efforts to eliminate bias from court operations, promote equal access, and inspire a high level of trust and public confidence in the courts in 2021. The Committee focused on developing its biennium strategic plan and outlined meaningful priorities to work on through each of its subcommittees. Key initiatives accomplished by the subcommittees included:

- The Access and Fairness Subcommittee, chaired by Judge Richelle Wahi (First Judicial District), published the [2020-2021 Study on Probation, Revocations and Recommendations](#). The report examined processes used for local probation revocation studies to determine if they could be replicated in other districts and made recommendations for consideration by local Equal Justice committees. The Subcommittee also published “[2020-2021 Jury Race Data and Recommendations](#),” which reviewed the race data of those called for jury service and made recommendations on closing the identified gaps and encouraging people to serve as jurors.
- The Diversity and Inclusion Education Subcommittee, co-chaired by Judge JaPaul Harris (Second Judicial District) and Judge Angela Willms (Fourth Judicial District), developed topics and proposals for the 2021 Annual Conference of Judges. The Conference featured two equity-focused keynote sessions: “Breaking Barriers” by Chief Justice Richard Robinson of the Connecticut Supreme Court and “A Turning Point for Asian Americans” by Frank Wu of Queens College. Other training sessions included “Fostering a Work Culture of Diversity and Respect” and “Addressing Racial Bias in Delinquency Courts.”

Minnesota Judicial Branch

- The Community Outreach Subcommittee, co-chaired by Judge Tracy Smith (Minnesota Court of Appeals) and Kim Mammedaty (Hennepin County Attorney's Office), met with district benches and Equal Justice committees across the state to share a 10-year review of community dialogues.
- The Civil Justice Subcommittee worked with judicial districts to share information on Civil Legal Aid and the Lawyers Step Up for Minnesota program to help increase pro bono representation for low-income Minnesotans in areas most impacted by the pandemic.

The Equal Justice committees in each judicial district also focused on a variety of measures, including:

- Examining outcome data in new ways to identify and understand disparities and disproportionality, make change, and collaborate with justice partners on solutions.
- Partnering with foundations and communities to explore upstream ways to collaboratively provide better justice.
- Evaluating and adjusting membership on the committees to ensure all voices are included.
- Holding community dialogues to hear thoughts and feedback on the court system.
- Holding local training to support knowledge gaps around equity and diversity.
- Holding book discussions about equity.
- Encouraging women and people from underrepresented communities to apply for judicial and court staff openings.
- Participating in school events to highlight career pathways in the courts.

Safe and Secure Courthouses Funded

A \$500,000 appropriation from the Minnesota Legislature in 2021 will support the next round of funding for the Safe and Secure Courthouse Initiative. The Initiative was first launched in 2017 to provide matching grants to counties to fund courthouse security assessments and enhancements. A \$1 million appropriation from the Legislature previously helped fund security improvements in 57 court locations across the state. Final award decisions for the next round of

grants will be made in early 2022.

Redistricting Principles and Plans Evaluated

Every 10 years following the U.S. census, new congressional and state legislative district boundaries are redrawn. The Minnesota Legislature has the authority to draft and enact district maps. However, if the Legislature and governor are not able to agree on a plan and pass it into law, the process falls to the court.

A [Special Redistricting Panel](#) was appointed in 2021 by Minnesota Supreme Court Chief Justice Lorie S. Gildea to hear and decide challenges to the validity of state legislative and congressional districts based on the 2020 Census. The Panel held 10 public hearings across the state to gather information, opinions, and concerns from Minnesotans related to the redistricting process. A remote option was also available for each public hearing.

The written statements, oral presentations, and other publicly available information will aid the Panel in evaluating the redistricting principles and plans that the parties propose. The information will also help the Panel establish new redistricting plans if the Legislative and Executive branches do not reach an agreement by February 15, 2022.

Looking Forward: The Future of Court Operations

Given the success the Minnesota Judicial Branch has experienced with remote hearings, and the positive feedback received from internal and external users, the Minnesota Judicial Council approved a new initiative in 2021 to design how the courts will operate once the pandemic subsides.

The oneCourtMN Hearings Initiative will determine how to make the courts more efficient and user-friendly. A Steering Committee of judges and court administrators assigned to the initiative is helping the Judicial Branch navigate this next phase of court operations.

In the initial phase of this work, district courts will follow statewide guidelines to determine which non-criminal hearings will be heard in person and which will be heard remotely. Each district will develop plans for using both remote and in-person hearings for criminal cases, providing maximum local flexibility to address the pandemic backlog. Meanwhile, the Steering Committee

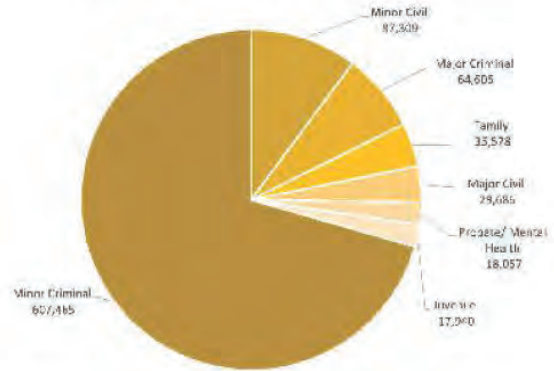
will establish a consistent approach for these hearings and oversee other efforts to improve court operations. This includes digital exhibit management and a statewide check-in process for court participants, among other initiatives.

Using the experience, technological improvements, and feedback gained during this process, the Judicial Branch will implement a more permanent, statewide strategy on how the courts will use remote and in-person hearings into the future and deliver the highest quality system of justice possible to the people of Minnesota.

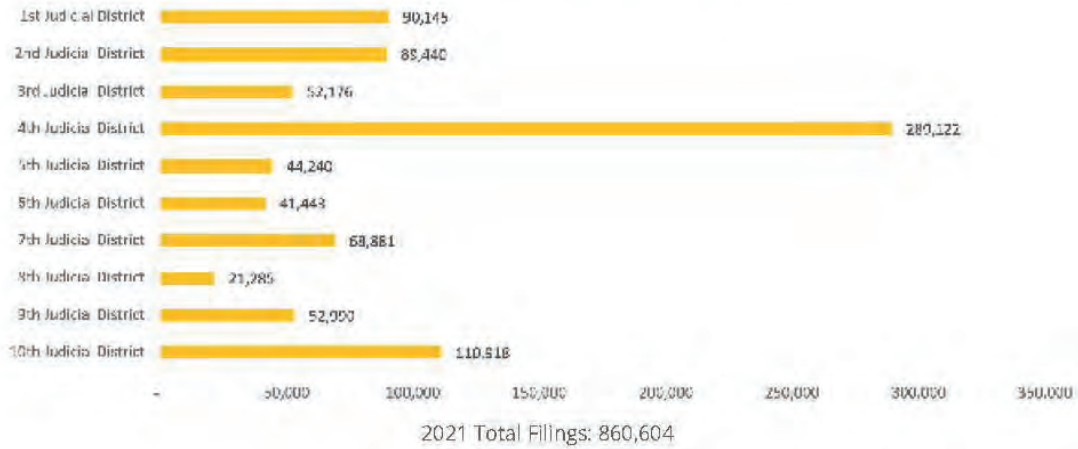
District Courts



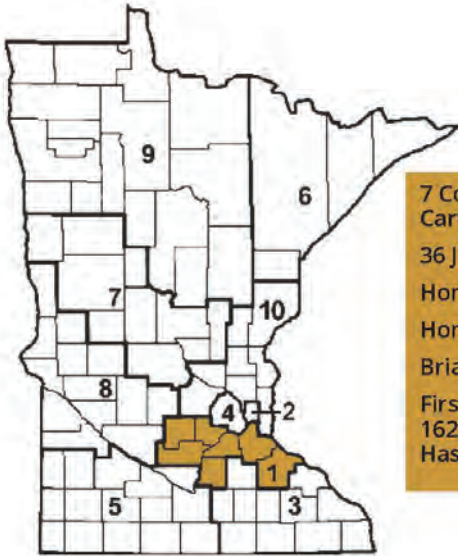
2021 Statewide Case Filings by Case Type



2021 Statewide Case Filings by Judicial District

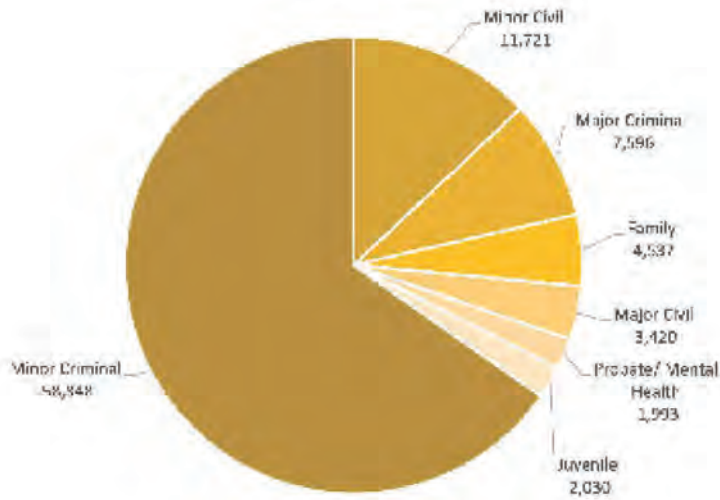


First Judicial District



7 Counties:
Carver, Dakota, Goodhue, Le Sueur, McLeod, Scott, Sibley
36 Judgeships, 4 Child Support Magistrates
Hon. Kevin Mark, Chief Judge
Hon. Carrie Lennon, Assistant Chief Judge
Brian Jones, District Administrator
First Judicial District Administration
1620 South Frontage Road, Suite 200
Hastings, MN 55033

2021 First Judicial District Case Filings
2021 Total Filings: 90,145



Judgment Processing Centralized

The First Judicial District centralized the processing of judgments for all seven counties within the District in 2021. The Centralized Judgment Team (CJT) processes judgments and subsequent filings in the following areas: confession of judgments, default judgments, foreign judgments, restitution judgments, and transcript judgments. The CJT handles approximately 33 cases each day. This centralized process has balanced work between counties, created greater efficiencies, and provided consistency in customer service. Its implementation started with the three smallest counties and gradually included the larger counties over several months. Staff from Le Sueur, McLeod, and Sibley counties took on the processing of judgments in addition to their regularly assigned duties.

Lobby Display Monitors Upgraded

The First Judicial District upgraded all digital lobby display monitors near courthouse entrances in 2021. Specifically, the upgrade allows the monitors to capture more cases on each. Most counties in the District also installed a general content monitor that includes announcements and other directional signage. The monitors serve as a guidepost for justice partners, attorneys, litigants, defendants, witnesses, victims, victim advocates, the public, and the media by directing them to the correct courtroom for the cases they are observing or participating in. The digital signage on the monitors operates similarly to airport information monitors. They refresh every 10 seconds and provide the most up-to-date calendar information, including daily court hearings listed by the party's last name. The monitors have reduced the number of questions staff receive from people searching for courtrooms and the judges hearing their cases. They have also saved expenses by eliminating the printing of paper calendars.

Technology Enhanced for Participation in Remote Hearings

The First Judicial District upgraded almost all its courtrooms with technology to leverage various video conferencing platforms in 2021. Large monitors and cameras were installed to provide reliable video and audio feeds of the participants inside

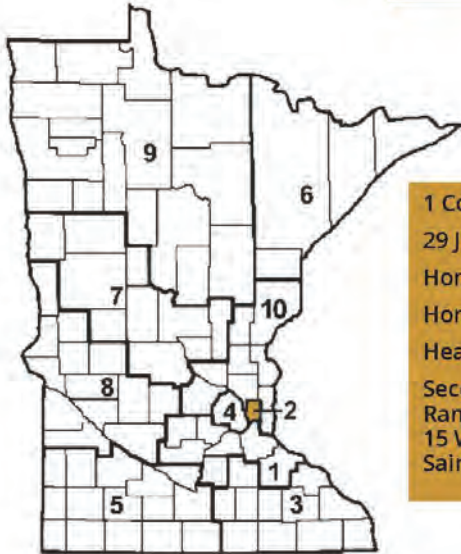


the courtrooms to the participants attending remotely. All remote participants are now shown on large monitors in the courtroom to provide an experience as close as possible to being in-person. The District also provides a physical location in each courthouse or a nearby library that attorneys and parties can use to participate in virtual hearings if they do not have the technology capabilities elsewhere. These locations are designed to ensure privacy, reduce distractions, and include a computer station with a camera, microphone, and speakers.

Dakota County Holds Remote Warrant Resolution Day

Dakota County held its first remote warrant resolution day on August 20, 2021. People with active warrants could call court administration before the event to schedule a spot on the remote calendar. A total of 70 cases were scheduled for the event, 61 warrants were recalled, and 37 cases were disposed of. The event received positive feedback. Defendants were happy to resolve outstanding warrants without fear of being arrested, and the courts were able to dispose of many cases.

