

# 58th District Court Annual Report for 2011



58th District Court at  
Grand Haven  
414 Washington Street  
Grand Haven, MI 49417  
(616) 846-8280



58th District Court at Holland  
85 West 8th Street  
Holland, MI 49423  
(616) 392-6991



58th District Court at Hudsonville  
3100 Port Sheldon Road  
Hudsonville, MI 49426  
(616) 662-3100

## 58th District Court Annual Report for 2011

### Introduction by the Honorable Bradley Knoll, Chief Judge for the 58th District Court

June 4, 2012

I am pleased to present the 58th District Court's Annual Report for the year 2011. The past year was one of many challenges for the District Courts in the State of Michigan as we sought to continue to deliver quality services to our users while recognizing the need to wisely use limited resources and be a source of revenue for the County.

A Review of the statistical record of District Court activity in the past year shows only marginal departures from the past year. The exception to that observation was in the civil department where summary proceeding filings were up 17%. OWI misdemeanor cases continued an 8 year downward trend which may be due to a number of factors including more rigorous probation efforts employed by all the courts against OWI offenders. The increase in landlord-tenant litigation including foreclosure related summary proceedings may be a remnant of the recession or the result of continued population growth. With the increasing indications of economic recovery in western Michigan, it is anticipated that higher levels of commercial activity, law enforcement patrol and continuing growth in population will result in higher levels of court use in the year 2012 and subsequent years.

Revenue production by the District Court continued at a high rate with over \$4,000,000 produced for the county general fund and libraries. Ottawa County's District Court remained diligent in the collection of fines, costs and victim restitution in spite of the down economy. The imposition of additional costs to be paid to the State of Michigan beginning in April of this year will place continued pressures on the court to provide a dependable stream of income to the County. The Court has increased its fines and costs schedule to accommodate the increased minimum state fees and will continue its efforts to obtain prompt payment of these obligations.

As mentioned in the 2010 report, all of the courts in the State of Michigan participated in a time study and caseload evaluation at the direction of the State Supreme Court. The Judicial Needs report issued in 2011 showed a surplus of judicial resources in many areas of the state prompting legislation to eliminate unnecessary judicial positions. Ottawa County was among a minority of jurisdictions to show a deficit in judicial resources particularly at the district court level. It was agreed however, that given the state's economic climate and the strains on local governments' budgets, that none of the jurisdictions determined to be "underjudged" would be seeking additional judicial resources. In spite of having almost one less judge than the needs assessment indicated would be appropriate, the 58th District Court was able to successfully perform its mission to the citizens of Ottawa County.

2011 also marked the first year of an effort by Ottawa County to make all branches of local government fully and publicly accountable to the citizens of Ottawa County. This "dashboard" effort parallels the same efforts being made at the state level under Governor Snyder. The 58th District Court fully supports these efforts and, in cooperation with the County's Planning and Performance Improvement Department, implemented performance measures for the court and its personnel. I am gratified to report that we were able to meet or exceed our ambitious goals in almost all areas.

Continued on Page 2:

# 58th District Court Annual Report for 2011

## Introduction by the Honorable Bradley Knoll, Chief Judge for the 58th District Court

### Continued from page 1:

The performance measures have been a valuable addition to our internal performance evaluation as they lead us to investigate and solve problems in the few areas where we fell short of our goals. Performance measures are still a work in progress. I was selected by the State Court Administrator to be a member of a focus group of Circuit, Probate and District Judges and Administrators. Following our meeting in April of this year we expect the State Court Administrator and Supreme Court to develop and implement performance measure for courts on a statewide basis later this year.

All of the judges in the 58th District Court recognize the need to address the special problems of high risk offenders in the areas of substance abuse and domestic violence and programs are in place in all court locations to hold offenders to strict levels of adherence coupled with a therapy component to address issues related to relapse and recidivism. Special thanks must be given to the well trained and dedicated probation staff for their extra efforts with these probationers.

The 58th District Court's nationally recognized Sobriety Treatment Court continued its diligent efforts to provide a safer community by addressing the needs of high risk offenders in its comprehensive program of strict accountability and intensive alcohol therapy. As an Academy Court, the Sobriety Treatment Court provided training for start-up programs for courts from Wisconsin, Michigan and Ohio in 2011. Judge Jonas and I were honored to be invited to speak at the National Association of Drug Court Professionals Annual Conference in Washington DC last July.

The 58th District Court remains ahead of the curve in the implementation of technology which allows us to perform our mission with a smaller staff than similarly sized courts. In 2011 our court was the first district court in the state to be authorized to accept electronically filed pleadings as we continued to develop a more efficient work flow process between the court, prosecutors, law enforcement and probation departments. The coming year promises continued improvements in the areas of search warrant and traffic citation processing that will continue to allow us to do more with limited personnel resources.

Finally, the coming year will be one of transition with the retirement of Tami Harvey as chief clerk in Grand Haven, Barry Kantz, our Court Administrator and Judge Richard Kloote. Judge Kloote has served on the bench for thirty years with honor and dignity and has been a special role model and mentor for all of the judges and staff. His calm demeanor, grace and quick wit will be sorely missed by all of us at the 58th District Court.

Respectfully submitted,  
Bradley S Knoll

## 58th District Court Annual Report for 2011

### MISSION

The Mission of the 58th District Court is to interpret and apply the law with fairness, equality and integrity, and promote public accountability for improved quality of life in Ottawa County.

### VISION

Be sensitive and responsive to the needs of a diverse community.

Develop and maintain the highest level of services to the public and legal community to effectively and efficiently use public resources.

Utilize technology that will assist court personnel to increase citizen access and convenience to the court.

Promote a safe community; identify areas where intervention is necessary, network with other departments and agencies to persuade behavior change.

Recruit and maintain the highest quality staff, provide training, resources and support to meet the needs of internal and external customers.

Insure that court procedures and structures best facilitate the expedient and economical resolution of matters before the court.

Share important management information with staff through quality communication.

Refine procedures and facilities that provide a secure environment for public and staff.

Promote innovative ways of resolving problematic issues facing the courts service to the public.

Continue to promote and investigate therapeutic and problem solving techniques for defendants and litigants.

# 58th District Court Annual Report for 2011

## GENERAL OVERVIEW

The 58th District Court is part of the judicial branch of government as provided for by the Michigan Constitution and created by enactment of the Michigan Legislature. The purpose of the District Court is to provide a system of justice for the citizens of Ottawa County. The District Court has jurisdiction over all cases in controversy in amounts of twenty five thousand dollars or less. The District Court has jurisdiction over all criminal misdemeanors charged in Ottawa County and is the court of first appearance for anyone charged with a felony in Ottawa County.

There are three District Court locations in Ottawa County: Grand Haven, Holland and Hudsonville. Small claims cases are also scheduled in Coopersville.

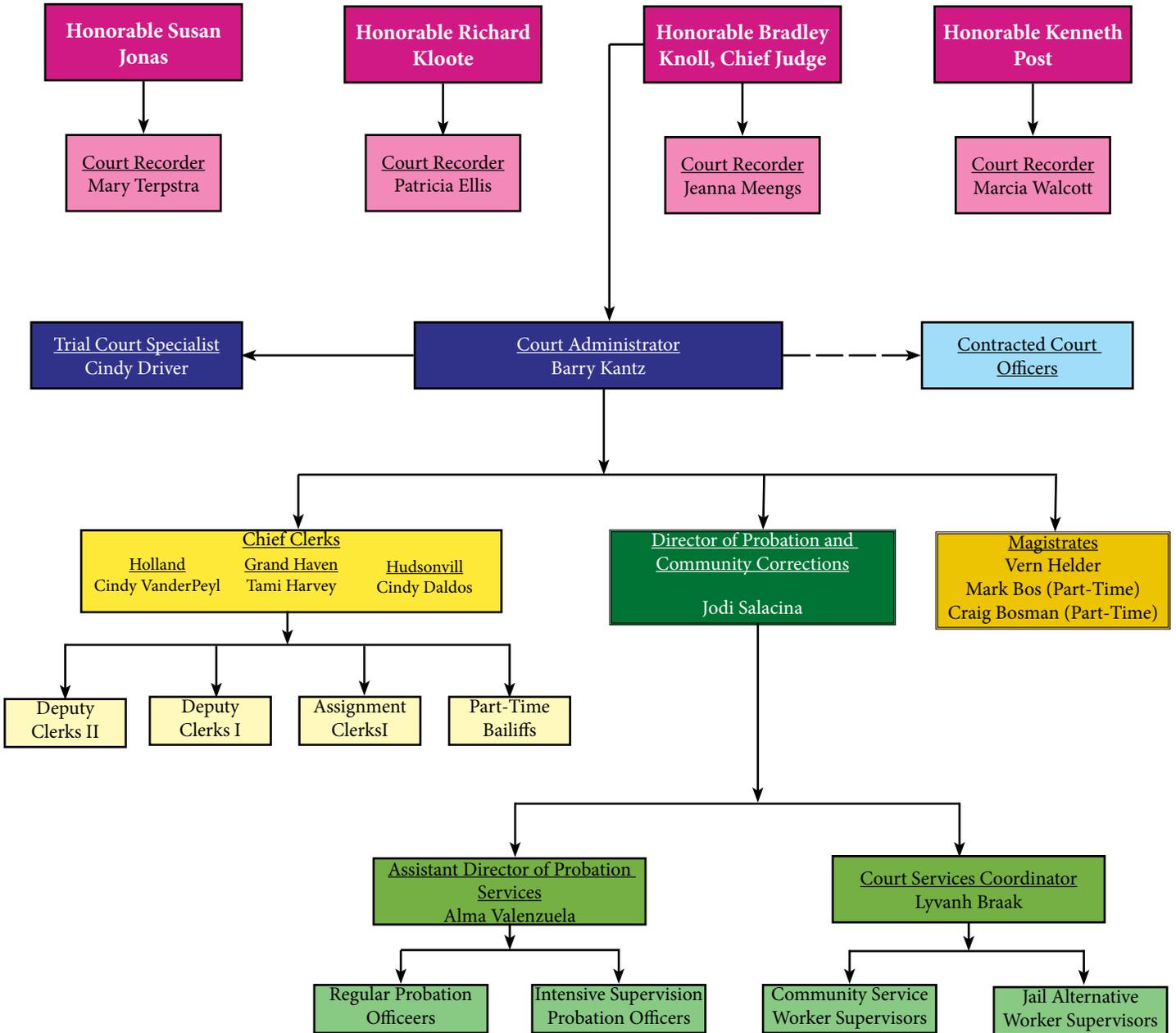
Each Court is divided into four divisions: criminal, traffic, civil and probation. The criminal division handles state and ordinance criminal cases. It is responsible for scheduling all matters, opening and closing cases, accepting payments, receiving and disbursing bonds, communicating with the jail regarding sentenced inmates and notifying the Secretary of State and Department of State Police Records Division of case dispositions.

