

2013 Annual Report

58th District Court

District Court Probation and Community Corrections

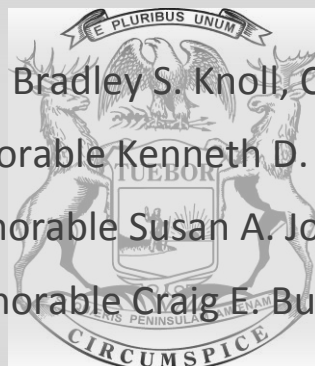
<http://miottawa.org/Courts/58thDistrict>

Honorable Bradley S. Knoll, Chief Judge

Honorable Kenneth D. Post

Honorable Susan A. Jonas

Honorable Craig E. Bunce



A Note from the Chief Judge

The 58th District Court, along with all the trial courts in Michigan, faced significant challenges in 2013. In many areas of the state, court operations were consolidated and judgeships eliminated based upon the judicial caseloads in those courts. Ottawa County courts however, have continued to operate at a level of efficiency with higher than average judicial caseloads. Additionally, the district court judges continue to demonstrate a willingness to absorb additional caseloads during periods of judicial absence rather than requiring the additional expense of bringing in visiting judges.

In 2013 the Ottawa County courts also developed a plan of concurrent jurisdiction to share job responsibilities among the three courts. Done with a goal of creating even greater efficiencies, the plan was approved by the State Court Administrative Office.

The initial phase of Michigan Supreme Court mandated performance measures were implemented in 2013. These performance measures focused on the timeliness of case disposition in all of the state's trial courts. The 58th District Court consistently outperformed most comparison courts as well as the state average in timeliness of disposition of criminal, civil and civil infraction cases.

While it was gratifying to see that the 58th District Court fared well in these initial measures, we recognize that these measures are most useful in identifying areas where improvements are needed. Steps have been taken to more closely monitor case aging and to build more efficiency into overall case management practices.

In another component of these performance measures, the recidivism rates for treatment courts were compared on a statewide basis. Our Sobriety Treatment Court had the lowest two year new drug or alcohol charge recidivism rate of any court in the state and had consistently high performance in the other categories measured. The data continues to demonstrate that sobriety courts are effective in reducing recidivism rates in this high risk group and the 58th District Court is a leader among those courts.

Just as timeliness is an important, but certainly not the only factor in assessing the quality of case management, case management is not the only factor in assessing how well a court does its job. With over 50,000 people accessing the 58th District Court annually, the court is perhaps the most visible face of local government. It is very important to the judges, management team and administrative staff that we project a positive image of Ottawa County Government.

A Note from the Chief Judge

I am very pleased with the level of enthusiastic commitment by the court management team and staff to the customer service initiatives implemented by Ottawa County. The benefits of training in customer service and diversity intelligence are observable in the patience, courtesy and helpfulness demonstrated by staff in their frequent contact with the public. Just as I and the other judges have a personal goal of having every person who sees us feel they were fairly treated and given an opportunity to be heard, the staff and management team treat customer service as more than an ideal. It is the overarching guide in the way we do our business.

Finally, I want to extend my sincere gratitude for the support and assistance of the Ottawa County Commission and to Ottawa County administration. We could not operate without the assistance of the human resources, fiscal services, facilities, IT and planning and performance departments. Al Vandenberg's guidance and suggestions have helped me in countless ways to better understand and perform my duties as the chief judge in a way that recognizes the desirable balance between the need to maintain the separation of powers and the interdependence of the branches of local government.

