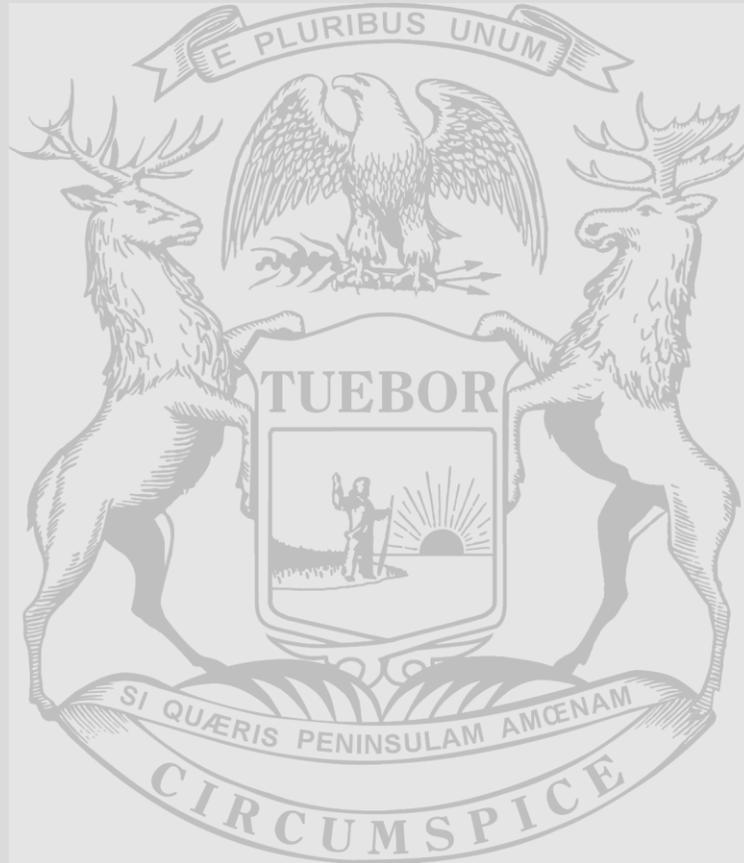


# 58<sup>th</sup> District Court



## 2020 Annual Report

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

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Honorable Bradley S. Knoll, Chief Judge

Honorable Craig E. Bunce

Honorable Judy K. Mulder

Honorable Juanita F. Bocanegra

# A Note from the Chief Judge

The year 2020 was a year like no other for the global community, our nation and state and our local courts. In the last weeks of winter, we came to grips with a deadly virus that grew from a few isolated cases to a catastrophic pandemic. The virus caused over 500,000 deaths in the United States, fundamentally weakened the economy, stretched health care systems to the breaking point and threatened to bring court and other governmental operations to a halt. At the same time, 2020 saw unprecedented domestic turmoil that deeply divided the country, armed extremists posing threats to elected officials and governmental institutions and widespread demonstrations against racial injustice in the criminal justice system.

The pages that follow tell the story of the 58<sup>th</sup> District Court's response to these crises. It is a story of close collaboration and interdependency among the branches of Ottawa County government, the State Court Administrator's Office and state and federal executives and legislatures. By mid-March of last year, it became necessary to eliminate public access to the court buildings while, at the same time, implementing plans to ensure continued public opportunity to view court proceedings and the continuation of essential court functions.

With the state and federal moratoriums on evictions, most of those proceedings paused for several months causing a substantial backlog of landlord tenant cases. The closing of court buildings to the public and mandated postponement of civil and criminal jury trials created an additional backlog of cases. The obligation of the court to continue to process these matters and assure compliance with due process rights of individual posed challenges to the judges and staff. I am proud to say that our well-trained staff performed magnificently in meeting these challenges. I must also express my profound gratitude to the many county departments and individuals who made that possible.

The assistance of human resources and the IT department was necessary to allow staff to continue case processing while working from home. Protocols were developed to allow law enforcement to continue its essential function while the court operated a limited criminal docket. As many court hearings could only be done remotely, Ottawa County provided the equipment and training necessary to allow for both remote hearings and public access to these hearings via Zoom and YouTube applications. The Ottawa County Public Health Department was able to not only perform the Herculean tasks associated with testing and tracing the course of the virus, but also provided the courts with the necessary statistical information to allow for state approval of easing restrictions on court access.

In partial hindsight, the courts can learn from the successes and failures of innovations that were literally developed overnight. Going forward, remote hearings are likely to replace many previously required in-person hearings on more routine matters. The success of the statewide Eviction Diversion Program has led to an ongoing feasibility study by Ottawa County Planning and Performance Improvement which could potentially create a permanent county-based eviction diversion plan.

Almost overlooked in the response to the immediate crisis was a series of criminal justice reform measures passed by the Michigan Legislature at the end of the year. These measures will become effective in 2021 and place additional but appropriate obligations on court staff to process and monitor cases to prevent incarceration of individuals except in cases of serious offenses or threat to the community.

Finally, 2020 was a year of transition, as Judge Susan Jonas stepped down from the bench after 27 years of service to the community and the state. Judge Jonas was one of the first judges in the state to implement what are now commonplace treatment courts and served on state and national boards overseeing those courts.

Although I regret the loss of my very good friend and bench mate in the Holland Court, I am very excited to be part of the amazing success story of newly elected Judge Bocanegra. My acquaintance with Judge Bocanegra goes back many years so that I can say, without hesitation, that she will serve the citizens of Ottawa County with fairness, integrity and a thorough knowledge of the law.

Respectfully submitted,

*Bradley S. Knoll*

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

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



**Honorable Bradley S. Knoll,  
Chief Judge, Holland District Court**



**Honorable Craig E. Bunce  
Grand Haven District Court**



**Honorable Judy K. Mulder  
Hudsonville District Court**



**Honorable Juanita F. Bocanegra  
Holland District Court**

# 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.

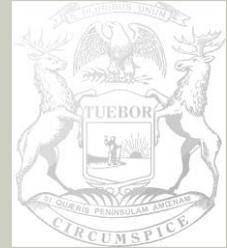
Insure that court procedures and structures best facilitate the expedient and economical resolution of matters before the court.

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.*

## [OUR COURT]

The 58<sup>th</sup> District Court Judges and staff are committed to and take pride in serving Ottawa County justly and with sincerity. The District 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 leadership team meetings.

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 responsible for daily tasks including processing documents, receipting for and disbursing payments, scheduling hearings, responding to public inquiries, providing oversight and drug testing defendants and managing every case filed in the Court.

Court staff opened and processed nearly 41,000 cases, entered nearly 37,000 dispositions and receipted for over \$6.4 million dollars.

District Court also employs one 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 citations, issue search and arrest warrants, conduct arraignments, set bonds, accept some criminal pleas and conduct small claims hearings. Along with all four

Judges, the magistrates also serve nights and weekends on a rotating basis to authorize after hour search or arrest warrants and perform marriages. In 2020, the Court performed 288 marriages.

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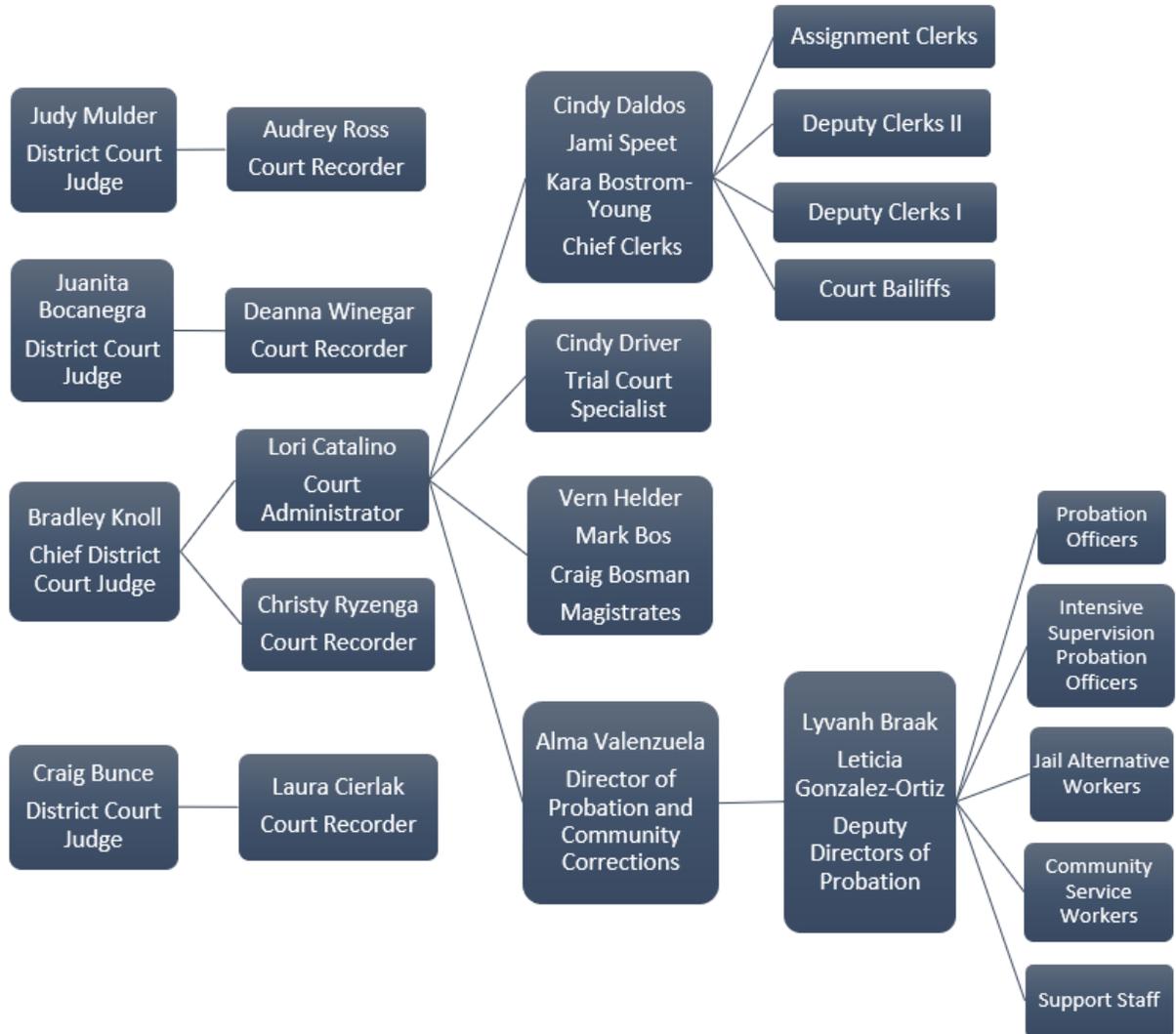
### **2020 Major Initiatives**

- ◆ *Issued and implemented several local, state and federal emergency orders related to COVID-19 that significantly impacted traditional trial court operations and delivery of justice in Ottawa County*
  - ◆ *Quickly reformed court policies and procedures and aligned these changes with other stakeholders to accommodate virtual court hearings and remote work of court staff*
  - ◆ *Implemented critical public health related facilities and process improvements to become COVID-19 compliant for in person hearings once permitted to resume*
  - ◆ *Worked with key community partners to develop and implement a successful Eviction Diversion Program*
- 

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 exceptional service to our community.