The traffic division is responsible for entering tickets into the computer system, taking payments for tickets, scheduling hearings for disputed tickets and notifying the Secretary of State of case dispositions.

The civil division processes all civil, small claims and summary proceeding cases. It schedules civil hearings and trials, processes civil writs, receives and disburses money. This division also handles weddings that are performed by the court.

# 58th District Court Annual Report for 2011

## Organizational Chart



## 58th District Court Annual Report for 2011

### Video Hearings

Video arraignments represent a significant savings to the County. Defendants are brought before the judges and magistrates without the need to transport them from the jail to the court. This is accomplished by two-way video and audio connections between the jails and the courts. Without this system the Sheriff's Department would be required to transport the defendants to the courts and wait with them for the arraignment to take place. Transporting defendants to the courts also poses the risk of possible escape, injury to the deputy, and danger to the public. The video arraignment system has removed the security risk and saved the County tens of thousands of dollars in transportation and labor costs.

<u>Video Hearings</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>
Grand Haven	580	467	443	423	411
Holland	2,338	2,107	2,018	1,890	2,056
Hudsonville	676	715	737	746	635

### Magistrate Activities

The 58th District Court employs one full-time magistrate and two part-time magistrates. One of the part-time magistrates works on an on call basis being available one week out of every six weeks and is available during weekends and after hours. The other part-time magistrate performs magistrate duties during regular business hours. The Chief Judge of the district court appoints the magistrates. Magistrates are allowed by statute to conduct informal hearings on traffic tickets, issue search warrants, issue arrest warrants, conduct arraignments, set bonds and accept pleas for misdemeanors that have a maximum penalty of 93 days in jail. Magistrates may also perform weddings. Magistrates that are attorneys may conduct small claims trials.

<u>Magistrate Activity</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>
Arraignments	1542	1281	1390	1509
Informal Hearings	2653	2598	1515	2476
Arrest Warrants	712	851	750	738
Search Warrants	145	236	243	231
Marriages	326	290	314	383
Small Claims Trials	1123	1041	962	791

## 58th District Court Annual Report for 2011

### Case Processing Staff

Each court location in the 58th District Court has court clerks who process cases in the criminal, traffic, and civil divisions of the court. Their tasks involve tracking every case filed in the District Court from beginning to end. This work involves understanding the differences of various case types within each division, data input, processing various forms, ensuring that various timelines of each case are complied with, closing out the case and insuring that each case is stored and retained intact for several years. In addition to the above daily tasks, the case processors spend a great amount of time answering questions posed by the parties to the case and looking up information for those that have an interest in the case.

The 58th District Court is proud of its case processing staff. They have received several compliments about their service and responsiveness from attorneys, law enforcement and the general public.

The Court Administration monitors the workload of our case processing staff to ensure that the workload is fairly distributed among the three court locations. Our case processing staff's workload is also compared to the workload of many other district courts located in the southwest quarter of Michigan. What we find is that our staff are processing more cases per case processor than other courts in our region. This means that Ottawa County employs fewer people as a result of our staff's strong work ethic and efficiency.

Ottawa County District Court disposed of 2,137 cases per case processor in 2011. This is 111% of the median of West Michigan District Courts.

# 58th District Court Annual Report for 2011

## Performance Measures

	ANNUAL MEASURES	TARGET	2010 ACTUAL	2011 ACTUAL	2012 ESTIMATED	2013 ESTIMATED
<b>WORKLOAD</b>	# of traffic misdemeanors or civil infractions filed	-	29,494	29,542	30,000	31,000
	# of hearings conducted for disputed tickets	-	1,854	1,582	1,600	1,700
	# of general civil cases filed	-	6,331	5,710	6,200	6,000
	# of small claims cases filed	-	1,835	1,491	1,500	1,800
	# of civil proceedings (e.g., landlord tenant) cases filed	-	2,767	3,241	3,500	3,600
	# of non-traffic misdemeanors filed	-	4,486	4,127	4,500	4,700
<b>EFFICIENCY</b>	% of fines and fees collected within 2 years of imposition	95%	95.14%	96.30%	96.5%	97.0%
	% of fines, costs and restitution collected within twelve months of assessment	95%	94.9%	94.0%	95%	96%
	% of cases decided within 56 days of submission	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	% of abstracts filed to Secretary of State within required time frame	95%	98%	98%	99%	99%
	% of pre-trials with a scheduled date within 21 days of arraignment	100%	N/A	100%	100%	100%
	% of cases set for trial or referred to mediation within 14 days of filing of answer	100%	N/A	73%	80%	85%
<b>OUTCOMES</b>	Clearance rate (i.e. new cases filed versus cases disposed)	100%	105%	106%	107%	107%
<b>CUSTOMER SERVICE</b>	# of formal complaints received regarding staff interaction	0	0	0	0	0
	# of formal complaints received regarding service response time	0	0	0	0	0
<b>COST</b>	Cost of District Court per capita (total expenses)	-	\$18.68	\$17.56	\$18.07	\$18.07
	Cost of District Court per case filed (total expenses)	-	\$99.09	\$93.42	\$95.67	\$95.67
	# of District Court FTE per 100,000 residents	-	20.40	20.19	19.82	19.82

## 58th District Court Annual Report for 2011

### COLLECTION OF FINES, COSTS AND RESTITUTION

The 58th District Court takes pride in its overall efforts at collecting fines, costs and restitution. The fines and costs are sanctions imposed by the court upon people who violate traffic and criminal laws. The court's integrity and credibility are enhanced when it diligently enforces its financial sanctions through firm collection efforts.

The following table displays the percentage of sanctions collected by the court up to June 30, 2011. The percentages are broken down by the year the sanctions were imposed. For instance, sanctions imposed in 2011 will have a lower collection rate than sanctions imposed in 2007. Better collection rates in earlier years are due to several reasons; people complete their probation terms, or people are given time to pay their sanctions, or people are contacted by the court to show cause why they haven't paid their sanctions, or people who have failed to pay their sanctions are arrested, or they pay the sanctions to have the suspended status removed from their driver's license.

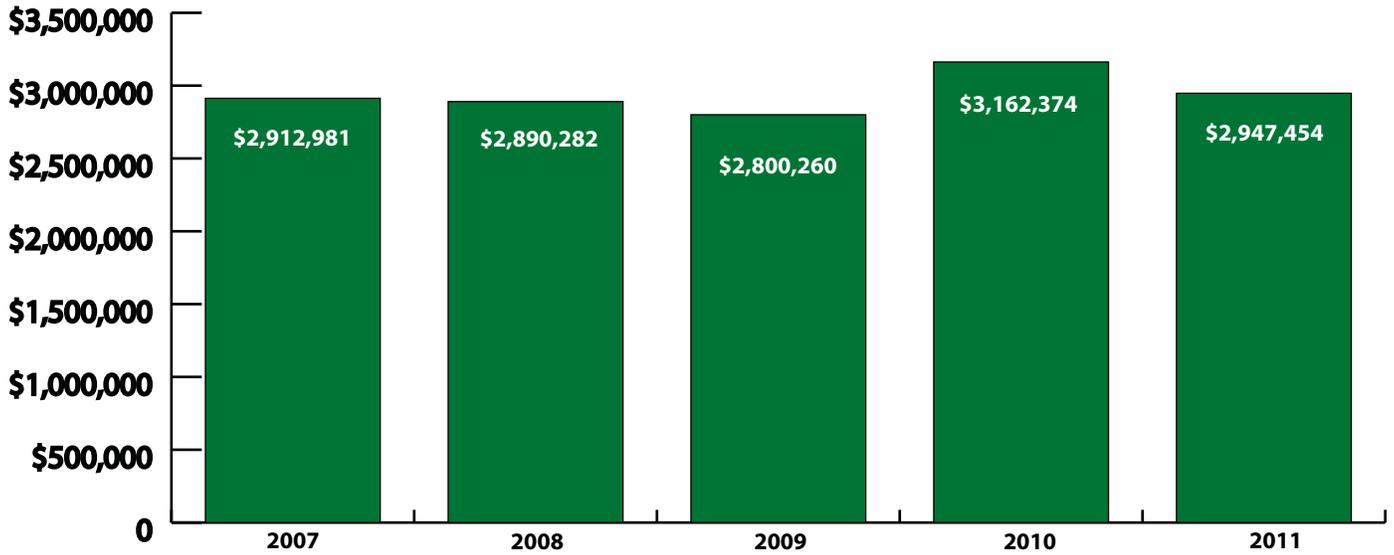
<b>Sanctions Imposed By Year</b>	<b>Sanctions Collected Up To June 30, 2011</b>
2005	97.9%
2006	96.7%
2007	96.5%
2008	95.6%
2009	95.9%
2010	96.3%
2011	94.0%

Fines and costs are generally due at the time they are imposed or set by a probation order. The court enjoys a collection rate of over 95% after four years of imposition. Special efforts are being undertaken to increase collections pursuant to Michigan Supreme Court guidelines.