Respectfully submitted,

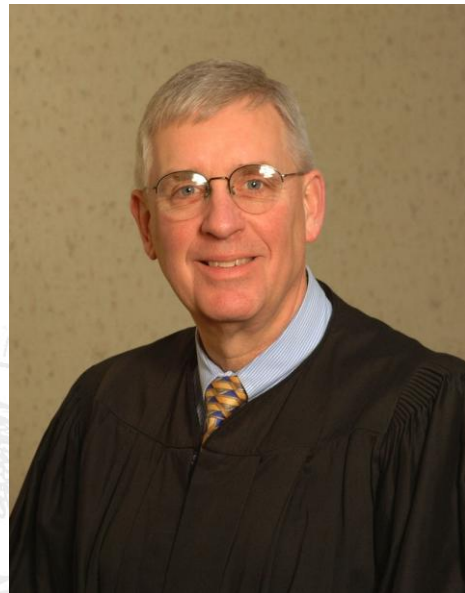
Bradley S. Knoll

Chief Judge for the 58th District Court

The Judges of the 58th District Court



Honorable Bradley S. Knoll, Chief Judge



Honorable Kenneth D. Post

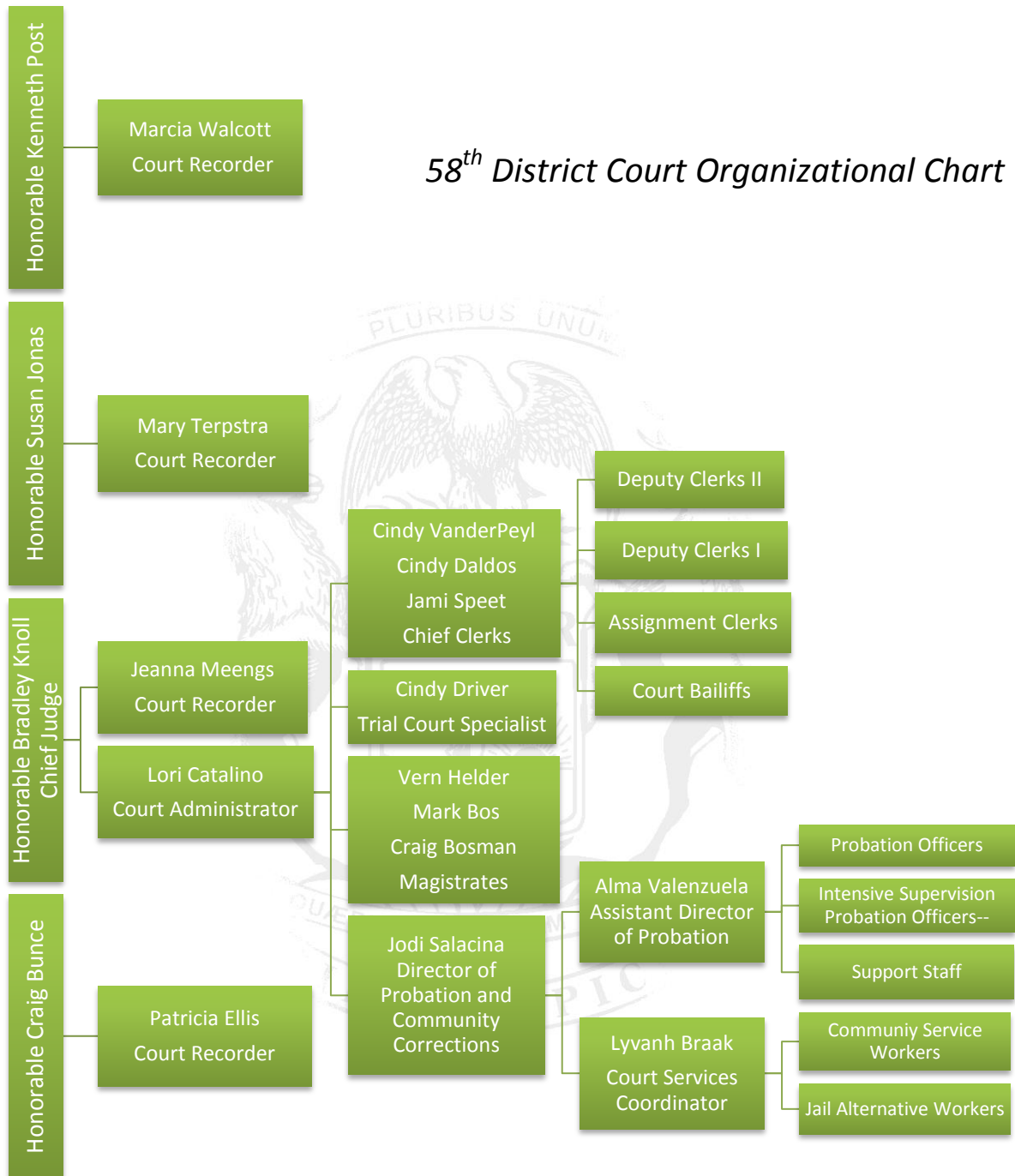


Honorable Susan A. Jonas



Honorable Craig E. Bunce

58th District Court Organizational Chart



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.

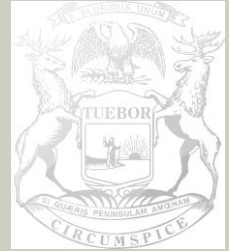
Insure that court procedures and structures best facilitate the expedient and economical resolution of matters before the court.

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]

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

In 2013, our Court staff scheduled over 49,000 hearings, opened and processed nearly 56,000 cases and receipted for over 6.8 million dollars.

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

and developing lasting professional relationships.

Each of our three court locations is staffed by a Chief Clerk, Court Recorders and staff assigned to one of four divisions: Criminal, Traffic, Civil and Probation. Court staff is charged with immense task each day of processing documents, receipting for and disbursing payments, scheduling hearings and essentially tracking every case filed in the Court from beginning to end. In 2013, our Court staff scheduled over 49,000 hearings, opened and processed nearly 56,000 cases and receipted for over 6.8 million dollars. The Court also employs one full time attorney magistrate and two part time magistrates. The magistrates are appointed by the Chief Judge and are authorized under statute to conduct informal hearings on traffic tickets, issue search and arrest warrants, conduct arraignments, set bonds, accept misdemeanor pleas that have a maximum penalty of 93 days, perform weddings and conduct small claims hearings. Along with all four Judges, the magistrates also serve nights and weekends on a rotating basis to review and sign after hour warrants.

In 2013, the Magistrates performed 425 marriages.

As a whole, over 50,000 citizens come through our courthouse doors or are served in some way by our Court staff. The Court would like to express gratitude and appreciation to all of the District Court staff for their dedication and hard work. Without them, the Court would not be able to provide the quality service and exceptional services to our community. Our Judges and staff are proud to serve the citizens of Ottawa County and consistently receive positive feedback about our service and responsiveness.

National DWI Academy Court 2011-2013

SERVING OUR COMMUNITY



The Holland District Court Sobriety Treatment Program continued its three year status as a National Academy Court in 2013. In 2011, the National Center for DWI Courts, in conjunction with the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, selected the 58th District Court Sobriety Treatment Program as an Academy Court for demonstrating exemplary practices.

Also, a series of three inspiring articles were published in the Grand Haven Tribune focusing on former graduates of the Holland Program and their families.



"I'M NOT LOST YET"

Motorcycle Relay for Recovery

In celebration of National Drug Court Month, Michigan hosted the 2nd Annual Motorcycle Relay for Recovery in May of 2013. At each stop the MADCP flag was passed to a new group of riders as a symbol of the



collective impact of problem solving courts.

The 58th District Court Sobriety Treatment Program hosted a ceremony at the Holland Courthouse to commemorate the

inspiring transformations of Sobriety Treatment Court participants and serve as an official stop on the relay. At the ceremony inspiring artwork and stories of program graduates were shared. The Holland



Department of Public Safety escorted riders in and out of the city.

Community

In March of 2014, Judge Bunce began operating a Sobriety Treatment Program in the Grand Haven District Court



Prior to taking the bench on January 1, 2013, Judge Bunce previously served as an assistant prosecuting attorney in Holland where he was an integral part of the Holland District Court's Sobriety Treatment Program. Judge Bunce helped develop and implement the Holland Sobriety Court and served as the assigned Assistant Prosecutor for that Program for over ten years. Upon becoming the Grand Haven District Court Judge, Judge Bunce began planning to bring a treatment program to Grand Haven in late 2013 to serve the number of northern Ottawa County residents who were not able to travel to the Holland Program. Like Holland, the Grand Haven Program promotes fairness and justice by helping to build the necessary close relationships between the participant and court that are vital to Sobriety Treatment Programs.

The Grand Haven Tribune published an article when this new program began in which Judge Bunce said, "There's a lot of people out there who need help. There are a lot of people who haven't been told that,



if you work at this, we'll work alongside of you. So, many people I've seen come through have been told throughout their entire lifetime they are worthless and won't amount to anything. With a little positive reinforcement, encouragement, relationship-building, accountability, and having people understand there are swift and sure consequences for your behavior, we are going to be there to help you — if you want to reach out and ask for help."

Joe Legatz serves as the criminal defense attorney, John Scheuerle serves as Ottawa County Assistant Prosecuting Attorney and Alma Valenzuela serves as the program director of the Grand Haven Program.

New Court Case Management System

Staff continued to engage in extensive process improvement discussions and outlining program requirements for the development of the Court's new case management system. This project represents a collaborative effort between the Court and all Ottawa County justice departments including the Prosecutor's Office and the Sheriff's Department. Specifically, collaboration in 2013 focused on developing the traffic module and the link between the District Court criminal clerks and probation staff with the Ottawa County Jail Booking and Inmate modules.

[HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE YEAR]

eTicketing System

In 2013, court staff worked closely with the Ottawa County Sheriff's Department to coordinate the electronic submission of civil infractions issued through the Sheriff's new eTicketing software program to the Court. This software provides court staff with immediate access to issued citations while also eliminating data entry errors caused by misinterpreting handwritten tickets.