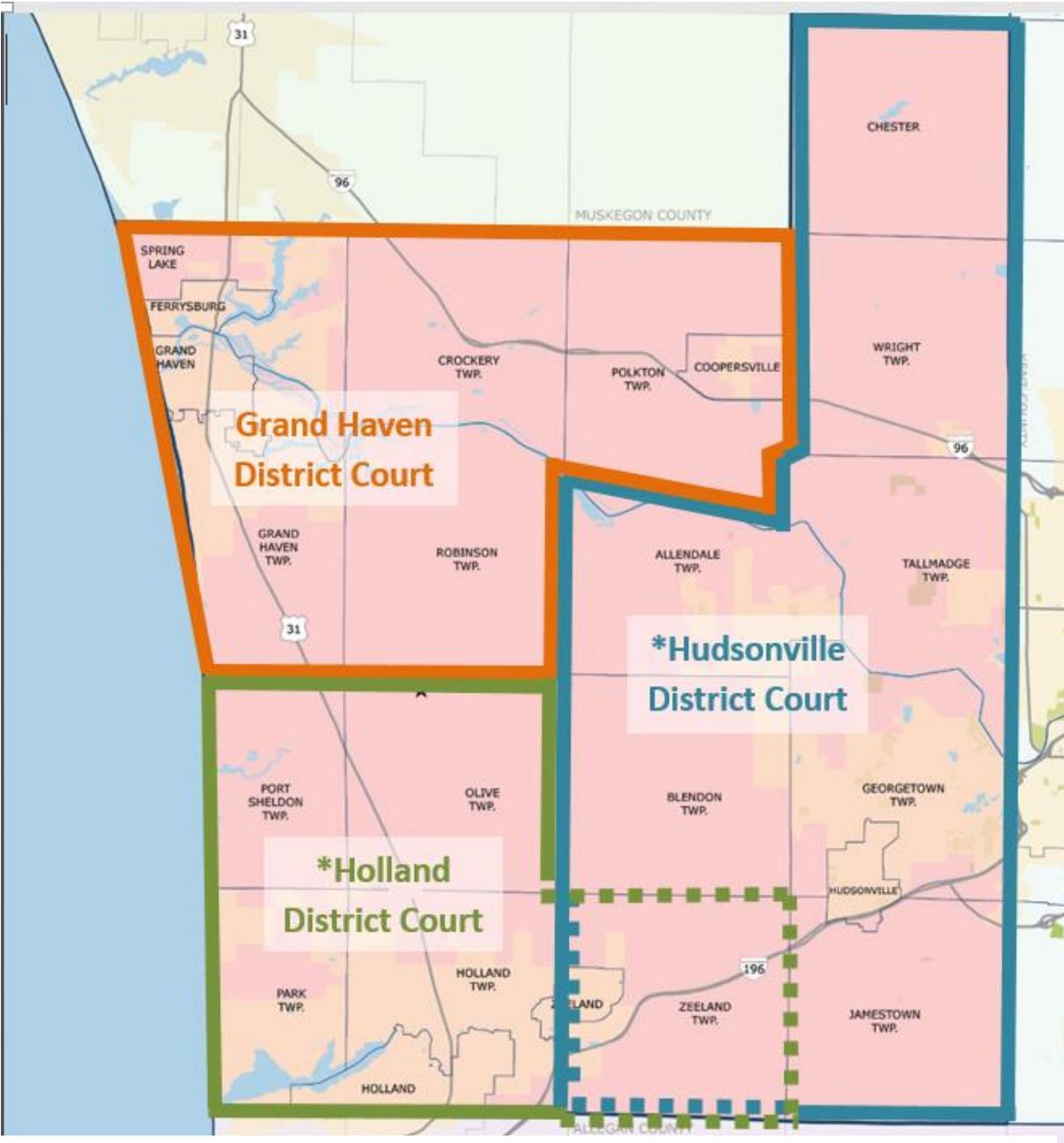
Our Judges and staff are extremely proud and honored to serve the citizens of Ottawa County in a manner that inspires trust and confidence in the judiciary.

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



# District Court Venues

The three locations of the 58<sup>th</sup> District Court operate under a Local Administrative Order (LAO) approved by the State Court Administrative Office. Pursuant to that LAO, cases arising in Ottawa County are filed either in Grand Haven, Holland or Hudsonville based on the city, village or township where the incident occurred or cause of action arose.



## OTTAWA COUNTY, MI

\*Holland District Court’s venue includes the portion of Holland City located in Allegan County as well. Hudsonville District Court’s venue includes criminal cases from Zeeland Township while Holland District Court’s venue includes civil cases and civil infraction citations issued in Zeeland Township.



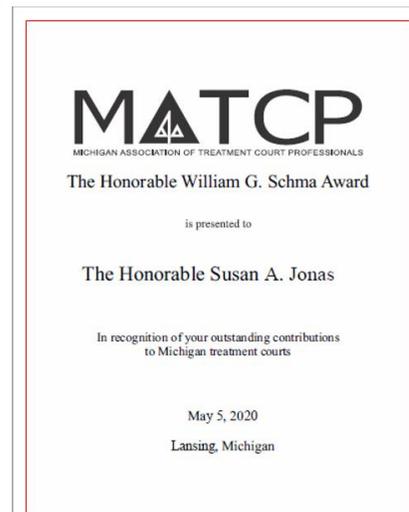
## [HONORING RETIRED JUDGE SUSAN JONAS]

Judge Jonas grew up in the Spring Lake/Grand Haven area. She attended Michigan State University where she obtained her Bachelor of Arts Degree and then later earned a Master's in Education from DePaul University. Judge Jonas spent 11 years as a high school English teacher before starting law school. She graduated from Cooley Law School in 1985 and accepted an associate position with Scholten Fant. Later, Judge Jonas accepted an Assistant Prosecutor position with the Ottawa County Prosecutor's Office specializing in cases involving child victims.

In 1993, Governor Engler appointed Susan A. Jonas to fill the vacancy left by Honorable Edward R. Post in the 58<sup>th</sup> District Court. Judge Jonas was Ottawa County's first female District Court Judge. In 1996, Judge Jonas was appointed by the Michigan Supreme Court to serve as the first Chief Judge of the 58<sup>th</sup> District Court. She held this distinguished appointment for 12 years.

In 2010, Judge Jonas started serving on the MATCP Board of Directors and in 2011 the Holland Court was designated as a DWI Academy Court by the National Center for DWI Courts. In 2012, Judge Jonas along with Judge Knoll earned the Michigan District Judges Association's Judicial Excellence Award. Citing other overall contributions, Judge Jonas and Judge Knoll were recognized for establishing the first Sobriety Court in Ottawa County in 2004. Judge Jonas's Sobriety Court celebrated 16 amazing years filled with many accomplishments, positively impacting the lives of 485 participants and their families. In May of 2020, MATCP awarded the prestigious Schma Award to Judge Jonas for all she has done in saving lives, reuniting families and improving our community. The Schma award is given to persons who have made outstanding contributions to problem-solving courts in Michigan. Judge Jonas also served her community as a board member of the League of Women Voters, the Community Corrections Advisory Board, the Lakeshore Alliance Against Domestic and Sexual Violence.

The District Court extends sincere gratitude and appreciation to Judge Jonas for her passionate and dedicated service, her integrity and inspiring trust and confidence in the Ottawa judiciary, in those who appeared before her and in those who worked with her during her tenure serving the citizens of Ottawa County as a 58<sup>th</sup> District Court Judge.



# Investiture of Honorable Juanita F. Bocanegra on December 18, 2020

## [JUDICIAL INVESTITURE



Judge Bocanegra was born in Mexico and migrated to the United States with her parents when she was very young. Her parents, migrant farmworkers, came to Holland in 1984. Judge Bocanegra worked in the fields in Ottawa County, picking blueberries since she was in fifth grade. Being an only child, she helped her parents with errands including translating for them. At a young age, Judge Bocanegra dreamed of becoming a lawyer and worked very hard to pursue that dream with the devoted and loving support of her parents.

Judge Bocanegra graduated from West Ottawa High School in 1993 and went on to attend Grand Valley State University, where she earned a BA in International Relations. While working at a law firm and a bank and raising her two daughters after graduation from Grand Valley, Judge Bocanegra started attending Thomas M. Cooley Law School in the evenings and on the weekends. She earned her Juris Doctor in 2008 and immediately went to work as law clerk and later as an attorney at Rhoades McKee in Grand Rapids. As an Associate at Rhoades McKee, Judge Bocanegra practiced in the areas of business and corporate law, probate and estate planning, commercial and civil litigation and family law. In 2011, she accepted an assistant prosecuting attorney position with the Ottawa County Prosecutor's Office where she served as a prosecutor until being elected to the bench in 2020.



