

# 2012 Annual Report



## 58<sup>th</sup> District Court District Court Probation and Community Corrections

<http://miottawa.org/Courts/58thDistrict>

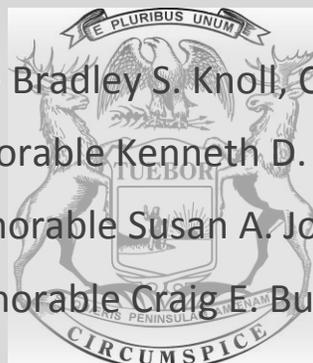
---

Honorable Bradley S. Knoll, Chief Judge

Honorable Kenneth D. Post

Honorable Susan A. Jonas

Honorable Craig E. Bunce



## *A Note from the Chief Judge*

I am pleased to present the Annual Report of the 58<sup>th</sup> District Court for the year 2012. The past year was one of transition for the Court with the retirements of Judge Richard Kloote, Court Administrator Barry Kantz and Chief Clerk of the Grand Haven Court, Tami Harvey. The obstacles presented by the loss of the years of experience and dedication and talent of those individuals are difficult to estimate. In particular, the loss of the knowledge, wisdom and grace of Judge Kloote is felt by us all at both a personal and professional level.

The 58<sup>th</sup> District Court welcomes Judge Craig Bunce as its newest judge. Judge Kloote will be missed, but he has been replaced by a man of great legal knowledge, integrity and dedication to excellence that will enable the court in Grand Haven to continue its work without interruption. The addition of Lori Catalino as our Court Administrator and the promotion of Jami Speet from the Hudsonville Court to the position of Chief Clerk in Grand Haven have also made for a smooth transition. Their skills, energy and fresh ideas are already very evident as the Court moves forward to address new challenges.

In 2012 the Michigan Supreme Court continued the process of developing and implementing performance measures for the state trial courts, the results of which will be available for public inspection. These mandates will provide challenges to the courts, but the 58<sup>th</sup> District Court maintains a goal of meeting or exceeding those standards. In a similar manner the district court continues to participate in the Ottawa County performance dashboard which measures court performance by similar but not identical standards.

The 58<sup>th</sup> District Court has traditionally carried out its mission with fewer judicial and personnel resources than similarly sized courts. It is a great credit to my fellow judges, our dedicated clerical and probation staff and the 58<sup>th</sup> District Court management team that the court continues to meet those goals in spite of rising caseloads and added responsibilities.

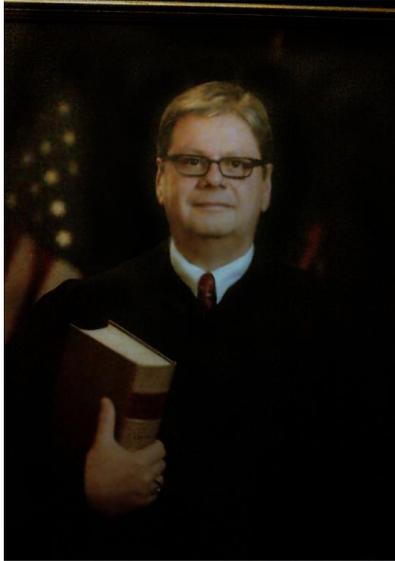
Of course the court could not perform its mission without the cooperation and assistance of the executive and legislative branches of government. Sincere thanks is extended to Al Vanderberg and the county administrative team for their efforts. Regularly scheduled meetings between Mr. Vanderberg and myself have done much to promote a mutual respect for and understanding of our roles on behalf of the county. I am also very grateful to the Ottawa County Commission for its continued support for our activities.

Respectfully submitted,

*Bradley S. Knoll*

Chief Judge for the 58<sup>th</sup> District Court

*The Judges of the 58<sup>th</sup> District Court*



Honorable Bradley S. Knoll  
Chief Judge



Honorable Kenneth D. Post

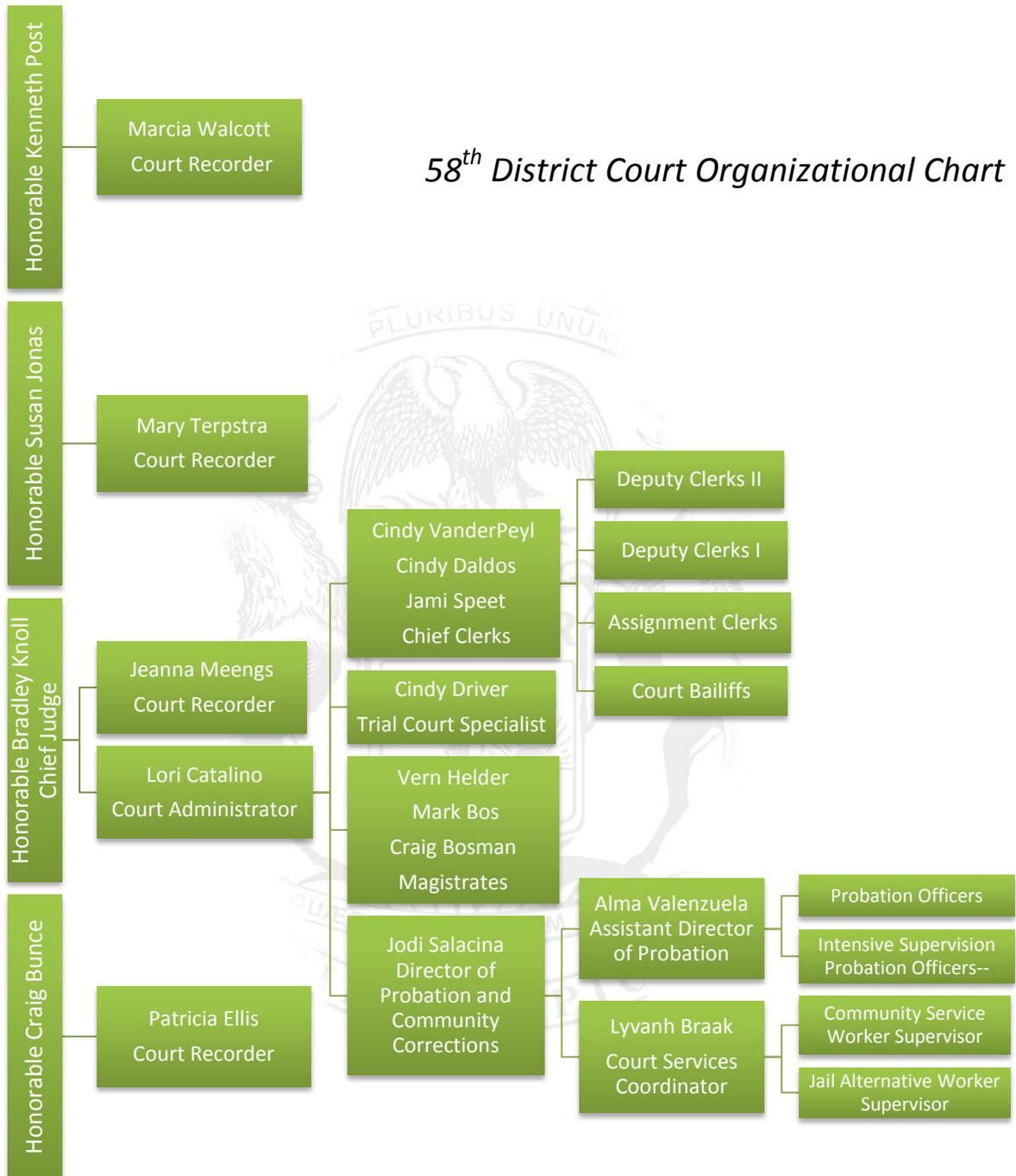


Honorable Susan A. Jonas



Honorable Craig E. Bunce

58<sup>th</sup> District Court Organizational Chart



# 58<sup>th</sup> District Court

## OUR 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.

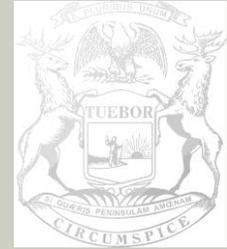
Insure that court procedures and structures best facilitate the expedient and economical resolution of matters before the court.