In late 2013, the court's management team, magistrates and traffic clerks began meeting with County IT staff to develop a paperless civil infraction workflow. This workflow will allow for the traffic clerks to process all aspects of tickets electronically thereby preventing the printing of tickets and will also allow for the magistrates to conduct informal hearings completely electronically. Once this workflow is completed, we will be one of only a few District Courts in the state to achieve a completely paperless civil infraction docket.



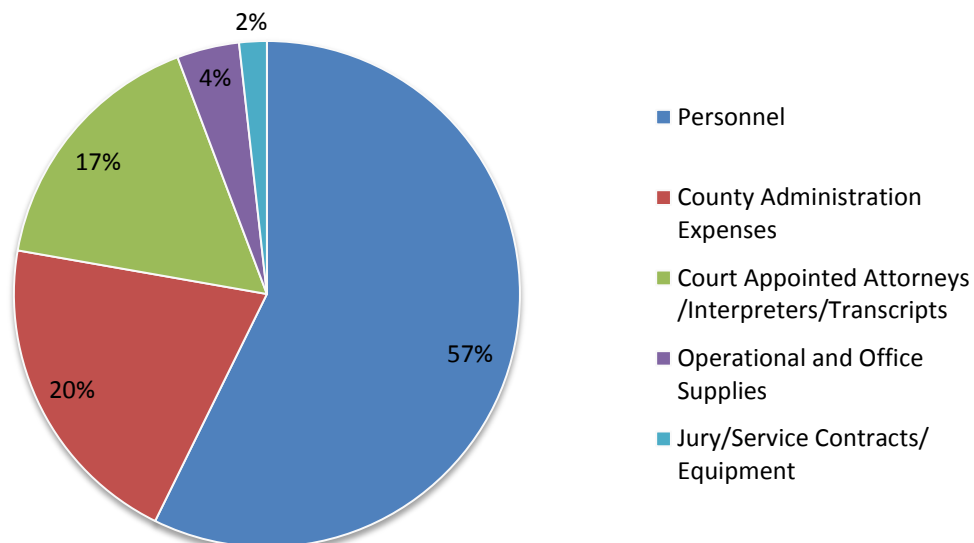
The 58th District Court Probation Department was able to offer VSP (a vision insurance provider) gift certificates to eligible citizens and their families. Specifically, VSP offered \$450 gift certificates for thorough eye exams and select eyewear to eligible individuals who met certain family income standards. Several customers were able to take advantage of this program after learning about it from their probation officer.



The Michigan Secretary of State awarded a Certificate of Excellence to both the Hudsonville and Holland District Courts for 99% abstract timeliness in 2013. Grand Haven District Court earned an impressive 97.65% for abstract timeliness as well. Pursuant to Michigan Law, certain motor vehicle offenses and other convictions must be timely reported and abstracted to the Secretary of State.

Expenses

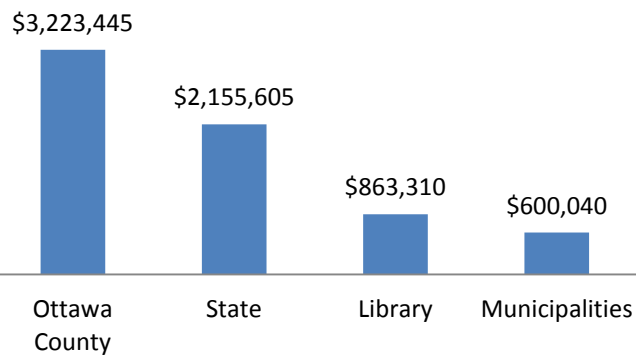
2013 District Court Operating Costs



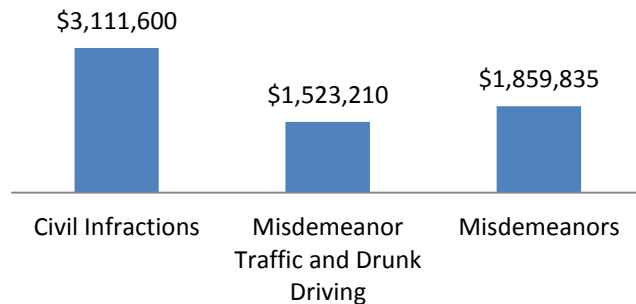
Total: \$6,302,210

Revenue

Total Revenue \$6,842,400

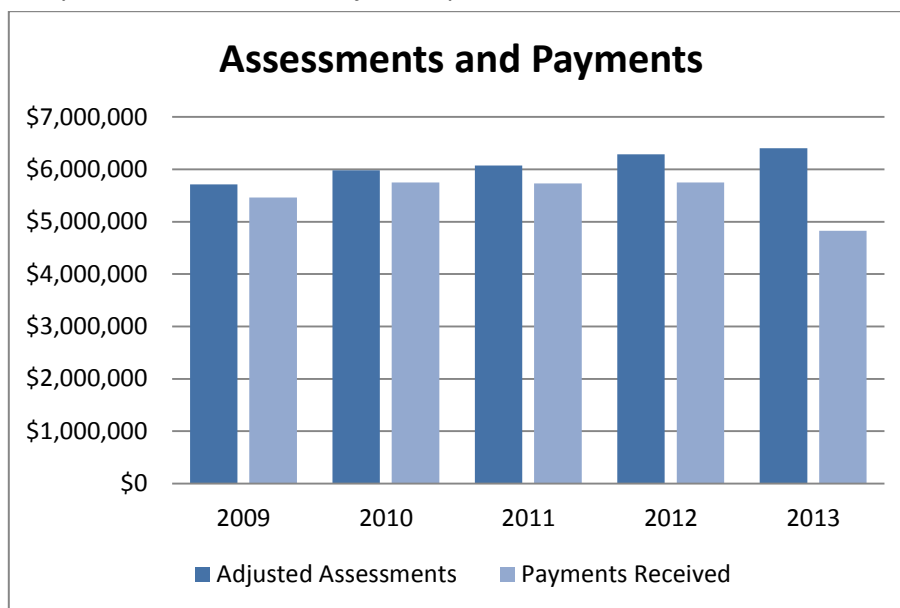


Payments Received on Criminal and Civil Infractions



Assessments and Collections

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

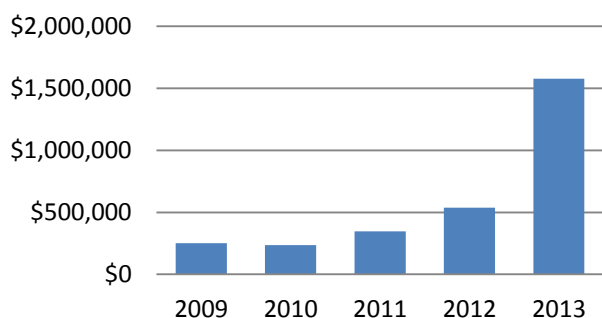


The following tables display the percentage of sanctions collected by the Court as of December 31, 2013, the year the sanctions were imposed and amounts of outstanding receivables. The collection rate for sanctions imposed in 2013 is lower than sanctions imposed in previous years because the debt assessed by the Court in late 2013 will be adjusted and collected within the first few months of 2014. The Court anticipates the 2013 collection rate by mid-2014 will be comparable to previous years' rates.