Second Judicial District



1 County: Ramsey

29 Judgeships, 5 Referees, 3 Child Support Magistrates

Hon. Leonardo Castro, Chief Judge

Hon. Sara Grewing, Assistant Chief Judge

Heather M. Kendall, District Administrator

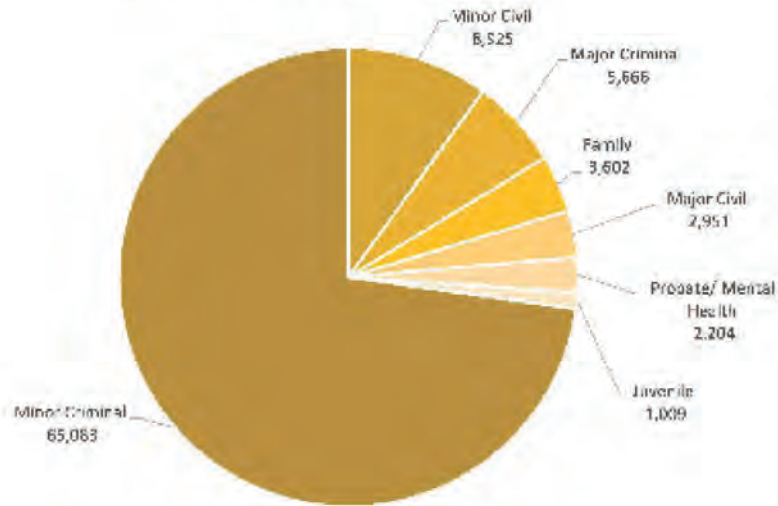
Second Judicial District Administration

Ramsey County Courthouse

15 West Kellogg Boulevard

Saint Paul, MN 55102

2021 Second Judicial District Case Filings
2021 Total Filings: 89,440



Access to Justice Continues During Pandemic

The transition to a fully remote housing court docket in November 2020 due to COVID-19 challenged the Second Judicial District and its Housing Court legal clinic partners, the Minnesota Justice Foundation, and the Ramsey County Law Library, to find new ways to provide legal aid, emergency rental assistance services, and mediation to landlords and tenants seeking to resolve rental disputes in 2021. Clinic services were rebuilt within the Zoom virtual hearing environment to ensure those attending eviction hearings continued to have access to vital services. Standard scripts were delivered to court customers identifying available services and breakout rooms to provide virtual spaces for clinic partners to meet with participants. Additionally, the District's housing calendars were restructured with staggered start times to reduce the wait time for litigants and to give tenants time with representatives from RentHelpMN, a program to help Minnesota renters who are at risk of losing their housing due to the COVID-19 pandemic, to begin the rental assistance process.

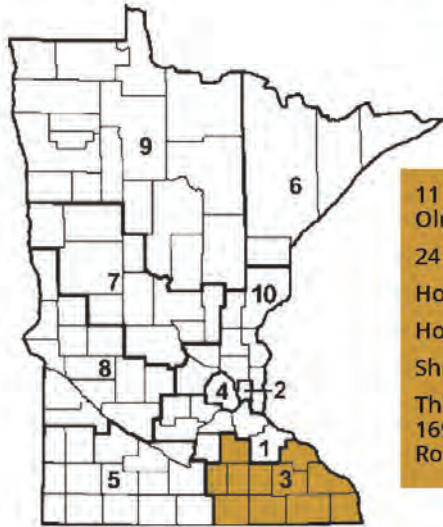
The Second Judicial District's Self-Help Service Center (SHSC) did not see a decrease in the need for self-help services and resources once it started providing services remotely due to the pandemic. The rise in the number of paperwork reviews conducted by SHSC staff with parties was approximately 20 percent, and, as of October 2021, the number of paternity form reviews usually conducted during a given year had already doubled. The number of emergency motions reviewed more than doubled, and contempt motion reviews increased by 57%. After recently adding expungement reviews to its repertoire, the SHSC is exploring further expansion of the types of services it plans to provide to the public. The focus is on civil cases, including conciliation court and name changes. The SHSC is also in the process of improving its local resources, so court staff are more easily equipped to assist parties

with finding forms, identifying available legal clinics, and relevant contact information.

Diversity, Inclusion, and Equity Efforts Will Enhance the Effective Administration of Justice and Public Trust and Accountability

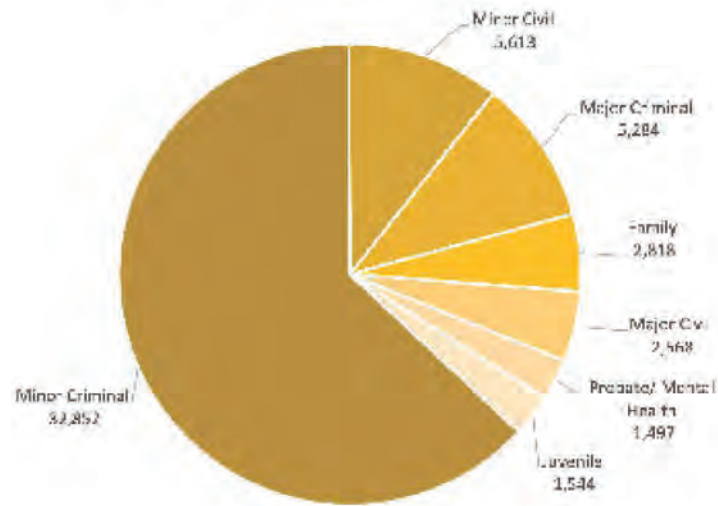
As part of its goal to advance diversity, inclusion, and equity, the Second Judicial District moved its agenda forward in 2021 with its Staff Equal Justice Committee. Three objectives and nine workplan initiatives were created to help identify, reduce, and eliminate disparities in the court system. Of the nine initiatives, three will directly benefit court users, including a technological tool in the filing system to improve name pronunciation and the use of personal gender pronouns, the translation of remote hearing instructions related to courtroom decorum into multiple languages, and education for court employees on diversity, inclusion, and equity, including systemic racism, to help ensure fair, unbiased, and impartial service is provided to all those coming into contact with the court system. The District also partnered with the Tenth Judicial District in July 2021 to hire a Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI) Specialist who works closely with the Second District Equal Justice Committee and the Staff Equal Justice Committee. The Specialist also influences the development and implementation of the DEI strategy, provides consultation and helps to change the culture in the districts.

Third Judicial District



11 Counties: Dodge, Fillmore, Freeborn, Houston, Mower, Olmsted, Rice, Steele, Wabasha, Waseca, Winona
24 Judgeships, 1 Referee, 2 Child Support Magistrates
Hon. Joseph Bueltel, Chief Judge
Hon. Christine Long, Assistant Chief Judge
Shelley Ellefson, District Administrator
Third Judicial District Administration
1696 Greenview Drive SW
Rochester, MN 55902

2021 Third Judicial District Case Filings
2021 Total Filings: 52,176



Consistency and Convenience Enhanced

The Third Judicial District enhanced consistency in case processing and fostered convenience for court users and justice partners through its monthly Document Acceptance Team (DAT) newsletter, which provides filing tips, recommendations for filing codes, and new information beneficial to filers. Also, the Third District's Probate Subgroup and Districtwide Case Processing Subgroup worked collaboratively to create practices and new administrative orders that resulted in judges and staff delivering a reliable, consistent, and convenient court process for court users and justice partners.

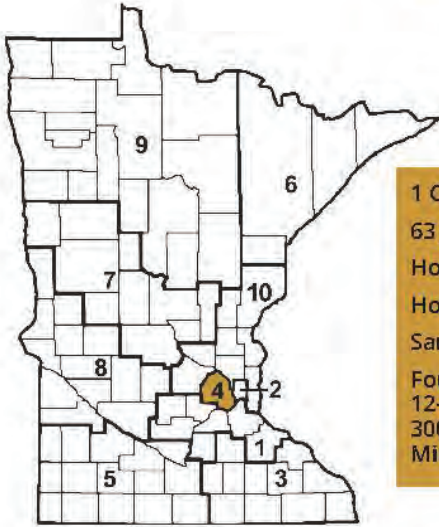
Telephone System Upgraded

In its ongoing effort to collaborate and provide good customer service in 2021, the Third District successfully used the VoIP telephone system implemented in 2020 to routinely assist callers throughout the District. In March, a centralized telephone payment process was added for court users seeking copies of documents or to pay their fines. The districtwide finance team can now process all payment transactions, resulting in a streamlined, high-quality, and convenient customer experience.

Awareness of Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Raised

Third District judges and staff participated in a five-part series of racial diversity awareness training in 2021. They also had the opportunity to participate in fairness challenges to help raise awareness of and practice skills that ensure diversity, equity, and inclusion are at the forefront of court user interactions.

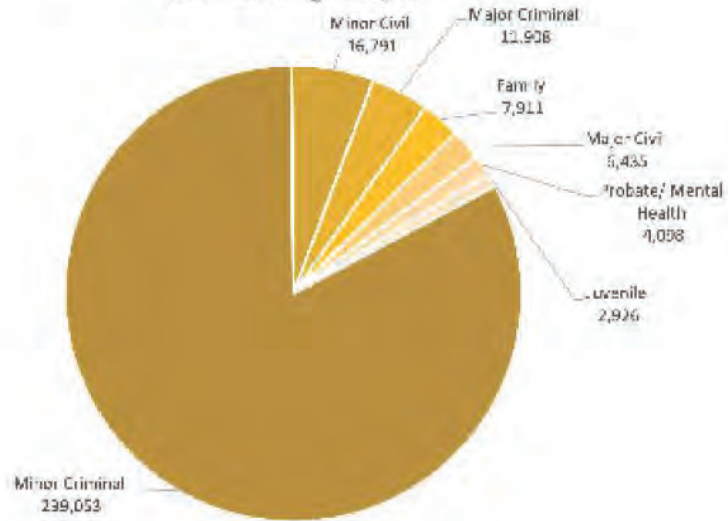
Fourth Judicial District



1 County: Hennepin
63 Judgeships, 13 Referees, 5 Child Support Magistrates
Hon. Toddrick S. Barnette, Chief Judge
Hon. Kerry W. Meyer, Assistant Chief Judge
Sarah Lindahl-Pfeiffer, District Administrator
Fourth Judicial District Administration
12-C Government Center
300 South Sixth Street
Minneapolis, MN 55487

2021 Fourth Judicial District Case Filings

2021 Total Filings: 289,122



Self-Help Center Celebrates 25 Years

The Fourth Judicial District Self-Help Center celebrated 25 years of offering services to people representing themselves in court. The Center served approximately 3,000 people the month they opened in December 1996 and served more than 40,000 people in 2019. The pandemic forced the Self-Help Center to be innovative and adapt to provide more customer-centered support in a remote environment and create more efficient internal processes to provide services.

Criminal Trial Streamed Live for the First Time in Minnesota History

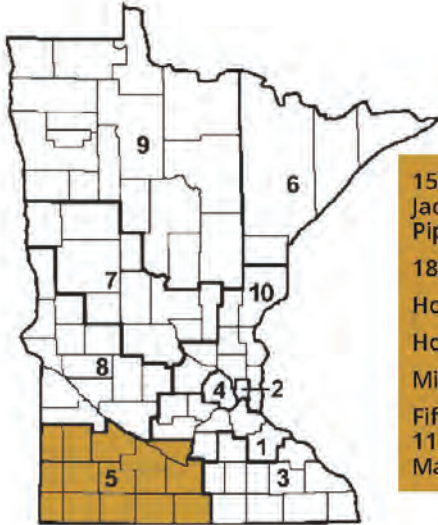
An estimated 23 million people watched in 2021 as the Fourth Judicial District facilitated the first live streaming of a criminal trial, State vs. Derek Chauvin, in Minnesota history. A high-profile trial team of dozens of Fourth District and State Court Administration staff spent months planning and executing every detail of the trial and earned the State Court Administrator Team Award for how it handled the trial and public access to it, especially during a global pandemic. Months after the trial, and due to the ongoing pandemic, the Fourth District again facilitated live streaming for the State vs. Kimberly Potter trial in late 2021.



Workplace Challenges and Inclusivity Addressed

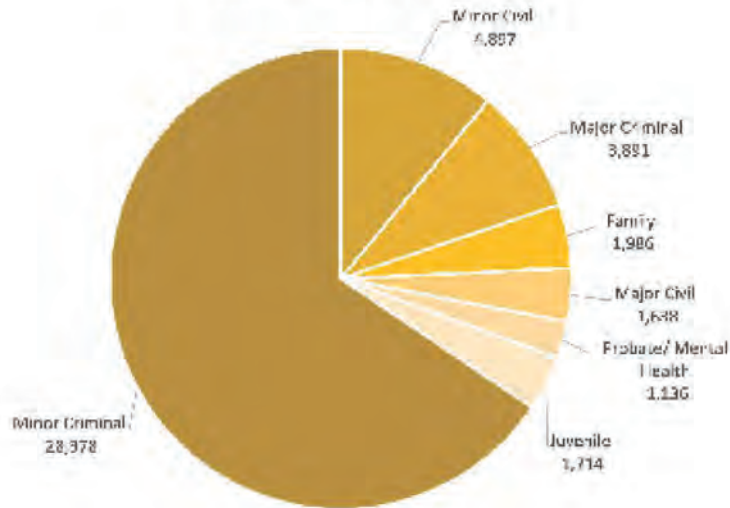
The Fourth District took steps to uniquely support its judicial officers and staff in response to the death of George Floyd, the subsequent civil unrest, and the pressures associated with the State vs. Derek Chauvin trial. District leadership conducted employee listening sessions and created a Bias Incident Response Protocol and Employee Support Model, including a Stress Inoculation Toolkit and a Courageous Conversations guide for supervisors to support employees. In addition, the second cohort of Fourth District employees completed the Access, Inclusion, Diversity, and Equity (AIDE) program in spring 2021. The work of the District's Racial Equity Strategic Leadership Team (RESLT) continues, is open to court employees at all levels, and is drafting goals for 2022 around inclusion and belonging, recruitment, and hiring. An Inclusive Leadership Program will be launched in 2022 to help supervisors lead more inclusive teams and facilitate organizational change.