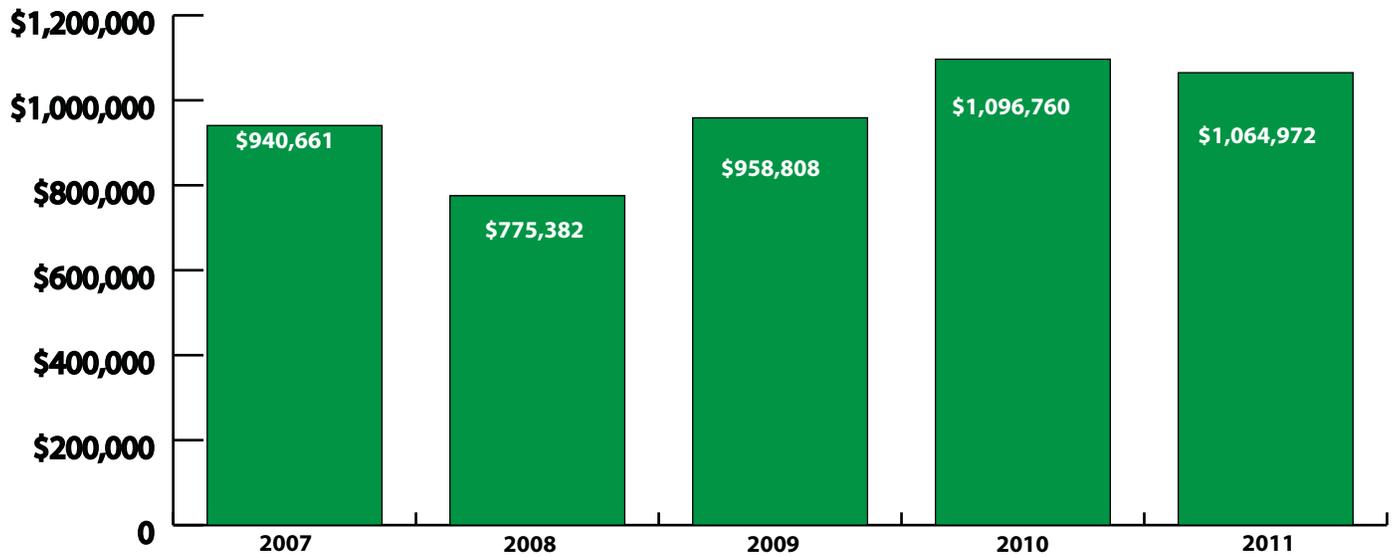
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## 58 District Court Revenue

### District Court General Fund Revenue



### District Court Library Revenue



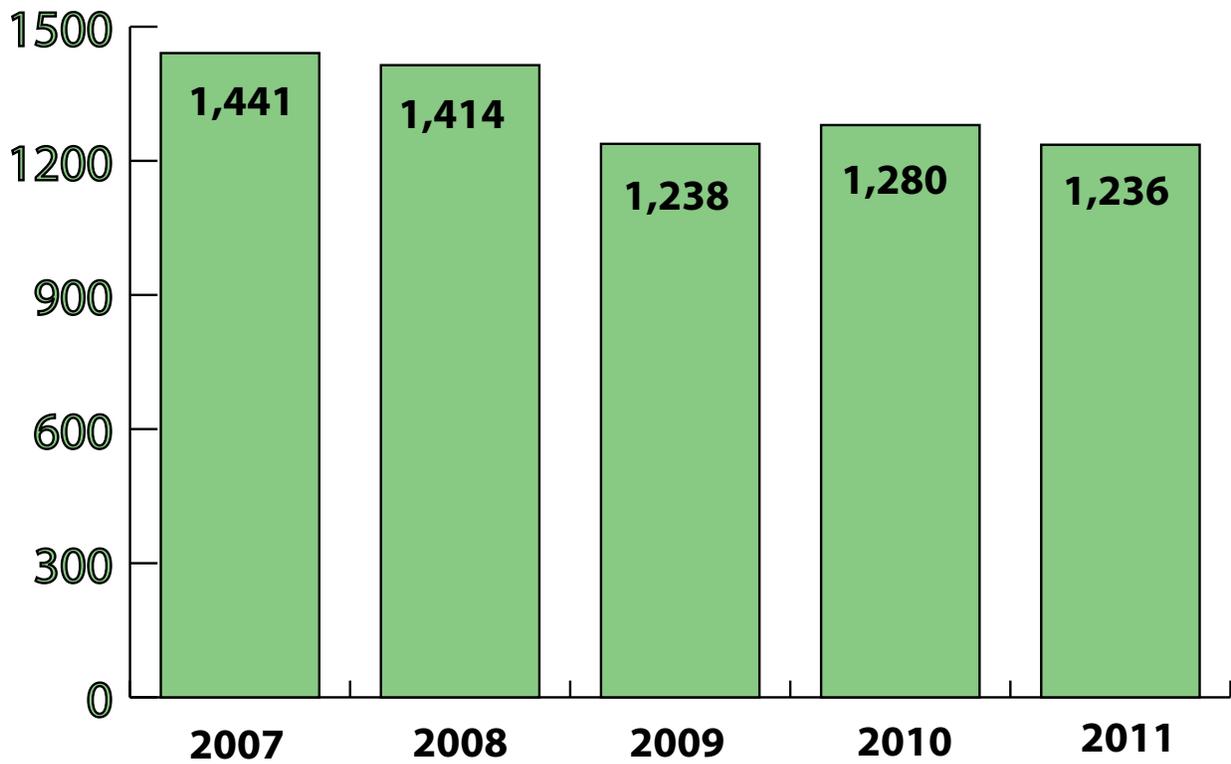
# 58th District Court Annual Report for 2011

## Caseload

FELONIES – If a defendant is charged with a felony then he must appear in District Court. The defendant is arraigned in District Court and a bond is set by a District Court Judge. In more serious cases, before a bond is set, the District Court Probation Department investigates the defendant’s background. From this investigation a recommendation is made to the judge as to the amount of bond that should be posted before the defendant is released. The Probation Department’s recommendation is based upon the risk that the defendant poses to the community and the likelihood that the defendant will appear for trial. After the defendant is arraigned and a bond is set, a preliminary exam is scheduled for the defendant. The preliminary exam is conducted in the District Court and must be scheduled within 14 days after the arraignment. At the preliminary exam the prosecutor must establish that there was sufficient probable cause to believe that a crime was committed and that the defendant committed the crime charged. If probable cause is established then the defendant is bound over for further proceedings in the Circuit Court.

All the caseload numbers in the following graphs represent new cases filed in 2011.