Judge Bocanegra is extremely committed to serving and giving back to her community. She has served on numerous boards, including an appointment to the Hispanic Latino Commission of Michigan by Governor

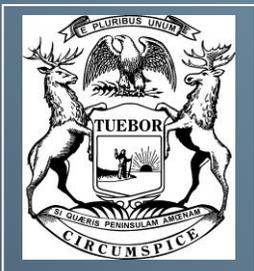
Snyder, the Community Foundation of the Holland/Zeeland area, Holland Hospital Board of Directors, and founding member of the Lakeshore Latinas. Judge Bocanegra currently resides with her husband and two daughters in Holland.



On November 3, 2020, Judge Bocanegra was elected to the 58<sup>th</sup> District Court to succeed Judge Susan A. Jonas upon her retirement. Her term began on January 1, 2021. She is the first Hispanic judge to serve in Ottawa County.

## [SERVICE AND LEADERSHIP]

### OTTAWA COUNTY EVICTION DIVERSION PROGRAM



The newly created and funded Ottawa County Eviction Diversion Program (EDP) is one example of a positive impact in our community despite the COVID-19 pandemic by affording the Court and our community housing partners an opportunity to offer critical rental assistance on eviction-related cases to help prevent homelessness.

As the pandemic began to unfold in March of 2020, the 58<sup>th</sup> District Court issued an emergency order closing all three court locations. Subsequently, the Governor issued Executive Order 2020-19, the Michigan Supreme Court's State Court Administrator's Office (SCAO) issued Administrative Order 2020-17 and the federal Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act ("CARES Act") was enacted requiring a moratorium on eviction proceedings, except in cases involving ongoing damage to rental property or health hazards on the premises was also entered. The practical effect of these orders and the CARES Act was to cease nearly all eviction activity in the district courts for several months. In the fall of 2020, the Center for Disease Control issued another order pursuant to the Public Health Service Act which imposed a further moratorium on evictions for non-payment of rent through December 31, 2020. Unlike previous moratoriums, the CDC order was directed exclusively to landlords and provided criminal penalties for landlords who sought to evict a tenant who provided that landlord with a declaration stating that the tenant has made best efforts to pay rent or seek government assistance and that an eviction would likely render the tenant homeless.

The most significant response to the COVID-19 housing crisis was Executive Order 2020-134 which required all jurisdictions throughout the state to create an EDP in collaboration with nonprofit homeless service providers, known as Housing Assessment and Resource Agencies (HARAs) and funding provided by the Michigan State Housing Development Authority (MSHDA).

"The Eviction Diversion Program was a remarkable collaboration of state agencies, local non-profit organizations, legal aid and landlords' attorneys and the district courts. In Ottawa County we are especially grateful for the extraordinary efforts of individuals at Good Samaritan Ministries, Legal Aid of Western Michigan and our own 58<sup>th</sup> District Court staff."

- Hon. Bradley S. Knoll, Chief Judge of the 58<sup>th</sup> District Court

# OTTAWA COUNTY EVICTION DIVERSION PROGRAM



Pursuant to this Executive Order, the Ottawa County Eviction Diversion Taskforce was formed comprising of Good Samaritan Ministries (Ottawa County HARA), Allegan County Community Mental Health's Homeless Assistance Program (Allegan County HARA), Legal Aid of Western Michigan and the 58<sup>th</sup> District Court. The main goal of Ottawa County's Diversion Taskforce was to establish and implement an EDP that conformed with MSHDA's EDP requirements for means-tested rental assistance paid directly to the landlord pursuant to a three-tier eligibility formula based on household income as a percentage less than 100% of area median income (AMI). Assistance included both past due rent and future rent for the lowest income tier. Participating landlords were required to agree to forgive approximately 10% of past due rent as well as any late fees. The landlord and tenant also had to agree to a repayment schedule for the tenant's share of past due rent which could be up to twelve months.

"Although times have been trying, I think the EDP program has saved many families in our community."

- Whisper Bourne, Holland District Court Landlord Tenant Clerk

The Ottawa County EDP has been a great success helping nearly 500 households or nearly 1,000 adults and children in our community who were facing homelessness. The program has been successful because of the extraordinary efforts of court staff, HARA administrators and especially the attorneys with Legal Aid of Western Michigan. The cooperation of the landlords and their attorneys has also been critical to the success of the program.

It is important to recognize that community rental housing problems will not end when the current public health crisis does. The COVID-19 pandemic will likely be brought under control at some point with an anticipated resurgence of economic activity to follow. This process will naturally result in a diminished housing crisis, but the inherent problems in the community involving the lack of low-cost housing will persist. Ottawa County residents would be well-served by a permanent EDP. Persons with secure housing are better able to maintain employment and provide for the care of their families. The recent emergency demonstrated the viability of a cooperative and extremely effective EDP which can form the model for a similar program for people whose housing issues are not related to the pandemic. Chief Judge Knoll continues to advocate and work alongside community partners to help secure the funding and resources necessary to continue the Ottawa County's EDP into the future.

For Chief Judge Knoll's full report to the Ottawa County Housing Commission entitled *Landlord Tenant Procedures in a Time of Pandemic* please see <https://www.miottawa.org/Courts/58thDistrict/pdf/2021HousingReport.pdf>

## [SERVICE AND LEADERSHIP]



Chief Judge Knoll and Deputy Clerk Whisper Bourne accepting the 2020 Social Justice Housing Award

The City of Holland Human Relations Commission's Annual Social Justice Awards recognize individuals and organizations who exemplify the virtues of social justice by promoting equal opportunity and equal access for all residents in the areas of Housing, Education, Employment, and Government/Community Relations. Dave Hoekstra, Holland City Council Member and liaison to the Human Relations Commission, said, "These awards recognize individuals and organizations that are moving the needle toward removing barriers, providing opportunities and access for all residents. Now more than ever we are called to work together for the greater good of our world. We must work diligently without rest to address inequity and prejudice in our world."

The Holland Human Relations Commission presented the 2020 Social Justice Awards on Wednesday, January 15, 2021 and the Housing Social Justice Award went to the Ottawa County COVID-19 Eviction Diversion Task Force made up of representatives from Good Samaritan Ministries (as Ottawa County's designated Housing and Resource Agency), Legal Aid of Western Michigan and the 58th District Court. These three organizations worked together in a short amount of time to create an Eviction Diversion Program (EDP) in the 58<sup>th</sup> District Court. The purpose of the EDP was to successfully

*"As the COVID-19 pandemic impacted our community, these three organizations came together to address an anticipated yet unprecedented increase in evictions. They worked collaboratively to provide financial and legal support to those facing eviction as a result of the pandemic. Together they provided the best outcomes for both tenants and landlords."*

— Lyn Raymond, Holland City Council Member and Director of Lakeshore Housing Alliance

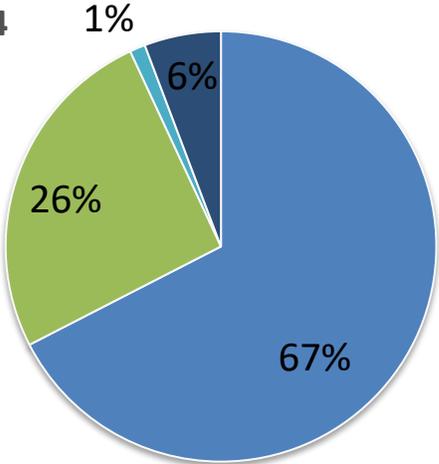


administer federally provided COVID-19 emergency rental assistance funding provided through MSHDA to Ottawa County families. The EDP was also designed to ensure legal aid services were available to renters facing eviction due to the COVID-19 crisis and to ensure landlords received their rental income. Through Ottawa County's EDP, 486 households representing nearly 1,000 people were able to stay in their homes.

Expenses

FY20 District Court Operating Costs

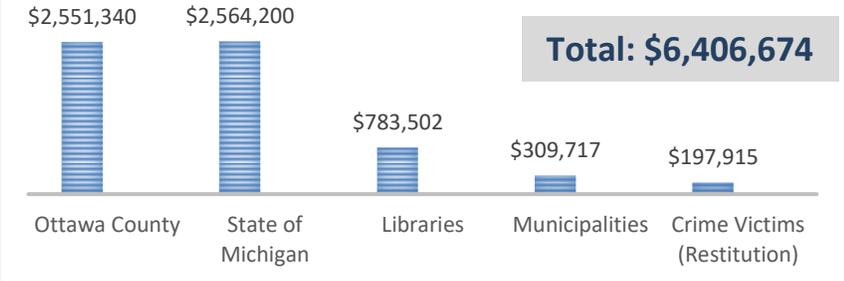
Total: \$6,566,544



- Personnel (includes benefits)
- County Administration
- Interpreters/Transcripts/Jury
- Operational/Office Supplies/Equipment

Revenue

DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE

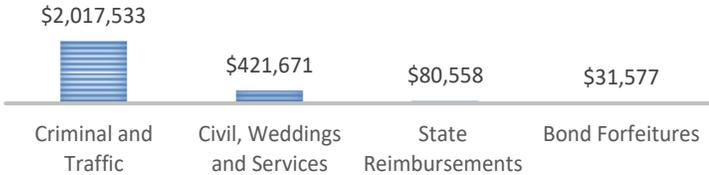


In FY20, District Court collected over \$6.4 million dollars in revenue. The graphs breakdown how the District Court's revenue was distributed and the originating source of the County General Fund (GF) revenue.