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.



## Our 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.*

The 58<sup>th</sup> District Court Judges and staff are committed to serving the Ottawa community with pride and sincerity. The Court is equally committed to continuous improvement through organizational and process review and implementation of innovative ideas. This mission is accomplished through regularly scheduled Judges meetings, staff meetings and the Court Management Team meetings. Our Court Management Team is comprised of the Court Administrator, Trial Court Specialist, Chief Clerks, Director of Probation/Community Corrections, Assistant Director of Probation and the Court Services

*In 2012, our Court staff scheduled over 51,000 hearings, opened and processed nearly 59,000 cases and receipted for over 4.8 million dollars.*

Coordinator. This team's purpose is to review personnel and budget issues, ensure proper case file management standards are observed, research and develop court policies and procedures, track and implement legislative and administrative mandates and participate in the necessary strategic planning efforts to move the Court forward. The Court also has a presence on various Justice related committees all aimed at improving processes, improving information and knowledge sharing

and developing lasting professional relationships.

Each of our three court locations is staffed by a Chief Clerk, Court Recorders and staff assigned to one of four divisions: Criminal, Traffic, Civil and Probation. Court staff is charged with immense task each day of processing documents, receipting for and disbursing payments, scheduling hearings and essentially tracking every case filed in the Court from beginning to end. In 2012, our Court staff scheduled over 51,000 hearings, opened and processed nearly 59,000 cases and receipted for over 4.8 million dollars. The Court also employs one full time attorney magistrate and two part time magistrates. The magistrates are appointed by the Chief Judge and are authorized under statute to conduct informal hearings on traffic tickets, issue search and arrest warrants, conduct arraignments, set bonds, accept misdemeanor pleas that have a maximum penalty of 93 days, perform weddings and conduct small claims hearings. Along with all four Judges, the magistrates also serve nights and weekends on a rotating basis to review and sign after hours warrants.

As a whole, nearly 60,000 citizens come through our courthouse doors or are served in some way by our Court staff. The Court would like to express gratitude and appreciation to all of the District Court staff for their dedication and hard work. Without them, the Court would not be able to provide the quality service and exceptional services to our community. Our Judges and staff are proud to serve the citizens of Ottawa County and consistently receive positive feedback about our service and responsiveness.

### *Jurisdictional Local Administrative Order*

In September 2012, the Court adopted Local Administrative Order 2012-03 formalizing the Court's jurisdictional boundaries. The purpose of this order is to ensure equitable allocation of all case types between the three court locations and the four judges of the 58<sup>th</sup> District Court while also ensuring cases are heard in the court location that is in the closest geographical proximity and most convenient to the litigants involved.

### *Small Claims Jurisdictional Increase*

Effective September 1, 2012, the Michigan legislature increased the jurisdictional limit for small claims actions in Michigan from the previous amount of \$3,000 to \$5,000. This legislation also incrementally increases the small jurisdictional limits as follows: \$5,500 beginning January 1, 2015; \$6,000 beginning January 1, 2018; \$6,500 beginning January 1, 2021 and \$7,000 beginning January 1, 2024. The increase in small claims jurisdictional limits will reduce the number of general civil cases filed as litigants opt to file a small claims action instead. However, this change in litigant practice will involve more work on the part of Court staff in terms of processing time as clerk interaction and clerical functions are more involved in small claims cases.

### *LEIN Audits*

In 2012, both the Grand Haven and Holland Court locations underwent extensive LEIN (Law Enforcement Information Network) audits by the Michigan State Police. Such audits are necessary in order to maintain access to state and federal criminal databases for both purposes of entering bench warrants issued by the Court and for verifying a defendant's complete criminal history. The Court is pleased that both Courts performed well and received high marks during these audits with extra accolades being given for not only meeting standards but exceeding standards in many categories. As a result of these audits, Court staff joined in several collaborative workgroups to work with County Administration, Human Resources, IT, Facilities, Prosecutor's Office and Sheriff's Department to streamline the gathering and sharing of common resources needed by each entity for LEIN purposes.

## *Technology Enhancements and Expansions*

### *Electronic Warrant Processing*

The Court successfully implemented a new warrant process. It allows the judges and magistrates to electronically review and sign warrants submitted after hours and on the weekend thereby eliminating landline based fax machines. The success of this program is due to its simplicity, low cost and did not involve training or additional resources for the police agencies sending the warrants to the Judges for review.

### *First District Court to Receive Electronic Filings*

The 58<sup>th</sup> District Court is the only District Court in the State of Michigan authorized by the Michigan Supreme Court to accept electronic filings. The Court anticipates expanding electronic filing as more litigants become familiar with its availability. Additionally, the Court was granted permission from the Michigan Supreme Court to expand this program to additional case types to increase participation, provide better access to the Court and streamline clerical processing time.

### *Implementation of New Financial System*

In October 2012, the Court transitioned with the County to a new financial system, MUNIS. The Court's willingness to adapt and take initiative during this challenging transition helped to ensure the Court's financial and budgetary needs were met and helped contribute to the overall implementation of this new system.

### *Electronic Judicial Docket Expansion*

The Court expanded use of the electronic judicial docket in Holland and implemented the technology in Grand Haven in 2012 as well. This court docket program provides judicial availability and immediate access to the docket to all staff and other departments, replacing the previously maintained paper schedules. Additionally, the Court continued working on process improvement and identifying new case management needs in both the clerical and probation functions of the Court in collaboration with other justice related departments in the county as part of the MICA (Many Integrated County Applications) project.

## [HONORING RETIRED JUDGE KLOOTE]



On December 31, 2012, the Honorable Richard J. Kloote retired from the 58<sup>th</sup> District Court. Judge Kloote, an Ottawa Hills High School graduate, earned his Juris Doctor from Detroit College of Law (now Michigan State University Law School) in 1969 and was admitted to the Michigan Bar Association in July of the same year.

After graduating from law school, Judge Kloote worked as an Assistant Prosecuting Attorney in Kent County for three and half years before moving into private practice with the law firm of Venema & Kloote in Grandville, Michigan. Judge Kloote was elected to the 58<sup>th</sup> District Court bench in 1982 filling the seat of retired Judge Ponstein. During his tenure on the bench, Judge Kloote served 13 years as Chief Judge of the 58<sup>th</sup> District Court and 10 years as its Chief Judge Pro Tem. He also served as Chairman of Ottawa County's Justice Users Committee from its origin in the early eighties until 1997. Judge Kloote was a member of the Michigan District Judges Association, served on the Court Rules Committee for 25 years and is a former adjunct professor of criminal procedure at Grand Rapids Junior College. Judge Kloote now serves as a visiting judge from time to time.