### Non Traffic Felonies

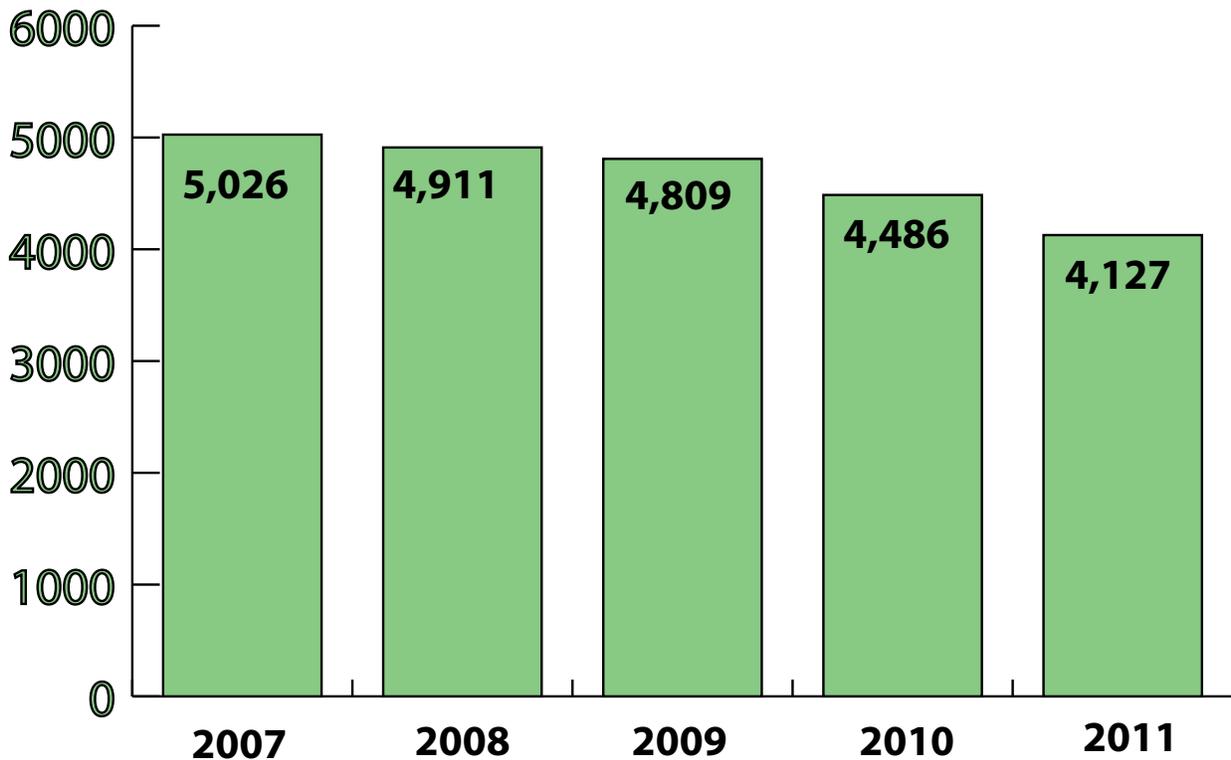


## 58th District Court Annual Report for 2011

### Caseload

MISDEMEANORS – The District Court has jurisdiction over all crimes that are punishable by not more than one year in jail. Indigent defendants are appointed an attorney if it is possible that the defendant will be sentenced to jail if found guilty. Most cases are resolved before a trial is conducted. This resolution usually occurs during the pre-trial process. In many cases before the judge sentences the defendant, the District Court Probation Department conducts an investigation into the defendant's background and into the circumstances of the crime. The Probation Department then makes a recommendation to the judge about the type of punitive and rehabilitative measures that may be the most appropriate for the defendant.

### Non Traffic Misdemeanors

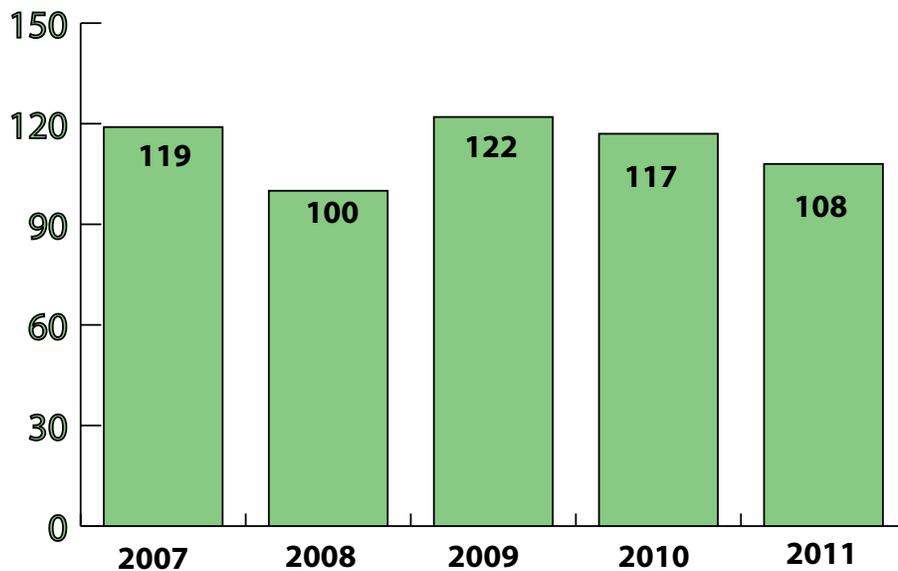


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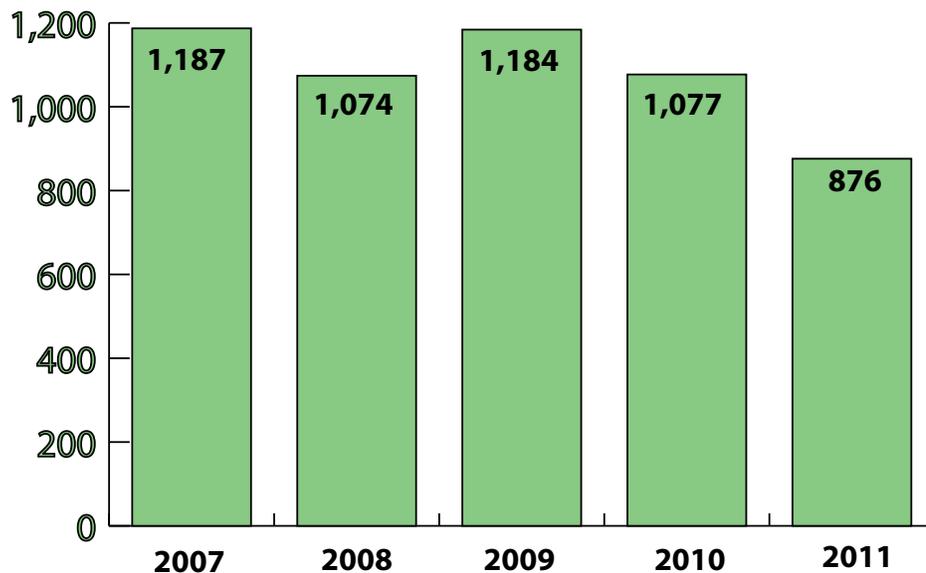
### Caseload

DRUNK DRIVING – Drunk driving is a generic term for Operating a Motor Vehicle While Intoxicated (OWI) and for Operating a Motor Vehicle While Visibly Impaired (OWVI). A person is charged with OWI if he is operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol and his blood alcohol level is .08 grams of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood or higher. Or the driver is operating a motor vehicle with illegal controlled substances in his system. If the driver of a motor vehicle shows evidence of being visibly impaired by alcohol or drugs then the driver can be charged with Operating a Motor Vehicle While Impaired. A repeat offender who has two or more prior convictions of OWI or OWVI will be charged with felony drunk driving. Prior to 2007 the two convictions required for felony drunk driving had to occur within a ten year period. The legislature removed the ten year limitation therefore in 2007 more people were charged with felony drunk driving.

#### Traffic - Drunk Driving Felonies



#### Traffic - Drunk Driving Misdemeanors

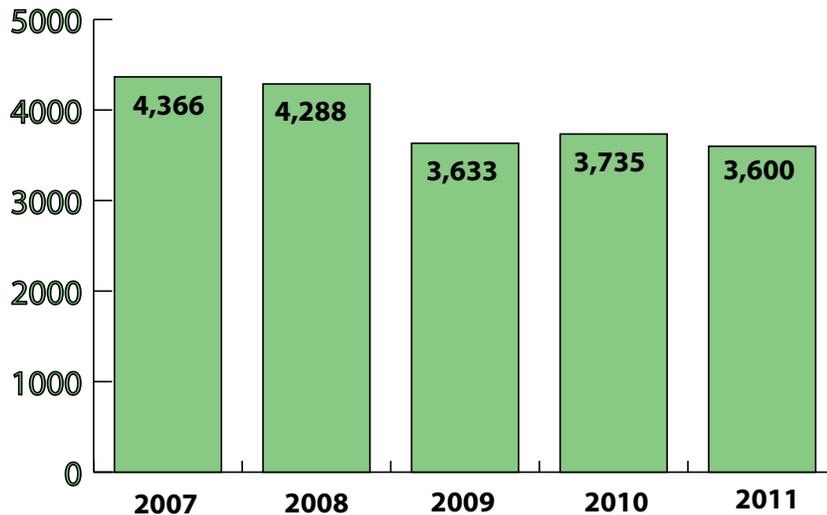


## 58th District Court Annual Report for 2011

### Caseload

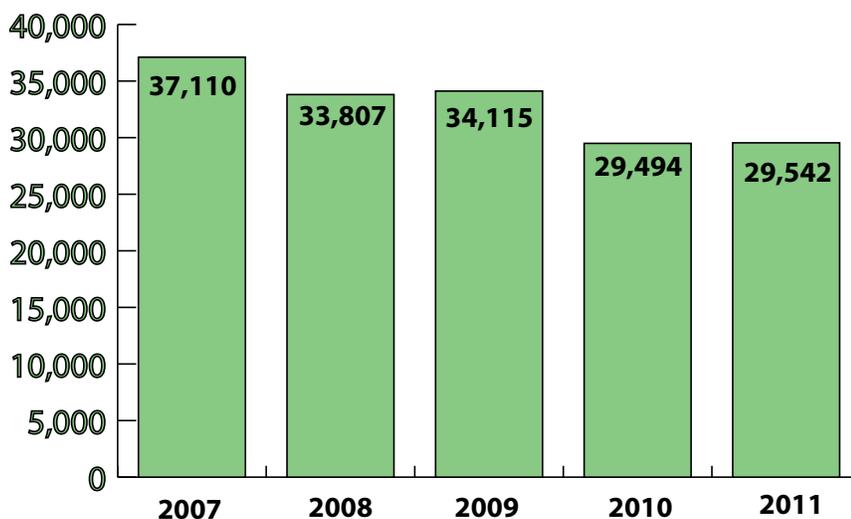
TRAFFIC MISDEMEANORS – Traffic Misdemeanors include such offenses as reckless driving, open intoxicants in a motor vehicle, driving while your license is suspended, no insurance, expired plates and failing to stop after you are involved in a motor vehicle accident.