Collection Rates

Sanctions Assessed	Sanctions Collected as of December 31, 2013
2009	96.4%
2010	96.7%
2011	95.2%
2012	93%
2013	79%

Outstanding Receivables



CIVIL CASES IN THE 58TH DISTRICT COURT

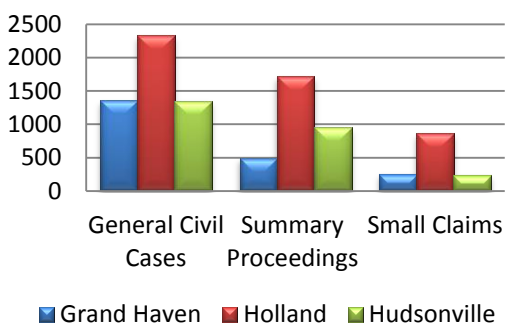
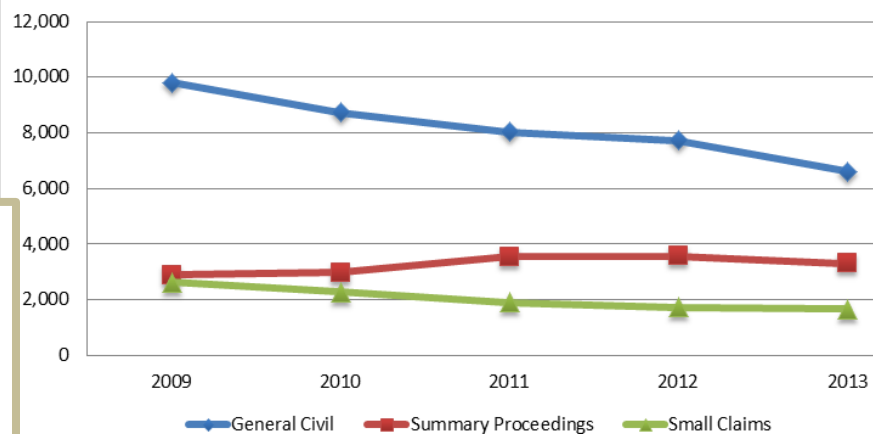
The district court's general civil jurisdiction covers disputes where money judgments are sought in an amount not exceeding \$25,000 for conduct alleged to be tortious, in breach of contract or otherwise in violation of the law. Parties may also file claim and delivery actions in the district court seeking 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 \$5000, 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.

Civil Caseload Trends



CRIMINAL CASES IN THE 58TH DISTRICT COURT

All criminal cases originate in the district court. In some cases the district court is involved early in the criminal investigation process as almost all search warrants are issued by district court magistrates or judges upon a proper showing by law enforcement. Assigned judges and magistrates are available on a 24/7 basis, 365 days a year to receive and rule on search warrant requests.

Following a warrantless arrest an arrest warrant must be issued by the district court if sworn to by law enforcement and authorized by the prosecutor. The defendant is arraigned before a district court judge or magistrate or bond is set within 24 hours of the arrest. If a warrant is authorized prior to arrest, arraignment is required in the district following the defendant being taken into custody. In most misdemeanor cases a criminal charge can also be initiated by law enforcement without an arrest warrant by issuance of a citation to the defendant with instructions to appear in court on the next regularly scheduled arraignment day.

In any of those 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. Finally the court considers whether the defendant will qualify for pre-trial release and what type of bond or bond conditions may apply.

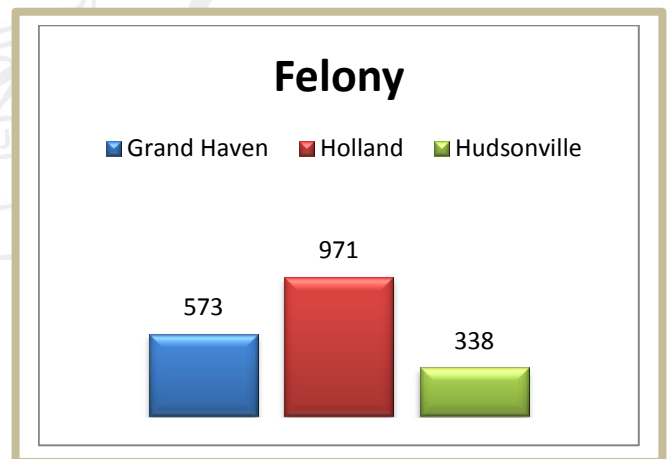
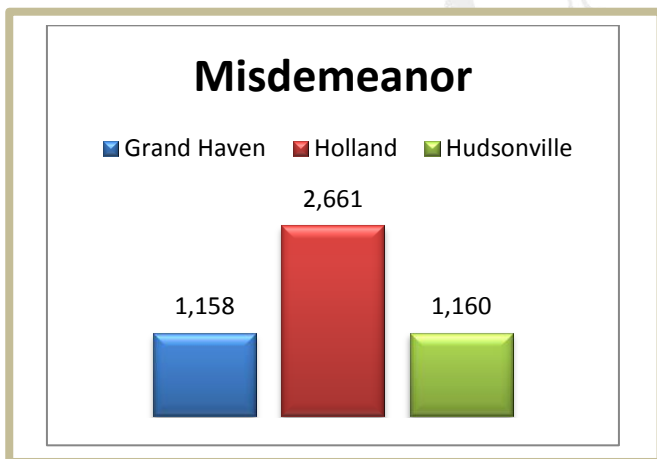
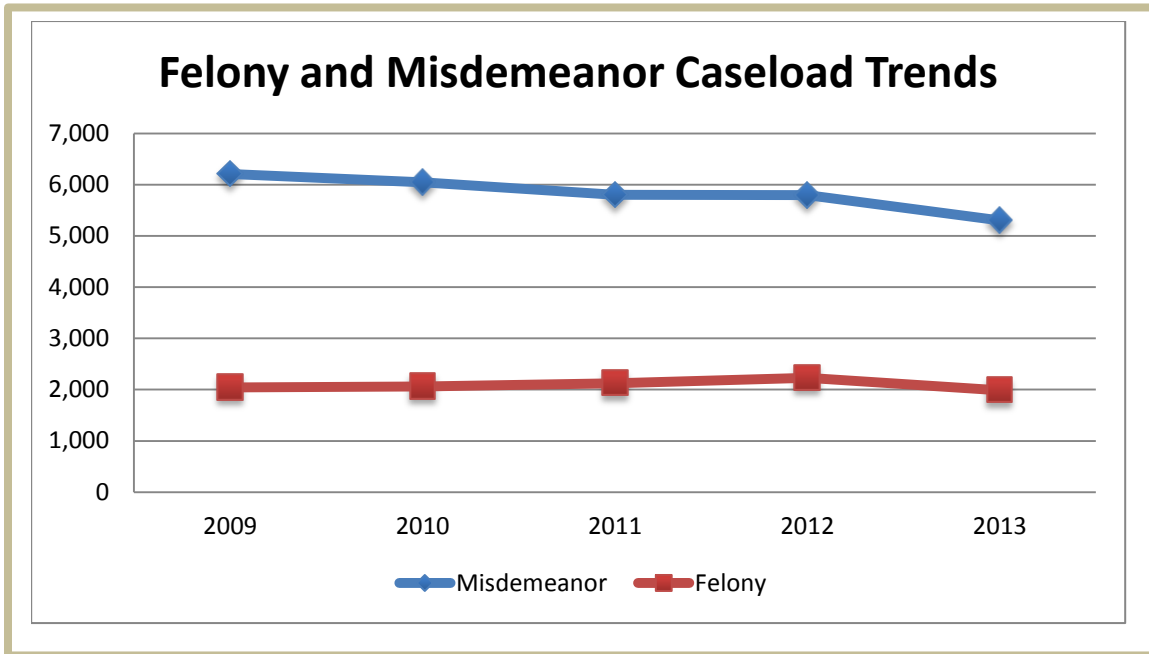
Misdemeanor cases will then proceed to trial or sentencing in the district court following entry of a plea by the defendant. The adjudication of felony cases is outside of the district court's jurisdiction. The defendant in a felony case however, has the right to a preliminary examination in the district court. At the preliminary exam, the prosecution must produce evidence that convinces the judge that probable cause exists to believe that the defendant committed a felony offense before the defendant can be ordered to stand trial on the charge.