Additional County GF revenue based on the operation of Courts

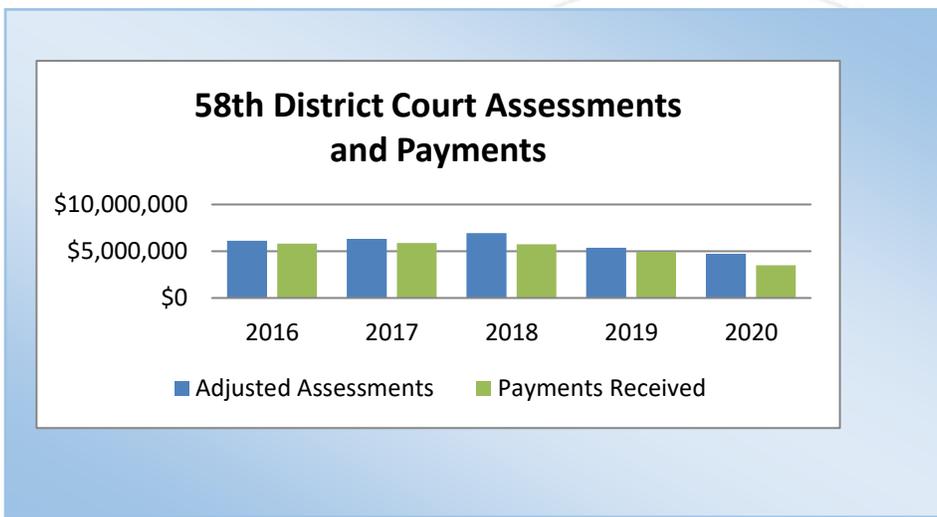


COUNTY GF REVENUE BY SOURCE



# Assessments and Collections

The 58th District Court takes pride in our efforts to collect assessed fines, costs and restitution and continues to be among the leaders in the state in trial court collection rates. Diligently enforcing the financial sanctions imposed by the Court is vital to maintaining the Court’s integrity and credibility by ensuring 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 58<sup>th</sup> District Court collections program is closely monitored by the State Court Administrative Office to ensure all the Court’s collection efforts are in compliance with all requirements outlined in the court rules, statutes and published performance metrics. The 58<sup>th</sup> District Court is consistently deemed to be in compliance as a result of its comprehensive collection program.

The overall collection rate and outstanding receivables for sanctions imposed in 2020 was 76% as of December 31, 2020. The rate is lower than collection rates from previous years because the debt assessed by the Court in late 2020 will be adjusted and collected within the first few months of 2021. This is the same collection rate the Court observed on 2019 assessments at the end of 2019 and thus it does not appear that COVID significantly impacted the Court’s overall collection rate. However, assessments were down 12% in 2020 compared to 2019 due to the state of emergency COVID-19 shut down that occurred in 2020.

The Court is required to report our outstanding receivables by revenue code, age of debt and by case type to the State Court Administrative Office for the time period of July 1 through June 30 each year.

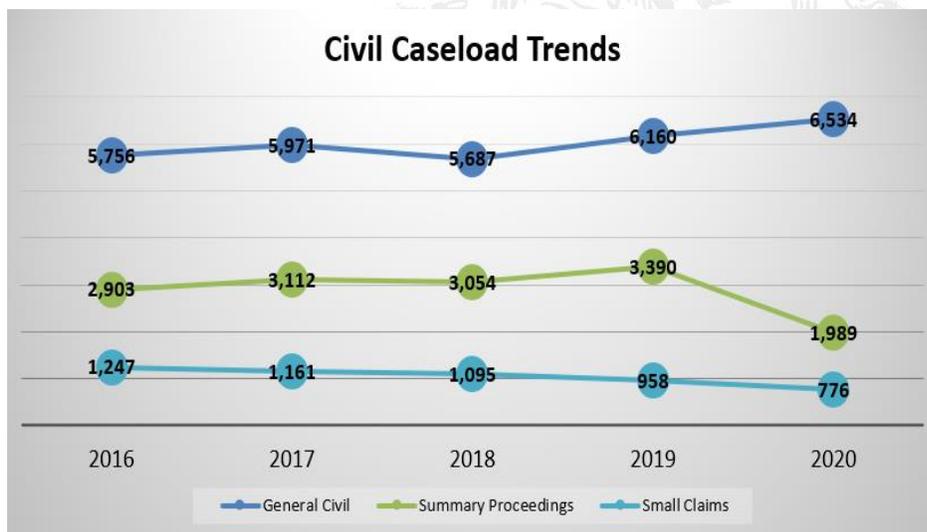
Sanctions Assessed	Sanctions Collected as of December 31, 2020
2015	96%
2016	96%
2017	92%
2018	88%
2019	93%

# Caseload Trends

## CIVIL CASES IN THE 58<sup>TH</sup> DISTRICT COURT

The District Court's general civil jurisdiction covers disputes where money judgments are sought in an amount not exceeding \$25,000 for conduct alleged to be tortious, in breach of contract or otherwise in violation of civil law. Parties may also file claim and delivery actions in the District Court seeking to recover personal property.

The District Court's jurisdiction includes cases brought under the Summary Proceedings Act. These special proceedings provide for the prompt resolution of disputes between landlords and tenants relating to the payment of rent or other terms of the rental agreement. Parties seeking the repossession of real property following mortgage foreclosure or forfeiture of land contracts will also normally employ the expedited procedures set forth in the summary proceedings statutes. The District Court exercises both legal and equitable powers in adjudicating and enforcing the rights of parties to these actions.



Small claims proceedings also fall within the District Court's exclusive jurisdiction. In civil actions where money judgments are sought for no more than \$6,500 beginning January 1, 2021 (\$7,000 beginning January 1, 2024), the parties may agree to the more informal procedures under the Small Claims Act. Small claims trials may be held before a judge or magistrate. There

is no right to a trial by jury, representation by an attorney or appeal of a judgment entered by the judge. A party sued in small claims court may elect to remove the case to the general civil docket to preserve those rights. A trial in small claims court is a more informal procedure with relaxed rules of pleading and evidence. The goal of the judge or magistrate is to arrive at a prompt decision that provides "substantial justice" for the litigants.

In many civil cases brought in the District Court, one or more parties are not represented by an attorney. The District Court staff is well trained to provide courteous procedural assistance to these unrepresented litigants without giving legal advice. Additionally, small claims and summary proceedings actions require a higher degree of staff time in preparing and processing, summons, arranging for service of process and preparation of judgments than in cases brought in the regular civil docket where more of the responsibilities fall on the parties or their attorneys.

# Criminal Cases in the District Court

## *Search and Arrest Warrants:*

All criminal cases originate in the district court in Michigan. Moreover, the district court is often involved early in the criminal investigation process since all search warrants are issued by district court magistrates or judges. Search warrants are commonly issued after business hours to obtain a blood sample from a person suspected of operating under the influence of alcohol or drugs who have refused to voluntarily submit to a chemical test. Thus, assigned judges and magistrates are available on a 24/7 basis, 365 days a year to receive and rule on search warrant requests. All judges and magistrates are equipped to review and issue search warrants electronically from various locations in the county. This procedure avoids the delay and inconvenience of requiring law enforcement personnel to travel to the judge's or magistrate's home to obtain an afterhours warrant. Search warrants are also issued to assist law enforcement in the investigation of drug, sex and other offenses by authorizing the search of homes, vehicles, computers and mobile electronic devices.

Arrest warrants are issued by district court judges and magistrates if authorized by the prosecuting official and upon sworn testimony establishing probable cause. Such warrants may be issued prior to an arrest or following a warrantless arrest by police where the prosecution authorizes the complaint. When issuing an arrest warrant, the judge or magistrate may allow a defendant to post bond and be released prior to his or her first court date. Alternatively, the judge may require that no release take place prior to the initial court appearance.

## *Arraignment:*

Following a warrantless arrest, a criminal complaint must be filed with the district court after being sworn to by law enforcement and authorized by the prosecutor. The defendant will then be arraigned before a district court judge or magistrate or bond will be set within 24 hours of the arrest. If a warrant is authorized prior to arrest, arraignment is required in the district court following the defendant being taken into custody. In most misdemeanor cases, a criminal charge can also be initiated by law enforcement without a sworn complaint by issuance of a citation to the defendant with instructions to appear in court on the next regularly scheduled arraignment day. In any of these situations, defendants appear in the district court in person or by video for purposes of arraignment where they are notified of the nature of the charges and possible penalty along with their constitutional trial rights. The defendant is also advised of the right to counsel including, where appropriate, the right to a court appointed attorney.

The court will also consider whether a defendant qualifies for pre-trial release and what type of bond or bond conditions may apply. In felony or domestic violence misdemeanor cases, the courts' probation department completes a bond screen for the judges' review before arraignment. The bond screen process provides the court with a detailed history of the defendant including past criminal behavior, employment and family information, mental health and substance abuse history. The judge uses this information to balance the general right of an incarcerated defendant to be free on bail with the risk of flight or risk to public safety if released on bail.

