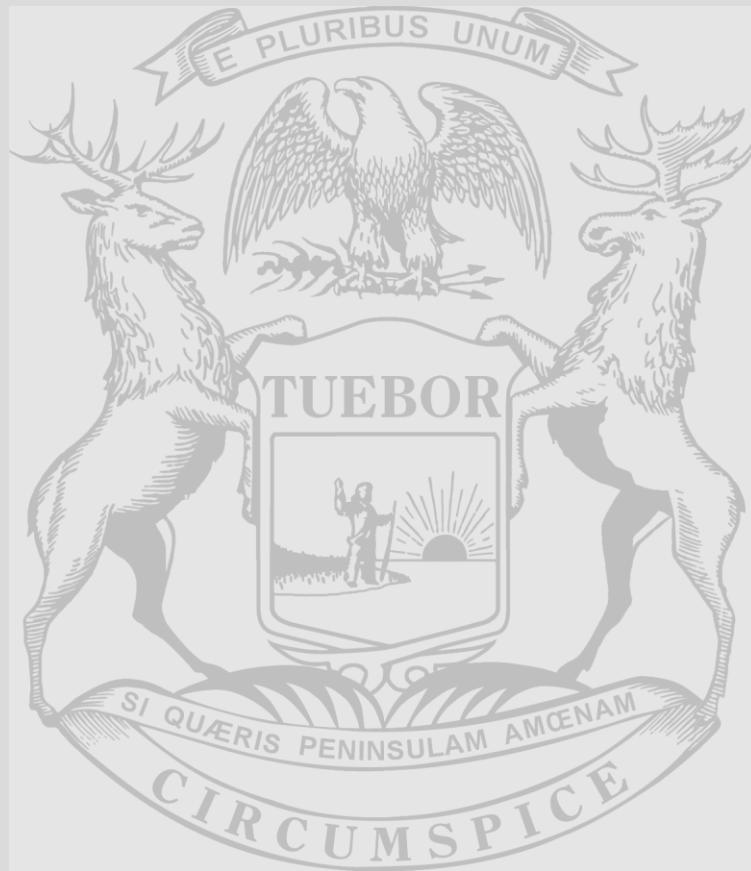


58th District Court



2017 Annual Report

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

Honorable Bradley S. Knoll, Chief Judge

Honorable Susan A. Jonas

Honorable Craig E. Bunce

Honorable Judy K. Mulder

A Note from the Chief Judge

I am pleased, once again, to present the Annual Report for the 58th District Court. As I review the record of our activities over the past year, I am reminded of the extraordinary breadth of the many components of our operations. Each year I come to more fully appreciate the extra effort by our staff that goes into both organizing and carrying-out these many tasks. I sometimes joke that a district court only does five things, but the factual and legal complexity of the matters result in literally hundreds of variables that must be accounted for in each situation. The file management process requires thoughtful analysis and careful attention to detail for every transaction in each case. It is a great credit to our management team and clerical and probation staff that these operations are performed so successfully.

The statistical information provided in this report shows that we continue to be a very busy court that meets or exceeds all of the state-mandated performance measures. The numbers however tell only part of the story. The rest of the story is told in the paragraphs describing our programs and comments of our employees. That story can be best be summarized by emphasizing our commitment to providing timely, respectful and just resolution of the conflicts that come before the court while providing a safe and meaningful work environment for our employees.

That commitment requires broad, continuous and systematic review of all of our operations. It involves collaboration among the judges and management team. We encourage feedback and suggestions from all employees and seek to work closely with the other county departments upon whom we are dependent for our continued success. In the past year, a thorough review of our criminal file management process was undertaken with valuable input provided by clerical staff. A review of small claims court procedures was also conducted resulting in changes aimed at avoiding unnecessary adjournments of cases being implemented. Under the leadership of 58th District Court Administrator Lori Catalino, a team of managers from the three court locations and probation department meet on a regular basis as part of the process of examination and improvement of court operations. Additionally, our judges meet both formally and informally with each other and the probate and circuit court judges.

In addition to the ongoing review processes within the court, the judges and management team are involved in regular inter-departmental meetings. We participate as members of a county issues committee with representatives from law enforcement, municipal attorneys and the prosecutor's office. Judicial and probation staff also participates in regular meetings with local law enforcement, prosecutors and treatment providers to address the complex issues involving domestic violence cases. In the past year this collaborative process resulted in changes in the procedures used to enable a more prompt response to bond or probation violations that pose a threat to the safety of domestic violence victims. The court also participates as members of Ottawa County's Technical Advisory Group to assist the county in anticipating and economically implementing the many technological aspects of court operations.

At the state level, Judge Jonas and our new director of Probation and Community Corrections, Alma Valenzuela serve of the board of the Michigan Association of Treatment Court Professionals. Judge Jonas also serves on the board of the American Judges Association while I serve on the Michigan District Judges Association's legislative committee and as an instructor for the Michigan Judicial Institute. The lessons learned through these contacts have proved valuable in improving our operations.

Finally, 2017 saw the beginning of the judicial career of Judge Judy Mulder, the hiring of a new chief clerk in Holland, the retirement of Jodi Salacina as director of probation and replacement of clerical and probation staff. The seamless transition of Judge Mulder from her former employment as a county prosecutor and the fact that all departing staff members were replaced by court or county employees demonstrates that Ottawa County provides both the training and opportunity for advancement that is second to none. As always, I am very grateful for the assistance and encouragement of our County Administrator, Al Vanderberg, and the support of the Ottawa County Commission.

Respectfully submitted,

Bradley S. Knoll

Chief Judge 58th District Court

The Judges of the 58th District Court



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

**Honorable Susan A. Jonas
Holland District Court**



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



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

58th 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.

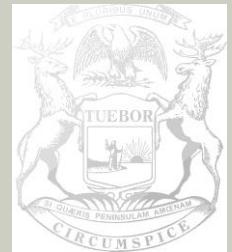
Insure that court procedures and structures best facilitate the expedient and economical resolution of matters before the court.

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 IN 2017]

The 58th 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 and managing every case filed in the Court from beginning to end. District Court also employs one attorney magistrate

The Court initiated a new peer-to-peer orientation program pairing Sobriety Court graduates with new participants to help support, guide and encourage the new participants as they work towards achieving sobriety.

2017 District Court Caseload Increases:

- ◆ 15% increase in misdemeanor cases
- ◆ 15% increase in felony cases
- ◆ 11% increase in general civil and summary proceeding cases
- ◆ 3% increase in civil infractions

magistrates also serve nights and weekends on a rotating basis to authorize after hour search or arrest warrants and perform marriages.

Court staff opened and processed nearly 50,000 cases, entered over 46,000 dispositions and receipted for over \$6.8 million dollars.

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 some criminal pleas and conduct small claims hearings. Along with all four Judges, the

Over 36,000 hours of Court ordered community service hours were performed in Ottawa County at a value of \$320,738 in 2017. This represents a 12% increase from 2016.