**Traffic - Misdemeanors**



CIVIL INFRACTIONS – Most violations of the Michigan Vehicle Code are civil infractions which carry no jail penalty. Probably the most common civil infraction is the speeding ticket. A person charged with a civil infraction can admit responsibility for the infraction, pay their fine online or mail their fine to the District Court. A person may request an informal or a formal hearing if they deny responsibility for the infraction. At an informal hearing the evidence is presented to a magistrate without a prosecuting attorney present. At a formal hearing the evidence is presented by a prosecuting attorney to a district court judge. The defendant may be represented by an attorney to present the defendant's case. A defendant may appeal their case to a formal hearing if they are found responsible at an informal hearing

**Traffic - Civil Infractions**

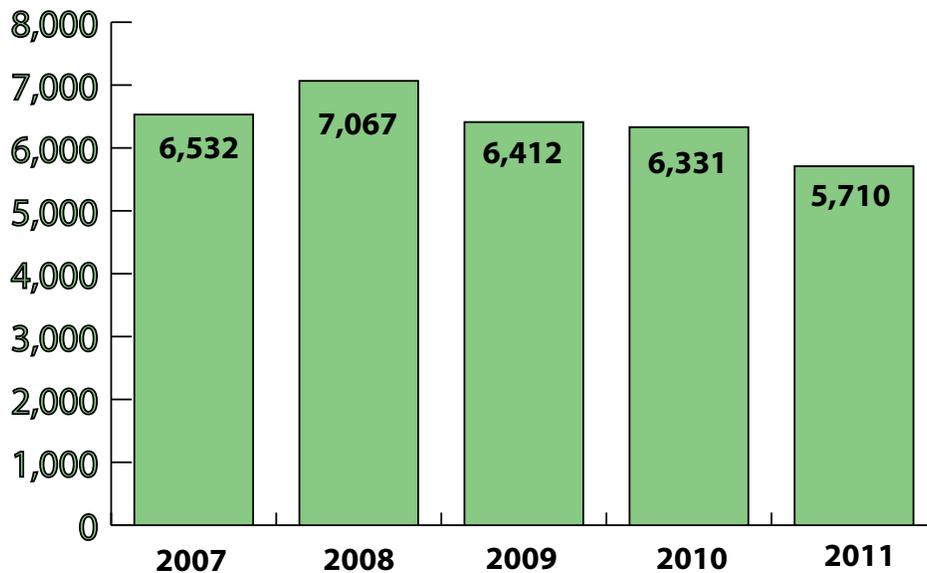


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## Caseload

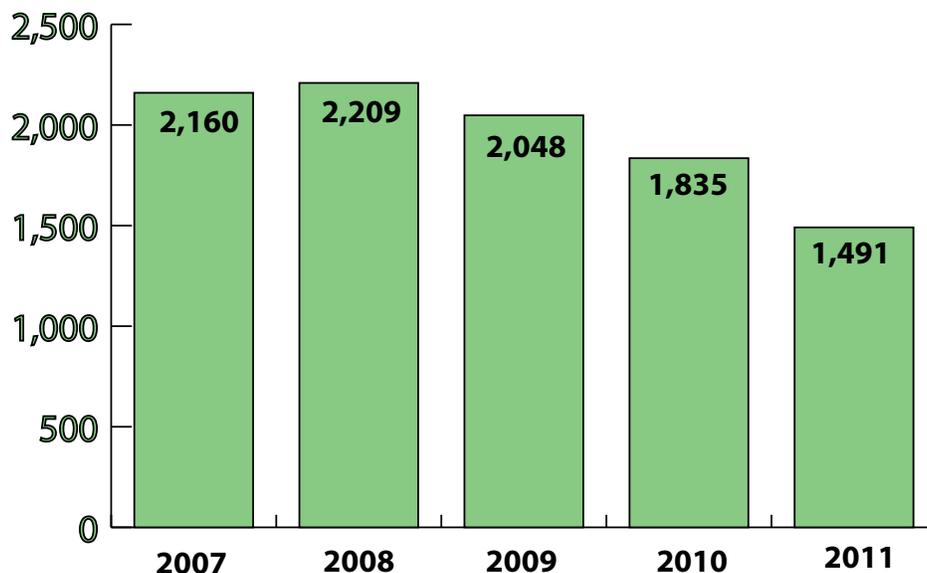
GENERAL CIVIL – General civil cases arise out of disputes between individuals, businesses, organizations or any combination thereof. The amount in controversy must be \$25,000 or less for the District Court to have jurisdiction.

### General Civil Cases



SMALL CLAIMS – The plaintiff in a case that has an amount in controversy of not more than \$3,000 can elect to file in small claims. Lawyers cannot represent either party in a small claims case and the rules of evidence used during a small claims trial are much less formal than in a general civil case trial.

### Civil - Small Claims Cases

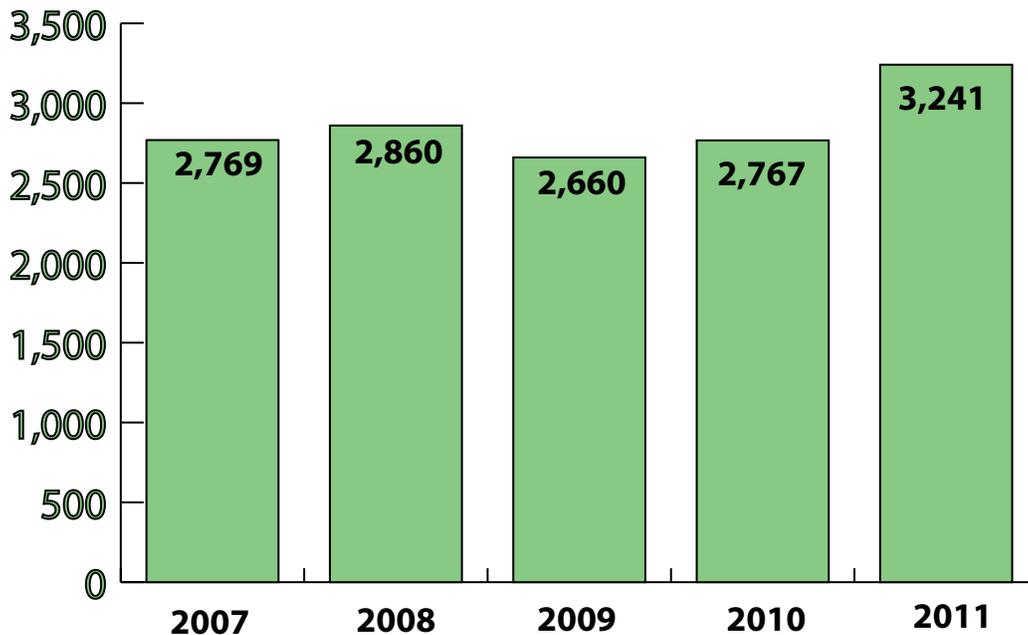


## 58th District Court Annual Report for 2011

### Caseload

SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS – Summary proceedings were created to provide real property owners a quick method to recover their property from a tenant or land contract vendee that is not complying with the terms of the lease or contract. These cases are usually originated by apartment owners, land contract holders, mobile home park operators and even boat slip owners that lease their slips to boaters. The number of cases filed in the District Court will continue to rise as the population of Ottawa County increases. This increase in caseload will become particularly evident in areas where apartment complexes and multi-family housing are constructed.