Judge Kloote's dedication, demeanor and years of service to the 58<sup>th</sup> District Court have profoundly touched the community and those who served with him. The Court appreciates the dignity with which Judge Kloote served and the high standards that he brought to the bench during his tenure.

## *Judicial Excellence*



*In September, Judge Knoll and Judge Jonas were awarded the 2012 Judicial Excellence Award at the annual meeting of the Michigan District Judges Association*

The Judicial Excellence Award is presented annually by the Michigan District Court Judges Association. Nominated by their fellow District Judges, this award is presented to judges who demonstrate excellence in trial practice, scholarship and service to the community and to their profession.

Citing their overall contributions to the judicial system, Judge Knoll and Judge Jonas were recognized for establishing the first Sobriety Court in Ottawa County in 2004. Sobriety Courts are intended to protect the public by enforcing accountability and long term treatment. Both Judges share the same vision: to save lives, to restore families and to keep communities safe. Over 300 successful participants have benefitted from this program. In 2011, the National Center for DWI Courts, in conjunction with the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, selected the 58th District Court Sobriety Treatment Program as one of four DWI Academy courts in the nation. The program is nationally recognized as demonstrating exemplary practices and assists other courts in establishing sobriety treatment programs.

Judge Knoll and Judge Jonas are members of the National Task Force of DWI Courts and have spoken at the National Conference of Drug Court Professionals. Judge Knoll serves on the Legislative Advisory Committee of the Michigan District Judges Association while Judge Jonas serves on the Board of Directors of the Michigan Association of Drug Court Professionals.



## Investiture of Honorable Craig E. Bunce

*On December 28, 2012, the Honorable Craig E. Bunce was sworn in as a 58<sup>th</sup> District Court Judge in Grand Haven.*

## [HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE YEAR]



## Michigan Motorcycle Relay for Recovery

*In celebration of National Drug Court Month, Michigan hosted the 1<sup>st</sup> Annual Motorcycle Relay for Recovery in May of 2012. At each stop the MADCP flag was passed to a new group of riders as a symbol of the collective impact of problem solving courts. On May 23, 2012, the 58<sup>th</sup> District Court Sobriety Treatment Program hosted a ceremony in front of the Holland Courthouse to commemorate the inspiring transformations of Sobriety Treatment Court participants and serve as an official stop on the relay. The Holland Department of Public Safety escorted riders in and out of the city.*



## Michigan Supreme Court Hosted Training

*The 58<sup>th</sup> District Court hosted the Michigan State Court Administrative Office's Case File Management Standards Training in the Holland Courthouse. This training was well attended by Ottawa County court staff as well as court and management staff from the District Courts located in Allegan, Kent and Muskegon Counties.*

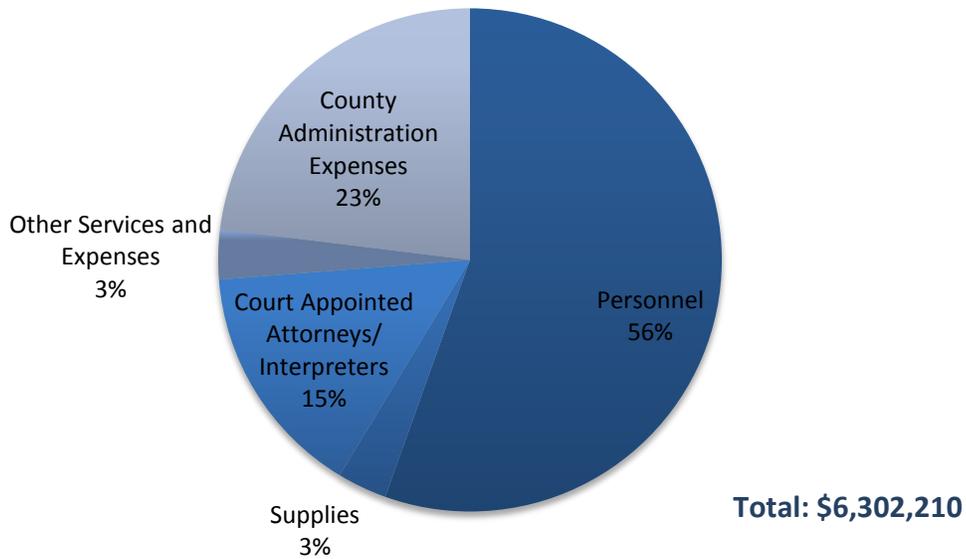


*The Michigan Secretary of State awarded a Certificate of Excellence to the Hudsonville Court for 100% abstract timeliness in 2012. Pursuant to Michigan Law, certain motor vehicle offenses and other convictions must be timely reported and abstracted to the Secretary of State. Hudsonville was one of only 13 District Courts in the state to achieve the 100% mark in 2012. Both Holland (98.73%) and Grand Haven (97.81%) had impressive percentages as well and were among the top tier of the District Courts in the state as well.*



Expenses

2012 District Court Operating Costs

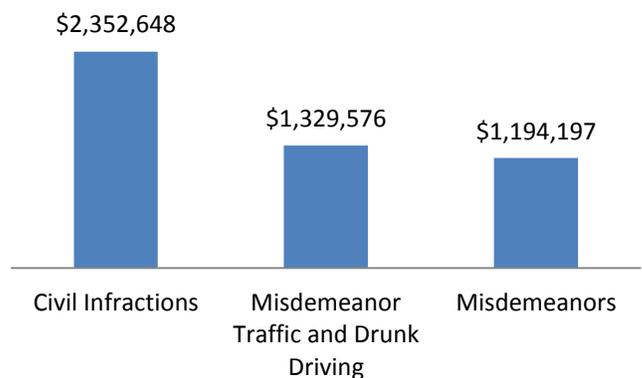


Revenue

District Court Revenue Generation

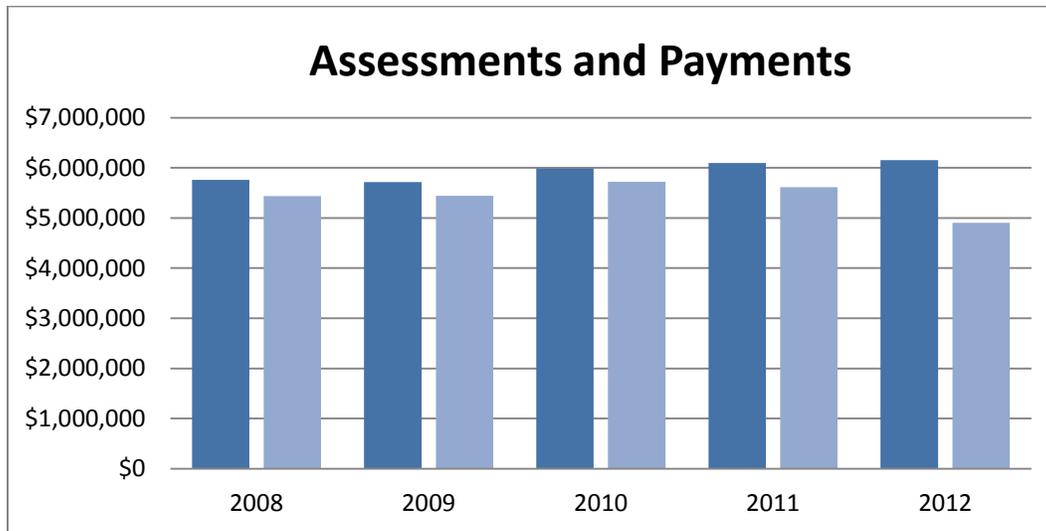


Payments Received by Case Type



## *Assessments and Collections*

The 58th District Court takes pride in our efforts to collect assessed fines, costs and restitution and continues to lead District Courts in the state in high collection rates. Diligently enforcing the financial sanctions imposed by the Court is vital to maintaining the Court's integrity and credibility by insuring appropriate compliance with the Court's orders. Moreover, successful collection efforts increase County revenue while also providing restorative justice to victims and increasing citizens' sense of security and public trust in County services and the entire judicial process.