Defendants convicted of misdemeanor charges following trial or guilty pleas 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 participation in Sobriety Court.

In addition to the criminal docket the district court has exclusive jurisdiction of civil infraction cases brought under state law or local ordinances. These cases usually involve motor vehicle code violations or violation of municipal zoning ordinances. Civil infractions do not carry possible jail terms, there is no right to a jury trial and the prosecutor's burden of proof is by the civil "greater weight of the evidence" standard rather than the criminal standard of proof "beyond a reasonable doubt".

Contested civil infractions may be resolved formally before the judge where a trial is held. In formal hearings the defendant has the right to retain counsel and law enforcement is represented by the prosecutor or municipal attorney. Alternatively, an informal hearing may be held before the magistrate where there is no participation by a defense attorney or prosecuting attorney. If a person is found responsible at hearing or pleads responsible to the civil infraction, fines and costs will be assessed pursuant to an established schedule.

In 2013, the Court experienced a decline in the number of misdemeanor cases while the number of felonies initiated in the Court remained comparable to 2012. However, some of the decline in misdemeanor cases is due to more proactive case management by ensuring all applicable counts against a defendant are included in a single court file rather than opening multiple court files, i.e. one file for each count charged against an individual. The number of criminal cases filed in each of the Court's three locations is also separately outlined below.



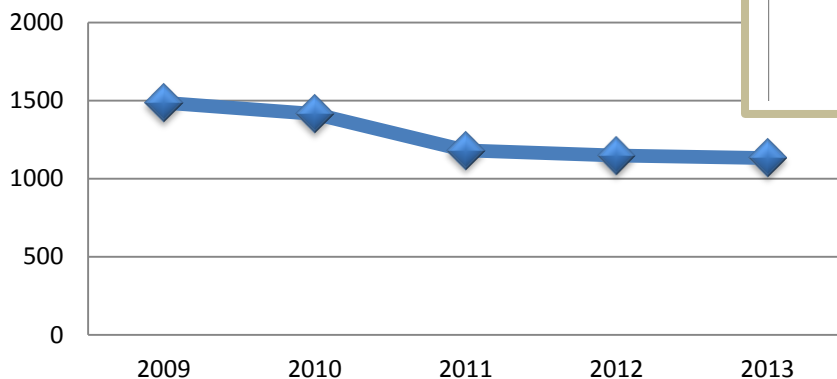
OPERATING WHILE INTOXICATED

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 or operation of a motor vehicle with any level of an illegal 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.

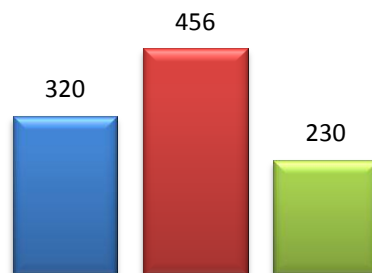
Despite the expansion of offenses chargeable as operating while intoxicated, the court has seen a general downward trend in charged offenses which has leveled off in the past three years.

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



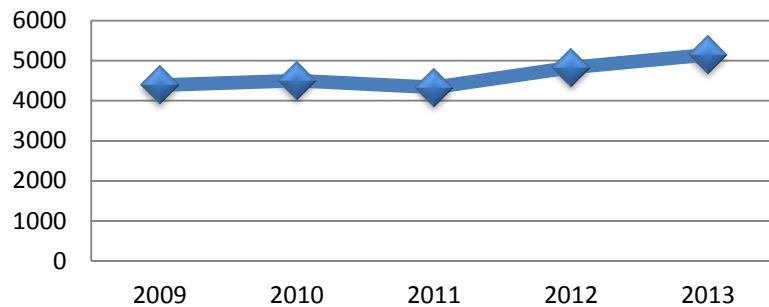
■ Grand Haven ■ Holland ■ Hudsonville



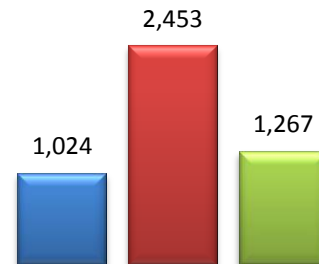
CRIMINAL TRAFFIC DOCKET

Criminal traffic offenses include such offenses as reckless driving, open intoxicants in a motor vehicle, driving while your license is suspended, no insurance, expired plates and failing to stop after involvement in a motor vehicle accident. In 2013, the Court noticed an increase from 4,832 in 2012 to 5,150 in 2013 in these types of offenses.