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.

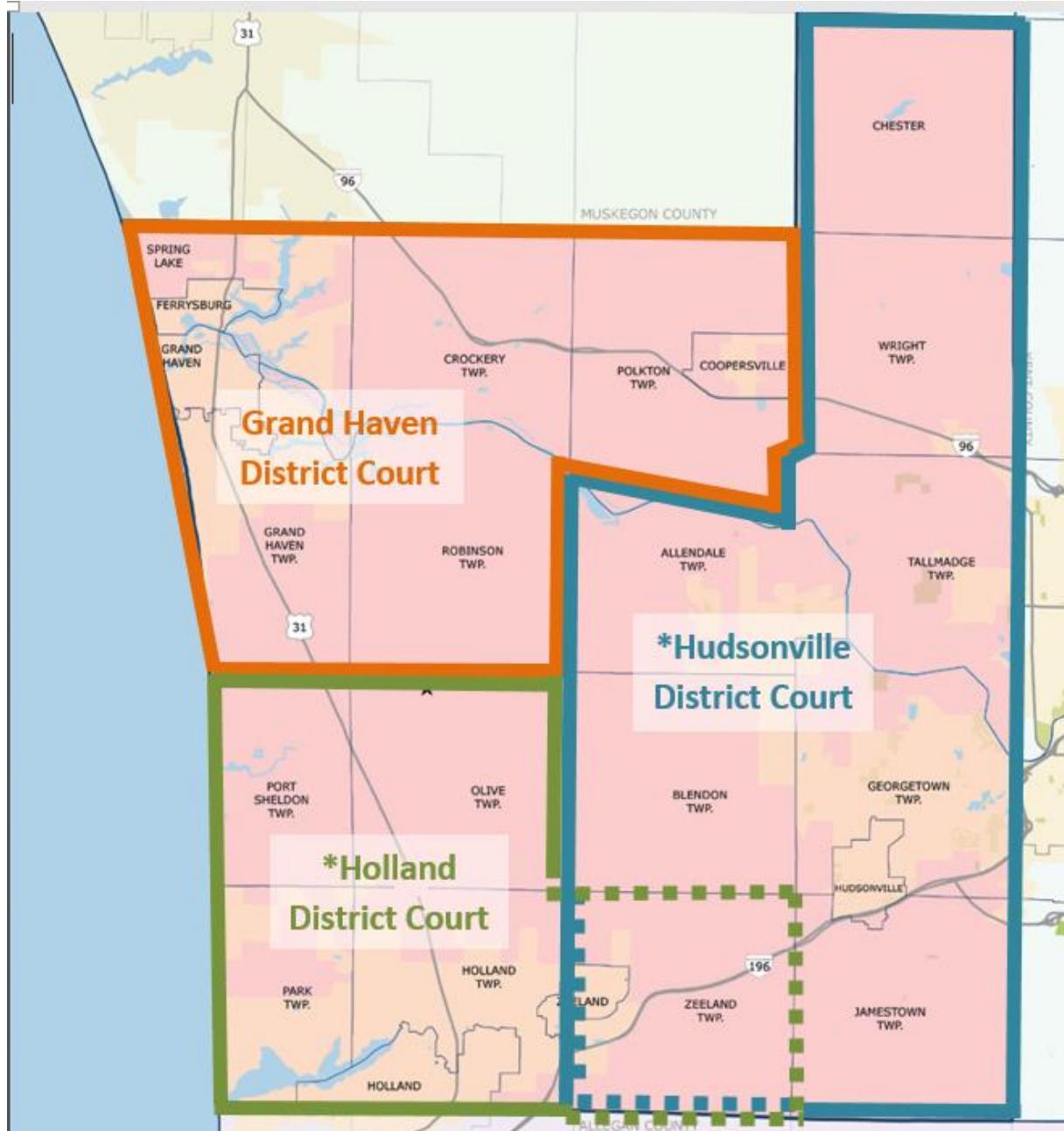
Our Staff

58th District Court Organizational Chart



The three locations of the 58th 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.

District Court Venues



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.

**Professional Development and
Developing a Cohesive Staff to Better
Serve our Community**

**[ALL RISE!
INITIATIVE]**



In 2015, the Court initiated the All RISE! Campaign in the Court. The purpose of this initiative is to enrich and intentionally engage Court staff to: take **R**esponsibility for getting involved; be **I**nnovative by being creative and proactive; excel in internal and external **S**ervice and strive for operational **E**xcellence.



As part of this initiative, the Court hosted an all-day staff professional development event in October at Compassionate Heart Ministry in Zeeland. Staff spent the day in various educational sessions focused on diversity, inclusion, collaboration, technology, security and safety. The staff also engaged in various group exercises aimed at applying the information they learned and developing ideas to improve Court operations and service to our community.



"Working for the District Court gives me an opportunity to display openness and understanding in a place that many people may find uncomfortable." - Audrey Ross, Hudsonville District Court

[SERVICE AND LEADERSHIP]



Chief Judge Knoll published an article in the Spring 2017 American Bar Association's *The Judges' Journal* entitled "The Swearing In." In this article, Judge Knoll offers his sincere insight to newly elected and sworn in trial court judges based on his own 15 years of service on the bench.

Judge Knoll explains how important it is for a Judge to remember every time they put on their robe and step into the courtroom that is a critical opportunity to educate and connect with our community as a representative of the third branch of government. "Always take the time to explain even the smallest decisions. Don't just be a judge; be an educator. Explain the law to anyone who asks."

Judge Knoll also explains that every encounter and hearing a Judge presides over is a critical and necessary opportunity to connect with litigants so they understand they were heard by an impartial and fair judicial officer and thus afforded constitutional due process. "For many people appearing before you, it will be their first and only court appearance. How will you show them that it's as important to you as it is to them?"

Judge Knoll also reiterates the importance of Judges serving with humility and an understanding that their judicial demeanor and philosophy will have a lasting impact on the rule of law and justice. "Be reminded that you're just borrowing the robe until it's time for the next judge to come along."