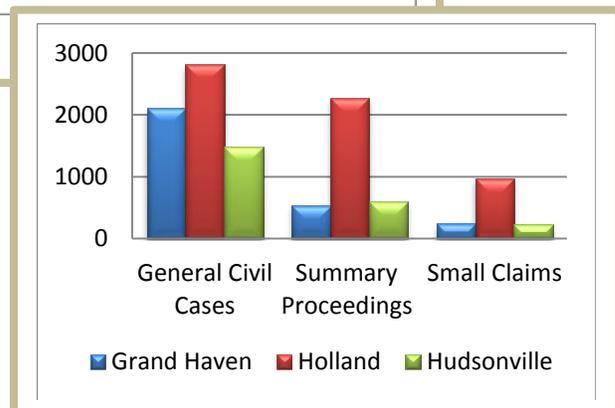
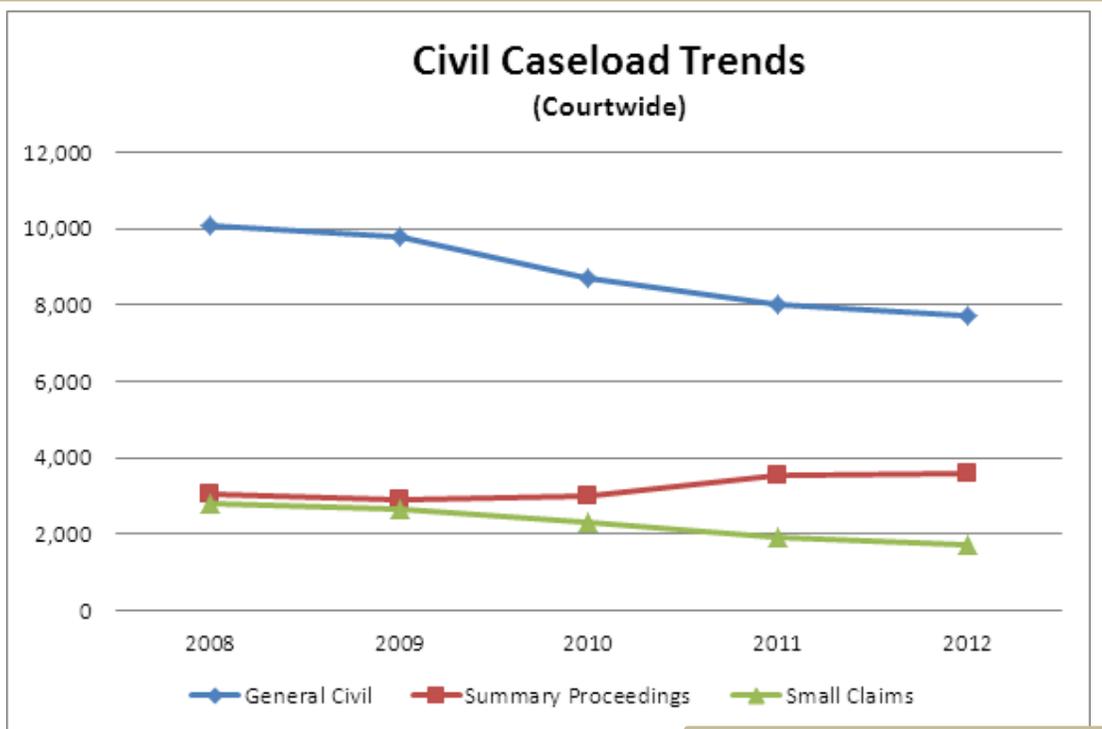
The following table displays the percentage of sanctions collected by the Court as of December 31, 2012 and further breaks down the percentages by the year the sanctions were imposed. The collection rate for sanctions imposed in 2012 is lower than sanctions imposed in previous years because the debt assessed by the Court in late 2012 will be adjusted and collected within the first few months of 2013. The Court anticipates the 2012 collection rate by mid-2013 will be comparable to previous years' rates.

### *Collection Rates*

Sanctions Assessed by Year	Sanctions Collected as of December 31, 2012
2008	95.6%
2009	96.1%
2010	96.4%
2011	94%
2012	80%

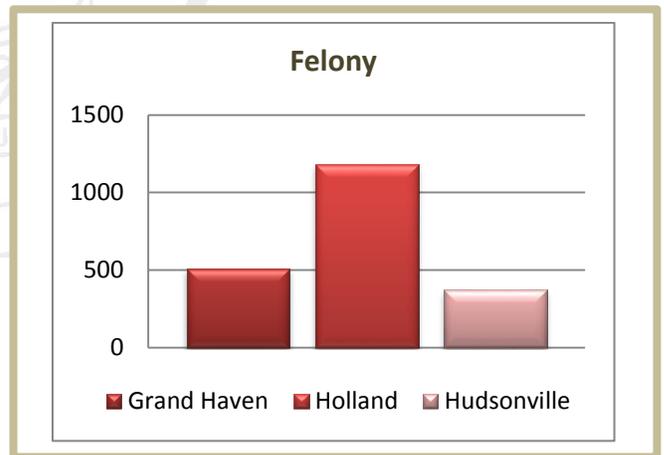
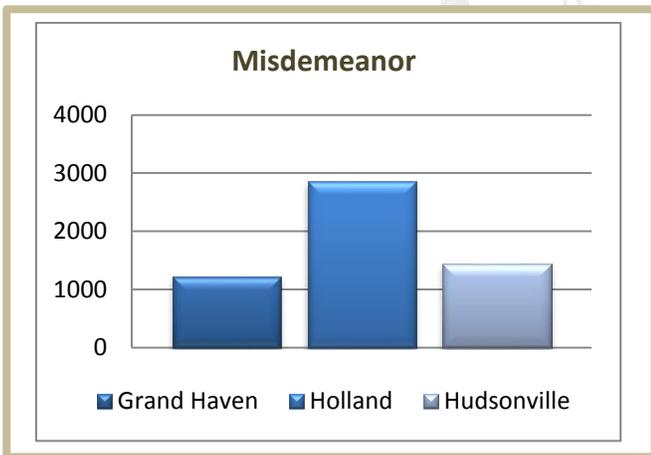
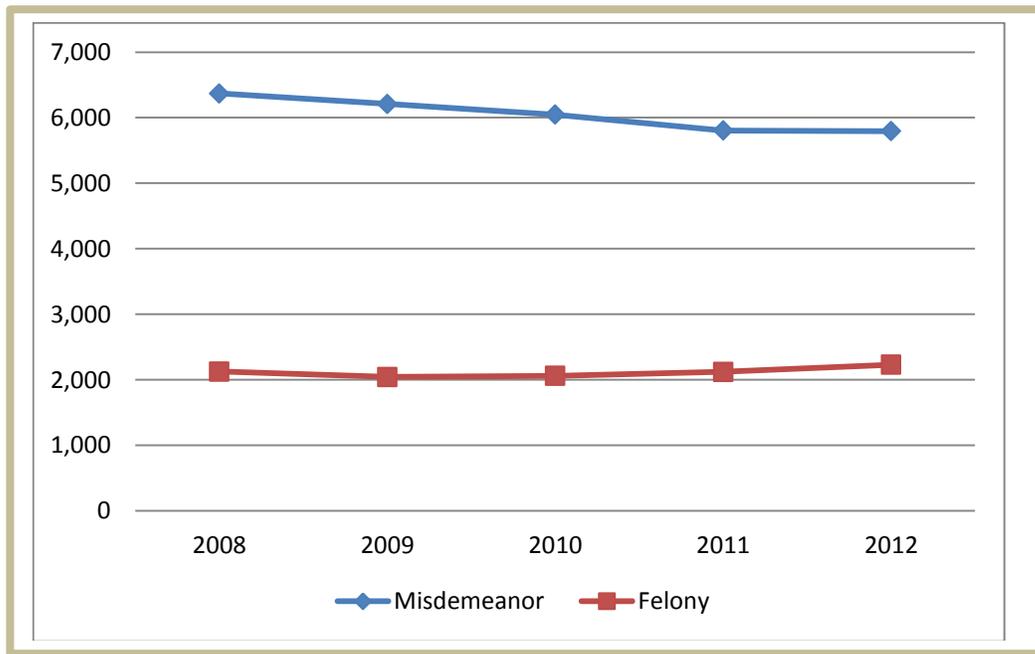
**CIVIL DOCKET**