Felony and Misdemeanor Traffic Caseload Trends



■ Grand Haven ■ Holland ■ Hudsonville

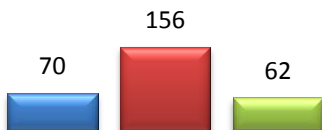


NON TRAFFIC AND PARKING VIOLATIONS

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

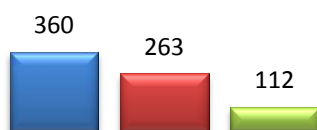
Parking

■ Grand Haven ■ Holland ■ Hudsonville

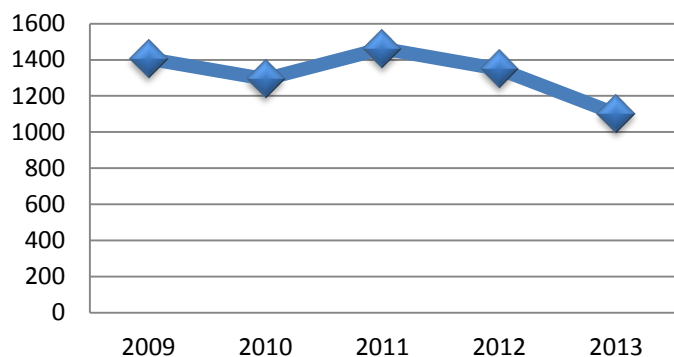


Civil Non-Traffic

■ Grand Haven ■ Holland ■ Hudsonville



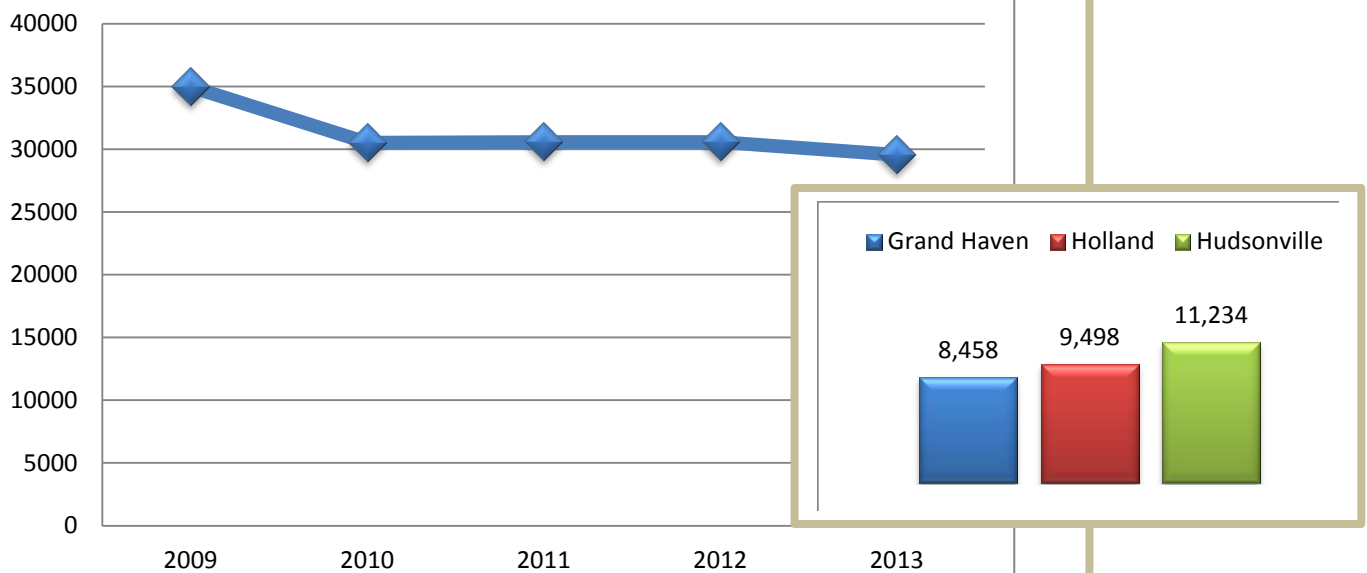
Non-Traffic and Parking



CIVIL INFRACTION VIOLATIONS

Most violations of the Michigan Vehicle Code are civil infractions which generally do not carry a jail penalty and the most common civil infraction being a speeding ticket. A civil infraction can be charged under state statute or under a local ordinance by a municipality. A person charged with a civil infraction can admit responsibility for the infraction, pay their fine online or mail their fine to the District Court. A person may request an informal or a formal hearing if they deny responsibility for the infraction. At an informal hearing the evidence is presented to a magistrate without a prosecuting attorney present. At a formal hearing the evidence is presented by a prosecuting attorney to a district court judge. The defendant may be represented by an attorney to present the defendant's case. A defendant may appeal their case to a formal hearing if they are found responsible at an informal hearing. The number of civil infractions in Ottawa County have been steadily consistent since 2010.

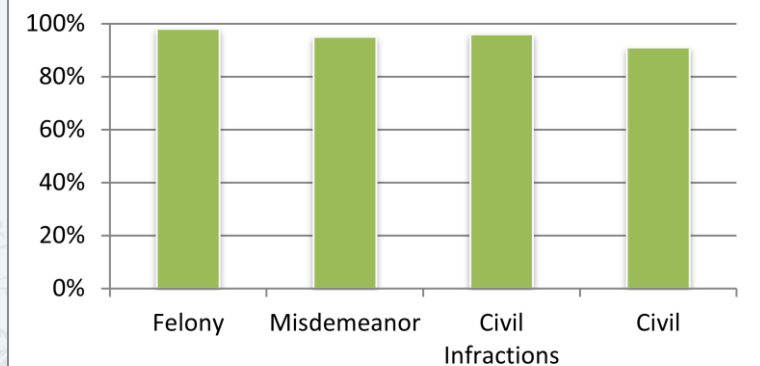
Civil Infraction Caseload Trends



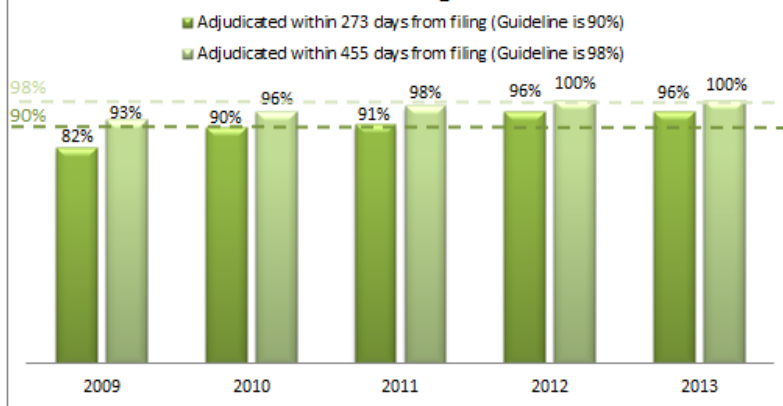
Case Clearance Rates and Case Age

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 2013, the 58th District Court continued leading District Courts in the state for high clearance rates across all case types.