To read this complete article, please visit

http://www.americanbar.org/publications/judges_journal/2017/spring/the_swearingin.html

"Over the past 17 years that I have served as small claim clerk, I feel like my service has had a helpful and positive impact on the community. In small claims cases, attorneys are not permitted so quite often and in quite some detail I am called upon to explain the process to the litigants. This often involves post judgment and follow-up filings which also requires a great deal of explaining and assistance in next possible steps and filling out the appropriate forms." – Karel Rodgers, Hudsonville District Court

"Working in District Court is an honor and something to be proud of. We strive to give our best performance and to let our customers know that we care about them even though they are not here under the best circumstances. For two of our work family to receive the County Outstanding Customer Service Award shows how much we care." – Sue O'Connor, Grand Haven District Court

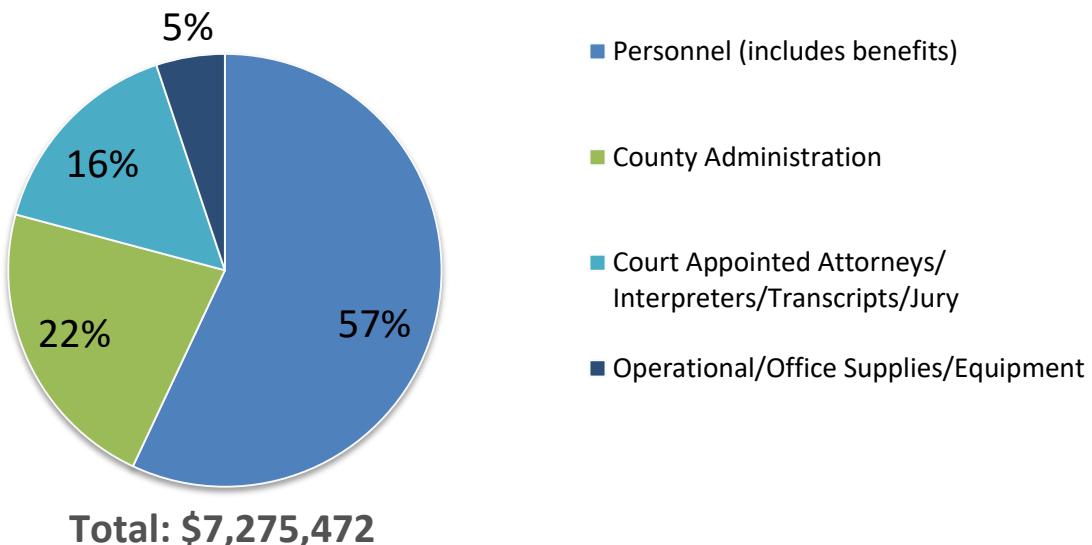
2017 Holland Young Professional of the Year awarded to Ms. Alma Valenzuela

In April 2017, the Holland Young Professionals awarded Alma Valenzuela as their Young Professional of the Year. Alma currently serves as the 58th District Court Director of Probation/Community Corrections. Prior to being appointed Director in December 2018, Alma served as the Assistant Director of Probation for 8 years and as a Probation Officer for 8 years in the Court. Alma has dedicated most of her life to serving our community from both a criminal justice as well as a treatment perspective while focusing on her own educational and professional development. Alma also currently serves as an Executive Board Member of the Michigan Association of Treatment Court Professionals and serves on several other national and statewide committees aimed at improving various criminal justice initiatives throughout the state and country.

2017 Budget

Expenses

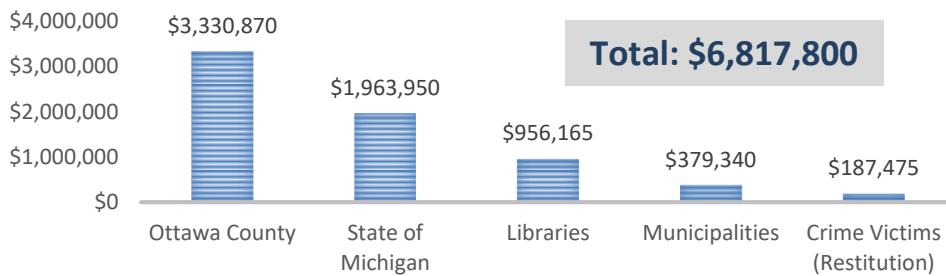
2017 District Court Operating Costs



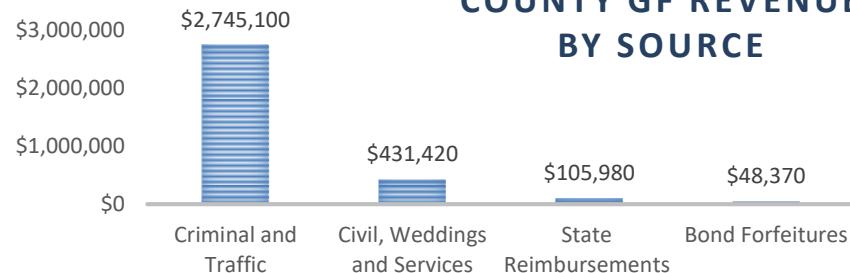
Revenue

In 2017, the District Court collected over \$6.8 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.

DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE

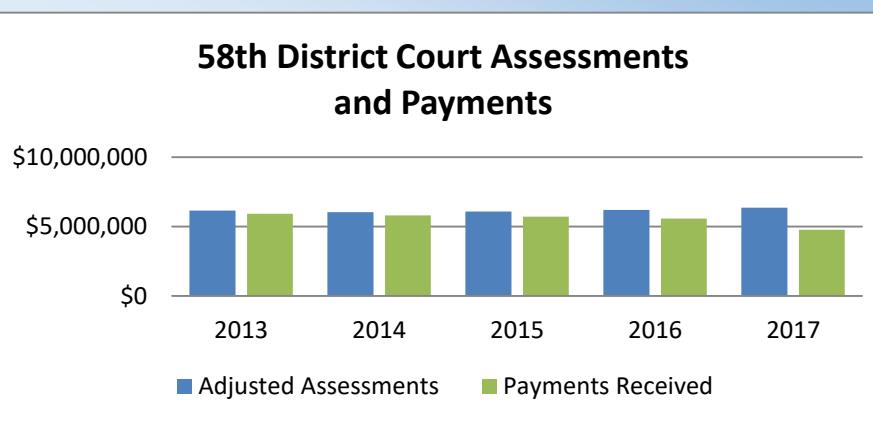


COUNTY GF REVENUE BY SOURCE



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 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 58th 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 58th 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 2017 was 78% as of December 31, 2017. This rate is lower than collection rates from previous years because the debt assessed by the Court in late 2017 will be adjusted and collected within the first few months of 2018. The Court anticipates the 2017 collection rate will be comparable to previous years' rates by mid-2018. 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.