The 58<sup>th</sup> District Court’s civil caseload can be broken down into essentially three categories: 1) General Civil; 2) Small Claims and 3) Summary Proceedings. 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. However, a person having a civil claim may elect to file a small claims case if the amount in controversy does not exceed \$5,000. 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. 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. In 2012, the Court continued to observe an increase in the number of summary proceedings cases filed.



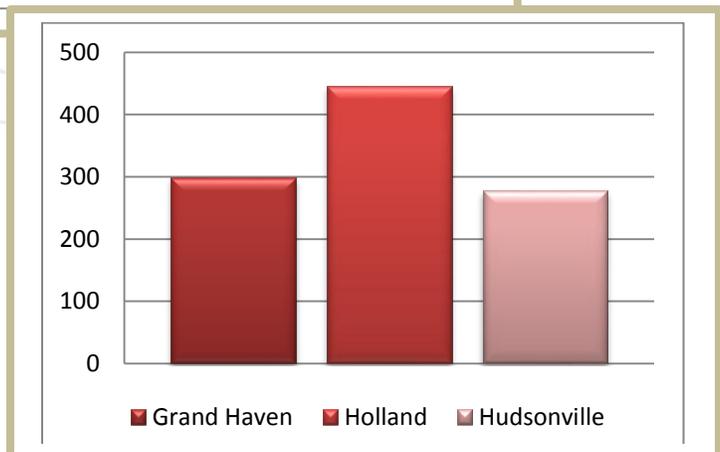
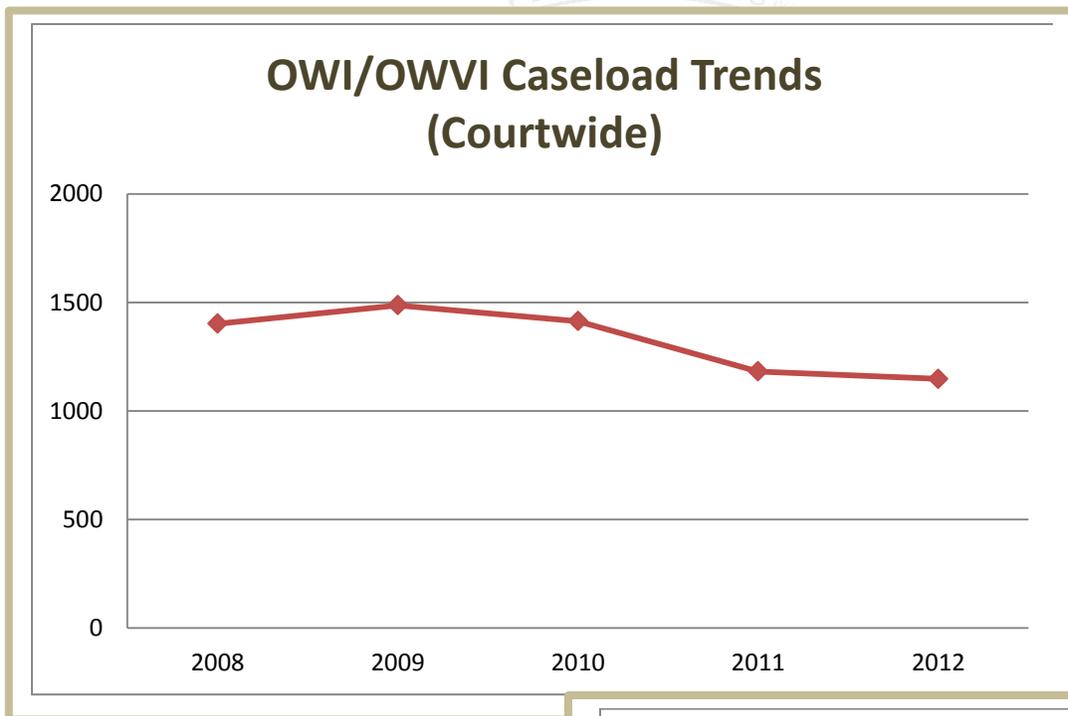
## CRIMINAL DOCKET

In 2012, the Court experienced a slight increase in the number of felony cases initiated in the Court while the number of misdemeanors remained comparable to 2011. The number of criminal cases filed in each of the Court's three locations is also separately outlined below.