Fifth Judicial District



15 Counties: Blue Earth, Brown, Cottonwood, Faribault, Jackson, Lincoln, Lyon, Martin, Murray, Nicollet, Nobles, Pipestone, Redwood, Rock, Watonwan
18 Judgeships, 2 Child Support Magistrates
Hon. Michelle A. Dietrich, Chief Judge
Hon. Darcy Bentz, Assistant Chief Judge
Michael J. Kelley, District Administrator
Fifth Judicial District Administration
11 Civic Center Plaza, Suite 205
Mankato, MN 56001

2021 Fifth Judicial District Case Filings
2021 Total Filings: 44,240



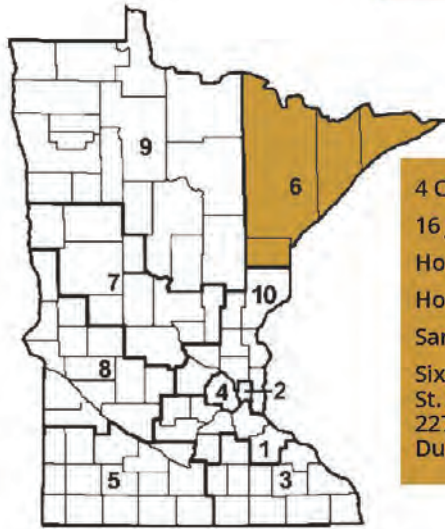
Onboarding Improved and Specialization Expanded

The Fifth Judicial District continued to work collaboratively to provide court users with a high-quality customer experience. Given the unprecedented level of staff turnover, the District developed robust onboarding platforms for use with new judges, court administrators, and court administration and judicial staff, making onboarding the key to providing a more consistent and effective experience for those served. The District also identified the expansion of specialized work as one of its top strategic priorities and continues to consider areas of operations and administration that may be suited to the specialized model. Several specialized teams have already expanded the scope of work they perform, resulting in increased accuracy, efficiency, and consistency.

Feedback on Calendaring Practices Gathered

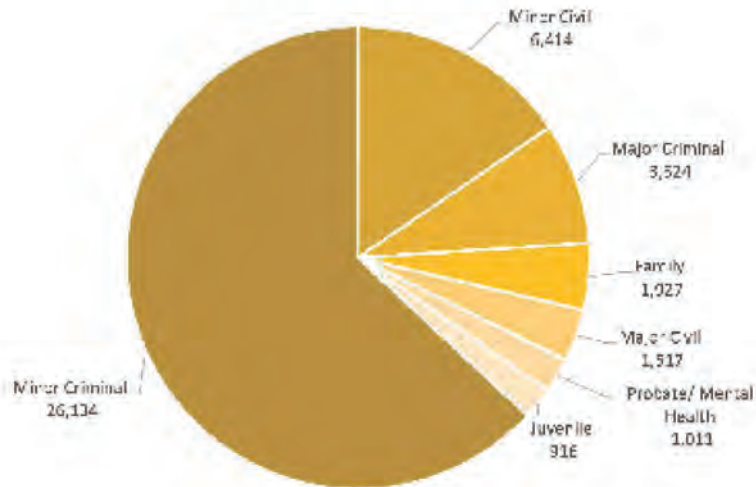
The Fifth Judicial District solicited feedback from business partners regarding remote hearing experiences throughout the pandemic to better align scheduling preferences and expectations with the court and improve the efficiency by which court and partner resources are used. The District formed a committee of court leaders and public defenders who meet monthly to discuss successes and challenges in calendaring practices.

Sixth Judicial District



4 Counties: Carlton, Cook, Lake, St. Louis
16 Judgeships, 1 Referee, 2 Child Support Magistrates
Hon. Michael J. Cuzzo, Chief Judge
Hon. Leslie E. Beiers, Assistant Chief Judge
Sara Taylor, District Administrator
Sixth Judicial District Administration
St. Louis County Courthouse
227 West First Street, Suite 302
Duluth, MN 55802

2021 Sixth Judicial District Case Filings
2021 Total Filings: 41,443



Zoom Practice Sessions Offered

The Sixth Judicial District launched a new service for court customers in 2021 to support them in the enhanced use of technology to conduct court business. Court customers who are new to or need additional assistance with Zoom can now attend practice sessions with court staff. Court customers can log into a Zoom session before their court hearings and test their audio and video connections while becoming familiar with and asking questions about the platform. This service allows those with inadequate access to technology to schedule time with court-provided technology, which has helped alleviate the anxiety associated with appearing for court remotely. The service is now being offered by other judicial districts as well.

Quality Court Workplace Promoted

The Sixth District created employee-led committees to evaluate and make recommendations regarding the 2021 Quality Court Workplace Survey. There are now opportunities for staff to train, develop, and advance due to the District's efforts to continue to be an employer of choice. The District's Chief Judge is also evaluating Survey results from judicial officers and working with judges to promote increased workplace quality. The District also evaluated and acted on lessons learned in the pandemic and continues to offer staff and judges hybrid working options. In addition, advancement opportunities were created in the Court Clerical Assessment and through the placement of lead workers in various locations across the District.

Equal Justice Committees Stay Active

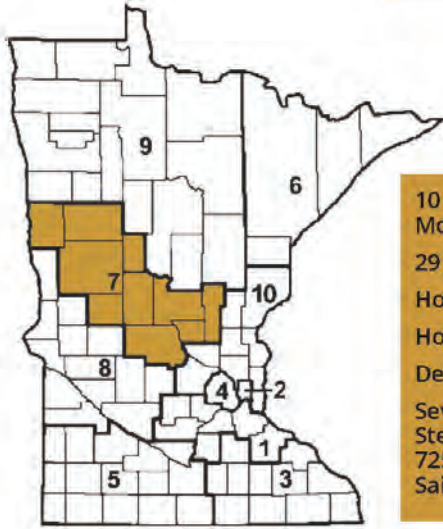
The Sixth Judicial District Equal Justice committees, one in the Iron Range and one in Duluth, stayed very active in 2021. Both met monthly over Zoom.

In March, the Iron Range Equal Justice Committee hosted a Justice Partners Career Panel Discussion for approximately 50 local students. In November, two warrant resolution events were held. The

Committee also held a remote Conversation with the Courts community event in April that focused on race and equality in the courts. A second Conversation with the Courts was held in May to identify topics for future conversations. A subcommittee was formed and connected with Voices for Ethnic and Multicultural Awareness (VEMA) to focus on the topics. In November, a Community Meet, Greet and Eat event was also held at the VEMA office. The partnership continues to explore ideas to connect with the community, and a combined expungement clinic and warrant resolution event is now in the planning stages. In August, the Committee participated in a discussion about a local Suicide Prevention Project being organized by Saint Louis County Public Health and Human Services to focus on suicide prevention/mental health promotion and training for court staff.

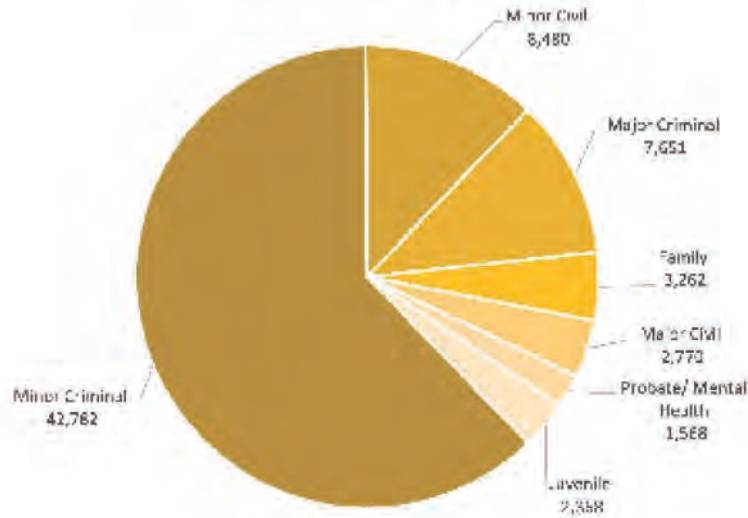
The Duluth Equal Justice Committee continued its partnership with the University of Minnesota-Duluth student group, Black Men Serving Excellence. It hosted another Conversation with the Courts event that was well-attended in 2021. The Committee also hosted a virtual "Consider the Courts, event in partnership with Denfeld High School. Committee members also shared information about initiatives within their organizations to increase awareness of opportunities connected to access to services or justice.

Seventh Judicial District



10 Counties: Becker, Benton, Clay, Douglas, Mille Lacs, Morrison, Otter Tail, Stearns, Todd, Wadena
29 Judgeships, 3 Child Support Magistrates
Hon. Sarah Hennesy, Chief Judge
Hon. Michael Fritz, Assistant Chief Judge
Deb Mueske, District Administrator
Seventh Judicial District Administration
Stearns County Courthouse
725 Courthouse Square #406
Saint Cloud, MN 56303

2021 Seventh Judicial District Case Filings
2021 Total Filings: 68,881



Access to Remote Hearings Made Easier



The Seventh Judicial District partnered with Otter Tail County to establish three locations within the county for people to participate in remote court hearings. The locations, Pelican Rapids Public Library, Perham Public Library, and Otter Tail County Courthouse, provide access to reliable internet and the technology needed to connect to remote court hearings. Private rooms are available at all three locations to ensure confidentiality. In addition, Zoom testing sessions were offered in 2021 as part of a partnership between the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Judicial Districts. Before their hearings, court customers can connect with court staff to test audio/video/internet connections and receive quick 'how to' training on various functionalities within Zoom.

Eviction Cases Centralized During Off-Ramp Process

An eviction specialty court with centralized calendars in two areas of the Seventh District was launched in 2021 in partnership with Mid-Minnesota Legal Aid. The temporary use of centralized calendars and senior judges presiding over cases during the eviction off-ramp process made case processing more efficient.

Exploring Additional Centralization

The Seventh District explored additional

districtwide centralization opportunities in 2021 to make case processing more efficient. The District already uses a centralized process for paper and electronic document acceptance, default judgments, and guardianships/conservatorships. Specific areas discussed include probate, financial account reviews, conciliation, a call center, and child support magistrate calendars.

Collaborative Culture Fostered

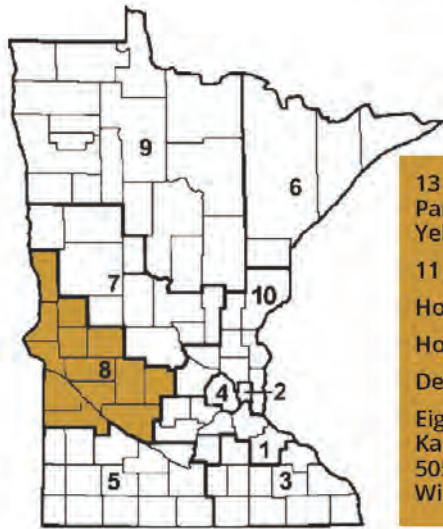
The Minnesota District Judges Foundation awarded Seventh District Chief Judge Sarah Hennesy the Tammy A. Fredrickson Judicial Service Award. The Award recognizes the efforts of a judge who provides outstanding service within the judicial system. Chief Judge Hennesy received the Award for working with justice partners to found the Mille Lacs County Domestic Violence Court and her judicial education contributions, mentoring other judges, and other contributions to the Judicial Branch.

The Seventh District implemented a law clerk mentorship program in 2021 to assist with onboarding new staff and hired a referee to help with the caseload in Becker, Clay, and Otter Tail counties.

Staff Educated on Diversity and Inclusion

During the Seventh District's employee staff development days in December 2021, Dr. Jermaine Davis spoke on leading and working with an inclusive lens and achieving organizational synergy with diversity and inclusion.

Eighth Judicial District



13 Counties: Big Stone, Chippewa, Grant, Kandiyohi, Lac Qui Parle, Meeker, Pope, Renville, Stevens, Swift, Traverse, Wilkin, Yellow Medicine

11 Judgeships, 2 Child Support Magistrates

Hon. Stephanie Beckman, Chief Judge

Hon. Rodney Hanson, Assistant Chief Judge

Deb Mueske, District Administrator

Eighth Judicial District Administration

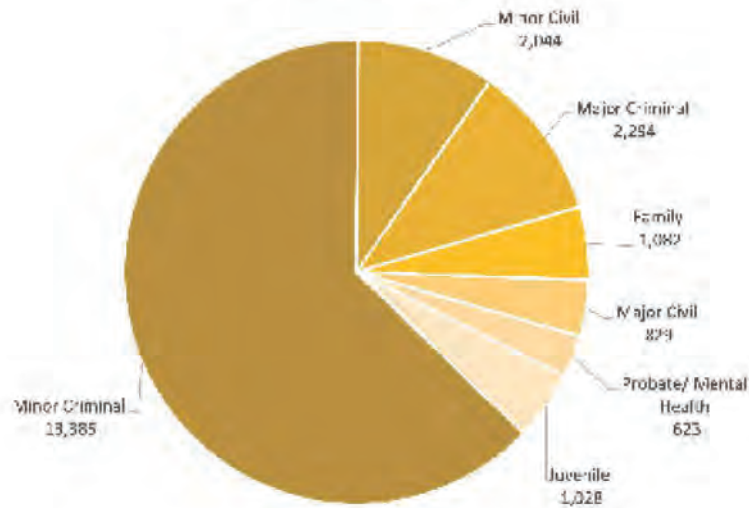
Kandiyohi County Courthouse

505 Becker Avenue SW, Suite 107

Willmar, MN 56201

2021 Eighth Judicial District Case Filings

2021 Total Filings: 21,285



Access to Remote Hearings Made Easier

The Eighth Judicial District made digital tablets available in each of its courthouses to assist court customers who do not have the necessary technology to participate in remote hearings. The tablets can be used across county lines so that customers need only travel to the courthouse nearest to them in the District rather than traveling to the county of venue. In addition, Zoom testing sessions began to be offered in 2021 as part of a partnership between the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Judicial Districts. Before their hearings, court customers can connect with court staff to test audio/video/ internet connections and receive quick 'how to' training on various functionalities within Zoom.