Collection Rates	
Sanctions Assessed	Sanctions Collected as of December 31, 2017
2012	97%
2013	97%
2014	99%
2015	95%
2016	91%

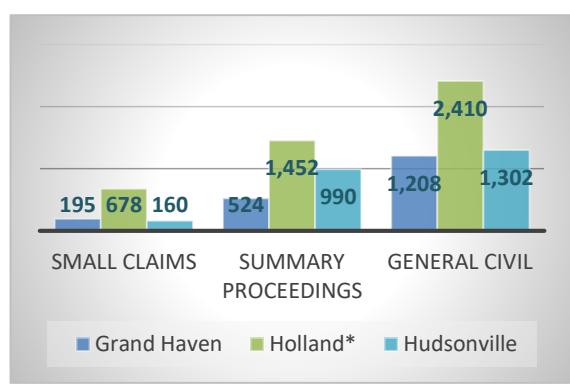
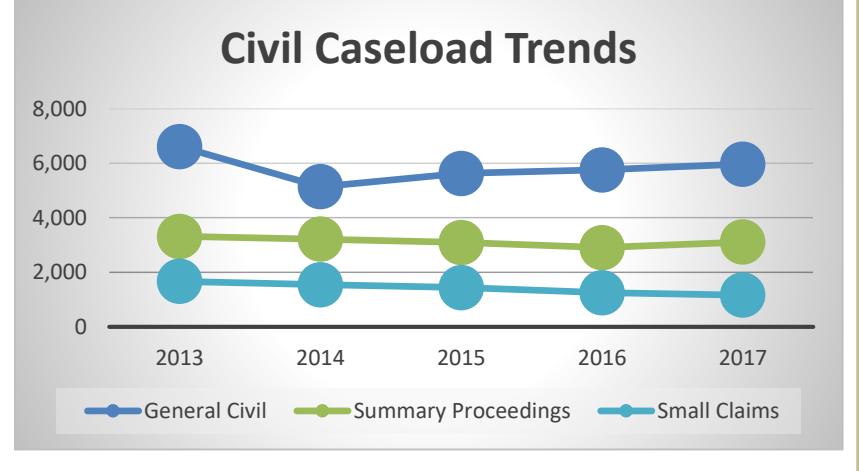
Caseload Trends

CIVIL CASES IN THE 58TH 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 \$6,000 (\$6,500 beginning January 1, 2021 and \$7,000 beginning January 1, 2024), the parties may agree to the more informal procedures under the Small Claims Act. Small claims trials made be held before the 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.

*There are two judges who preside at the Holland Court, one judge who presides at the Grand Haven Court and one judge who presides at the Hudsonville Court.

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:

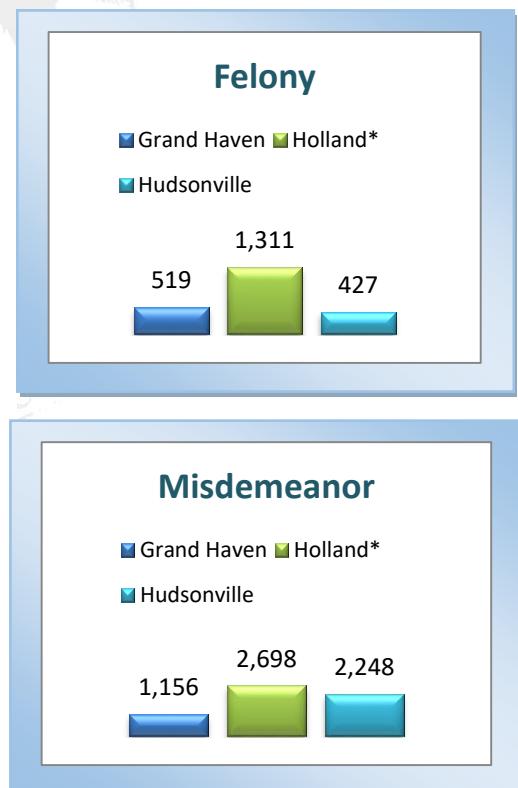
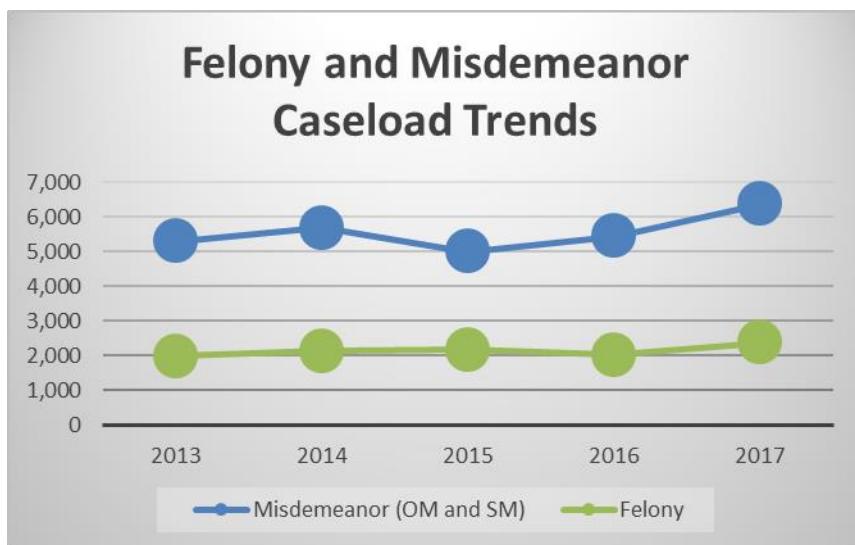
Misdemeanor cases will then proceed to trial or sentencing in the district court following entry of a plea by the defendant. Defendants convicted of misdemeanor charges following trial or guilty plea may be sentenced

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 58th District Court but are now mandated on a state basis.

In 2017, the Court experienced an overall increase of 15% in both felony cases (an increase of 349 cases from 2016) and misdemeanor cases (an increase of 926 cases from 2016). It is important to note that beginning in late 2014, the Prosecutor's Office began making a concerted effort to include all charges against a defendant arising out of the same incident or transaction in one complaint.



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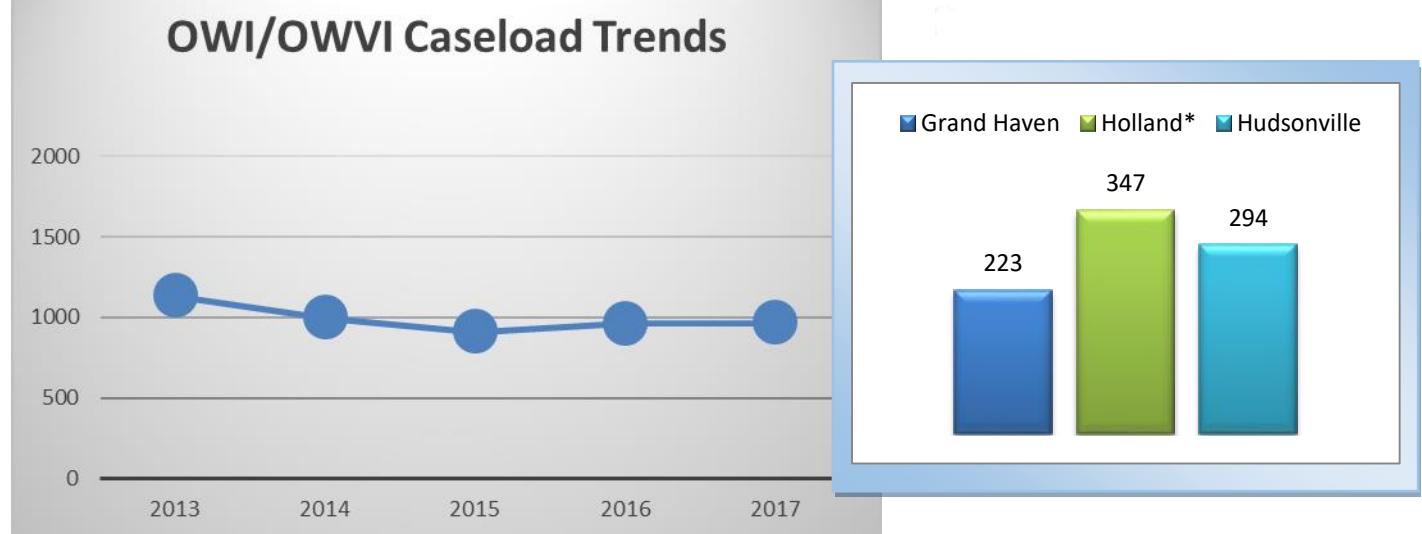
Operating While Intoxicated

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.