### **Civil - Summary Cases (e.g., Landlord Tenant)**

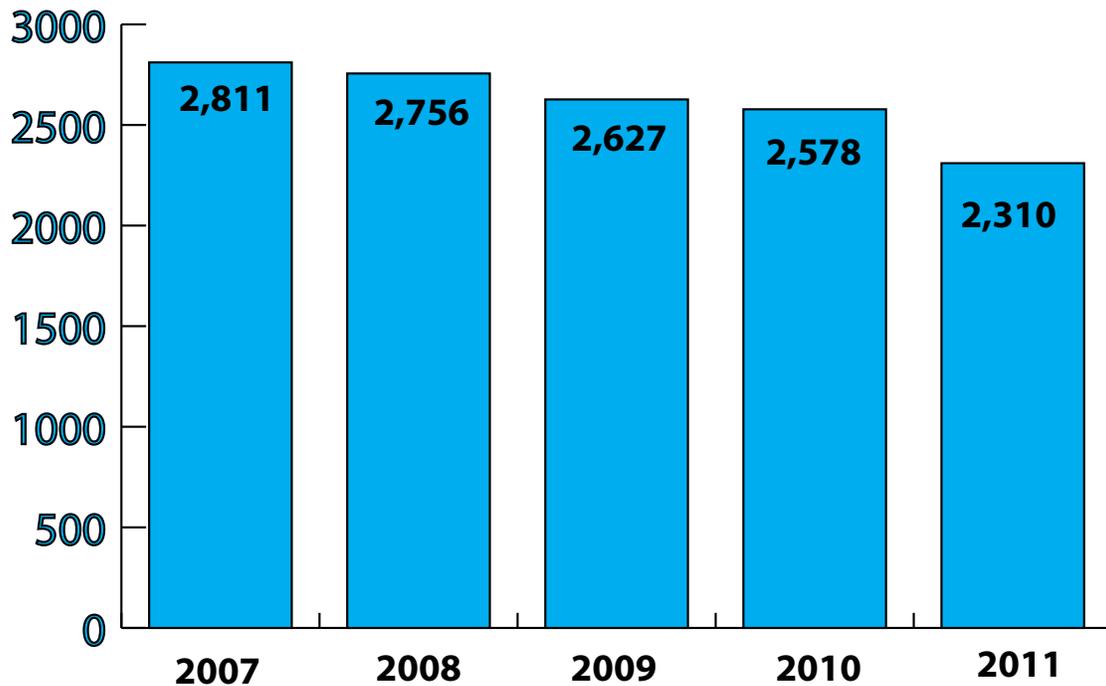


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## Probation Department

The mission of the 58th District Court Probation and Community Corrections Department is to provide rehabilitative services or refer offenders to programs which divert offenders from traditional jail sentences and promote accountability, reduce criminal/delinquent behaviors and support an environment for change, while balancing the needs and insuring the safety of the people of Ottawa County.

### Probation Department - Total Sentenced to Probation

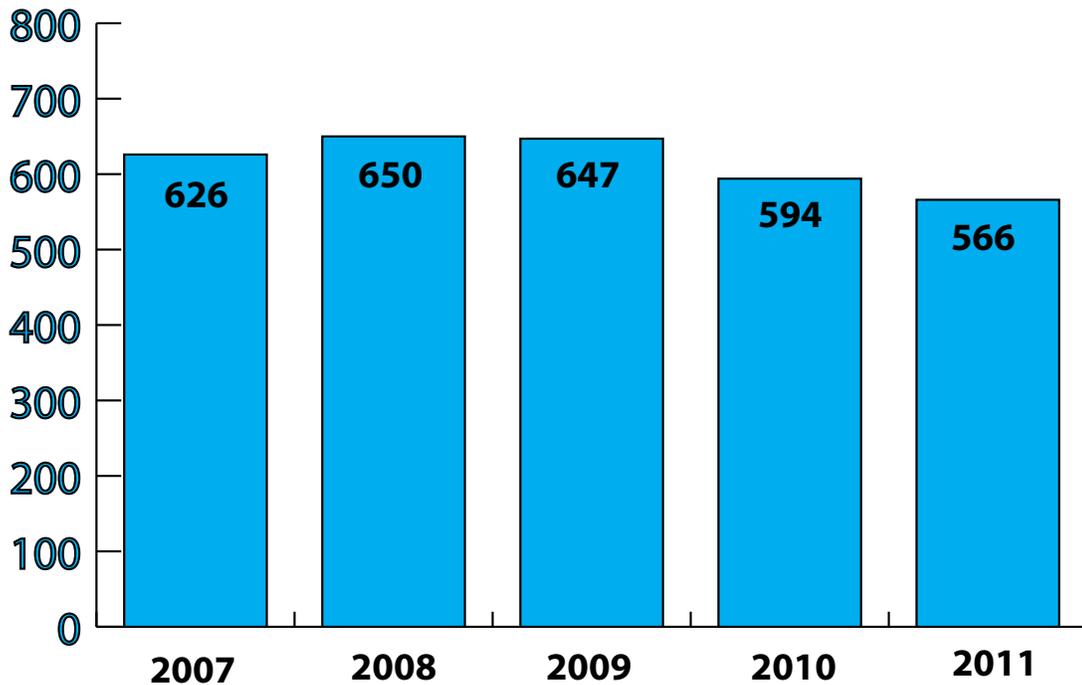


Of the total number of offenders that are sentenced in court, this is the number of people that are placed on probation as a part of their sentence.

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## Probation Department

### Probation Department - Presentence Investigations

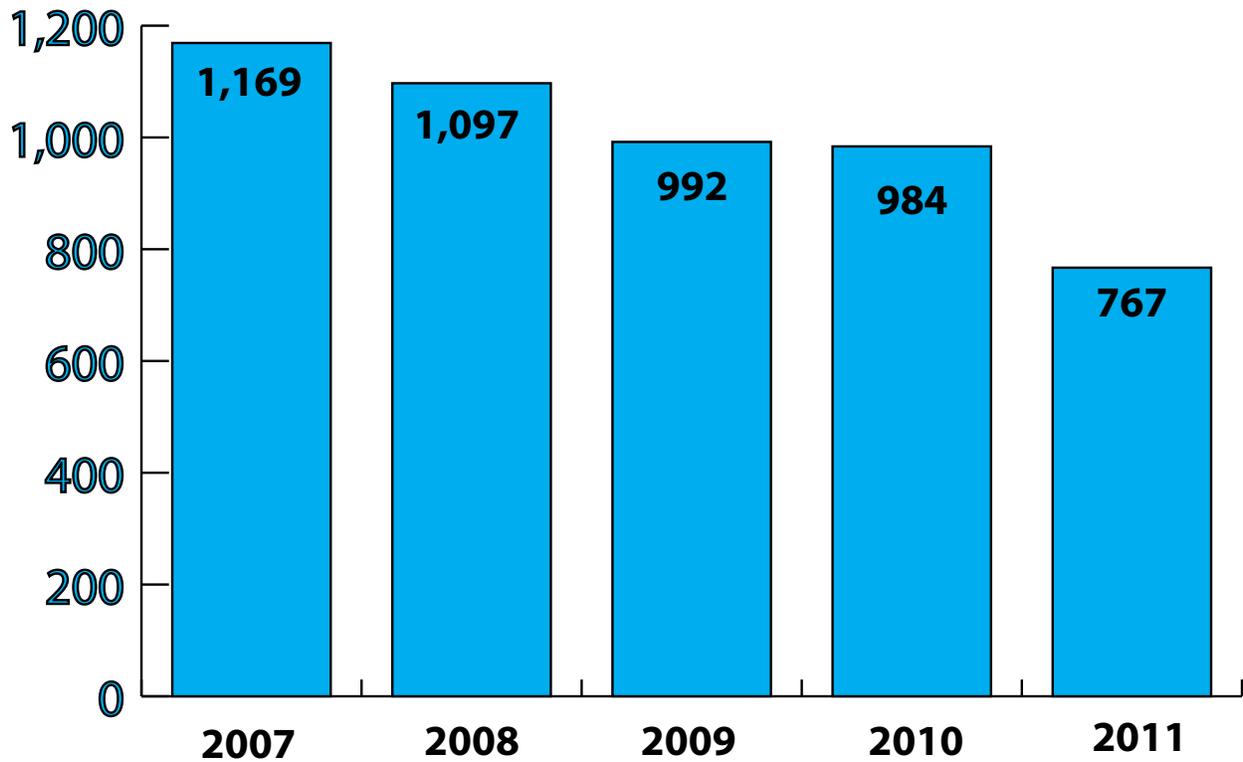


Pre-sentence investigations are face-to-face interviews that a probation officer conducts with the offender, in order to gain background information. The probation officer prepares a report and then makes a recommendation to the judge for the offender's sentencing. Pre-sentence investigations factor in the severity of the offense, their prior criminal history, possibilities of drug or alcohol abuse, mental health issues, and the offender's attitude.