Eviction Cases Centralized

An eviction specialty court with a centralized calendar was launched in the Eighth Judicial District to make the processing of eviction cases more efficient. Staff from Mid-Minnesota Legal Aid attended the hearings and breakout sessions to facilitate settlements and provide representation to court customers. Eighth District Chief Judge Stephanie Beckman and law clerk Alejandro Moreno also prepared an eviction moratorium off-ramp checklist for judges and staff in the Eighth and Seventh Judicial districts to use in determining which cases could move forward during the various stages of the off-ramp process and clarify the requirements needed for the filing of cases and notification to landlords and tenants.

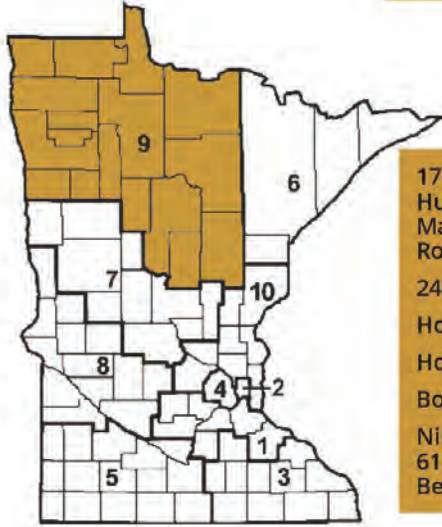
Centralization Implemented

To make case processing more efficient, the Eighth District implemented districtwide centralization of family law cases in October 2021, after creating a districtwide family/Children in Need of Protection or Services court operations specialist position in September 2021.

Onboarding and Diversity and Inclusion Training Enhanced

The Eighth Judicial District implemented a judicial staff training and mentorship program to assist in onboarding new judicial staff. During the District's employee staff development days, Dr. Jermaine Davis spoke on leading and working with an inclusive lens and achieving organizational synergy with diversity and inclusion.

Ninth Judicial District



17 Counties: Aitkin, Beltrami, Cass, Clearwater, Crow Wing, Hubbard, Itasca, Kittson, Koochiching, Lake of the Woods, Mahanomen, Marshall, Norman, Pennington, Polk, Red Lake, Roseau

24 Judgeships, 2 Child Support Magistrates

Hon. Tamara L. Yon, Chief Judge

Hon. Jana M. Austad, Assistant Chief Judge

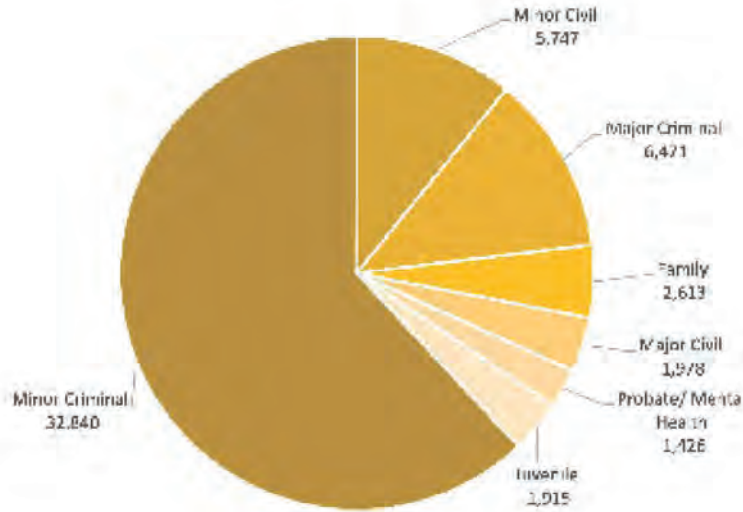
Bob Sommerville, District Administrator

Ninth Judicial District Administration

616 America Avenue NW #250

Bemidji, MN 56601

2021 Ninth Judicial District Case Filings
2021 Total Filings: 52,990



Customer Service Improved through Remote Hearings Training

The Ninth Judicial District is committed to meeting the remote hearing training needs of court staff and external court customers. In an ongoing effort to fulfill that commitment, the District offers Zoom training sessions for all court staff and created a Zoom best practices document. The District, in collaboration with four other Judicial Districts, hosts live training sessions two times per week for external court customers to practice using Zoom, test their audio, video and internet connections, and ask questions. The training sessions have helped people gain a level of comfort and understanding with Zoom prior to their remote hearing.

Focus Groups Drive Process Improvement

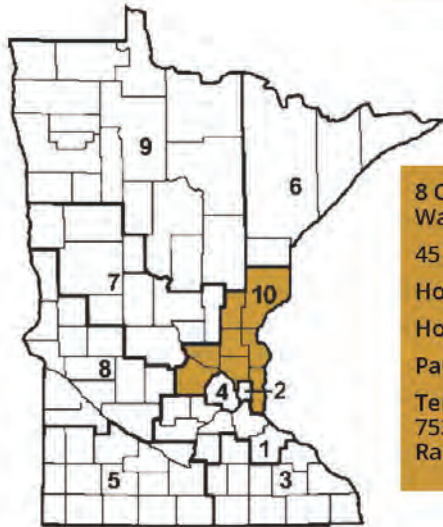
To enhance the experience of court customers and achieve a more accurate and complete case management system record, the Ninth Judicial District created court staff focus groups to improve efficiencies and create more consistency in case processing throughout the District. Staff from all 17 court offices in the District meet to collaborate and discuss case-specific issues and processes to learn from one another and ensure compliance with Court Administrative Processes.

Remote Hearing Calendars Centralized



The Ninth Judicial District established a centralized remote hearings calendar, which is used by all 17 counties in the District, to oversee the following case types: Domestic Abuse (DFA), Harassment Restraining Orders (HRO), Probate, Commitments, Guardianship & Conservatorship, Uncontested Dissolution and Family matters, Minor Civil, and Eviction matters. Offering a centralized remote calendar provides consistency in court processes and allows legal aid services, attorneys, and other advocacy groups to easily participate in court proceedings in various locations. In addition, court customers can participate in hearings and have access to legal representation without traveling to a courthouse.

Tenth Judicial District



8 Counties: Anoka, Chisago, Isanti, Kanabec, Pine, Sherburne, Washington, Wright

45 Judgeships, 4 Child Support Magistrates

Hon. Stoney L. Hiljus, Chief Judge

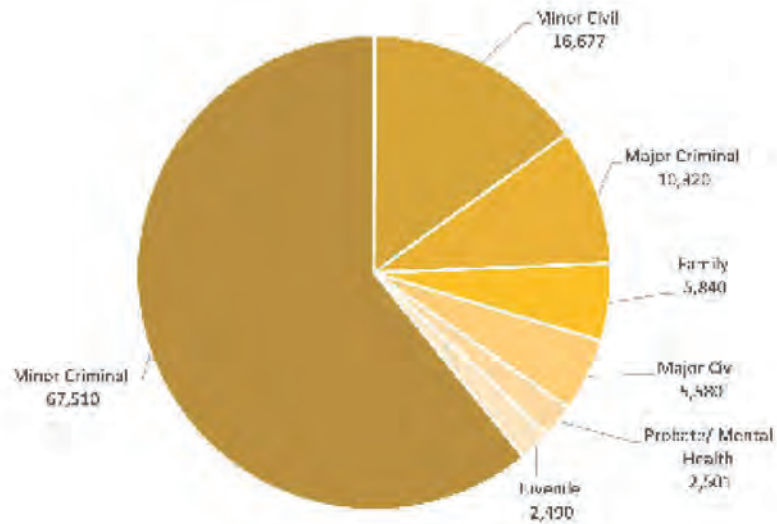
Hon. Elizabeth H. Strand, Assistant Chief Judge

Paul Patterson, District Administrator

Tenth Judicial District Administration
7533 Sunwood Drive NW, Suite 306
Ramsey, MN 55303

2021 Tenth Judicial District Case Filings

2021 Total Filings: 110,918



Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Enhanced

As part of its goals to advance diversity, inclusion, and equity, the Tenth Judicial District reconvened its Equal Justice Committee in 2021 after a hiatus earlier in the year. Specifically, the Committee discussed creating school outreach events and training for employees to help ensure fair, unbiased, and impartial service.

The Tenth District also partnered with the Second Judicial District to hire a Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI) Specialist in July 2021 to work closely with the Equal Justice Committee. Specifically, the Specialist influences the development and implementation of the DEI strategy, providing consultation and helping to change the culture in the districts. The Specialist is also partnering with a professional development specialist to facilitate a six-hour unconscious bias training once a quarter. The training was first offered in November 2021. Training on unconscious bias helps individuals, groups, and institutions become aware of preferences that can negatively or positively affect daily interactions and decisions.

Financial Operations Centralized

A workgroup was convened in 2021 to centralize financial operations in the Tenth Judicial District. By having dedicated specialists perform this work, efficiencies are gained in purchasing supplies and equipment, and staff resources have been freed up to focus on case processing. Extra case processing resources are critical as the District addresses its case backlog caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. The workgroup is also reviewing case financial records to provide the checks and balances necessary to preserve the integrity of financial transactions.

Virtual Law Day Event Held

In April 2021, the Tenth Judicial District held its first-ever Virtual Law Day event. Hosted by the District's Litigant Services team, volunteer attorneys offered free clinics on family, civil, probate, and criminal expungement case types. Approximately 100 people attended the event to either get free, one-on-one legal advice from an attorney or observe a presentation on how they could get their criminal records expunged. Having an old criminal record can significantly impact an individual's ability to obtain employment and housing. Providing individuals with the knowledge and tools necessary to pursue expungement can have a positive, long-lasting impact.

Court of Appeals

Chief Judge Susan Segal
Judge:

2019 - April 2020

Chief Judge:

May 2020 - present

Judge Renee L. Worke
2005 - present

Judge Kevin G. Ross
2006 - present

Judge Francis J. Connolly
2008 - present

Judge Matthew E. Johnson

Judge:

2008 - Nov. 2010;

Nov. 2013 - present

Chief Judge:

Nov. 2010 - Oct. 2013

Judge Michelle A. Larkin
2008 - present

Judge Louise Dovre Bjorkman
2008 - present

Judge Denise D. Reilly
2014 - present

Judge Peter M. Reyes, Jr.
2014 - present

Judge Lucinda E. Jesson
2016 - present

Judge Tracy M. Smith
2016 - present

Judge Diane B. Bratvold
2016 - present

Judge James B. Florey
2017 - present

Judge Jeanne M. Cochran
2018 - present

Judge Randall J. Slieter
2018 - present

Judge Jeffrey Bryan
2019 - present

Judge Jennifer L. Frisch
2020 - present

Judge Theodora Gaïtas
2020 - present

In 2021, the Minnesota Court of Appeals utilized remote technology for oral arguments, which allowed greater ease and access for interested members of the public to observe oral arguments through links on the court website. At the start of 2022, the Court of Appeals initiated a hybrid model with some in-person and some remote oral arguments, allowing attorneys the option to request that the argument be held remotely. The Court has and will continue to solicit feedback from the appellate bar as the Court develops a post-pandemic policy for in-person and remote oral arguments. The Court is also exploring cost-effective options for remote access to in-person oral arguments.

The Court of Appeals also established its own equality and justice committee in 2021. The committee has implemented steps, in coordination with the Court's group law clerk hiring program, to increase diversity among applicants for Court of Appeals clerkships.

2021 Court of Appeals Case Information

Case Type	Cases Filed	Dispositions
General Civil	371	360
Criminal	591	804
Administrative Rule	11	7
Economic Security	70	63
Writs - Certiorari	64	53
Habeas/Certified Questions	18	13
Commitment	31	34
Family	183	191
Juvenile Delinquency	17	16
Juvenile Protection	81	65
Implied Consent	12	17
Discretionary Review/Writs	78	81
Probate	24	31
Unlawful Detainer/Eviction	7	15
Total	1,558	1,750

Supreme Court

In-Person Oral Arguments Resume

The start of the Minnesota Supreme Court's September 2021 term marked the resumption of in-person oral arguments, with appropriate COVID-19-related protocols in place. Oral arguments were held from the start of the term through the end of the year in the Capitol Courtroom and were open to the public. A live video feed of oral arguments was also made available on a screen outside the Courtroom to encourage social distancing. In addition, oral arguments continued to be available live over the Internet and on-demand on the Minnesota Judicial Branch's website. The return to in-person oral arguments also marked the return to the traditional format of open questioning from all members of the Court, rather than the remote hearing format of questioning by order of seniority. In the future, the Court also remains able to hold oral arguments remotely if circumstances require it in any case.