OWI/OWVI Caseload Trends



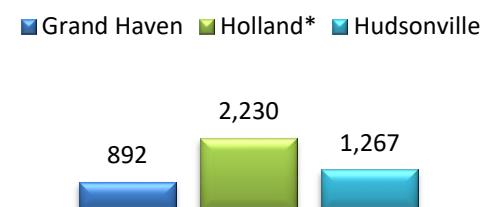
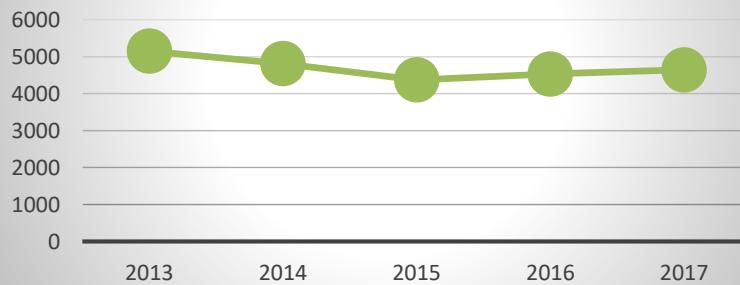
*There are two judges who preside at the Holland Court, one judge who presides at the Grand Haven Court and one judge who presides at the Hudsonville Court.

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.

Felony and Misdemeanor Traffic Caseload Trends



*There are two judges who preside at the Holland Court, one judge who presides at the Grand Haven Court and one judge who presides at the Hudsonville Court.

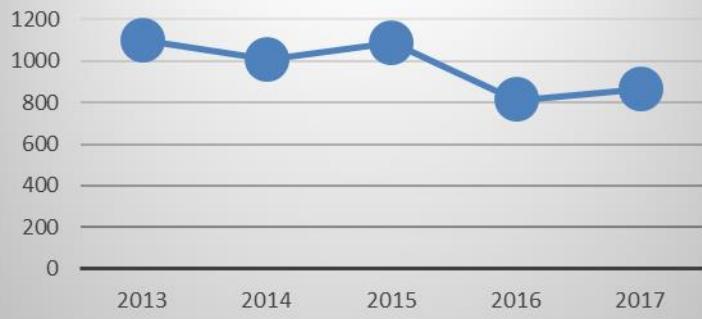
NON TRAFFIC CIVIL INFRACTIONS AND PARKING VIOLATIONS

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.

Parking



Non-Traffic and Parking

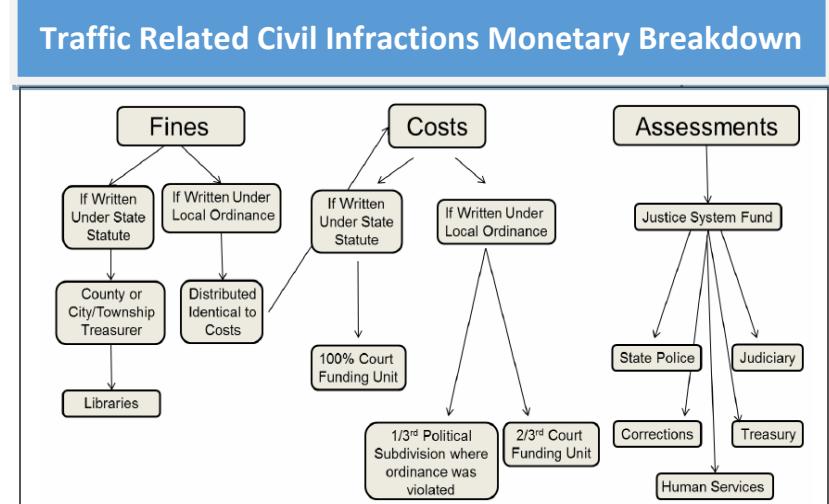
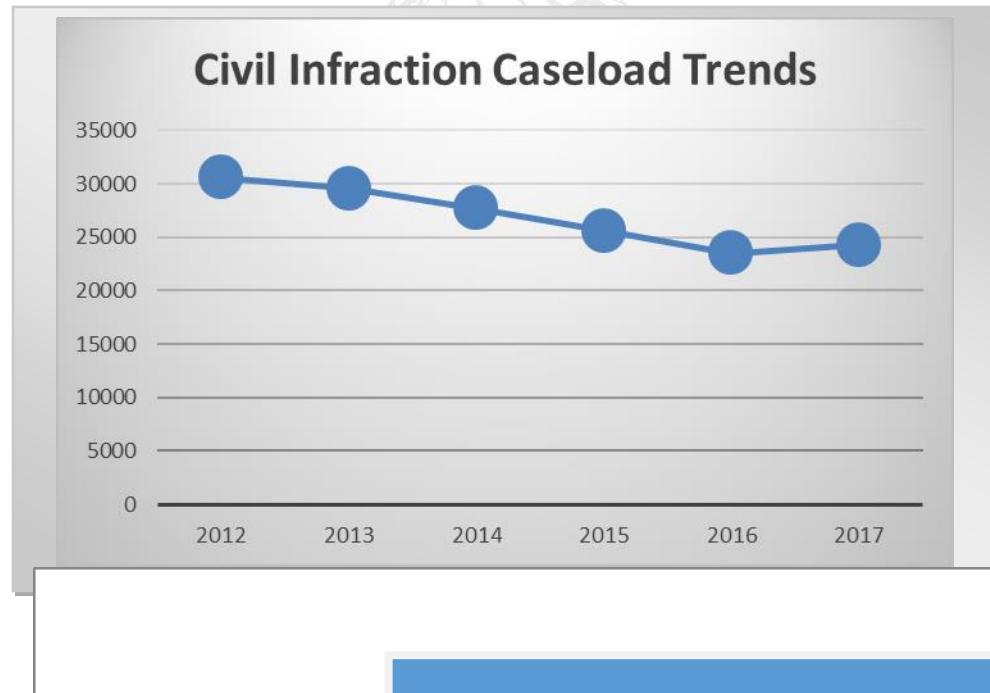


Civil Non-Traffic



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 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 infraction citations issued in Ottawa County increased by 3% (or an additional 791 infractions issued) in 2017.