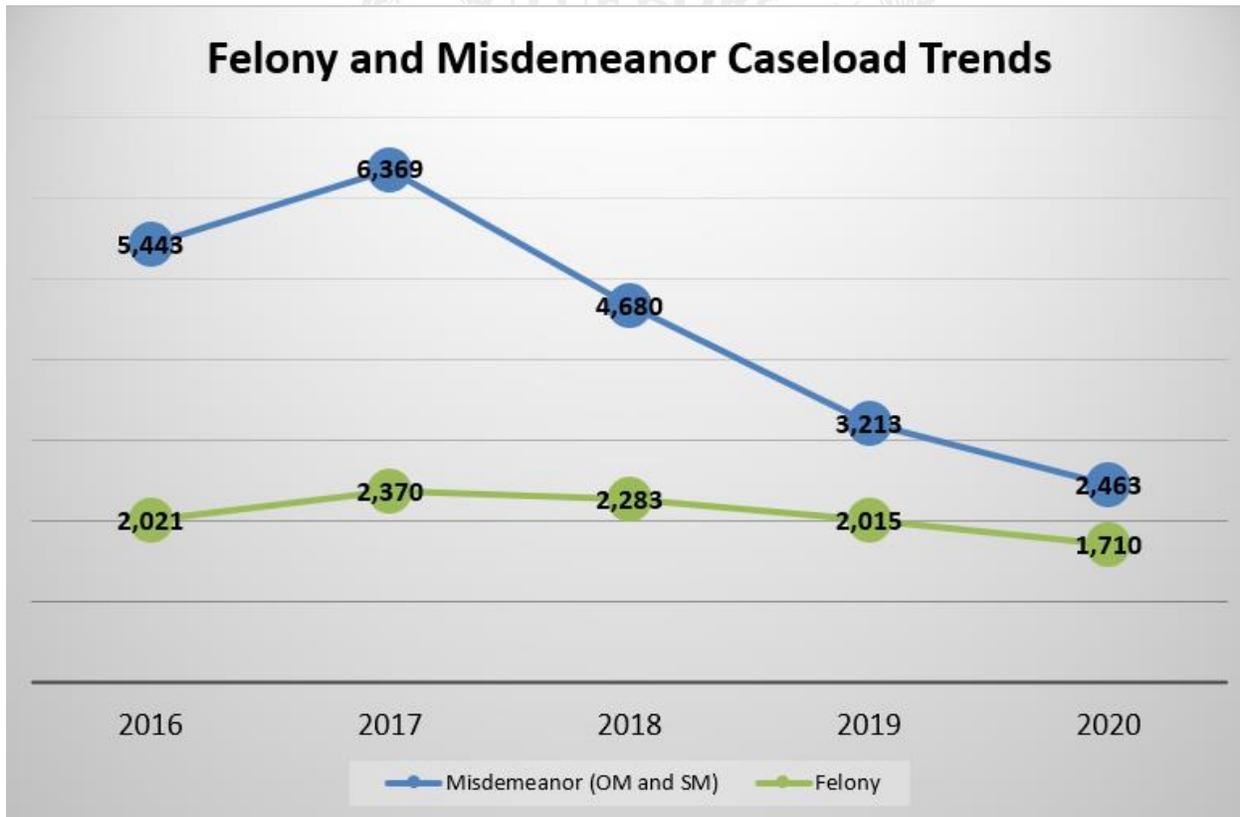
**Misdemeanor Cases:**

Misdemeanor cases will then proceed to trial or sentencing in the district court following entry of a plea by the defendant. Defendants convicted of misdemeanor charges following trial or guilty plea may be sentenced immediately. However, in many cases constitutionally guaranteed victims’ rights will require an adjournment so that the victim will have an opportunity to appear and make a statement at sentence. The court must order restitution to a victim as part of its sentence. Sentencing options include the imposition of jail, fines, court costs, restitution, substance abuse or mental health counseling, community service, vehicle immobilization, driver’s license suspension, deferred sentencing and/or participation in a treatment court.

**Felony Cases:**

The ultimate disposition of any offense that carries a maximum incarceration of more than one year in jail occurs in the circuit court. Prior to such a case being transferred or “bound over” to the circuit court, however, arraignment and preliminary examination are scheduled in the district court. At a preliminary examination the prosecutor is required to submit evidence that convinces a district court judge that “probable cause” exists to believe the defendant has committed a felony before the case will be sent to the circuit court for trial.

Changes enacted by the Michigan Legislature in 2014 added a requirement of a “probable cause conference” prior to the preliminary examination and also broadened the authority of a district court judge to accept felony pleas of guilty before a case is sent to circuit court for sentencing. Both of these procedures were already in place in the 58<sup>th</sup> District Court but are now mandated on a state basis.

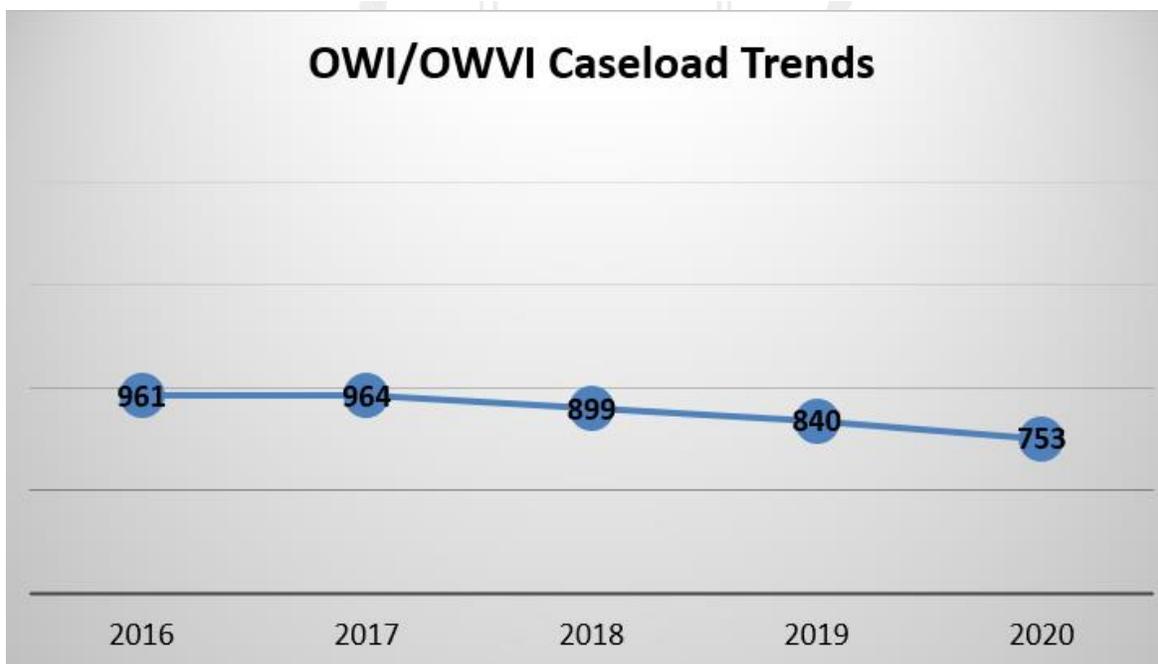


# Operating While Intoxicated

Operating while intoxicated offenses involve a broad range of offenses brought under state statutes or municipal ordinances. Traditional charges of “drunk driving” involve allegations that a person has operated a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or while visibly impaired by alcohol. Operating while intoxicated offenses now include charges of operating with an unlawful blood alcohol (.08%), operating with a high blood alcohol level (.17%) or a minor operating with an unlawful blood alcohol level (.02-.07%). The statutes also prohibit operation of a motor vehicle under the influence of a controlled substance, operating while impaired by a controlled substance or operation of a motor vehicle with any level of an illegal (schedule 1 and marijuana) controlled substance in a person’s body. Operating while intoxicated charges may involve aggravating circumstances which include operating with a minor passenger, offenses charged as a second or third offense, or operating while intoxicated causing death or serious injury. Some of these aggravating circumstances may elevate the offense from a misdemeanor to a felony level offense.

Despite the expansion of offenses chargeable as operating while intoxicated, the court has seen a general downward trend in charged offenses over the past three years.

Given the danger to the community posed by persons who operate while intoxicated, the court and probation department diligently monitor these people through various levels of intervention including the Sobriety Treatment Court, Intensive Supervised Probation and use of alcohol detection technology. This technology includes the use of automobile interlock devices, 24 hour alcohol monitoring devices which are used to monitor abstinence along with the traditional techniques involving random home checks and mandatory drug and alcohol testing at the court. The court also oversees referral to substance abuse therapy including 12 step programs. Violations of court mandated abstinence or therapy will result in probation violation complaints with the violator facing jail time and potential revocation of probation.



# Criminal Traffic Docket

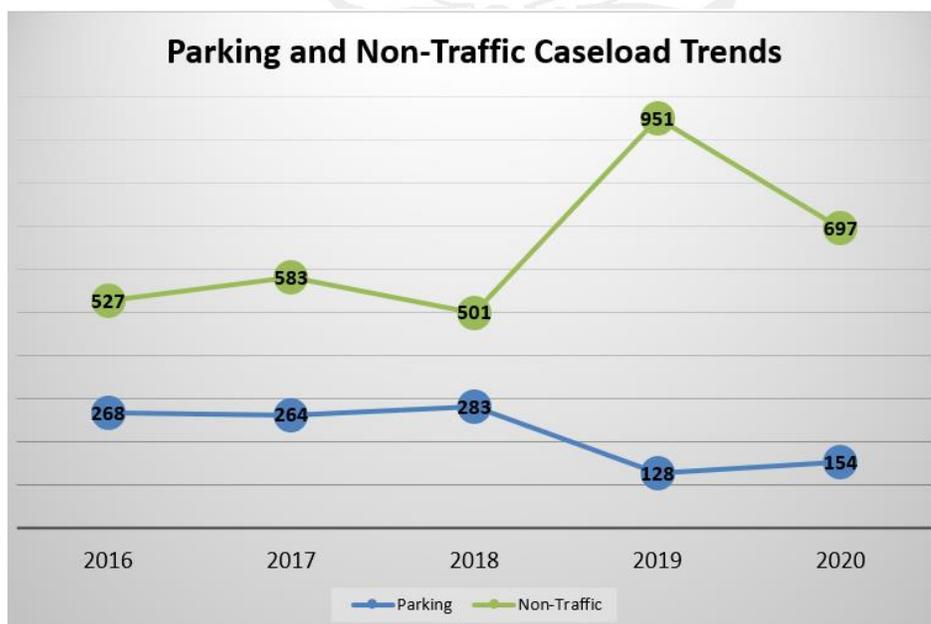
## FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR TRAFFIC

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.



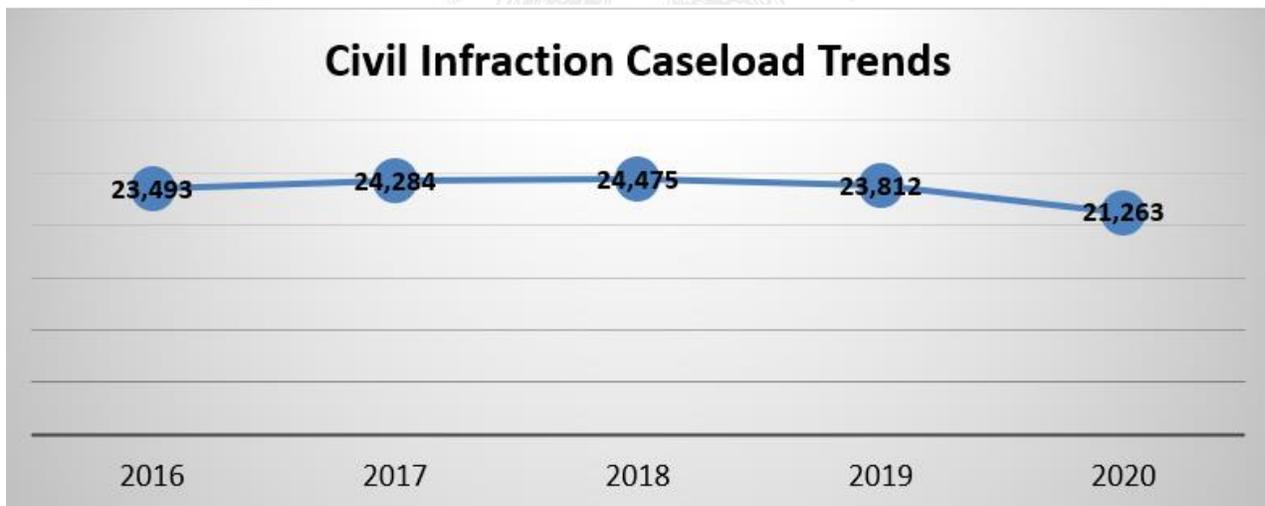
## NON TRAFFIC CIVIL INFRACTIONS AND PARKING VIOLATIONS

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.