General Civil Case Age - Courtwide

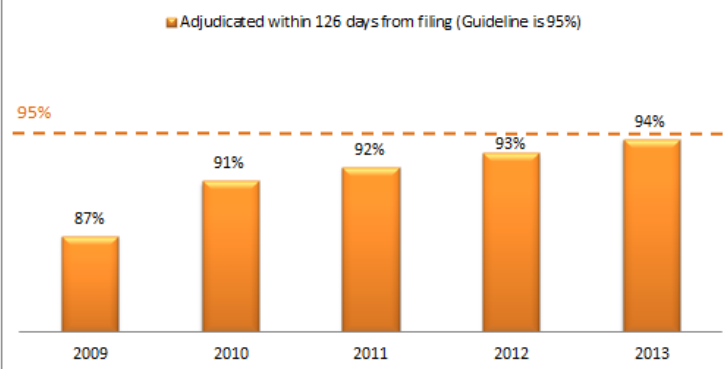


Age of Caseload

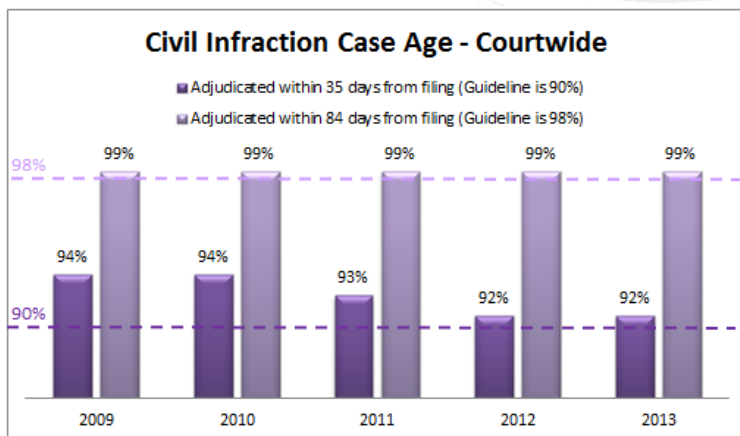
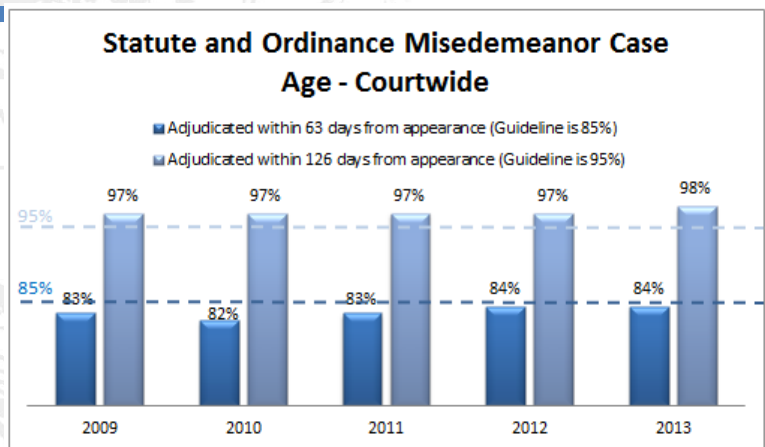
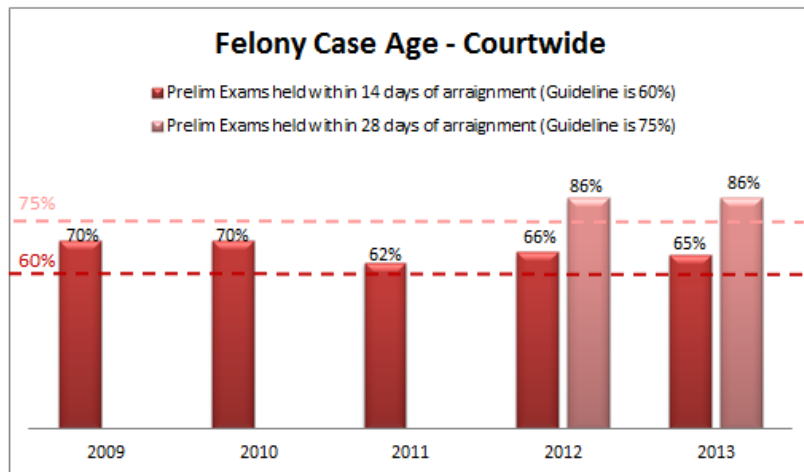
Measuring the age of active pending and disposed cases is fundamental to promote access to justice by ensuring the Court is processing and disposing of cases timely. The 58th District Court continues to either meet or exceed the case age guidelines as set by the Michigan Supreme Court for each case type category. Our Judges, management

team and clerks continue to engage in process improvement to help insure these guidelines are met when feasible while also giving appropriate consideration necessary to provide procedural and substantive due process in each individual case.

Summary Proceedings Case Age - Courtwide



Case Age Continued



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

58th District Court Probation

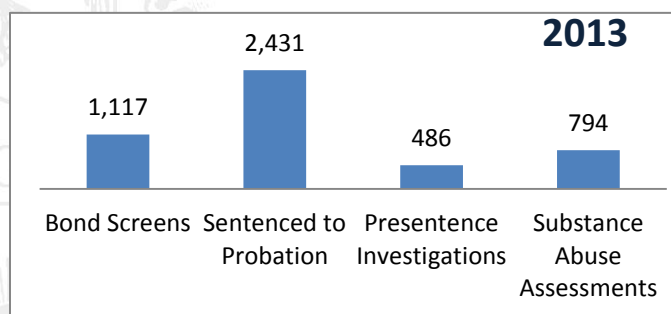
Reports, Screens and Assessments:

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 factor in the severity of the offense, prior criminal history, the possibility of drug or alcohol abuse, mental health issues and the offender's attitude. 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.

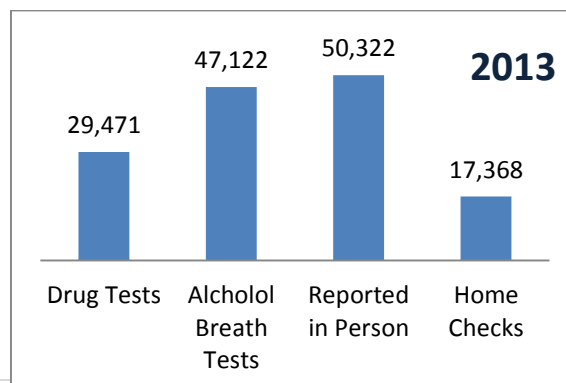
A substance abuse assessment is a normal component of a presentence report. Completed by a trained probation officer or treatment specialist, it helps to determine the offender's suitability for substance abuse treatment and placement into a specific treatment modality/setting. This evaluation includes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



Testing and Supervision:

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

Probation supervision involves either the probationer reporting to their probation officer at the office for a regularly scheduled meeting or submitting to a random drug or alcohol test. Field supervision officers will, however, often visit a probationer's residence to determine if the offender is abiding by their probation order, following curfew and to monitor their home environment. The officer may request that the offender submit to a preliminary breath test to check for alcohol, a search of their person or a search of their residence.