Case Clearance Rates and Case Age

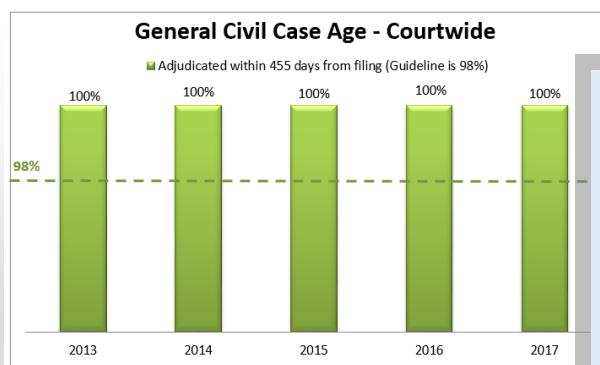
Clearance Rates

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 2017, the 58th District Court continued leading District Courts in the state for consistently maintaining 100% clearance rates across all case types.

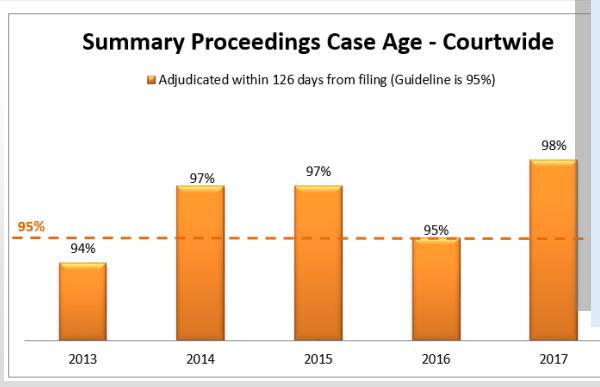
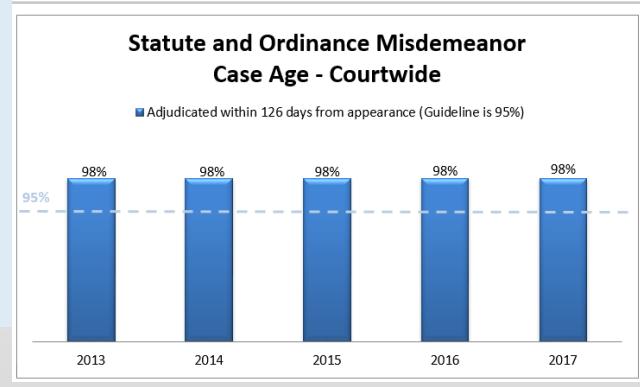
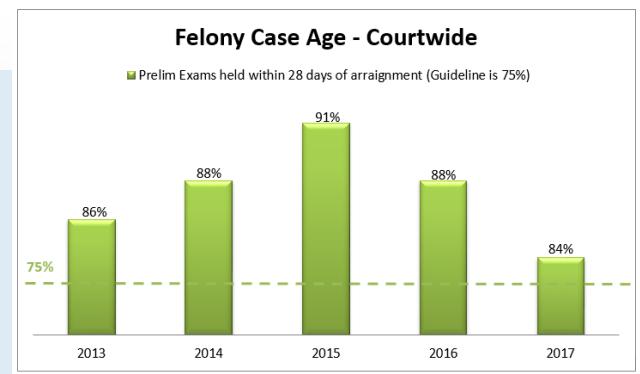


Age of Caseload

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 58th 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 insure 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.



58th District Court Probation

The mission of the 58th 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:

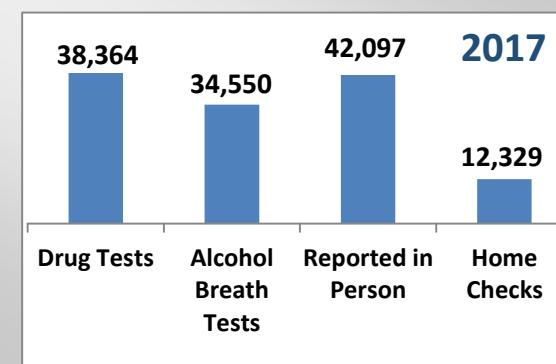
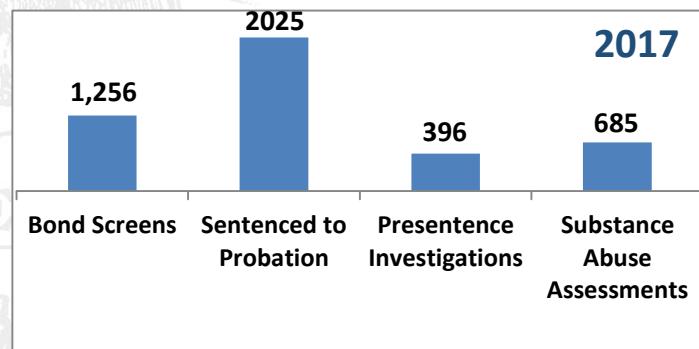
Bond screens are conducted in order to assist the Court in setting bond at the initial court appearance for an offender. This screening provides information to the judge on factors such as the defendant's criminal and substance abuse history, mental health, record of court appearances, the seriousness of the offense and ties to the community. 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, in order 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.

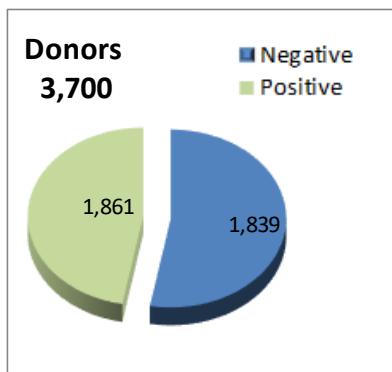
Testing and Supervision:

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.

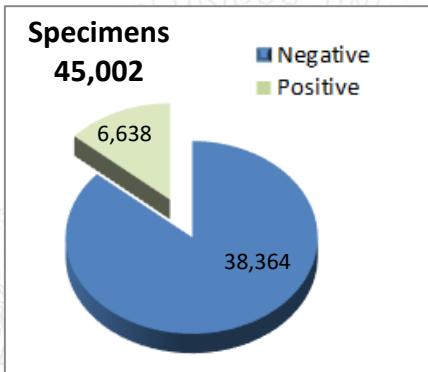


[INNOVATIVE DRUG TESTING]

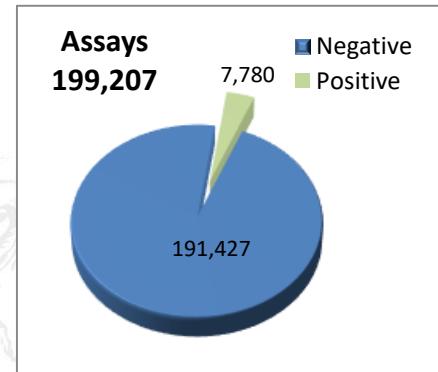
In February 2015, the Probation & Community Corrections Department initiated a new drug testing system in each court location. The automated analyzers eliminated the previous practice of using pre-determined 4-panel drug "dip cards". Staff subjectively interpreted dip card results in determining drug 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. In the past, the submission of urine samples to an outside source for EtG testing had been a time consuming and expensive procedure with substantial delays in receipt of the results of those tests. The system in place now allows for immediate and accurate results for several drugs while also allowing for EtG (alcohol use) testing on site.