2021 Supreme Court Case Information	
Direct Appeals & Original Actions	
Workers' Compensation	10
Tax Court	7
Professional Regulation	48
First Degree Murder	15
Writs/Miscellaneous	8
Total Direct Appeals / Original Actions	88
Petitions for Further/Accelerated Review (PFR/PAR)	
Filed (PFR/PAR)	551
Review Denied	466
Granted Further/Accelerated Review	66
Other (Remand, Dismiss)	7
Opinions/Disposition Orders	
Affirmed	46
Affirmed in Part	14
Reverse/Remand	26
Other (Discipline, dismiss, other disposition)	38
Total	124

Chief Justice
Lorie S. Gildea
Associate Justice
2006 - June 2010
Chief Justice
July 2010 - present

Associate Justice
G. Barry Anderson
2004 - present

Associate Justice
Natalie E. Hudson
2015 - present

Associate Justice
Margaret H. Chutich
2016 - present

Associate Justice
Anne K. McKeig
2016 - present

Associate Justice
Paul C. Thissen
July 2018 - present

Associate Justice
Gordon L. Moore, III
August 2020 - present

Demographic Data

In January 2016, the Lawyer Registration Office began collecting race/ethnicity information in addition to gender data from attorneys during the lawyer registration process. The following data was reported in 2021.

Active - ALL

	Active Total	Active Admitted 0 to 10 yrs	Active Admitted 11 to 20 yrs	Active Admitted 21 to 30 yrs	Active Admitted 31 to 40 yrs	Active Admitted 41+ yrs
Asian/Pacific Islander	839	435	249	130	21	4
Black/African American	616	265	160	116	59	16
Hispanic/Latino	347	178	92	51	23	3
Native American/ Alaskan	118	32	33	36	14	3
White/ Caucasian	19,835	5,341	5,280	4,051	3,207	1,956
Multiple	332	178	100	41	9	4
Choose Not to Answer	3,587	1,106	1,061	730	458	233
Unknown	452	425	16	6	3	2
Total	26,126	7,960	6,991	5,161	3,794	2,221

Inactive - ALL

	Inactive Totals	Inactive Adm 0 to 10 yrs	Inactive Adm 11 to 20 yrs	Inactive Adm 21 to 30 yrs	Inactive Adm 31 to 40 yrs	Inactive Adm 41+ yrs
Asian/Pacific Islander	147	43	60	38	5	1
Black/African American	88	16	26	30	12	4
Hispanic/Latino	45	8	21	11	5	0
Native American/ Alaskan	13	1	6	5	1	0
White/ Caucasian	3,001	328	881	832	679	281
Multiple	44	11	19	9	5	0
Choose Not to Answer	492	70	158	145	84	35
Unknown	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total	3,831	477	1,172	1,070	791	321

Demographic Data

In January 2016, the Lawyer Registration Office began collecting race/ethnicity information in addition to gender data from attorneys during the lawyer registration process. The following data was reported in 2021.

Male Active

	Male Active Totals	Male Active Adm 0 to 10 yrs	Male Active Adm 11 to 20 yrs	Male Active Adm 21 to 30 yrs	Male Active Adm 31 to 40 yrs	Male Active Adm 41+ yrs
Asian/Pacific Islander	361	180	110	56	12	3
Black/African American	325	122	85	72	34	12
Hispanic/Latino	164	81	39	24	17	3
Native American/ Alaskan	63	19	17	15	9	3
White/ Caucasian	11,499	2,755	2,653	2,254	2,147	1,690
Multiple	158	78	49	23	4	4
Choose Not to Answer	826	228	196	184	130	88
Unknown	12	4	5	1	2	0
Total	13,408	3,467	3,154	2,629	2,355	1,803

Male Inactive

	Male Inactive Totals	Male Inactive Adm 0 to 10 yrs	Male Inactive Adm 11 to 20 yrs	Male Inactive Adm 21 to 30 yrs	Male Inactive Adm 31 to 40 yrs	Male Inactive Adm 41+ yrs
Asian/Pacific Islander	72	23	26	20	3	0
Black/African American	34	6	9	13	4	2
Hispanic/Latino	22	6	8	7	1	0
Native American/ Alaskan	7	1	3	3	0	0
White/ Caucasian	1,466	154	367	377	362	206
Multiple	19	3	8	5	3	0
Choose Not to Answer	89	14	24	19	20	12
Unknown	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total	1,710	207	446	444	393	220

Demographic Data

In January 2016, the Lawyer Registration Office began collecting race/ethnicity information in addition to gender data from attorneys during the lawyer registration process. The following data was reported in 2021.

Female Active

	Female Active Totals	Female Active Adm 0 to 10 yrs	Female Active Adm 11 to 20 yrs	Female Active Adm 21 to 30 yrs	Female Active Adm 31 to 40 yrs	Female Active Adm 41+ yrs
Asian/Pacific Islander	475	254	138	73	9	1
Black/African American	290	142	75	44	25	4
Hispanic/Latino	181	96	52	27	6	0
Native American/ Alaskan	55	13	16	21	5	0
White/ Caucasian	8,245	2,543	2,609	1,785	1,049	259
Multiple	173	99	51	18	5	0
Choose Not to Answer	509	194	161	86	49	19
Unknown	7	1	3	2	0	1
Total	9,935	3,342	3,105	2,056	1,148	284

Female Inactive

	Female Inactive Totals	Female Inactive Adm 0 to 10 yrs	Female Inactive Adm 11 to 20 yrs	Female Inactive Adm 21 to 30 yrs	Female Inactive Adm 31 to 40 yrs	Female Inactive Adm 41+ yrs
Asian/Pacific Islander	72	18	33	18	2	1
Black/African American	54	10	17	17	8	2
Hispanic/Latino	22	2	12	4	4	0
Native American/ Alaskan	5	0	3	2	0	0
White/ Caucasian	1,526	174	511	450	316	75
Multiple	24	8	10	4	2	0
Choose Not to Answer	81	14	21	31	12	3
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,784	226	607	526	344	81

Demographic Data

In January 2016, the Lawyer Registration Office began collecting race/ethnicity information in addition to gender data from attorneys during the lawyer registration process. The following data was reported in 2021.

Choose Not to Answer Gender Active

	Active Totals	Active Adm 0 to 10 yrs	Active Adm 11 to 20 yrs	Active Adm 21 to 30 yrs	Active Adm 31 to 40 yrs	Active Adm 41+ yrs
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	1	1	1	0	0
Black/African American	1	1	0	0	0	0
Hispanic/Latino	2	1	1	0	0	0
Native American/ Alaskan	0	0	0	0	0	0
White/ Caucasian	91	43	18	12	11	7
Multiple	1	1	0	0	0	0
Choose Not to Answer	2,252	684	704	460	279	126
Unknown	433	420	8	3	1	1
Total	2,783	1,151	732	476	291	134

Choose Not to Answer Gender Inactive

	Inactive Totals	Inactive Adm 0 to 10 yrs	Inactive Adm 11 to 20 yrs	Inactive Adm 21 to 30 yrs	Inactive Adm 31 to 40 yrs	Inactive Adm 41+ yrs
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	2	1	0	0	0
Black/African American	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic/Latino	1	0	1	0	0	0
Native American/ Alaskan	1	0	0	0	1	0
White/ Caucasian	9	0	3	5	1	0
Multiple	1	0	1	0	0	0
Choose Not to Answer	322	42	113	95	52	20
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	337	44	119	100	54	20

Retired

	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Black/ African American	Hispanic/ Latino	Native American/ Alaskan	White/ Caucasian	Multiple	Choose Not to Answer	Unknown
Total	5	14	4	1	1352	6	162	2590

Appellate Clerk's Office



Appellate E-Filing Update

Since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic and through all of 2021, the appellate courts have leveraged electronic filing tools to continue court operations and provide access to justice in a largely remote work environment. Appellate e-filing accounted for at least 93% of all appellate filing submissions, consistent with the previous two years' usage statistics. The appellate courts also continue to rely on the C-Track system, which provides appellate court personnel and judicial officers with on-demand access to evidence and exhibits via a web-based application, eliminating the end user's need for specialized viewing equipment and software.

Commitment Appeal Panel Update

Commitment Appeal Panels are three-judge Panels that conduct hearings when a civilly committed patient petitions for release from a state security hospital or requests a less restrictive placement. There are three Commitment Appeal Panels in Minnesota. District court judges from the Second and Tenth judicial districts serve as chief judges of two of the Panels, and a senior (retired) judge serves as the chief of the third and entirely remote Panel. Appellate Court Clerk's Office personnel are responsible for docketing all filings for the Panels, conducting pre-hearing conferences, assigning judges to the Panels, and scheduling hearings.

Year	Number of CAP Cases Initiated
2009	54
2010	62
2011	98
2012	87
2013	106
2014	108
2015	185
2016	200
2017	193
2018	176
2019	196
2020	202
2021	200

State Law Library

The Minnesota State Law Library continued to strive toward providing access to justice and support public trust and accountability in 2021 through its service to self-represented litigants.

Legal Information Services

Despite the Minnesota State Law Library being closed to the public for almost half of the year, Library staff increased its remote services and answered more than 9,100 questions in 2021. As an additional service, since many public libraries and courts were closed, the Library mailed 592 packets of court forms to the public at no charge. In addition to providing legal information service to the courts, attorneys, state employees, and the public, the Law Library Service to Prisoners program provides legal materials to Minnesota state inmates. The librarians who staff this prisoner-funded program answered over 20,000 questions from 2070 inmates in 2021.

Appellate Self-Help Clinics

The Minnesota State Law Library hosts two self-help clinics to provide free assistance to individuals seeking to file an appeal with the Minnesota Court of Appeals or the Minnesota Supreme Court. These clinics offer self-represented litigants an opportunity to have a brief meeting, at no cost, with a volunteer attorney to understand better the rules and procedures of Minnesota's appellate courts. Almost a quarter of all appeals in Minnesota involve a party not represented by an attorney. In 2021, due to COVID, the appellate clinics were offered via phone.

The general appeals clinic, staffed by volunteer attorneys from the Appellate Practice Section of the Minnesota State Bar Association (MSBA),



assisted 135 people in 2021. Additionally, the Unemployment Appeal Self-Help Clinic assisted 74 people, which amounted to a 95% increase from 2020. There were 137 unemployment appeals filed in 2021. This 93% increase from 2020 reflects the large numbers of people filing for unemployment benefits during the pandemic. More than 80% of this type of appeal involves a party who is unrepresented. The Clinic's volunteer attorneys are primarily members of the Labor and Employment Law Section of the MSBA.

2021 Awards

Minnesota Supreme Court

Supreme Court Associate Justice Anne K. McKeig received the 2020 Child Welfare Leadership Award from the University of Minnesota School of Social Work Center for Advanced Studies in Child Welfare.

Supreme Court Associate Justice Paul Thissen was presented with the Elmer H. Wiblishauser Author's Award by the Publications Committee of "Bench & Bar," the official publication of the Minnesota State Bar Association, for his commentary, "When Rules Get in the Way of Reason: One judge's view of legislative interpretations."

State Court Administrator's Office

Minnesota State Court Administrator Jeff Shorba was named President of the Conference of State Court Administrators (COSCA) and Vice-Chair of the National Center for State Courts.

The Personal Well-Being Report, used by guardians in guardianship cases, was named the Best Static Form by the Self-Represented Litigation Network.

Judicial Districts

First Judicial District

Judge Jerome Abrams was elected to serve as the national board representative of the American Board of Trial Advocates by members of the state chapter.

Dakota County Family Dependency Treatment Court was recognized with an Achievement Award from the National Association of Counties.

Katie Moras, volunteer mentor with Scott County Treatment Court, and conciliation court referees James Kretsch Jr., Steven Pattee, Markus Yira, and Lisa Vandelist, were the recipients of the First Judicial District's 11th Annual Amicus Curiae Award.

Fourth Judicial District

Judge Bruce D. Manning received the 2021 Casey Excellence for Children Leadership Award from the Casey Family Program.