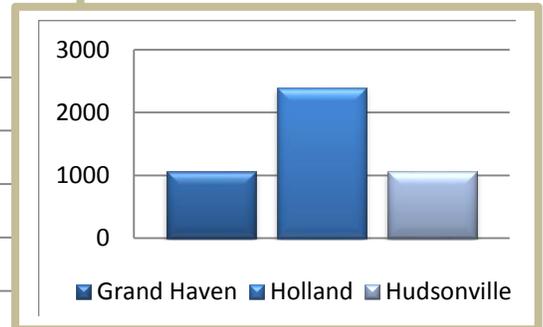
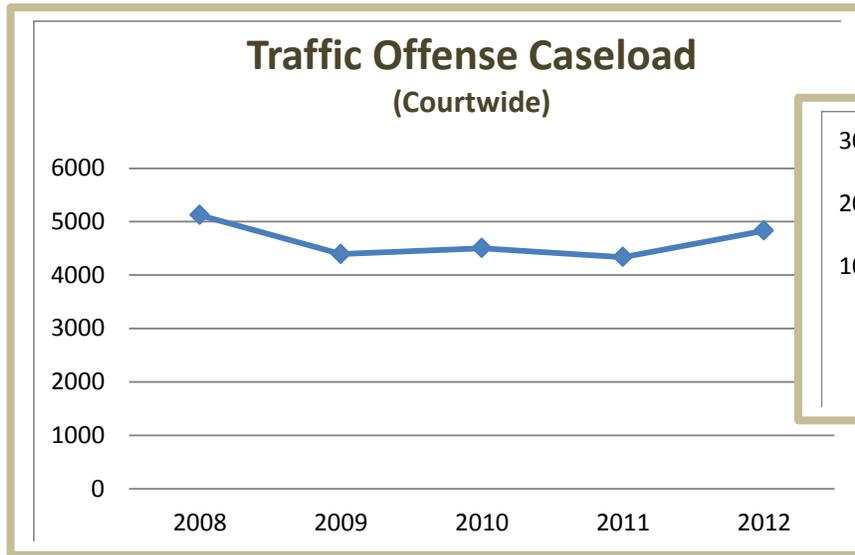
## DRUNK DRIVING DOCKET

Drunk driving is a generic term used 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 operates 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 operates 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 drunk driving offense can be charged as a felony or misdemeanor and while usually charged under a state statute, it can also be charged under an ordinance by a municipality. Since 2010, the Court has observed a decline in the number of OWI and OWVI cases. However, 2012 did not bring the sharp decline in caseload as existed in 2011.



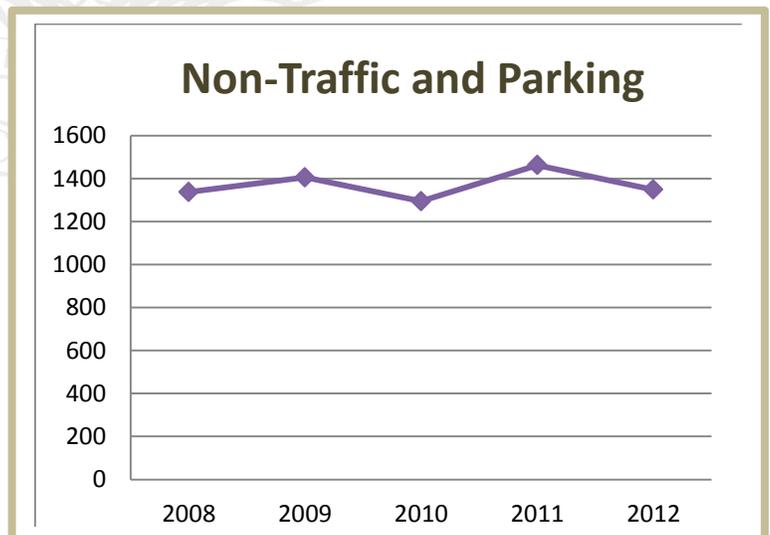
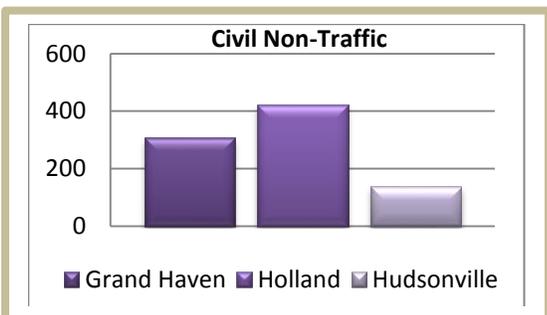
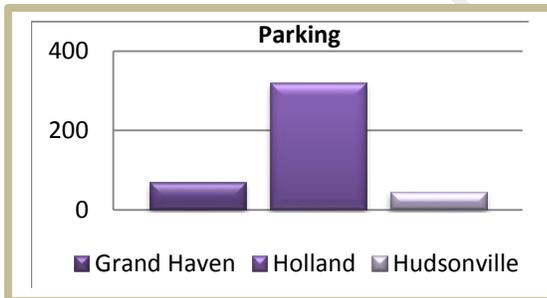
## CRIMINAL TRAFFIC DOCKET

Criminal traffic offenses 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 involvement in a motor vehicle accident. In 2012, the Court noticed an increase from 4,335 in 2011 to 4,832 in 2012 in these types of offenses.



## NON TRAFFIC AND PARKING VIOLATIONS

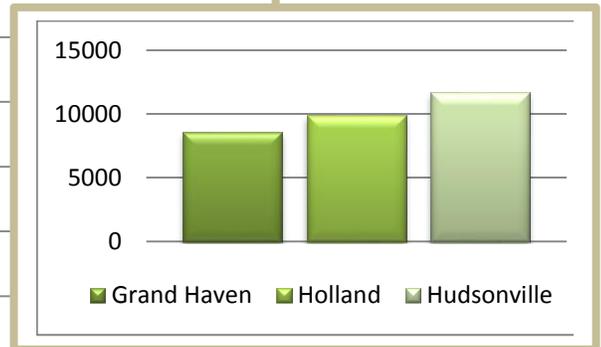
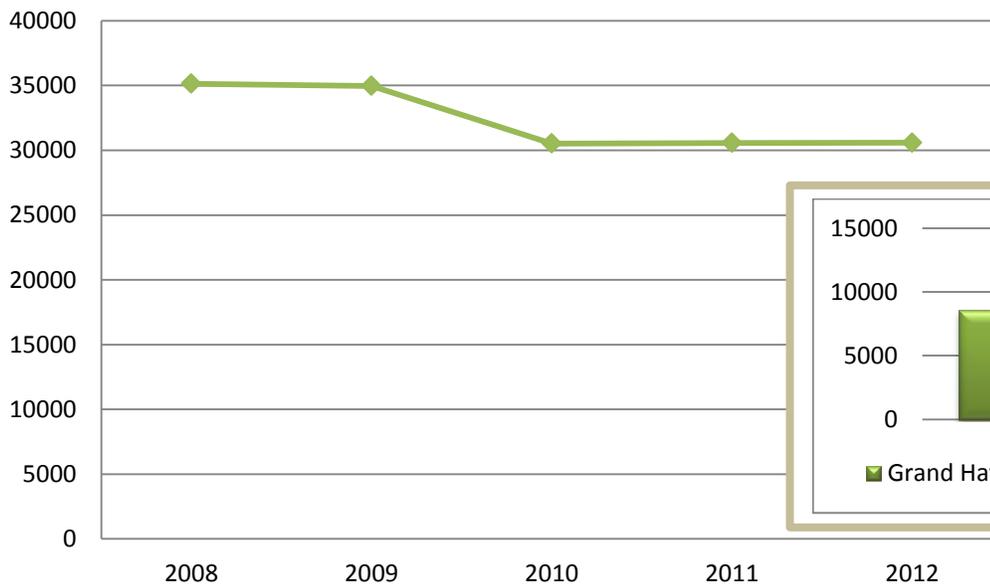
District Court also processes and receipts for payments on many parking violations and other non-traffic offenses. Some of the most common non-traffic offenses include barking dog, dog at large, property code violations, noise/nuisance violations, watercraft offenses and state park offenses.