# 58th District Court Annual Report for 2011

## Probation Department

### Probation Department - Substance Abuse Assessments

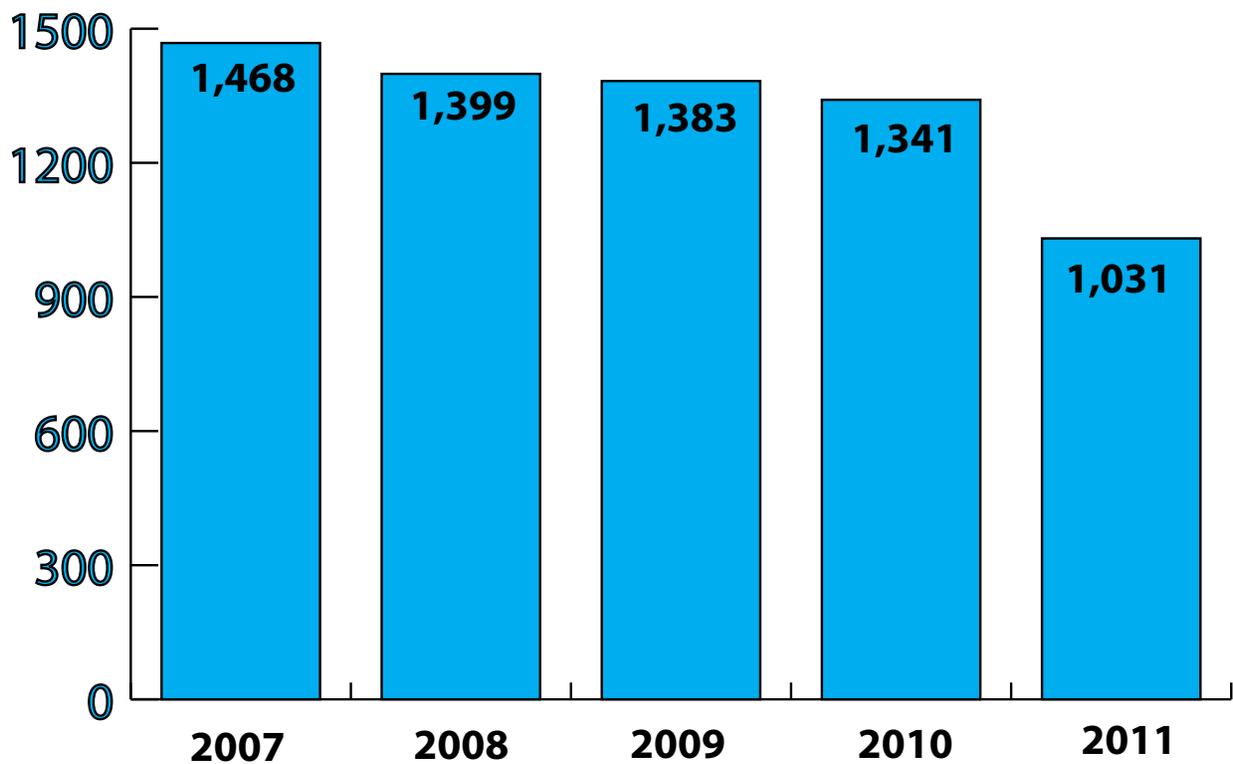


An evaluation is done by a trained probation officer or treatment specialist, to determine the offender's suitability for substance abuse treatment and placement into a specific treatment modality/setting. This evaluation includes gathering information on current and past use/abuse of drugs, criminal history, treatment history, and familial and educational histories.

# 58th District Court Annual Report for 2011

## Probation Department

### Probation Department - Bond Screens

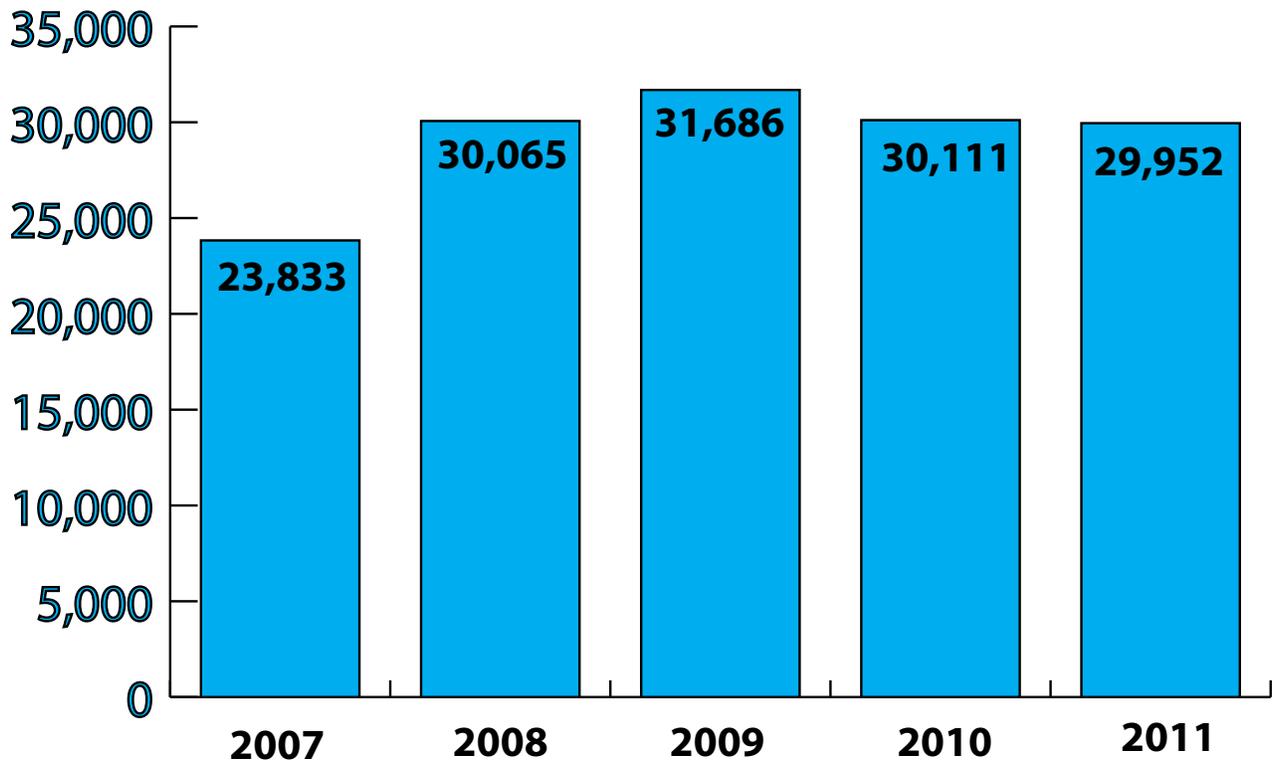


A screening that is done, typically by a probation officer, in order to determine the recommended bond for an offender that has just been charged with an offense. This helps determine the defendant's likelihood of being a threat to the community as well as their likelihood of returning to court for future proceedings. It is based on factors such as the defendant's criminal history, record of court appearances, the seriousness of the offense, ties to the community, and mental conditions.

# 58th District Court Annual Report for 2011

## Probation Department

### Probation Department - Drug Tests

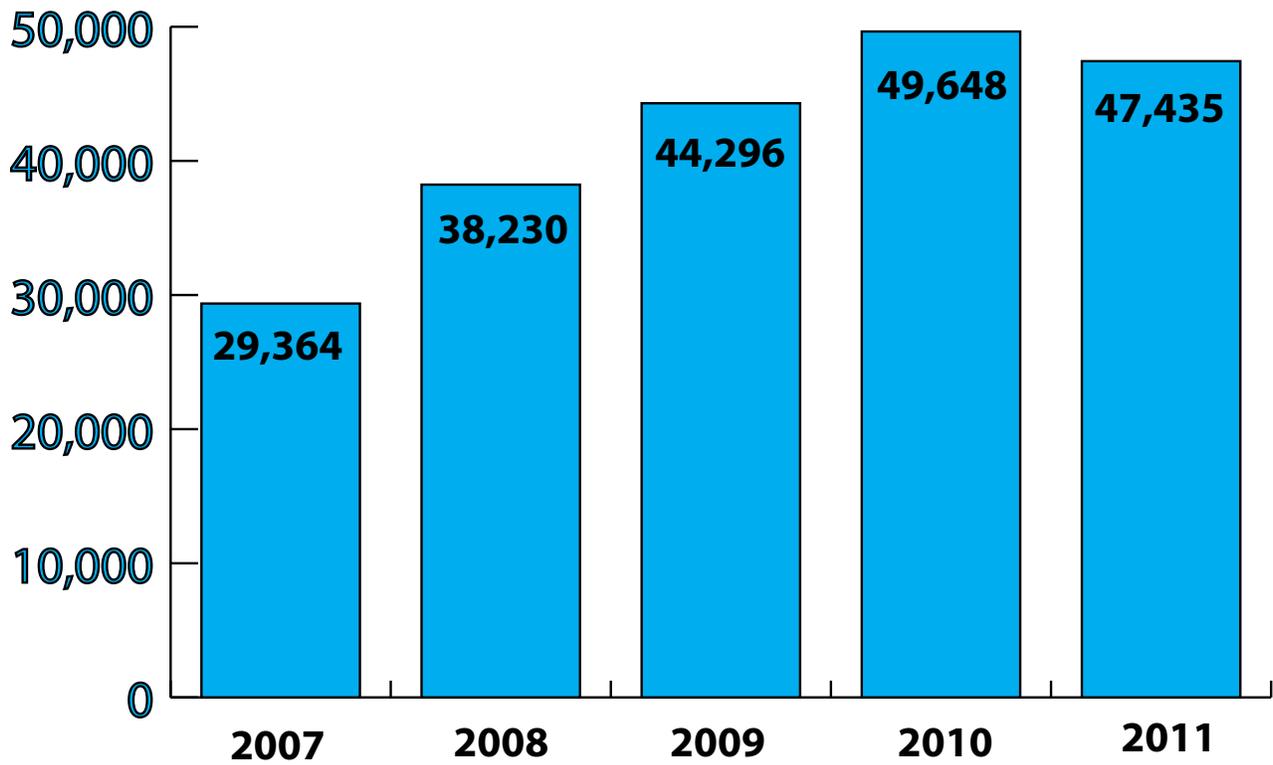


A urine dip test that is conducted by a probation officer in our lab to determine if the probationer has used any controlled substances. The results of the test are available within two to five minutes.