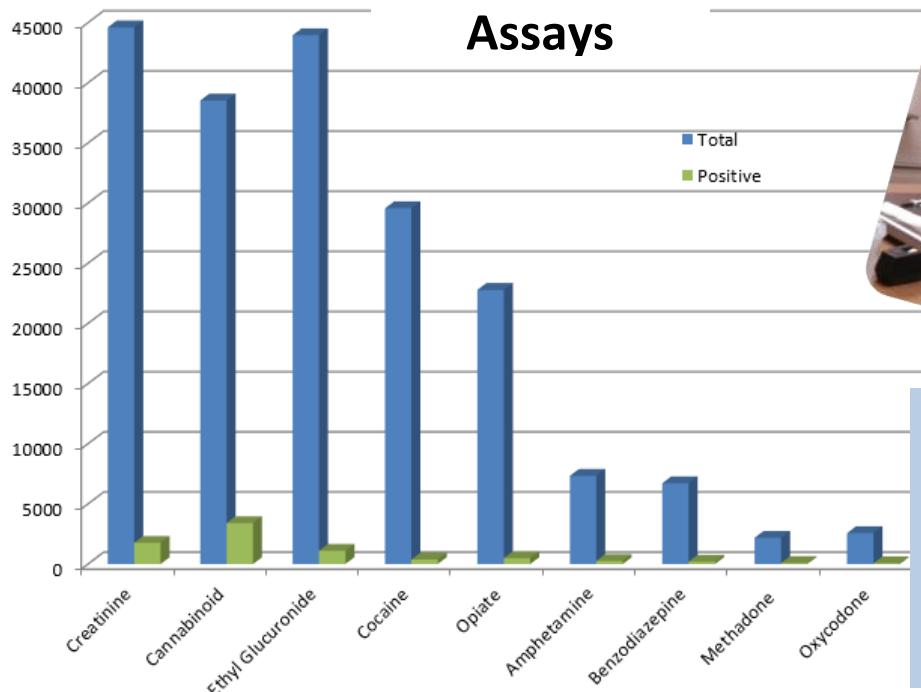
50% of the donors had at least one positive test



15% of the specimens tested positive for at least one assay



3.9% of the assays were positive



8% of the marijuana tests were positive
2% of the ETG (alcohol) tests were positive
2% of the opiate tests were positive
1.3% of the cocaine tests were positive

SERVING OUR COMMUNITY

Sobriety Treatment Programs

In May of 2017, the 58th District Court Sobriety Treatment Program in Holland celebrated 14 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.

Treatment Court Community Impact Statement

By Judge Bunce and Judge Jonas

The 58th District Court's treatment courts are essential in helping the Court to achieve its goal of a safer community. Numerous studies have shown that successful participants in treatment courts are less likely to re-offend than others convicted of similar offenses. As important as reduced recidivism is, of equal importance to the community's overall well-being, is the re-integration of the treatment court graduate as a productive member of that community. The successful participants can be expected to maintain employment while recognizing their need to continue to monitor their behavior and access available recovery resources as needed. Perhaps most gratifying to us is the response of many graduates who continue to assist others through peer mentoring and other voluntary efforts on their part.

The operation of treatment courts requires extra resources and extra amounts of time and effort by the judges and treatment court teams. ***"The rewards however, of sharing with the participants and their families the joy and hope that comes with successful completion of the treatment court probation makes it easily worth that effort."***

Mental Health Treatment Court

On July 1, 2014, the 58th 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

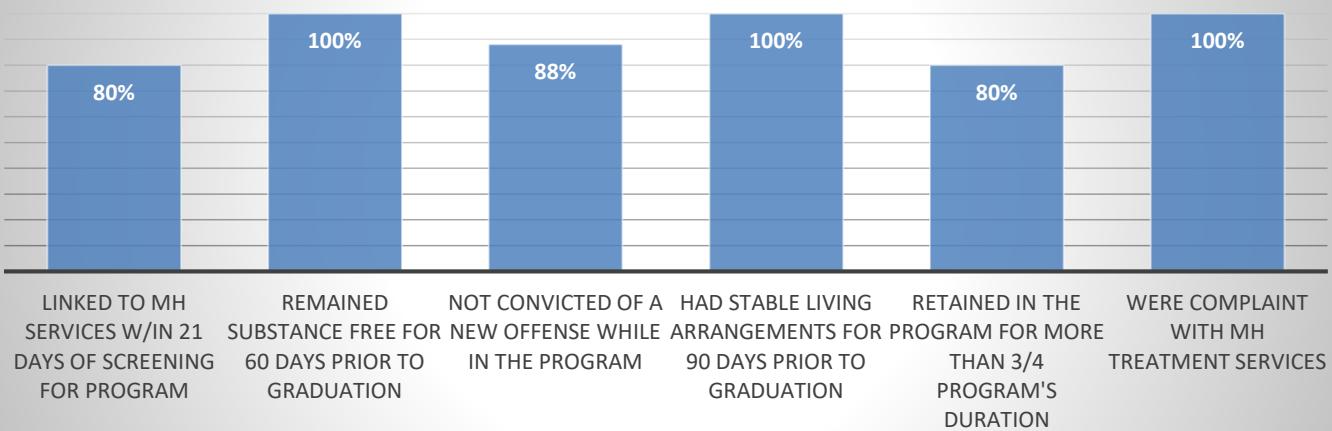
Section 1090 (Mental Health) Treatment Court

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. MHTC also involves frequent court appearances and support groups as well as awarding various individualized incentives for compliant behaviors and sanctions when appropriate. Judge Knoll presides over the MHTC, Ottawa County CMH Clinician Kelly Boeve acts as the Coordinator/Case Manager. Other members of the team include Kelly Chapman, (CMH Peer Support Specialist), Kevin Rahn, (Probation Officer), Jake Jenison, (Prosecutor), Jane Patterson, (Defense Counsel) and Vanessa Werle, (CMH Program Coordinator).

Participant Successes in 2017



Sobriety Treatment Programs

Program Statistics

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.

In 2017, the average age participants first consumed alcohol was 18 and the average age of their first drug use was 17.