Seventh Judicial District

Judge Sarah Hennesy was awarded the Tammy A. Fredrickson Judicial Service Award by the Minnesota District Judges Foundation



**MINNESOTA
JUDICIAL
BRANCH**

2021 Annual Report to the Community

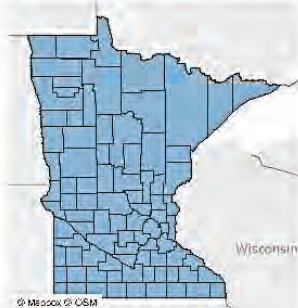
Produced by the State Court Administrator's Office

April 2022



District Court Case Data

Trends in Cases Filed, 2018 to 2022



Total Major Criminal Cases Filed

329,937

Total Cases Filed, All Groups

5,042,568

Major Criminal Cases Filed, by Year



Major Criminal Cases Filed, by Category and by Year

Judicial District
All

County
All

Case Group
Major Criminal

Filed Date
1/1/2018 to 12/31/2022

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Drug	11,347	11,762	9,376	10,624	10,100
Felony Domestic Assault	3,605	3,663	3,383	3,301	3,550
Felony DW	634	653	644	683	796
Gross Misdemeanor Domestic Assault	2,130	2,046	2,145	2,012	1,863
Gross Misdemeanor Drug	3,005	3,067	2,546	2,338	1,936
Gross Misdemeanor DW	13,303	13,521	10,283	11,613	12,613
Miscellaneous Felony	3,386	4,140	3,484	4,035	3,373
Miscellaneous Gross Misdemeanor	13,101	13,403	11,550	11,376	12,004
Murders	170	176	260	275	260
Person	6,530	6,321	6,864	6,780	6,577
Property	7,633	8,053	8,252	7,437	8,126
Sex Crimes	1,263	1,231	1,142	1,211	1,236
Weapons	1,030	1,155	1,438	1,588	1,853

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District Court Case Data

Trends in Cases Filed, 2018 to 2022



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Judicial District
4th Judicial District

County
All

Case Group
Major Criminal

Filed Date
1/1/2018 to 12/31/2022

Total Major Criminal Cases Filed

65,396

Total Cases Filed, All Groups

1,864,564

Major Criminal Cases Filed, by Year



Major Criminal Cases Filed, by Category and by Year

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Drug	2,222	2,087	1,651	1,668	1,360
Felony Domestic Assault	556	530	646	578	567
Felony DW	145	146	104	114	113
Gross Misdemeanor Domestic Assault	326	322	286	315	306
Gross Misdemeanor Drug	308	336	284	300	287
Gross Misdemeanor DW	2,395	2,304	1,377	2,015	2,373
Miscellaneous Felony	603	578	533	551	647
Miscellaneous Gross Misdemeanor	3,079	3,353	2,797	2,530	2,676
Murders	50	55	85	32	73
Persec	1,285	1,366	1,440	1,347	1,410
Property	1,616	1,726	1,880	1,613	1,895
Sex Crimes	220	267	243	234	221
Weapons	331	366	477	432	684

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**MINNESOTA
JUDICIAL BRANCH**

Judicial Council
End of Fiscal Year (Closing) Financial Update - FY2022
As of August 19, 2022

Presented on October 20, 2022

Prepared by SCAO Finance



MINNESOTA JUDICIAL BRANCH

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Minnesota Judicial Branch
All Courts - FY2022 General Fund Budget Summary
As of August 19, 2022

	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Current Budget ¹</u>	<u>YTD Expenditures</u>	<u>Personnel Projections/ Operating Encumbered</u>	<u>Total Projected Expenditures</u>	<u>Uncommitted Balance/ (Deficit)</u>	<u>% of Current Budget Spent YTD</u>	<u>Balance as % of Budget</u>
Trial Courts (J33)	\$ 326,372,000	\$ 326,372,000	\$ 303,729,986	\$ 2,448,798	\$ 306,178,784	\$ 20,193,216	93.1%	6.2%
Court of Appeals (J58)	13,490,000	13,490,000	12,868,597	69,500	12,938,097	551,903	95.4%	4.1%
Supreme Court (J65)	59,957,000	59,957,000	56,223,722	997,308	57,221,030	2,735,970	93.8%	4.6%
TOTAL	<u>\$ 399,819,000</u>	<u>\$ 399,819,000</u>	<u>\$ 372,822,306</u>	<u>\$ 3,515,605</u>	<u>\$ 376,337,911</u>	<u>\$ 23,481,089</u>	<u>93.2%</u>	<u>5.9%</u>

¹ The Supreme Court budget does not include the Pre-Sentence Inv. TBI Exam Report, Child Support Configuration Changes, or Courthouse Security appropriations.



Minnesota Judicial Branch
Supreme Court - FY2022 General Fund Budget Summary
As of August 19, 2022

	Original Budget	Current Budget	YTD Expenditures	Personnel Projections/ Operating Projected	Total Projected Expenditures	Uncommitted Balance/ (Deficit)	% of Current Budget Spent YTD	Balance as % of Budget
Supreme Court	\$ 6,819,000	\$ 6,819,000	\$ 6,426,961	\$ 32,298	\$ 6,459,259	\$ 359,741	94.3%	5.3%
Contingency	5,000	5,000	2,817	1,380	4,197	803	56.3%	16.1%
State Court Admin Office	28,400,000	28,450,000	25,907,036	600,690	26,507,726	1,942,274	91.1%	6.8%
Court Network	3,433,000	3,433,000	2,917,125	283,499	3,200,624	232,376	85.0%	6.8%
State Law Library	2,376,000	2,376,000	2,288,024	33,259	2,321,283	54,717	96.3%	2.3%
Child Support Magistrates	1,896,000	1,846,000	1,724,487	408	1,724,895	121,105	93.4%	6.6%
SUBTOTAL	42,929,000	42,929,000	39,266,450	951,534	40,217,984	2,711,016	91.5%	6.3%
Community Dispute Resolution	100,000	100,000	100,000	-	100,000	-	100.0%	0.0%
Civil Legal Services	15,911,000	15,911,000	15,840,272	45,774	15,886,046	24,954	99.6%	0.2%
Family Law Services	1,017,000	1,017,000	1,017,000	-	1,017,000	-	100.0%	0.0%
TOTAL	\$ 59,957,000	\$ 59,957,000	\$ 56,223,722	\$ 997,308	\$ 57,221,030	\$ 2,735,970	93.8%	4.6%
Pre-Sentence Inv. TBI Exam Report	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 30,000	0.0%	100.0%
Child Support Configuration Changes	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 5,800	\$ 24,200	\$ 30,000	\$ -	19.3%	0.0%
Courthouse Security	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 499,998	\$ -	\$ 499,998	\$ 2	100.0%	0.0%
Child Support Indirect (IV-D)	\$ 557,313	\$ 1,385,131	\$ 717,016	\$ 20	\$ 717,036	\$ 668,095	51.8%	48.2%



Minnesota Judicial Branch
Court of Appeals - FY2022 General Fund Budget Summary
As of August 19, 2022

	Original Budget	Current Budget	YTD Expenditures	Personnel Projections/ Operating Encumbered	Total Projected Expenditures	Uncommitted Balance/ (Deficit)	% of Current Budget Spent YTD	Balance as % of Budget
Employee Salaries & Operations	\$ 8,335,000	\$ 8,374,000	\$ 7,823,776	\$ 69,500	\$ 7,893,276	\$ 480,724	93.4%	5.7%
Strategic Initiatives	101,000	101,000	101,000	-	101,000	-	100.0%	0.0%
Judicial Salaries	4,854,000	4,793,000	4,722,056	-	4,722,056	70,944	98.5%	1.5%
Senior Judge Salaries	200,000	222,000	221,765	-	221,765	235	99.9%	0.1%
TOTAL	\$ 13,490,000	\$ 13,490,000	\$ 12,868,597	\$ 69,500	\$ 12,938,097	\$ 551,903	95.4%	4.1%



**Minnesota Judicial Branch
Trial Courts - FY2022 General Fund Budget Summary
As of August 19, 2022**

	Original Budget	Current Budget	YTD Expenditures	Projected Expenses	Total Projected Expenditures	Uncommitted Balance/ (Deficit)	% of Current Budget Spent YTD	Balance as a % of Budget
District 1	\$ 25,798,000	\$ 24,959,200	\$ 23,565,829	\$ 275,411	\$ 23,841,240	\$ 1,117,960	94.4%	4.5%
District 2	22,094,000	21,420,460	20,314,351	144,099	20,458,450	962,010	94.8%	4.5%
District 3	17,027,000	16,721,433	16,282,150	42,854	16,325,004	396,429	97.4%	2.4%
District 4	51,266,000	49,738,000	46,710,313	47,800	46,758,112	2,979,888	93.9%	6.0%
District 5	12,321,000	12,171,000	11,179,756	139,016	11,318,772	852,228	91.9%	7.0%
District 6	11,379,000	11,091,000	10,002,762	54,912	10,057,674	1,033,326	90.2%	9.3%
District 7	21,341,000	20,121,000	17,884,409	234,413	18,118,822	2,002,178	88.9%	10.0%
District 8	6,803,000	6,673,300	5,639,138	202,488	5,841,626	831,674	84.5%	12.5%
District 9	16,525,000	16,454,738	14,645,300	74,471	14,719,771	1,734,967	89.0%	10.5%
District 10	31,484,000	30,835,300	28,672,572	568,913	29,241,485	1,593,814	93.0%	5.2%
Court Payment Center (CPC)	2,817,000	2,907,000	2,308,725	127,440	2,436,164	470,836	79.4%	16.2%
Judges	72,904,000	72,316,085	70,542,376	42,933	70,585,309	1,730,756	97.5%	2.4%
District Court Administrators	1,959,000	1,959,000	1,881,241	-	1,881,241	77,759	96.0%	4.0%
Senior Judges	157,000	865,681	700,006	-	700,006	165,675	80.9%	19.1%
Judicial Advisory	203,000	203,000	157,743	714	158,458	44,542	77.7%	21.9%
Unfunded Needs	-	1,261,000	-	-	-	1,261,000	0.0%	100.0%
JC/JAD	33,000	33,000	17,048	4,944	21,992	11,008	51.7%	33.4%
Overhead	877,000	876,733	761,594	479	762,073	114,660	86.9%	13.1%
Court Business Services	590,000	590,000	413,039	-	413,039	176,961	70.0%	30.0%
Central Technology	2,154,000	2,890,510	1,596,324	226,249	1,824,573	1,065,937	55.2%	36.9%
sCourtMN	4,457,000	4,457,000	4,331,995	1,009	4,333,005	123,895	97.2%	2.8%
2NET - DIS Portion	197,000	197,000	193,186	3,000	196,186	814	98.1%	0.4%
4NET - DIS Portion	1,244,000	1,071,080	712,722	216,043	928,765	142,315	86.5%	13.3%
Self Represent Litigants (SRL)	583,000	583,000	481,613	2,697	484,310	98,690	82.6%	16.9%
CARP	422,000	422,000	387,295	872	388,167	33,833	91.8%	8.0%
Treatment Courts	5,048,000	5,048,000	4,730,685	-	4,730,685	317,315	93.7%	6.3%
Mandated Services	16,709,000	20,506,500	19,617,815	36,042	19,653,858	852,642	95.7%	4.2%
TOTAL	\$ 326,372,000	\$ 326,372,000	\$ 303,729,986	\$ 2,448,798	\$ 306,178,784	\$ 20,193,216	93.1%	6.2%



**Minnesota Judicial Branch
Mandated Services - FY2022 Budget Summary by District
As of August 19, 2022**

	Original Budget	Current Budget	YTD Expenditures	Projected Expenses	Total Projected Expenditures	Uncommitted Balance/ (Deficit)	% of Current Budget Spent YTD	Balance as % of Budget
District 1	\$ 1,806,834	\$ 2,303,580	\$ 2,296,308	\$ 1,340	\$ 2,297,648	5,935	99.66%	0.26%
District 2	1,859,057	2,352,152	2,295,822	660	2,296,282	55,869	97.60%	2.38%
District 3	1,134,178	1,390,124	1,378,181	1,360	1,379,541	10,583	99.14%	0.78%
District 4	5,327,238	6,626,462	5,982,474	10,315	5,992,789	633,673	90.28%	9.58%
District 5	781,301	775,264	750,567	2,020	752,587	22,677	96.81%	2.93%
District 6	454,272	818,622	776,294	3,483	779,778	38,844	94.83%	4.75%
District 7	1,475,597	1,631,418	1,612,820	2,040	1,614,860	16,558	98.86%	1.01%
District 8	440,504	546,488	539,953	500	540,453	6,032	98.80%	1.10%
District 9	883,581	901,276	885,299	3,890	888,989	12,287	98.23%	1.36%
District 10	1,733,935	2,289,413	2,274,171	4,011	2,278,182	11,231	99.33%	0.49%
Central Interpreter	206,000	8,000	6,212	1,590	7,802	198	77.65%	2.48%
Jury Central Costs	361,288	380,288	362,450	5,033	367,483	12,805	95.31%	3.37%
9th Central Jury Unit	483,415	483,415	457,467	-	457,467	25,948	94.63%	5.37%
TOTAL	\$ 16,709,000	\$ 20,506,500	\$ 19,617,815	\$ 36,042	\$ 19,653,858	\$ 852,642	95.67%	4.16%

**Minnesota Judicial Branch
Mandated Services - FY2022 Budget Summary by Program
As of August 19, 2022**

	Original Budget	Current Budget	YTD Expenditures	Projected Expenses	Total Projected Expenditures	Uncommitted Balance/ (Deficit)	% of Current Budget Spent YTD	Balance as % of Budget
Advisory Counsel	\$ 55,368	\$ 91,477	\$ 90,567	-	\$ 90,567	\$ 910	99.01%	0.99%
Interpreter	4,227,852	4,608,691	4,533,182	1,590	4,534,773	73,918	98.36%	1.60%
Psych	7,603,942	11,011,906	10,331,871	2,456	10,334,327	677,578	93.82%	6.15%
IFP	487,185	393,868	341,083	24,345	365,428	28,238	86.64%	7.17%
Jury	4,334,875	4,400,780	4,321,112	7,651	4,328,763	71,988	98.19%	1.64%
TOTAL	\$ 16,709,000	\$ 20,506,500	\$ 19,617,815	\$ 36,042	\$ 19,653,858	\$ 852,642	95.67%	4.16%