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## Probation Department

### Probation Department - People Reporting in Person

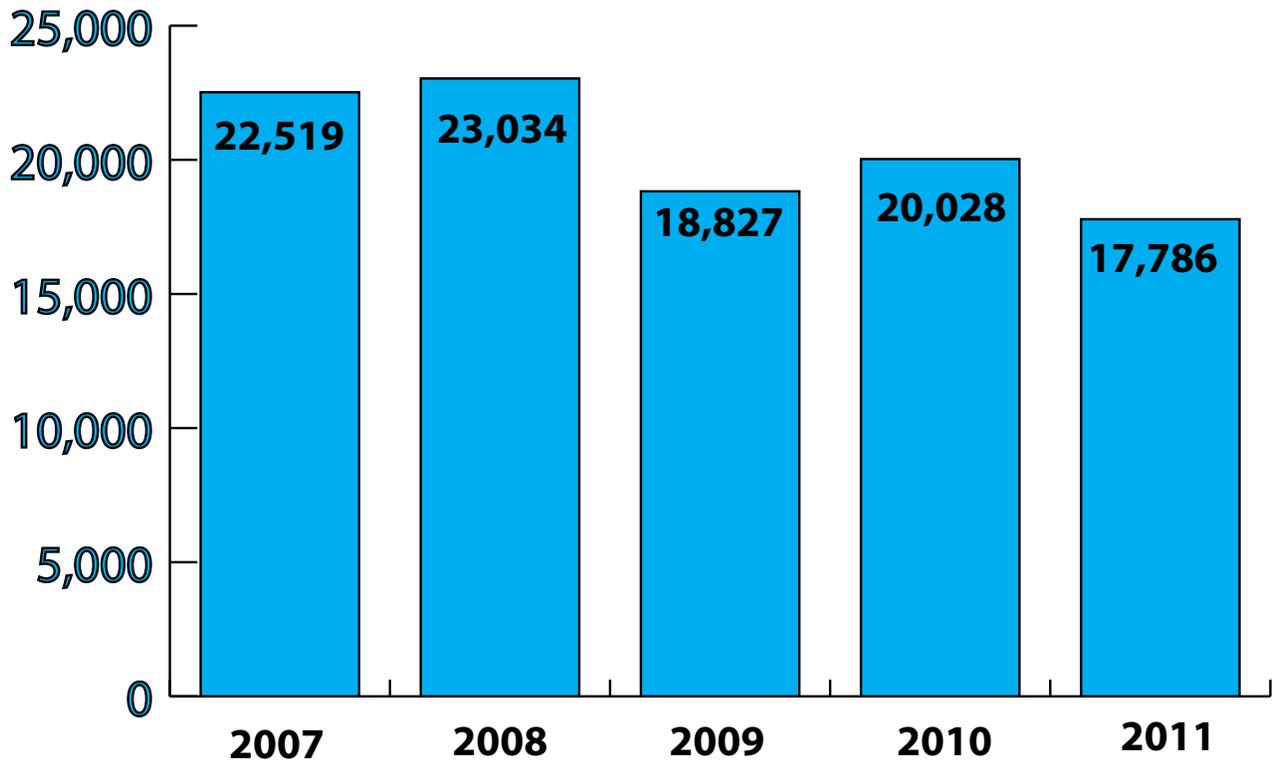


This refers to when the probationer report to their probation officer at the office. This could be for a regularly scheduled meeting or a random drug or alcohol test.

# 58th District Court Annual Report for 2011

## Probation Department

### Probation Department - Home Checks



Field supervision officers will often visit a probationer's residence to determine if the offender is abiding by their probation order, following curfew and to monitor their home environment. The officer may request that the offender submit to a preliminary breath test to check for alcohol, a search of their person, or a search of their residence.

# 58th District Court Annual Report for 2011

## Sobriety Treatment Court

### Program Highlights

Mission Statement: The mission of the 58th District Court Sobriety Treatment Program is to promote community safety and reduce alcohol and drug abuse through a coordinated program involving intensive supervision, judicial interaction, treatment, incentives, sanctions and accountability.

Statistics since May of 2004:

- 361 total participants to date
- 233 successful completions (77%)
- 13 unsuccessful / new Offense
- 28 unsuccessful/ non-compliant
- 27 unsuccessful / absconded
- 1 deceased while in program
- 2 Other (medical reasons)

2011 Information:

- Currently 57 active participants
- 32 new enrollments
- \$30,608 collected in revenue from program participants.
- 2,611 hours of community service were performed by participants in 2011.
- 80% of participants were employed at the time of discharge.
- On average, participants had 443 days of sobriety at the time of discharge.
- On average all participants received a total of 29 treatment hours during program participation.

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Michigan Community Corrections Act, Public Act 511 (PA 511) was established in 1988 to ease jail and prison overcrowding by increasing the sanctions and services available locally to non-violent adult offenders. Ottawa County Community corrections has a comprehensive plan designed to improve jail utilization, reduce admissions to prison, and improve the local criminal justice system. Programs include: Intensive Supervision (ISP), Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT), community Service Work (CSW), Jail Alternative Work Service (JAWS), Inmate Case Management & Treatment (ICMT), and Residential Services Beds (RS).

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS HAD THE FOLLOWING GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND RESULTS IN 2011:

<u>Goal #1</u> -Maintain or reduce the overall prison commitment rate	
Objectives	Results
1. Maintain or reduce the overall prison commitment rate to less than or equal to 12%	8.0%
2. Maintain or reduce the OWI 3rd prison commitment rate to less than or equal to 10%	6.7%
3. Maintain or reduce the straddle cell commitment rate to less than or equal to 22%	16.6%

<u>Goal #2</u> - Optimize program utilization rates				
Objectives				
1. Maintain program utilization rate to 90%+ and completion rates to 70%+				
2010 Results:				
Program	Projected# of Enrollees	Actual# of Enrollees	% of Utilization	Completion Rate
ISP	225	178	79%	70%
Community Service	1000	889	89%	82%
Cognitive Therapy	297	241	81%	67%

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## Community Corrections

### JAIL UTILIZATION

Present jail rated design capacity = 462 beds

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Average Daily Population	395	367	351	336	328
% Rated Design Capacity	85.4%	79.4%	76%	73%	71%

### JAIL DIVERSION PROGRAM MEASURES COMMUNITY SERVICE, JAWS, ISP PROGRAMS

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
# of Total Enrollees	1127	1292	1210	1112	1067
# of Jail Days Saved	38,458	43,704	30,532	29,500	24,196

### STATE REIMBURSEMENT TO OTTAWA COUNTY FOR JAIL STRADDLE CELL SENTENCING GUIDELINE INMATES

CY 2007	CY 2008	CY 2009	CY 2010	CY 2011
\$217,413	\$162,081	\$120,495	\$112,680	\$214,493

# 58th District Court Annual Report for 2011

## Court Services Department

### Community Service and Jail Alternative Work Services (JAWS)

The Community Service Work (CSW) and the Jail Alternative Work Service (JAWS) programs are utilized by the 20th Circuit and 58th District Courts as an alternative to incarceration for non-violent felons and misdemeanants, resulting in more effective use of the County jail space. Both programs may also be utilized for the following situations:

- as a sanction to a probation violation of the court order.
- off the bench when the judge feels that offenders should be giving something back to the community
- mandatory sentencing for drunk driving 3rd offense (360 hours = 60 days) offenders
- to pay off court fines and costs
- as motivation for offenders to find a job
- for a probation violation administrative sanction
- for drug and sobriety court participant sanctions

#### Overview:

- 881 total Offenders Enrolled in the JAWS and CSW programs
- 709 total referrals from DC
- 169 total referrals from CC

#### JAWS

- 101 JAWS crew worked
- 50 out of 52 Saturdays worked
- Average of 8 offenders per crew
- 5,656 hours were provided
- \$41,854.40 in community service work were provided

#### CSW

- 75 CSW worksites were used
- 39,352 hours have been completed - equivalent to 19 full-time employees
- \$291,205 in community service were provided

\*Minimum wage \$7.40

# 58th District Court Annual Report for 2011

## Court Services Department

Examples of some of the Ottawa County community service/JAWS worksites:

### Southern/Western Area

Holland Civic Center	Holland Community Kitchen
Ottawa County Fairgrounds	Holland Community Center
Holland State Park	The Bridge (The Mission for women)
Holland Tulip Time Festival	Daystar Ministries
The Outdoors Discovery Center	Holland Postal Food Drive
The Critter Barn	Tulipanes Festival
Ridgepoint Community Church	Center For Women In Transition
Harvestime Outreach Ministries	Holland Civic Center
Lakeshore Habitat Restore	Holland Museum
Holland Mission	First Assembly of God
St Francis de Sales	70X70 Life Recovery
Central Wesleyan Church	Holland Alano Club

### Northern/Western Area

Grand Haven State Park	Spring Lake Heritage Festival
Spring Lake Cemetery	YMCA
Grand Haven Chamber of Commerce	(Coast Guard Festival)
Spring Lake Library	Lake Hills Elementary School
City of Grand Haven	Adopt-A-Highway (3+ miles on US-31)
International Aid	Covenant Life Church
Habitat for Humanity	Rescue Mission Thrift Store
St. Mary's Church	Harbor Humane Society
Ottawa County Facilities/Maintenance	Knights of Columbus

### Eastern Area

Coopersville DPW	Allendale Fire Department
Coopersville VFW	Marne Cemetery
Adopt-A-Highway (3+ miles on M-45)	Jamestown Township
Berlin Fair	Jenison Goodwill
Chester Township	Coopersville Library
Love, Inc.	WTLJ Allendale
City of Hudsonville	Fairhaven Ministries
Allendale Goodwill	Indian Trails
Blendon Township	Olive Township