## CIVIL INFRACTION VIOLATIONS

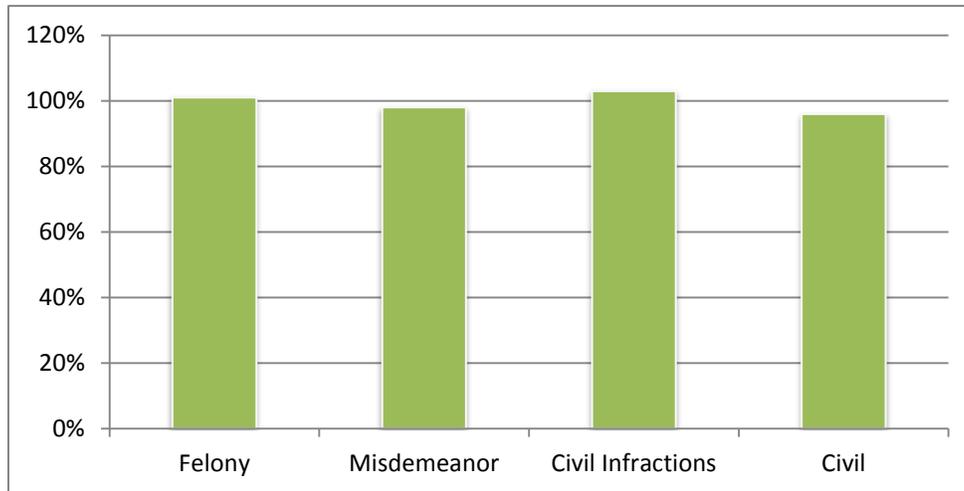
Most violations of the Michigan Vehicle Code are civil infractions which generally do not carry a jail penalty and the most common civil infraction being a speeding ticket. A civil infraction can be charged under state statute or under a local ordinance by a municipality. A person charged with a civil 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. The number of civil infractions in Ottawa County have been steadily consistent since 2010.

### Civil Infraction Caseload Trends (Courtwide)



## Case Clearance Rates and Hearings Conducted

Clearance rates compare the number of case adjudications to the number of cases filed. Clearance rates naturally fluctuate above and below 100% and are deemed key performance measure to gauge whether the Court is keeping up with its caseload. In 2012, the 58<sup>th</sup> District Court was a leader among the District Courts in the state for clearance rates across all case types.



### Proceedings Conducted in 2012

	Grand Haven	Hudsonville	Holland	Total
Arraignments	1,603	2,063	4,050	7,716
Bond Condition/Violation Hearings	11	15	131	157
Pretrial/Preliminary Hearings	1,889	1,241	4,232	7,362
Pleas and Criminal Motions	542	583	650	1,775
Jury Trials	0	4	6	10
Bench Trials	425	731	548	1,704
Sentences	446	692	1,167	2,305
Show Cause Hearings	373	151	1,017	1,541
Probation Violations Hearings	311	650	1,065	2,026
Hearing to Set Aside Convictions	9	15	24	48
Informal Hearings	423	558	447	1,428
Formal Hearings	28	69	33	130
Civil Motions, Hearings and Conferences	1,138	1,034	3,370	5,542
Weddings	140	110	354	604
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,338</b>	<b>7,916</b>	<b>17,094</b>	<b>32,348</b>

The mission of the 58<sup>th</sup> 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.

## 58<sup>th</sup> District Court Probation

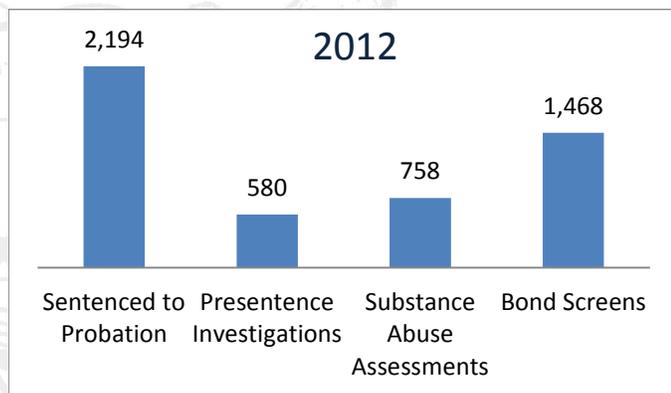
### Reports, Screens and Assessments:

Pre-sentence investigations are face-to-face interviews that a probation officer conducts with the offender, in order to gain background information. Pre-sentence investigations factor in the severity of the

offense, prior criminal history, the possibility of drug or alcohol abuse, mental health issues and the offender's attitude. The probation officer provides a pre-sentence report to the Judge for purposes of sentencing.

A substance abuse assessment is completed 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.

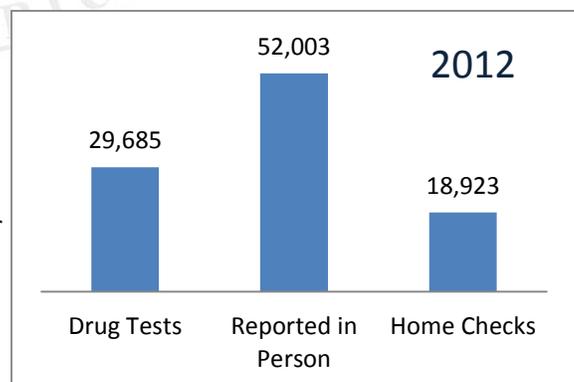
A bond screen is done in order to assist the Court in setting bond at the initial court appearance for an offender. This screening provides information to the judge on factors such as the defendant's criminal and substance abuse history, mental health, record of court appearances, the seriousness of the offense and ties to the community to determine the defendant's likelihood of being a threat to the community as well as their likelihood of returning to Court for future proceedings.



### Testing and Supervision:

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

Probation supervision involves either the probationer reporting to their probation officer at the office for a regularly scheduled meeting or submitting to a random drug or alcohol test. Field supervision officers will, however, 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.



# 58<sup>th</sup> District Court Sobriety Treatment Program

## Program Highlights

Active participants in 2012	60
New enrollments in 2012	38
Participants who were employed at the time of discharge from the program	88%
Community service hours performed by participants	1,564
Days of sobriety for successful participants at the time of discharge	470
Treatment hours participants received	86
Revenue collected from program participants	\$33,120

The Sobriety Treatment Program (STP) is a four phase intervention program for adults who have pled guilty to more than one alcohol offense and who are having difficult staying clean and sober. It is a collaborative effort

between the District Court, the Prosecutor's Office, the participant's attorney, community and police agencies, case management and treatment programs. By working together, the team seeks to provide a variety of programs and consistent supervision geared toward supporting and helping the participant maintain a drug and alcohol free life. The STP involves frequent court appearances, random drug and alcohol testing as well as group and individual counseling. The Court awards incentives for compliant behaviors and imposes sanctions for negative behavior. Participants who do not comply with the rules may be placed in short-term custody, have phase advancement delayed or face a variety of other sanctions.

The STP Team consists of a defense attorney to protect the rights of the participant, a prosecuting attorney who assists in reviewing the cases for legal eligibility, a case manager who provides direct supervision to the participant, a treatment provider who is responsible for educating and helping the participant and a surveillance officer who conducts home visits.