**Minnesota Judicial Branch
Treatment Courts - FY2022 Budget Summary
As of August 19, 2022**

District	Court Unit	Original Budget	Current Budget	YTD Expenditures	Projected Expenses	Total Projected Expenditures	Uncommitted Balance/ (Deficit)	% of Current Budget Spent YTD	Balance as % of Budget
District 1	Carver County Veterans Court	\$ 89,000	\$ 89,000	\$ 79,260	\$ --	\$ 79,260	\$ 9,740	89.1%	10.9%
	Dakota County Adult Drug Court	116,000	116,000	116,000	--	116,000	--	100.0%	0.0%
	Dakota County Family Dependency Treatment Court	131,000	131,000	131,000	--	131,000	--	100.0%	0.0%
	Dakota County Juvenile Drug Court	113,000	113,000	113,000	--	113,000	--	100.0%	0.0%
	Le Sueur County Drug Court	89,000	89,000	88,085	--	88,085	915	99.0%	1.0%
	Scott County Drug Court	116,000	116,000	106,000	--	106,000	10,000	81.4%	8.8%
District 2	Ramsey County Substance Abuse Court	173,895	122,727	100,964	--	100,964	21,763	82.3%	17.7%
	Ramsey County DWI Court	--	72,368	71,248	--	71,248	1,120	98.5%	1.5%
	Ramsey County Veterans Court	123,705	102,505	97,138	--	97,138	5,367	94.8%	5.2%
District 3	Dodge Treatment Court	131,000	116,000	116,000	--	116,000	--	100.0%	0.0%
	Olmsted Treatment Court	116,000	112,400	112,400	--	112,400	--	100.0%	0.0%
	Rice Treatment Court	89,000	86,300	86,300	--	86,300	--	100.0%	0.0%
	Steele - Waseca Treatment Court	169,000	163,800	155,576	--	155,576	8,224	95.0%	5.0%
	Winona Treatment Court	118,000	142,500	132,397	--	132,397	10,103	82.8%	7.1%
District 4	Hennepin County Adult Drug Court	278,898	278,898	258,083	--	258,083	20,775	92.8%	7.4%
	Hennepin County Veterans Court	226,732	226,732	223,737	--	223,737	2,995	98.7%	1.3%
District 5	Blue Earth County Hybrid Court	170,617	177,087	176,017	--	176,017	1,049	99.4%	0.6%
	Blue Earth County Family Dependency Treatment Court	99,325	85,975	85,820	--	85,820	354	98.5%	0.5%
	5th District Veterans Court	122,808	83,908	80,440	--	80,440	3,469	95.9%	4.1%
	Brown-Nicollet-Watonwan Treatment Court	144,519	137,328	112,685	--	112,685	24,643	82.1%	17.9%
	Faribault-Martin-Jackson Family Dependency Treatment Court	167,031	160,731	154,844	--	154,844	5,889	96.3%	3.7%
	Lincoln-Lyon-Redwood-Lower Sioux Drug Court	118,518	133,593	129,530	--	129,530	4,062	97.0%	3.0%
	Cottonwood-Murray-Rock-Nobles-Pipestone Drug Court	118,983	152,697	148,095	--	148,095	3,602	97.6%	2.4%
	5th District	--	30,501	30,501	--	30,501	--	100.0%	0.0%
District 6	St. Louis County Mental Health Court	--	62,322	57,945	--	57,945	4,377	93.0%	7.0%
	St. Louis County DWI Court	--	30,697	30,697	--	30,697	--	100.0%	0.0%
	Carlton County Drug Court	90,339	83,300	54,233	--	54,233	9,067	85.7%	14.3%
	Cook-Lake Drug Courts	--	18,980	18,940	--	18,940	40	96.3%	4.7%
	St. Louis County South Drug Court - Duluth	144,307	101,400	75,440	--	75,440	25,960	74.4%	25.6%
	St. Louis County North Hybrid Court - Range	145,454	102,401	93,987	--	93,987	8,414	81.8%	8.2%
District 7	Stearns County Treatment Court	117,802	115,302	102,288	--	102,288	13,013	88.7%	11.3%
	Morrison County Drug Court	89,534	89,534	72,889	--	72,889	16,645	81.4%	18.6%
	Clay Becker Drug Court	120,164	120,164	87,255	--	87,255	32,909	72.6%	27.4%
District 8	9th District Treatment Court	146,500	148,800	148,739	--	148,739	61	100.0%	0.0%
District 9	Aitkin County Sobriety Court	89,000	96,500	81,398	--	81,398	5,102	94.7%	5.3%
	Crow Wing County Drug Court	89,000	81,500	75,949	--	75,949	5,551	93.2%	6.8%
	Itasca County Wellness Court	119,479	120,207	119,545	--	119,545	662	99.4%	0.6%
	Borderland Substance Abuse Court	118,821	118,093	117,749	--	117,749	345	99.7%	0.3%
	Roseau County Drug Court	89,000	89,000	71,640	--	71,640	17,360	80.5%	19.5%
District 10	Anoka County Veterans Court	122,987	122,987	120,330	--	120,330	2,657	97.8%	2.2%
	Wright County Drug Court	91,320	91,594	91,594	--	91,594	--	100.0%	0.0%
	Anoka County Drug Court	89,493	89,219	51,610	--	51,610	37,610	57.8%	42.2%
	Central	226,000	226,000	223,696	--	223,696	2,305	99.0%	1.0%
	Trial Court Strategic Initiative	139,000	139,000	138,731	--	138,731	269	99.8%	0.2%
	TOTAL	\$ 5,048,000	\$ 5,048,000	\$ 4,750,685	\$ --	\$ 4,750,685	\$ 317,316	93.7%	6.3%



**Minnesota Judicial Branch
Trial Courts Senior Judge - FY2022 Budget Summary
As of August 19, 2022**

District	General Pool Total ¹	Administrative Pool	Judicial Equalization Pool	Total Budget	Transfers	Judge Vacancy & Other	Current Budget	YTD Expenditures	Projected Spending	Uncommitted Balance/ (Deficit)	Uncommitted Days Available ²
First	\$ 45,345	\$ 10,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 58,345	\$ 150,000	\$ 37,397	\$ 245,742	\$ 128,329	\$ -	\$ 117,413	256
Second	-	10,000	-	10,000	-	48,872	58,872	58,872	-	-	0
Third	-	10,000	-	10,000	-	5,291	15,291	13,587	-	1,704	4
Fourth	15,181	10,000	6,500	31,681	-	196,011	227,692	227,134	-	557	1
Fifth	7,163	10,000	1,500	18,663	-	-	18,663	1,859	-	16,804	37
Sixth	-	10,000	-	10,000	6,500	20,355	36,855	35,740	-	1,115	2
Seventh	9,622	10,000	2,500	22,122	-	59,139	81,261	72,758	-	8,503	19
Eighth	-	10,000	-	10,000	-	2,070	12,070	10,535	-	1,536	3
Ninth	79,689	10,000	2,000	91,689	-	5,262	96,951	96,951	-	-	0
Tenth	-	10,000	-	10,000	-	62,284	72,284	54,241	-	18,043	39
District Total	\$ 157,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 15,500	\$ 272,500	\$ 156,500	\$ 436,681	\$ 865,681	\$ 700,006	\$ -	\$ 165,675	361
Central³	-	(100,000)	(15,500)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Grand Total	\$ 157,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 272,500	\$ 156,500	\$ 436,681	\$ 865,681	\$ 700,006	\$ -	\$ 165,675	361

¹Uncommitted Days calculation of the funds balance divided by the weighted average of the old and new rate (Daily Sr. Judge Cost \$459 and \$590).
²Central account reflects judge savings for vacancies starting 7/1/21.
³General Pool FY22 was allocated using the 2018/4, 2019/4, 2020/4 rolling average Judicial WCL statistics.



Minnesota Judicial Branch
Trial Courts - FY2022/23 American Rescue Plan Budget Summary
As of August 19, 2022

	Original Budget ¹	Current Budget ¹	YTD Expenditures	Projected Expenses	Total Projected Expenditures	Uncommitted Balance/ (Deficit)	% of Current Budget Spent YTD	Balance as a % of Budget
District 1	\$ 1,101,000	\$ 601,000	\$ 147,987	\$ -	\$ 147,987	\$ 453,014	24.6%	75.4%
District 2	966,000	1,466,000	732,606	-	732,606	733,394	50.0%	60.0%
District 3	946,000	946,000	457,082	-	457,082	488,918	48.3%	51.7%
District 4	2,261,000	2,261,000	656,103	-	656,103	1,604,897	29.0%	71.0%
District 5	454,000	214,000	98,738	-	98,738	115,262	46.1%	53.9%
District 6	351,000	351,000	219,531	-	219,531	131,470	62.5%	37.5%
District 7	1,127,000	810,000	375,992	-	375,992	434,008	46.4%	53.6%
District 8	330,000	4,000	3,903	-	3,903	97	97.6%	2.4%
District 9	812,000	814,538	814,538	-	814,538	-	100.0%	0.0%
District 10	1,613,000	1,647,256	1,647,256	-	1,647,256	-	100.0%	0.0%
Central	-	846,206	-	-	-	846,206	0.0%	100.0%
TOTAL	\$ 9,961,000	\$ 9,961,000	\$ 5,153,735	\$ -	\$ 5,153,735	\$ 4,607,285	51.7%	48.3%

¹ This is a two year budget for FY2022/23.

Minnesota Judicial Branch
Federal Child Support Indirect (IV-D) Trial Courts - FY2022 Budget Summary
As of August 19, 2022

	Original Budget	Current Budget	YTD Expenditures	Projected Expenditures	Total Projected Expenditures	Uncommitted Balance/ (Deficit)	% of Current Budget Spent YTD	Balance as % of Budget
	a	b	c	d	e=c+d	f=b-e	g=c/b	h=f/b
District 1	\$ 142,000	\$ 355,360	\$ 182,431	\$ -	\$ 182,431	\$ 172,929	51.3%	48.7%
District 2	159,000	399,058	212,663	-	212,663	186,395	53.3%	46.7%
District 3	191,000	465,983	148,315	86,411	234,726	231,257	31.8%	49.6%
District 4	451,000	1,128,000	346,887	25,898	372,785	755,215	30.8%	67.0%
District 5	114,000	284,999	145,598	-	145,598	139,401	51.1%	48.9%
District 6	74,000	185,015	94,902	-	94,902	90,113	51.3%	48.7%
District 7	153,000	379,090	191,866	60,689	252,555	126,535	50.6%	33.4%
District 8	146,000	712,167	394,989	124,229	519,219	192,948	55.5%	27.1%
District 9	199,000	473,121	232,816	-	232,816	240,305	49.2%	50.8%
District 10	238,000	514,121	304,161	-	304,161	209,960	59.2%	40.8%
Subtotal Districts	\$ 1,867,000	\$ 4,896,914	\$ 2,254,626	\$ 297,228	\$ 2,551,854	\$ 2,345,058	46.0%	47.9%
eCourtMN	\$ 3,554,000	\$ 3,554,000	\$ 2,955,521	\$ 289,989	\$ 3,245,511	\$ 308,489	83.2%	8.7%
Additional Tyler Maint.	659,000	659,000	659,000	0	659,000	-	100.0%	0.0%
CAAP	1,092,000	1,092,000	1,037,869	2,297	1,040,166	51,834	95.0%	4.7%
Projects Staff ²	-	4,056,000	1,335,065	1,832,174	3,167,238	888,762	32.9%	21.9%
Unfunded Needs	122,687	1,877,970	420,306	206,771	627,077	1,250,893	22.4%	66.6%
Subtotal Central Projects	\$ 5,427,687	\$ 11,238,970	\$ 6,407,761	\$ 2,331,231	\$ 8,738,992	\$ 2,499,978	57.0%	22.2%
TOTAL	\$ 7,294,687	\$ 16,135,884	\$ 8,662,387	\$ 2,628,459	\$ 11,290,846	\$ 4,845,036	53.7%	30.0%

¹ Includes the Expedited Orders Processing budget allocation.
² The Project Staff budget is for two years and projected expenditures include FY2023 expenses.



Minnesota Judicial Branch
FY2022/23 Unfunded Needs Contributions & Projects (All Funds)
As of August 19, 2022

Contributions to Unfunded Needs:	Total
Trial Courts Central Budgets	\$ 2,722,693
District 1	-
District 2	-
District 3	-
District 4	-
District 5	280,000
District 6	-
District 7	1,000,000
District 8	-
District 9	-
District 10	-
Court of Appeals	-
Supreme Court/SCAO	55,709
Subtotal	4,058,402
Approved Projects	(2,569,453)
Available Balance	\$ 1,488,949

Approved Unfunded Needs Projects:	EPM	Budget
1 External Application Support		\$ 520,000
2 Expanded Payment Options Phase 2	298	16,955
3 Additional Tyler Maintenance		210,000
4 CourtNet Redesign	180	130,000
5 Mental Health Summit		75,000
6 2 CPC Positions		131,000
7 1 CARP Position		126,000
8 COVID-19 Supplies		66,498
9 eCheckin		105,000
10 Credit Cart Pinpad Tech Refresh		80,000
11 OneCourtMN Hearings Initiative (OHI) Translation Services		10,000
12 State Treatment Court Conference		80,000
13 Implementation Cost for HRD Sierra Cedar/Oracle System		890,000
14 Statewide Interpreter Audit & MN Interpreter and Scheduling Spec. Team (MISST)		129,000
Total		\$ 2,569,453



**Minnesota Judicial Branch
All Judicial Courts - FY2022 Budget Summary
As of August 19, 2022**

	General Fund Appropriations					Districts IV-D Uncommitted Balance/(Deficit)	Total District Uncommitted Balance/(Deficit)
	DIS Uncommitted Balance/(Deficit)	Senior Judge (DIS) Uncommitted Balance/(Deficit)	MAN Uncommitted Balance/(Deficit)	SPC Uncommitted Balance/(Deficit)	Trial Courts Uncommitted Balance/(Deficit)		
District 1	\$ 1,117,960	\$ 117,413	\$ 5,935	\$ 20,655	\$ 1,261,963	\$ 172,929	\$ 1,434,892
District 2	962,010	-	55,869	28,250	1,046,129	186,395	1,232,524
District 3	396,429	1,704	10,583	18,327	427,043	231,257	658,300
District 4	2,979,888	557	633,673	23,770	3,637,888	755,215	4,393,103
District 5	852,228	16,804	22,677	43,067	934,776	139,401	1,074,177
District 6	1,033,326	1,115	38,844	48,758	1,122,043	90,113	1,212,156
District 7	2,002,178	8,503	16,558	62,566	2,089,805	126,535	2,216,340
District 8	831,674	1,536	6,032	61	839,303	192,948	1,032,251
District 9	1,734,967	-	12,287	29,020	1,776,274	240,305	2,016,579
District 10	1,593,814	18,043	11,231	40,267	1,663,355	209,960	1,873,315
CPC	470,836	-	-	-	470,836	-	470,836
Other	4,882,271	-	38,951	2,574	4,923,796	2,499,978	7,423,774
TOTAL	\$ 18,857,580	\$ 166,675	\$ 852,642	\$ 317,315	\$ 20,193,216	\$ 4,845,036	\$ 25,038,247

	Uncommitted Balance/(Deficit)	Court of Appeals Uncommitted Balance/(Deficit)	Court of Appeals IV-D Uncommitted Balance/(Deficit)	Total Court of Appeals Uncommitted Balance/(Deficit)
Court of Appeals	\$ 551,903	\$ 551,903	\$ -	\$ 551,903

	Uncommitted Balance/(Deficit)	Supreme Court Uncommitted Balance/(Deficit)	Supreme Court IV-D Uncommitted Balance/(Deficit)	Total Supreme Court Uncommitted Balance/(Deficit)
Supreme Court ¹	\$ 2,735,970	\$ 2,735,970	\$ 668,095	\$ 3,404,065

	Uncommitted Balance/(Deficit)	MJB Uncommitted Balance/(Deficit)	MJB IV-D Uncommitted Balance/(Deficit)	Total MJB Uncommitted Balance/(Deficit)
Total MJB	\$ 22,145,453	\$ 852,642	\$ 5,513,131	\$ 28,511,226

¹ The Supreme Court budget does not include the Pre-Sentence Inv. TBI Exam Report, Child Support Configuration Changes, or Courthouse Security appropriations.