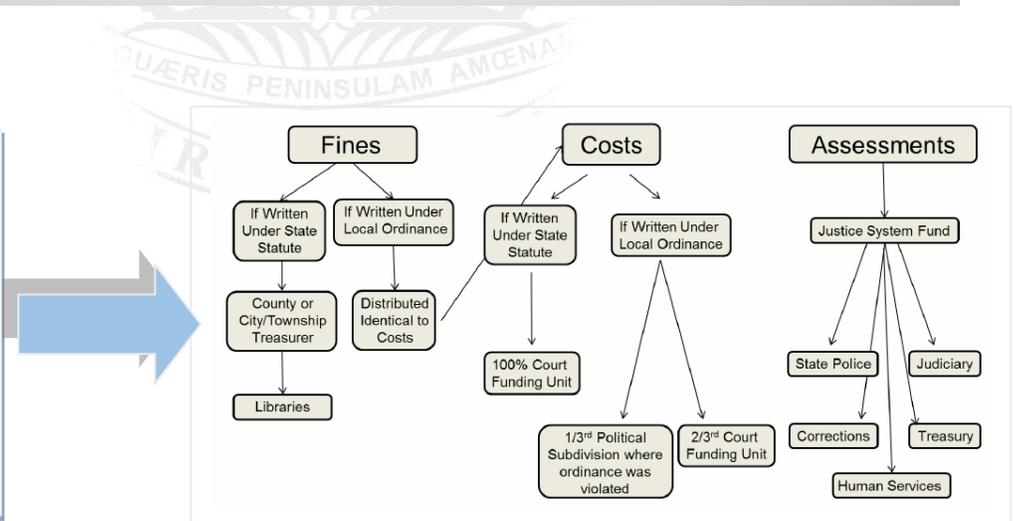


# Civil Infraction Violations

Most violations of the Michigan Vehicle Code are civil infractions which generally do not carry a jail penalty, the most commonly cited offense being speeding. A civil infraction can be charged under state statute or 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.



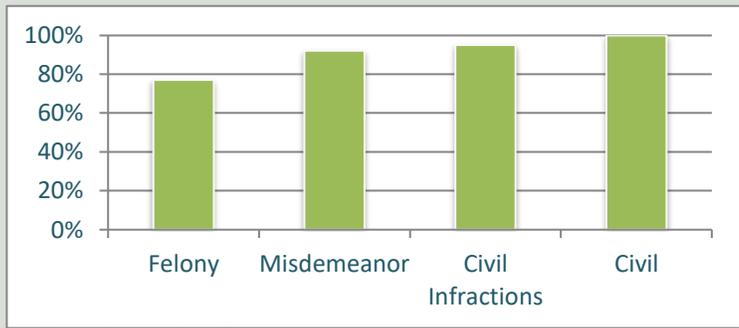
How does revenue from traffic related civil infractions get distributed?



# Case Clearance Rates and Case Age

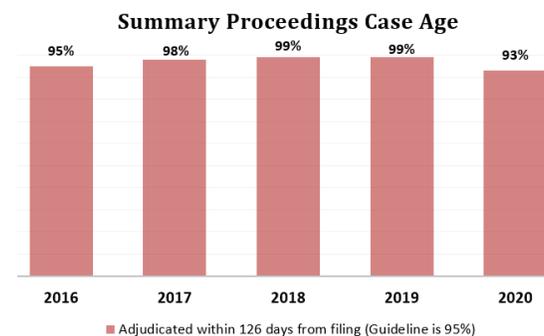
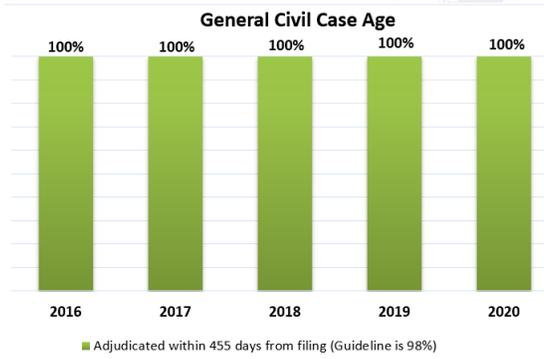
## Clearance Rates

Clearance rates compare the number of dispositions and the number of cases filed. Clearance rates naturally fluctuate above and below 100% and represent a key performance measure to gauge whether the Court is keeping up with its caseload. In 2020, the 58<sup>th</sup> District Court continued to observe excellent clearance rates even amid the COVID-19 pandemic by conducting as many hearings possible through Zoom and reorganizing the dockets to allow in-person hearings where necessary and appropriate while still ensuring all COVID protocols were observed.

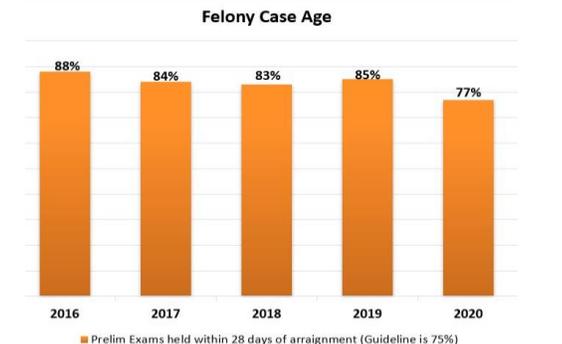
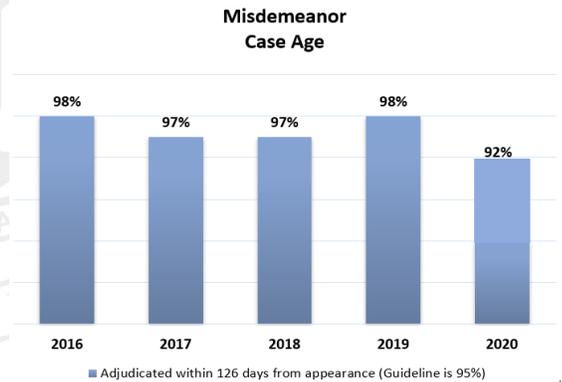


## Age of Caseload

Measuring the age of active pending and disposed cases is fundamental to promote access to justice by ensuring the Court is processing and disposing of cases in a timely manner. The 58<sup>th</sup> District Court continues to meet or exceed the case age guidelines set by the Michigan Supreme Court for each case type category. Our judges, management team and clerks continue to engage in process improvement to help ensure these guidelines are met while also giving appropriate consideration necessary to provide procedural and substantive due process in each individual case.



*Case age is a critical performance metric to ensure all cases are scheduled and resolved in a timely manner thereby promoting fundamental access to the Court and ensuring due process.*



The mission of the 58<sup>th</sup> District Court Probation and Community Corrections Department is to enhance public safety by enforcing court orders while holding offenders accountable by utilizing services and resources.

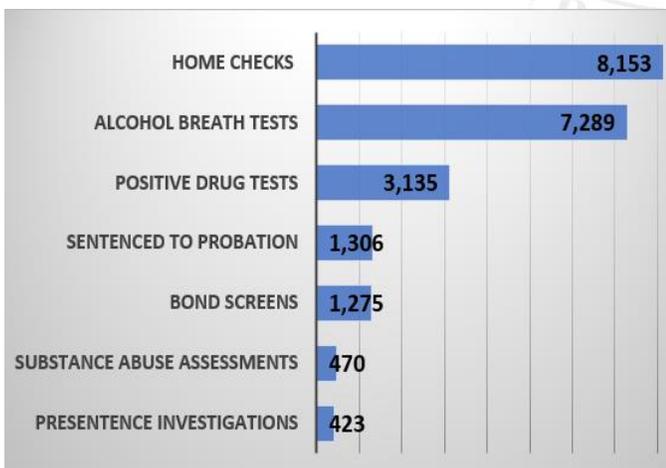
## Reports, Screens and Assessments:

Bond screens are conducted 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. The bond screen is then considered by the judge to determine the defendant's threat

to the community if released as well as their likelihood of returning to Court for future proceedings. The bond screen also provides information to assist this Court in setting bond conditions including whether no contact with the victim should be ordered and/or drug and alcohol monitoring is needed.

Following conviction, the judge may order a pre-sentence investigation. These are face-to-face interviews that a probation officer conducts with the offender, to gain background information. Pre-sentence investigations address the severity of the offense, prior criminal history, the possibility of drug or alcohol abuse, mental health issues and the offender's attitude. Additionally, victims of the offense will be contacted and advised of their right to speak at sentence and to have the Court determine proper restitution. The probation officer provides a written pre-sentence report to the Judge and defendant prior to sentencing. A substance abuse assessment is a normal component of a presentence report. Completed by a trained probation officer or treatment specialist, it helps 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.

*IN 2020, DISTRICT COURT PROBATION OFFICERS CONDUCTED 31,501 OVERSIGHT APPOINTMENTS AND ADMINISTERED 25,632 DRUG TESTS.*



## Testing and Supervision:

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.

# MONITORING COMPLIANCE



**Drug Testing** Probation uses automated lab quality analyzers in each court location and has eliminated the previous practice of using pre-determined 4-panel drug “dip cards”. Staff subjectively interpreted dip card results in determining

drug use and/or sample adulteration and the 4 panel dip cards did not allow for customized drug testing for the probationer nor did they allow for alcohol testing. The system in place now allows for immediate and accurate results for several drugs while also allowing for EtG (alcohol use) testing on site.