## Continued Success in 2012

*A total of 400 participants have taken part in this program since its inception in May 2004*

Successful completions	236 participants (77%)
Unsuccessful due to the commitment of a new offense	14
Unsuccessful due to non-compliance	32
Unsuccessful due to absconding	28
Unsuccessful due to medical reasons	2
Deceased participants	1

## Mission

*The mission of the 58<sup>th</sup> 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.*

## 58<sup>th</sup> District Court Community Corrections

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. The act authorizes local governments to establish Community Corrections Advisory Board (CCABs) comprising of representatives from the Sheriff Department, City Police, Board of Commissioners, City Council, Circuit, District and Probate Courts, Adult Probation Department, prosecuting and criminal defense attorneys, the business community and the general public.

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 the following:

**Intensive Supervision Probation (ISP)** Probation Officers and Field Supervision Officers make regular and random home checks and administer PBTs and check curfew times. The offender adheres to a curfew, which will take into consideration the offender's hours of employment, treatment, support groups and educational needs.

The number of offenders enrolled in each of the six programs in 2012:

ISP	182
CBT	141
CSW	492
JAWS	439
ICMT	187
RS	16

**Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT)** Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT) is a cognitive-behavioral counseling program that combines education, group and individual counseling, and structured exercises designed to foster moral development in treatment-resistant clients.

**Community Service Work (CSW)** Offenders are placed at non-profit organizations and Government agencies to perform community service work.

**Jail Alternative Work Service (JAWS)** A supervised community service work crew that generally work

Saturday from 8am-3pm.

**Inmate Case Management and Treatment (ICMT)** A treatment plan for incarcerated offenders awaiting sentencing, that includes assessment of mental health and substance abuse.

**Residential Services (RS)** Eligible felony offenders are placed in residential substance abuse treatment facilities and support services facilities.

	Ottawa County	State of Michigan
<b>Prison Commitment Rate</b>	12.2% or 87 dispositions	20.7% or 10,547 dispositions
<b>Operating While Intoxicated 3<sup>rd</sup></b>	16% or 13 dispositions	20.3% or 587 dispositions
<b>Straddle Cell*</b>	19.8% or 26 dispositions	31.9% or 3,791 dispositions

\* The sentence guidelines allow the Judge to sentence either to prison or jail

## Court Services Division

The Community Service Work (CSW) and the Jail Alternative Work Services (JAWS) programs are utilized by the 20<sup>th</sup> Circuit Court and 58<sup>th</sup> District Court 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 or administrative sanction
- ◆ When the Judge feels that offenders should be giving something back to the community
- ◆ It is mandatory sentencing for Drunk Driving 3<sup>rd</sup> Offense, i.e. 360 hours or 60 days
- ◆ As an alternative to paying court fines and costs
- ◆ As motivation for offenders to find a job
- ◆ For Drug and Sobriety Court participant sanctions.

*There are a total of 925 offenders enrolled in JAWS and CSW programs, 744 of which were District Court referrals, 179 were Circuit Court referrals and 2 from other sources.*

### Jail Alternative Work Services (JAWS) 2012 Program Highlights:

New Enrollees	438
JAWS Crew Worked	106
Saturdays Worked	51
Average Offenders per Crew	7.5
Hours Provided	5,565
Value of Service (based on minimum wage of \$7.40/hour)	\$41,181

### Community Service Work (CSW) 2012 Program Highlights:

New Enrollees	487
Worksites	71
Completed Hours	34,707
Full Time Employee Equivalent	17
Value of Service (based on minimum wage of \$7.40/hour)	\$256,832

### Types of Community Services Performed in 2012

Schools, Education and Libraries	4.3 %
Humanitarian Services-General	32.3%
Environment	9.5
Church/Religious	24.7%
Health Issues	2.1%
Government	16.3%
Culture/Arts	10.8%
	100%

### *Northern/Western Ottawa County*

Adopt-A-Highway (US 31) ♦ City of Grand Haven  
♦ Coast Guard Festival ♦ Covenant Life Church ♦  
Grand Haven Church of God ♦ Grand Haven  
State Park ♦ Harbor Humane Society ♦ Hope  
Reformed ♦ International Aid ♦ Knights of  
Columbus ♦ Lake Hills Elementary School ♦  
Lakeshore Habitat for Humanity ♦ Lakeshore  
Rescue Mission ♦ Ottawa County  
Facilities/Maintenance ♦ Rescue Mission Thrift  
Store ♦ Spring Lake Cemetery ♦ Spring Lake  
Heritage Festival ♦ Spring Lake Library ♦ St.  
Mary's Church ♦ United Methodist Church of the  
Dunes ♦ YMCA

### *Eastern Ottawa County*

Adopt-A-Highway (M-45) ♦ Allendale Fire  
Department ♦ Allendale Goodwill ♦ Berlin Fair  
♦ Blendon Township ♦ Bread of Life ♦ Chester  
Township ♦ City of Hudsonville ♦ City on a Hill  
♦ Coopersville DPW ♦ Coopersville Library ♦  
Coopersville VFW ♦ Corpus Christi Catholic  
Church ♦ Fairhaven Ministries ♦ Faith Christian  
Center ♦ Fishers of Men ♦ Jamestown  
Township ♦ Jenison Goodwill ♦ Indian Trails ♦  
Laurels ♦ Love, Inc. ♦ Marne Cemetery ♦ Mars  
Hill Church (Grandville) ♦ Olive Township ♦  
Polkton Township ♦ Well Spring ♦ WTLJ  
Allendale

## *Ottawa County Community Service Worksites*

### *Southern/Western Ottawa County*

70X7 Life Recovery ♦ Africa's Child ♦ Boys and  
Girls Club ♦ Building Men for Life ♦ Center for  
Women in Transition ♦ Central Wesleyan Church  
♦ City of Holland ♦ Community Action House Food  
Bank ♦ Community Action House Store ♦  
Cornerstone Tabernacle ♦ Eight Day Farm ♦ First  
Assembly of God ♦ Harbor House ♦ Holland Alano  
Club ♦ Holland City Hall ♦ Holland Civic Center ♦  
Holland Community Center ♦ Holland Community  
Kitchen ♦ Holland Mission ♦ Holland Museum ♦  
Holland Postal Food Drive ♦ Holland State Park ♦  
Holland Tulip Time Festival ♦ Holland VFW ♦  
HOME Roller Rink ♦ Lakeshore Habitat Restore ♦  
Macatawa Resource Center ♦ Maple Avenue ♦  
New Richmond Baptist Church ♦ Northpoint  
Assembly of God ♦ Ottawa County Fairgrounds ♦  
Paradise Bound ♦ Ridgpoint Community Church  
♦ Rock ♦ Salsa Showdown ♦ Shelby's Place ♦ St.  
Francis de Sales ♦ The Bridge (The Mission for  
Women) ♦ The Critter Barn ♦ The Outdoors  
Discovery Center ♦ Tulipaness Festival



58<sup>th</sup> District Court  
85 West 8<sup>th</sup> Street  
Holland, Michigan 49423  
616.392-6991

PLURIBUS UNUM



58<sup>th</sup> District Court  
414 Washington Avenue  
Grand Haven, Michigan 49417  
616.846-8280



58<sup>th</sup> District Court  
3100 Port Sheldon Road  
Hudsonville, Michigan 49426  
616.662.3100

## 58<sup>th</sup> District Court Contact Information

<http://miottawa.org/Courts/58thDistrict>



*"Equal Justice Under Law"*