**Minnesota Judicial Branch
Court Receipts and Disbursements Summary
July - June
FY2021/FY2022**

District Court Receipts

(Includes collections from MN Department of Revenue)

	FY21 Total Receipts	FY22 Total Receipts	Difference FY22-FY21	% Change Diff/FY21
District 1	\$ 14,992,141	\$ 16,635,127	\$ 1,642,987	10.96%
District 2	9,166,965	10,329,329	1,162,364	12.68%
District 3	8,834,706	9,314,667	479,961	5.43%
District 4	28,501,481	31,583,887	3,082,406	10.81%
District 5	7,540,739	8,033,226	492,487	6.53%
District 6	6,070,448	5,966,466	(103,982)	-1.71%
District 7	11,239,365	12,315,208	1,075,843	9.57%
District 8	3,693,019	3,772,387	79,368	2.15%
District 9	8,648,259	9,004,327	356,068	4.12%
District 10	16,475,052	17,723,374	1,248,322	7.58%
Total	\$ 115,162,175	\$ 124,677,998	\$ 9,515,824	8.26%

District Receipts & Disbursements by Fund/Program

(Includes collections from MN Department of Revenue)

	FY21 Total Receipts	FY22 Total Receipts	Difference FY22-FY21	% Change Diff/FY21
General Fund	\$ 83,218,303	\$ 91,376,786	\$ 8,158,483	9.80%
State Patrol	6,030,152	6,291,962	261,810	4.34%
DNR	362,341	275,743	(86,598)	-23.90%
GAL Programs	252,698	588,239	335,541	132.78%
Local Payments	25,298,681	26,145,269	846,588	3.35%
Total	\$ 115,162,175	\$ 124,677,998	\$ 9,515,824	8.26%

Receipts Collection by MN Dept. of Revenue (MDOR) Detail

	FY21 Total Receipts	FY22 Total Receipts	Difference FY22-FY21	% Change Diff/FY21
District 1	\$ 2,170,558	\$ 2,786,362	\$ 615,804	28.37%
District 2	1,052,296	1,312,074	259,778	24.69%
District 3	1,399,200	1,694,313	295,113	21.09%
District 4	3,184,977	4,582,355	1,397,378	43.87%
District 5	683,830	920,890	237,060	34.67%
District 6	799,765	800,147	382	0.05%
District 7	1,629,699	2,007,458	377,759	23.18%
District 8	309,068	442,819	133,751	43.28%
District 9	958,237	1,080,740	122,503	12.78%
District 10	1,205,776	1,522,978	317,202	26.31%
Total	\$ 13,393,406	\$ 17,150,134	\$ 3,756,728	28.05%

¹ Collections Referrals/Late Penalty Process resumed October 1, 2020.
² Fail to Appear (FTA)/Late Penalty Process resumed December 1, 2020.
³ Collections referrals on Non-Mandatory cases resumed March, 2021.



Minnesota Judicial Branch
Appendix: Mandated Services - FY2022 Budget Detail by District
As of August 19, 2022.

District 1

	Original Budget	Current Budget	YTD Expenditures	Projected Expenses	Total Projected Expenditures	Uncommitted Balance/ (Deficit)	% of Current Budget Spent YTD	Balance as % of Budget
Advisory Counsel	\$ 4,204	\$ 12,434	\$ 12,434	\$ -	\$ 12,434	\$ -	100.00%	0.00%
INT District 1	515,903	747,787	747,787	-	747,787	-	100.00%	0.00%
Psych	708,836	1,086,378	1,090,445	-	1,090,445	5,935	99.46%	0.54%
IFP District 1	47,709	44,315	42,975	1,340	44,315	-	96.99%	0.00%
JURY District 1	329,992	402,885	402,885	-	402,885	-	100.00%	0.00%
\$	1,626,634	2,303,589	2,296,306	1,340	2,297,646	5,935	99.88%	0.28%

District 2

	Original Budget	Current Budget	YTD Expenditures	Projected Expenses	Total Projected Expenditures	Uncommitted Balance/ (Deficit)	% of Current Budget Spent YTD	Balance as % of Budget
Advisory Counsel	\$ 715	\$ 8,811	\$ 8,730	\$ -	\$ 8,730	\$ 81	0.00%	0.92%
INT District 2	566,157	819,252	794,096	-	794,096	25,156	96.93%	3.07%
Psych District 2	693,286	1,110,288	1,101,289	-	1,101,289	8,998	99.19%	0.81%
IFP District 2	94,086	55,000	39,271	680	39,931	15,069	71.40%	27.40%
JURY District 2	504,803	358,803	352,236	-	352,236	6,567	98.17%	1.83%
\$	1,859,057	2,352,152	2,286,622	680	2,296,282	55,969	87.60%	2.38%

District 3

	Original Budget	Current Budget	YTD Expenditures	Projected Expenses	Total Projected Expenditures	Uncommitted Balance/ (Deficit)	% of Current Budget Spent YTD	Balance as % of Budget
Advisory Counsel	\$ 3,889	\$ 50,512	\$ 50,512	\$ -	\$ 50,512	\$ -	0.00%	0.00%
INT District 3	429,089	484,015	488,315	-	488,315	4,699	99.05%	0.95%
Psych District 3	425,314	587,708	581,826	-	581,826	5,882	99.00%	1.00%
IFP District 3	28,511	29,987	28,637	1,360	29,987	-	95.47%	0.00%
JURY District 3	247,395	227,893	227,891	-	227,891	2	100.00%	0.00%
\$	1,334,178	1,380,124	1,378,181	1,360	1,379,541	10,583	89.14%	0.76%

District 4

	Original Budget	Current Budget	YTD Expenditures	Projected Expenses	Total Projected Expenditures	Uncommitted Balance/ (Deficit)	% of Current Budget Spent YTD	Balance as % of Budget
Advisory Counsel	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0.00%	0.00%
INT District 4	1,189,058	1,257,282	1,242,402	-	1,242,402	14,880	98.82%	1.18%
Psych District 4	2,895,708	4,105,708	3,511,245	-	3,511,245	584,463	85.52%	14.48%
IFP District 4	109,241	70,241	58,547	10,315	68,862	379	84.78%	0.54%
JURY District 4	1,123,231	1,183,231	1,189,279	-	1,189,279	23,953	97.99%	2.01%
\$	5,327,238	6,626,462	5,982,474	10,315	5,992,789	633,673	90.28%	9.56%



Minnesota Judicial Branch
Appendix: Mandated Services - FY2022 Budget Detail by District
As of August 19, 2022

District 5

	Original Budget	Current Budget	YTD Expenditures	Projected Expenses	Total Projected Expenditures	Uncommitted Balance/ (Deficit)	% of Current Budget Spent YTD	Balance as % of Budget
Advisory Counsel	\$ -	\$ 1,430	\$ 1,430	\$ -	\$ 1,430	\$ -	0.00%	0.00%
INT District 5	319,946	256,229	245,271	-	245,271	10,958	95.72%	4.28%
Psych District 5	310,938	396,838	387,410	-	387,410	9,529	97.60%	2.40%
IFP District 5	28,729	24,135	19,925	2,020	21,945	2,189	82.56%	9.07%
JURY District 5	101,688	98,531	98,531	-	98,531	-	100.00%	0.00%
Total	\$ 781,301	\$ 775,264	\$ 760,587	\$ 2,020	\$ 752,587	\$ 22,677	96.81%	2.93%

District 6

	Original Budget	Current Budget	YTD Expenditures	Projected Expenses	Total Projected Expenditures	Uncommitted Balance/ (Deficit)	% of Current Budget Spent YTD	Balance as % of Budget
Advisory Counsel	\$ 6,883	\$ 7,796	\$ 7,796	\$ -	\$ 7,796	\$ -	100.00%	0.00%
INT District 6	10,265	13,278	12,636	-	12,636	644	95.15%	4.85%
Psych District 6	253,012	604,078	585,876	-	585,876	38,200	93.68%	6.32%
IFP District 6	22,748	21,058	20,148	910	21,058	-	95.68%	0.00%
JURY District 6	161,383	172,413	169,839	2,573	172,413	-	98.51%	0.00%
Total	\$ 454,272	\$ 818,622	\$ 776,294	\$ 3,483	\$ 779,778	\$ 38,844	94.83%	4.75%

District 7

	Original Budget	Current Budget	YTD Expenditures	Projected Expenses	Total Projected Expenditures	Uncommitted Balance/ (Deficit)	% of Current Budget Spent YTD	Balance as % of Budget
Advisory Counsel	\$ 8,515	\$ 3,100	\$ 2,271	\$ -	\$ 2,271	\$ 929	73.26%	26.74%
INT District 7	375,896	308,268	301,319	-	301,319	6,947	97.75%	2.25%
Psych District 7	657,950	876,950	876,946	-	876,946	4	100.00%	0.00%
IFP District 7	62,422	57,040	48,566	2,040	50,606	6,434	85.14%	11.28%
JURY District 7	370,815	388,062	383,718	-	383,718	2,344	99.39%	0.61%
Total	\$ 1,475,597	\$ 1,631,418	\$ 1,612,820	\$ 2,040	\$ 1,614,860	\$ 16,558	98.88%	1.01%

District 8

	Original Budget	Current Budget	YTD Expenditures	Projected Expenses	Total Projected Expenditures	Uncommitted Balance/ (Deficit)	% of Current Budget Spent YTD	Balance as % of Budget
Advisory Counsel	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0.00%	0.00%
INT District 8	185,581	214,443	212,116	-	212,116	2,327	98.91%	1.09%
Psych District 8	141,953	180,153	180,128	-	180,128	25	99.99%	0.01%
IFP District 8	21,975	28,375	24,209	500	24,709	3,666	85.32%	12.92%
JURY District 8	91,015	123,515	123,501	-	123,501	14	99.99%	0.01%
Total	\$ 440,504	\$ 546,486	\$ 538,953	\$ 500	\$ 540,453	\$ 6,032	98.80%	1.10%



Minnesota Judicial Branch
Appendix: Mandated Services - FY2022 Budget Detail by District
 As of August 19, 2022

District 9

	Original Budget	Current Budget	YTD Expenditures	Projected Expenses	Total Projected Expenditures	Uncommitted Balance/ (Deficit)	% of Current Budget Spent YTD	Balance as % of Budget
Advisory Counsel	\$ 18,733	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0.00%	0.00%
INT District 9	52,567	37,648	37,648	-	37,648	-	100.00%	0.00%
Psych District 9	536,528	661,893	649,606	-	649,606	12,287	98.14%	1.86%
IFP District 9	26,172	19,436	15,746	3,690	19,436	-	81.01%	0.00%
JURY District 9	231,581	182,300	182,300	-	182,300	-	100.00%	0.00%
	\$ 863,581	\$ 901,276	\$ 885,299	\$ 3,690	\$ 888,989	\$ 12,287	88.23%	1.38%

District 10

	Original Budget	Current Budget	YTD Expenditures	Projected Expenses	Total Projected Expenditures	Uncommitted Balance/ (Deficit)	% of Current Budget Spent YTD	Balance as % of Budget
Advisory Counsel	\$ 14,447	\$ 7,395	\$ 7,395	\$ -	\$ 7,395	\$ -	100.00%	0.00%
INT District 10	365,431	452,510	444,401	-	444,401	8,109	98.21%	1.79%
Psych District 10	980,417	1,391,814	1,387,101	2,456	1,389,557	2,258	99.66%	0.16%
IFP District 10	45,581	44,070	42,060	1,510	43,570	500	95.44%	1.13%
JURY District 10	328,079	393,625	389,215	45	389,260	394	99.90%	0.09%
	\$ 1,733,935	\$ 2,289,413	\$ 2,274,171	\$ 4,011	\$ 2,278,182	\$ 11,231	99.33%	0.49%