IN 2020, OF THE 25,632 DRUG TESTS ADMINISTERED, 3,135 WERE POSITIVE {OR A 12% POSITIVITY RATE}.

## Electronic Monitoring

**Continuous Alcohol Monitoring Summary (CAM)** units help to ensure sobriety and compliance with probation conditions.

**Global Positioning Systems (GPS)** aid in monitoring the location of defendants charged with domestic violence and sex related crimes.

**Remote Breath Monitoring** units help to ensure sobriety and compliance with probation conditions.



## Sobriety Treatment Programs

In May of 2020, the 58<sup>th</sup> District Court Sobriety Treatment Program in Holland celebrated 16 years of successful operation in changing lives and reuniting families. In 2014, Judge Bunce started a Sobriety Treatment Program in Grand Haven to serve the



number of northern Ottawa County residents who were not able to travel to the Holland Sobriety Treatment Program. Both Holland's and Grand Haven's Sobriety Treatment Courts have had numerous successes throughout the years. These successes include supporting and helping participants receive treatment to maintain a drug and alcohol free life, seeing hundreds of participants successfully complete the program and obtain employment while significantly reducing recidivism rates. The Holland program was also designated as a National Academy Court for three years by the National Center for DWI Courts, in conjunction with the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

In October 2018, Judge Mulder started a Sobriety Treatment Program in Hudsonville to serve the number of Ottawa County residents who were not able to travel to the Grand Haven or Holland Sobriety Treatment Programs.

*"As a new Judge, I decided to start a Sobriety Court. During my short time on the bench, I was surprised by the number of repeat Operating While Intoxicated cases that were presented in my Court. I am passionate about helping those repeat offenders by assisting them to make positive life changes through best practices and thereby making our community safer. Prior to becoming a Judge, I was exposed to Drug/Sobriety Courts as a representative of the team on the 20<sup>th</sup> Circuit Court. I have personally heard the testimony of many successful participants and their family members of how the program has helped change their lives. Through this experience, I became convinced that these Courts work and already have begun to see the progress in my Sobriety Court participants."* – Honorable Judy Mulder



## Mental Health Treatment Court

On July 1, 2014, the 58<sup>th</sup> District Court established a Mental Health Treatment Court (MHTC) with grant funds. The goal of this treatment court is to balance criminal justice goals, due process rights of the offender and mental health treatment and services. This balance is achieved through the use of court and community resources to connect participants with the appropriate and individualized treatment options while maintaining accountability for the crime committed and improving the overall community and public safety.

*"Making friends and actually bonding with people in the program is a huge part of it. We are all each other's support group."* - STP Participant

# Section 1090 (Mental Health) Treatment Court

*The Mental Health Treatment Court facilitates participant engagement in individualized treatment to culminate in positive legal outcomes while promoting public safety, wellness and recovery through collaboration in a highly structured specialty court setting.*

One of the primary reasons for having the MHTC is to offer more collaborative services and effective alternatives to individuals with mental health needs charged with crime. Without a MHTC, these individuals face many challenges in the criminal justice system such as having to remain in jail, potentially unable to post even minimal bail while their mental health issues go untreated. Participants who are accepted into the MHTC have a serious mental illness, serious emotional disturbance or a developmental disability which significantly impacts their ability to function independently, are over age 17 and are charged

with a non-violent offense. Once admitted into the program, participants are connected to comprehensive and individualized treatment support and services. Participant progress is closely monitored through active and engaged case management in order to maximize the benefits of being involved in the program. Section 1090 Court also involves frequent court appearances and support groups as well as awarding various individualized incentives for compliant behaviors and sanctions when appropriate.

## Holland Section 1090 Court Team Members

Hon. Bradley Knoll, Presiding Judge  
 Matt Lowe, Case Manager  
 Kelly Chapman, Peer Support Specialist  
 Vanessa Werle, CMH  
 Natalie Martinez, Probation Officer  
 Jake Jenison, Prosecutor  
 Jane Patterson, Defense Attorney

## Participant Successes in 2020



# Sobriety Treatment Programs

## Program Statistics

<i>New enrollments in 2020</i>	<b>39</b>
<i>Successful Discharges</i>	<b>71</b>
<i>Unsuccessful Discharges</i>	<b>4</b>
<i>Hours of community service performed</i>	<b>758</b>
<i>Gender of Participants</i>	<b>32 Male 7 Female</b>
<i>Drug of Choice</i>	<b>34 Alcohol 4 Marihuana 1 Heroin</b>

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.

*Program alumni serve as peer-to-peer mentors by meeting with new participants for the first few weeks in the program to ensure they feel welcome and encouraged as they work towards program goals and achieving sobriety.*

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.

**Holland STP Team Members**

Hon. Juanita Bocanegra, Presiding Judge  
 Alma Valenzuela, Program Director  
 Leticia Gonzalez-Ortiz, Case Manager  
 Natalie Martinez, Case Manager  
 Jessica Dozeman, Surveillance Officer  
 Damion Hernandez, Surveillance Officer  
 Lee Fisher, Prosecutor  
 Robert Hamilton, Defense Attorney  
 Susan Littlejohn, Counselor  
 Brooke Wolters, Counselor  
 Clara Mascorro, Pathways  
 Sgt Dan Kender, Holland Public Safety  
 Donald Hann, Public Representative

**Grand Haven STP Team Members**

Hon. Craig Bunce, Presiding Judge  
 Kendra Sheffield, Case Manager  
 Alicia Jett, Surveillance Officer  
 Lee Fisher, Prosecutor  
 Phil Sielski, Defense Attorney  
 Sheila Day, Counselor  
 Lt. Lee Adams, Grand Haven Public Safety

**Hudsonville STP Team Members**

Hon. Judy Mulder, Presiding Judge  
 Tracey Lehnen, Case Manager  
 Terry McAlary, Surveillance Officer  
 Jay Tubergen, Prosecutor  
 Bob Hamilton, Defense Attorney  
 Sheila Day, Counselor  
 Sgt. Jeff Steigenga, Sheriff’s Department

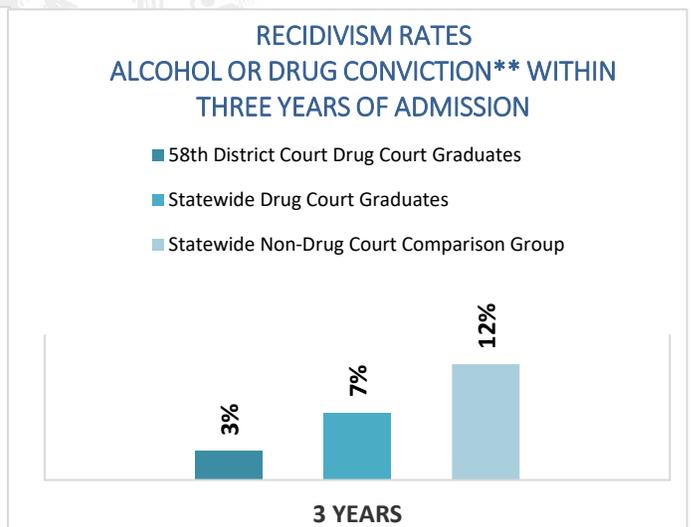
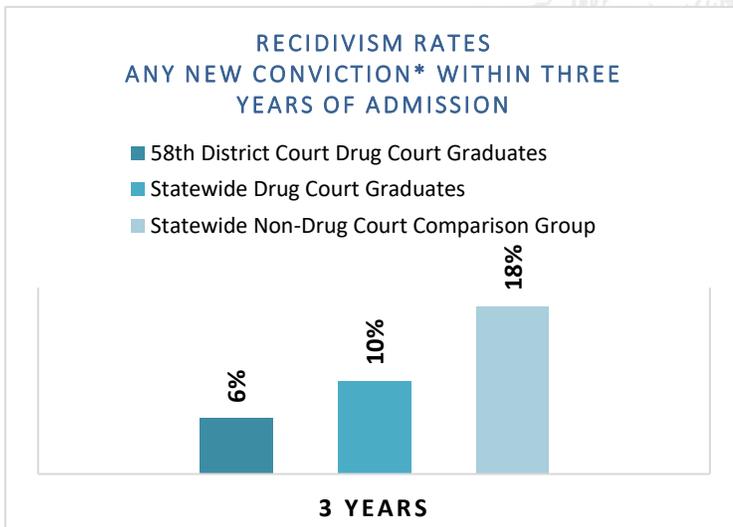
**Mission**  
*The mission of the 58<sup>th</sup> District Court Sobriety Treatment Program is to promote community safety and reduce alcohol and drug abuse through a coordinated program involving intensive supervision, judicial interaction, treatment, incentives, sanctions and accountability.*

# Sobriety Court Recidivism Rates

In the fall of 2019, the State Court Administrative Office (SCAO), a division of the Michigan Supreme Court, provided 2018 recidivism rates on the 58<sup>th</sup> District Court Sobriety Treatment Program. Successful graduates of Michigan drug court programs were identified using the Drug Court Case Management Information System (DCCMIS). Comparison members were selected by SCAO using the Judicial Data Warehouse (JDW) and were matched to drug court graduates on all of the following criteria: 1) the criminal offense type that brought the person into drug court; 2) the number of cases in the two years prior to the matching offense; 3) age at the time of the matching offense; 4) gender; 5) county of offense; 6) court of offense; and 7) the year range of the matching offense. To determine recidivism rates, SCAO looked at a three year time frame from when the participant was admitted into the drug court program and defined participant as an individual who was admitted and successfully completed drug court program requirements.