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.

New enrollments in 2017	76
Successful Discharges	43
Unsuccessful Discharges	7
Hours of community service performed	786
Gender of Participants	64% Male 36% Female
Drug of Choice	95% Alcohol 5% Marihuana

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.

Grand Haven STP Team Members

Hon. Craig Bunce, Presiding Judge
Kendra Sheffield, Case Manager
Zac Carlson, Surveillance Officer
Alicia Jett, Surveillance Officer
John Scheuerle, Prosecutor
Phil Sielski, Defense Attorney
MaryAnne Kowalski, Pine Rest
Jon Stevens, Counselor
Lt. Christopher Wright, Grand Haven Public Safety

Holland STP Team Members

Hon. Susan Jonas, Presiding Judge
Alma Valenzuela, Program Director
Leticia Gonzalez-Ortiz, Case Manager
Kevin Rahn, Case Manager
Jessica Dozeman, Surveillance Officer
Les Smith, Surveillance Officer
Lee Fisher, Prosecutor
Robert Hamilton, Defense Attorney
Susan Littlejohn, Counselor
Jon Stevens, Counselor
Clara Mascorro, Pathways
Sgt Steve Austin, Sheriff's Department
Sgt Dan Kender, Holland Public Safety
Donald Hann, Public Representative

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

In 2017, program alumni began a peer-to-peer orientation to help guide and support new participants. These volunteer graduates meet 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.

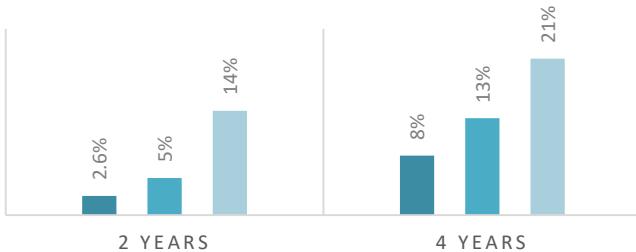
Sobriety Court Recidivism Rates

In the fall of 2017, the State Court Administrative Office (SCAO), a division of the Michigan Supreme Court, provided 2016 recidivism rates on the 58th 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 two year and four 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**

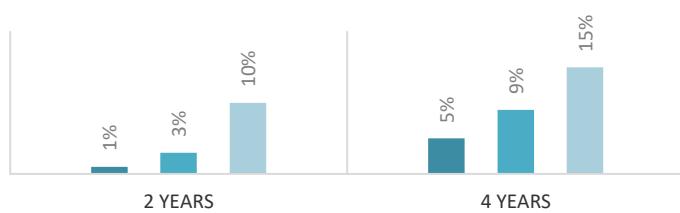
2016 RECIDIVISM RATES ANY NEW CONVICTION* WITHIN TWO AND FOUR YEARS OF ADMISSION

- 58th District Court Drug Court Graduates
- Statewide Drug Court Graduates
- Statewide Non-Drug Court Comparison Group



2016 RECIDIVISM RATES ALCOHOL OR DRUG CONVICTION** WITHIN TWO AND FOUR YEARS OF ADMISSION

- 58th District Court Drug Court Graduates
- Statewide Drug Court Graduates
- Statewide Non-Drug Court Comparison Group



"I've had the privilege of seeing a lot of amazing changes in people through our Sobriety Treatment and Intensive Supervision Probation programs. When an old probationer comes back into the probation department to say hi or you see they are sponsoring a new person in the program, you know that is a good sign that the work we are doing here is meaningful. To see people that went from living such chaotic lives, to living healthy, happy lives, you can really see the impact our programs are having on the community. I love that the programs we offer are giving people that extra accountability and treatment they need to make those changes and that it is improving their health, family life, careers, and overall quality of life, which is directly impacting the community." – Kendra Sheffield, Grand Haven District Court

*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.

** A new drug or alcohol conviction measures recidivism within the categories of 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, and other alcohol offenses.

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 58th District Court assists the Ottawa County CCAB by overseeing the programs and applying for state grant funding.

2017 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	MaryAnne Kowalski

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 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

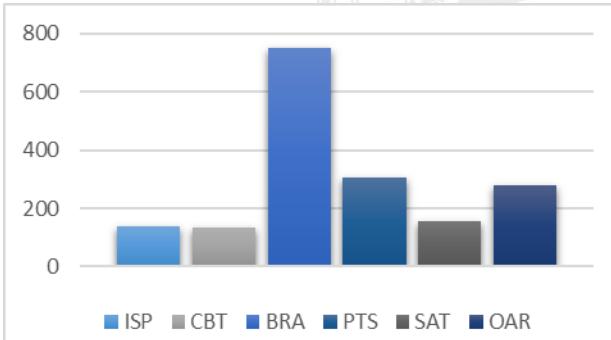
Ottawa County Community Corrections has a comprehensive plan designed to improve jail utilization, reduce admissions to prison, and improve the local criminal justice system. Programs include the following:

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.

Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) Moral Reconation 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.

2017 Program Enrollment



Pre-Trial Supervision (PTS) This program is a way to monitor the activities and behaviors of offenders released to the community pending trial. It involves reminding offenders of court dates, supporting their compliance with any bond conditions the court may have imposed and helps monitor abstinence.

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.

	Ottawa County	State of Michigan
Prison Commitment Rate	11.7% or 91 dispositions	19.9% or 9,252 dispositions
Operating While Intoxicated 3rd	10.4% or 8 dispositions	19.4% or 544 dispositions
Straddle Cell*	14.9% or 21 dispositions	28% or 3,118 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 20th Circuit Court and 58th 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 3rd 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 2017, there were a total of 1,576 offenders enrolled in JAWS and CSW programs who completed over 36,000 hours in community service for a value of \$320,738.

Jail Alternative Work Services (JAWS) 2017 Program Highlights:

New Enrollees	660
JAWS Crew Worked	113
Saturdays Worked	50
Average Offenders per Crew	9
Hours Provided	7,350
Value of Service (based on minimum wage of \$8.90/hour)	\$65,415

Community Service Work (CSW) 2017 Program Highlights:

New Enrollees	916
Worksites	82
Completed Hours	28,688
Full Time Employee Equivalent	14
Value of Service (based on minimum wage of \$8.90/hour)	\$255,323

Types of Agencies Receiving Community Services in 2017

General NonProfit Organizations	33%
Church/Religious Institutions	28%
Governmental Agencies	12%
Culture/Arts Facilities	10%
Environmental Agencies (Conservation, Parks, Cemeteries etc.)	9%
Schools, Education and Libraries	8%

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



58th District Court
85 West 8th Street
Holland, Michigan 49423
616.392-6991

58th District Court Contact Information



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

58th District Court
414 Washington Avenue
Grand Haven, Michigan 49417
616.846-8280



58th District Court
100 Port Sheldon Road
Sonville, Michigan 49426
616.662.3100



"Equal Justice Under Law"