58th District Court Sobriety Treatment Program

Program Highlights

Active participants in 2013	109
New enrollments in 2013	52
Participants who were employed at the time of discharge from the program	97%
Community service hours performed by participants	1,149
Days of sobriety for successful participants at the time of discharge	492
Participants who obtained a restricted driver's license through the Michigan Ignition Interlock project using BAIID	69%
Revenue collected from program participants	\$35,884

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

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

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 difficulty staying clean and sober. It is a collaborative effort between the District

Mission

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.

Continued Success in 2013

A total of 438 participants have taken part in this program since its inception in May 2004

Successful completions	29 participants (81%)
Unsuccessful new offense	0
Unsuccessful non-compliance	6
Unsuccessful absconding	0
Unsuccessful medical reasons	1
Deceased	0

58th District Court Sobriety Court Recidivism Rates

In November 2013, the State Court Administrative Office (SCAO), a division of the Michigan Supreme Court, provided 2012 recidivism rates on the 58th District Court Sobriety Treatment Program. 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.

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.

Any New Conviction				
	Two Years		Four Years	
	Recidivism Rate	Number of Participants	Recidivism Rate	Number of Participants
58 th DC	1.7%	180	9.7%	144
Statewide Average	4%	NA	10%	NA

Alcohol or Drug Conviction				
	Two Years		Four Years	
	Recidivism Rate	Number of Participants	Recidivism Rate	Number of Participants
58 th DC	0.6%	180	7.6%	144
Statewide Average	3%	NA	8%	NA

58th District Court Community Corrections

Michigan Community Corrections Act, Public Act 511 (PA 511) was established in 1988 to ease jail and prison overcrowding by increasing the sanctions and services available locally to non-violent, adult offenders. The act authorizes local governments to establish Community Corrections Advisory Board (CCABs) comprising of representatives from the Sheriff Department, City Police, Board of Commissioners, City Council, Circuit, District and Probate Courts, Adult Probation Department, prosecuting and criminal defense attorneys, the business community and the general public.

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

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

The number of offenders enrolled in each of the six programs in 2013:

ISP	162
CBT	122
CSW	579
JAWS	447
ICMT	210

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

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

Jail Alternative Work Service (JAWS) A supervised community service work crew that generally work Saturday from 8am-3pm.

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

	Ottawa County	State of Michigan
Prison Commitment Rate	10.6% or 86 dispositions	21.1% or 10,759 dispositions
Operating While Intoxicated 3 rd	6.5% or 4 dispositions	19.4% or 532 dispositions
Straddle Cell*	17.9% or 24 dispositions	32.5% or 3,836 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.

There are a total of 1,026 offenders enrolled in JAWS and CSW programs, 871 of which were District Court referrals, 155 were Circuit Court referrals.

Jail Alternative Work Services (JAWS) 2013 Program Highlights:

New Enrollees	447
JAWS Crew Worked	98
Saturdays Worked	50
Average Offenders per Crew	8.0
Hours Provided	5,229
Value of Service (based on minimum wage of \$7.40/hour)	\$38,695

Community Service Work (CSW) 2013 Program Highlights:

New Enrollees	579
Worksites	100
Completed Hours	31,767
Full Time Employee Equivalent	15
Value of Service (based on minimum wage of \$7.40/hour)	\$235,074

Types of Community Services Performed in 2013

Schools, Education and Libraries	7.0 %
Humanitarian Services-General	25.0%
Environment	9.0%
Church/Religious	30.0%
Health Issues	3.0%
Government	16.0%
Culture/Arts	10.0%
	100%

Northern/Western Ottawa County

American Legion ♦ Conservation District ♦ Grand Haven Township Fire Department ♦ City of Grand Haven ♦ Grand Haven Department of Public Works ♦ Covenant Life Church ♦ First Presbyterian Church ♦ Grand Haven Church of God ♦ Grand Haven State Park ♦ Harbor Humane Society ♦ Hope Reformed ♦ International Aid ♦ Lake Hills Elementary School ♦ Lakeshore Habitat for Humanity ♦ Lakeshore Rescue Mission ♦ Love INC. ♦ Ottawa County Facilities/Maintenance ♦ Ottawa County Parks and Recreation ♦ Rescue Mission Thrift Store ♦ Spring Lake Cemetery ♦ Spring Lake Heritage Festival ♦ Spring Lake Library ♦ Spring Lake Wesleyan ♦ St. Mary's Church ♦ St. Patrick's Catholic Church ♦ United Methodist Church of the Dunes ♦ YMCA

Eastern Ottawa County

Allendale Township Library ♦ Allendale Fire Department ♦ Allendale Goodwill ♦ Berlin Fair ♦ Blendon Township ♦ Bread of Life ♦ Central Worship Center ♦ Chester Township ♦ City of Hudsonville ♦ City on a Hill ♦ Coopersville DPW ♦ Coopersville Library ♦ Coopersville VFW ♦ Corpus Christi Catholic Church ♦ Fishers of Men ♦ Jamestown Township ♦ Jenison Goodwill ♦ Knights of Columbus ♦ Indian Trails ♦ Laurels ♦ Love, INC. ♦ Marne Cemetery ♦ Mars Hill Church (Grandville) ♦ Polkton Township ♦ Well Spring ♦ WTLJ Allendale

Ottawa County Community Service Worksites

Southern/Western Ottawa County

70X7 Life Recovery ♦ Africa's Child ♦ African American Museum ♦ Boys and Girls Club ♦ Building Men for Life ♦ Casa del Rey ♦ Central Wesleyan Church ♦ City of Holland ♦ Community Action House Food Bank ♦ Community Action House Store ♦ Cornerstone Tabernacle ♦ Eight Day Farm ♦ Evergreen Commons Adult Day Care ♦ Faith Christian Center ♦ Fellowship Reformed Church ♦ Herrick District Library ♦ Herrick District Library ♦ First Assembly of God ♦ Fulfilling Life Ministries ♦ Harbor House ♦ Harderwyk Church ♦ Herrick District Library ♦ Herrick District Library ♦ Holland Alano Club ♦ Holland City Hall ♦ Holland Civic Center ♦ Holland Community Center ♦ Holland Community Kitchen ♦ Holland Mission ♦ Holland Museum ♦ Holland State Park ♦ Holland VFW ♦ HOME Roller Rink ♦ Lakeshore Habitat Restore ♦ Macatawa Resource Center ♦ Maple Avenue ♦ Moran Park ♦ New Richmond Baptist Church ♦ Northpoint Assembly of God ♦ Ottawa County Fairgrounds ♦ Paradise Bound ♦ Ridgepoint Community Church ♦ Rock ♦ Shelby's Place ♦ St. Francis de Sales ♦ The Bridge (The Mission for Women) ♦ The Critter Barn ♦ The Outdoors Discovery Center



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



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



58th District Court
3100 Port Sheldon Road
Hudsonville, Michigan 49426
616.662.3100

58th District Court Contact Information

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



"Equal Justice Under Law"