SCAO breaks recidivism into two components:

- 1) Any new conviction\* or
- 2) A new drug or alcohol conviction\*\*



*“Today was super surreal. I had the privilege of going back to Sobriety Court to share my story and experience. It tripped me out walking back into court today and seeing everything from a “not in trouble” perspective. It blows me away that it was 12 years ago when I was doing whatever I could to get high to now smiling and so overjoyed to see my old judge and probation officer. – Previous STP Graduate*

\*Any new conviction measures recidivism within the categories of violent offenses, controlled substance use or possession, controlled substance manufacturing or distribution, other drug offenses driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol first offense, driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol second offense, driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol third offense, other alcohol offenses, property offenses, breaking and entering or home invasion, nonviolent sex offenses, juvenile status offenses of incorrigible, runaway, truancy, or curfew violations, neglect and abuse civil, and neglect and abuse criminal. This definition excludes traffic offenses and offenses that fall outside the above categories.

# Ottawa County Community Corrections Advisory Board

The Michigan Community Corrections Act, Public Act 511 (PA 511) was established in 1988 to ease jail and prison overcrowding by improving and increasing rehabilitative

services available to non-violent, adult offenders. Pursuant to PA 511, counties must establish local Community Corrections Advisory Boards (CCABs) to develop and oversee comprehensive corrections plans. These local plans identify and establish local policy framework and practices aimed at initiating and maintaining programs and services that will help achieve measurable goals envisioned by PA 511. This includes identifying linkages with

Michigan Works! agencies, local criminal justice officials, substance abuse coordinating agencies, community health departments and other agencies to help provide cost-effective and non-duplicated services to offenders to reduce recidivism and prison commitment rates. In Ottawa County, the 58<sup>th</sup> District Court assists the Ottawa County CCAB by overseeing the programs and applying for state grant funding.

Most of the offenders enrolled in treatment-type programs are sentenced felons. Offenders with higher sentencing guideline scores, probation violators and those who have convictions for driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol account for increasing proportions of new enrollees in residential programs. Misdemeanants account for the majority of enrollments in community service programs.

By supporting appropriate use of non-prison sanctions for offenders who might otherwise be committed to prison, local CCABs have helped reduce the state prison commitment rate. The Department of Corrections Statistical Report reflects that the State's prison

## 2020 OTTAWA COUNTY CCAB MEMBERS

### Ottawa County Communication Corrections Program

**Director:** Alma Valenzuela

### Ottawa County CCAB Members:

County Commissioner	Matthew Fenske
County Prosecutor	Ronald Frantz
County Sheriff	Steve Kempker
Chief of Police	Captain Keith Mulder for Chief Matt Messer
District Court Judge	Honorable Susan Jonas
Probate Court Judge	Honorable Mark Feyen
Circuit Court Judge	Honorable Jon Hulsing
Circuit Court Administrator	Kevin Bowling
Employment & Training	Angie Barksdale
Criminal Defense Bar	Nichole Derks
Circuit/District Probation	Heath White
Business Community	Doug Kamphuis
Mental Health	Kelly Boeve
Substance Abuse	Timothy Piers

commitment rate was 34.7% in 1989, decreased to 25% in the mid 1990's and remained relatively stable since the early 2000's. During 2003, the Department placed a renewed emphasis on the use of community-based sanctions/services for straddle cell offenders, probation violators, and parole violators to control the State's prison growth.

Ottawa County is recognized as a leader in the state with meeting and addressing the goals set forth by PA 511. With appropriate offenders, Ottawa County places an emphasis on treatment and alternative sanctions/sentences, utilizing collaboration of multiple agencies to manage offenders locally. A solid representation of agencies and members of the community prefer to support diverting appropriate offenders from prison and jail. This effort promotes accountability, reduction in criminal/delinquent behavior and supports an environment for change.

The hard work support, and collaboration of the Ottawa County CCAB and community partners establish Ottawa County as a great place to reside. It is a safer community with healthier families.

# Community Correction Programs

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:

- **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.
- **Bond Risk Assessment (BRA)** This program includes an evidence based risk assessment of offenders who are incarcerated and charged with a new felony offense. The assessment helps determine appropriate level of bond and pretrial supervision.
- **Substance Abuse Testing (SAT)** This program is for felons on pretrial and post adjudication supervision where a risk assessment suggests a substance use disorder.
- **Offender Assessment and Referral (OAR)** This program provides a thorough assessment of incarcerated probation violators and felony offenders awaiting sentencing. The results are used to develop treatment plans and recommendations for available services.
- **Pre-Trial Supervision (PTS)** Pretrial release decisions balance the due process rights of those accused of crime with maintaining the integrity of the judicial process by securing defendants appearance for trial and protecting the community from danger. The law favors the release of defendants pending adjudication of charges and as such the judge must consider whether to release a defendant on personal recognizance or with bond conditions or detain a defendant in jail at pretrial bond hearings. Deprivation of liberty pending trial can be harsh and subject defendants to economic and psychological hardship, can interfere with their ability to defend themselves and, in many instances, deprives their families of support. Focused pretrial supervision is an excellent way to minimize harm while mitigating risks by monitoring non-violent felony defendants released pending trial. Pretrial supervision focuses on tailoring specific release conditions to each individual defendant's risks and needs related to public safety while also ensuring appearances at future court proceedings. For example, all pretrial released defendants receive text reminders of their next court appearance which has proven to be an extremely effective method to improve appearance rates. Other common pretrial supervision conditions include regular check-ins (home and office), drug and alcohol testing and various other forms of electronic monitoring.

In 2020, there were 377 new felony enrollments in the Pretrial Supervision program.

<b><i>Prison Commitment Rates</i></b>	<b>Ottawa County</b>	<b>State of Michigan</b>
<i>Overall</i>	19.9%	19.2%
<i>Operating While Intoxicated 3<sup>rd</sup></i>	25.5%	15.1%
<i>Straddle Cell</i>	31.3%	22.9%

# 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.

*In 2020, despite the COVID shutdown, 10,761 hours of community service and JAWS were safely able to be completed benefitting our community a total of \$103,843 in services.*

## Jail Alternative Work Services (JAWS)

### 2020 Program Highlights:

New Enrollees	357
JAWS Crew Worked	54
Days Worked	38
Average Offenders per Crew	8
Hours Provided	3,682
Value of Service (based on minimum wage of \$9.65/hour)	\$35,531
Success Rate (hours ordered versus hours actually worked)	86%



Mulligan's Hollow Ski Bowl weeding and trash pick-up in City of Grand Haven



Graffiti cleanup at Covenant Life Church

## Community Service Work (CSW)

### 2020 Program Highlights:

New Enrollees	221
Worksites	50
Completed Hours	7,079
Full Time Employee Equivalent	3.4
Value of Service (based on minimum wage of \$9.65/hour)	\$68,312
Success Rate (hours ordered versus hours actually worked)	85%

### ***Northern/Western Ottawa County***

American Legion ♦ Chamber of Commerce ♦ City of Grand Haven ♦ Coast Guard Office ♦ Conservation District ♦ Covenant Life Church ♦ Family Promise of the Lakeshore ♦ Grand Haven Church of God ♦ Grand Haven Department of Public Works ♦ Grand Haven Township Fire Department ♦ Grand Haven State Park ♦ Harbor Humane Society ♦ Hope Reformed ♦ International Aid ♦ Love In Action ♦ Loutit Library ♦ Ottawa County Facilities/Maintenance ♦ Ottawa County Parks and Recreation ♦ Spring Lake Cemetery ♦ Spring Lake Library ♦ Spring Lake Presbyterian ♦ Spring Lake Wesleyan ♦ St. Mary's Church ♦ St. Patrick's Catholic Church ♦ United Methodist Church of the Dunes ♦ YMCA

### ***Eastern Ottawa County***

Allendale Fire Department ♦ Allendale Goodwill ♦ Allendale Township Library ♦ Barnabas Ministries ♦ Berlin Fair ♦ Blendon Township ♦ Blessing Resale ♦ Chester Township ♦ City of Hudsonville ♦ City on a Hill ♦ Coopersville DPW ♦ Coopersville Library ♦ Coopersville VFW ♦ Corpus Christi Catholic Church ♦ Fishers of Men ♦ Georgetown UMC ♦ Grace Bible Fellowship ♦ Jamestown Township ♦ Jenison Goodwill ♦ Indian Trails ♦ Laurels ♦ Love, INC. ♦ Marne Cemetery ♦ Mel Trotter Ministries ♦ Patmos Library ♦ Polkton Township ♦ Sheldon Meadows ♦ St. Vincent de Paul (Formerly Knights of Columbus) ♦ WCET-TB ♦ 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 ♦ Casa del Rey ♦ Central Wesleyan Church ♦ City of Holland ♦ Community Action House ♦ Community Action House Store ♦ Cornerstone Tabernacle ♦ Eight Day Farm ♦ Evergreen Commons Adult Day Care ♦ Fellowship Reformed Church ♦ First Assembly of God ♦ Fulfilling Life Ministries ♦ Harbor House ♦ Harderwyk Church ♦ Holland Alano Club ♦ Holland City Hall ♦ Holland Civic Center ♦ Holland Community Center ♦ Holland Community Kitchen ♦ Holland Mission ♦ Holland Museum ♦ Holland Recreation Department ♦ Holland State Park ♦ Holland VFW ♦ HOME Roller Rink ♦ Lakeshore Disability Network ♦ Lakeshore Habitat Restore ♦ Laketown Township ♦ Macatawa Resource Center ♦ Maple Avenue ♦ Moran Park ♦ Northpoint Assembly of God ♦ Ottawa County Fairgrounds ♦ Ottawa County Parks ♦ Paradise Bound ♦ Parkview Home ♦ Restoration Center ♦ Ridgepoint Community Church ♦ Rock ♦ Shelby's Place ♦ Shekinah Revival Ministries ♦ St. Francis de Sales ♦ The Bridge (The Mission for Women) ♦ The Critter Barn ♦ The Outdoors Discovery Center ♦ The Rock Escape Ministries ♦

### ***Special Events***

Civil War Re-Enactment (Holland Museum) ♦ Coast Guard Festival ♦ Grand Haven Art Festival ♦ Holiday Open House ♦ Holland Postal Food Drive ♦ Olive Township Trash Day ♦ Parade of Lights ♦ Recovery Fest ♦ Salsa Showdown ♦ Tulip Time Festival



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

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

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



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



58<sup>th</sup> District Court  
100 Port Sheldon Road  
sonville, Michigan 49426  
616.662.3100



*"Equal Justice Under Law"*