

2016 Annual Report



58th District Court

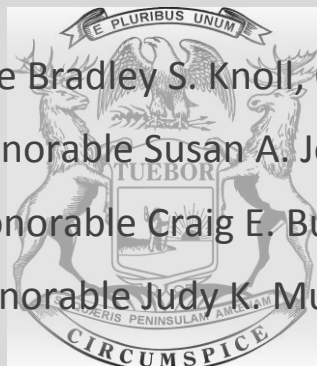
<http://miottawa.org/Courts/58thDistrict>

Honorable Bradley S. Knoll, Chief Judge

Honorable Susan A. Jonas

Honorable Craig E. Bunce

Honorable Judy K. Mulder



A Note from the Chief Judge

The 58th District Court's Annual Report for 2016 reflects continued progress by court staff to achieve our goals of friendly and helpful customer service, efficient use of county resources and thoughtful and evidence based approaches to criminal and civil justice issues in our county. The judges and management team strive to meet those goals while providing a safe and rewarding work environment for our staff. I am, once again, pleased to submit the following information and highlights of our court operations contained in this annual report.

The year 2016 marked the departure through retirement of Judge Ken Post. Throughout his 36 years on the bench, Judge Post worked hard, not just to competently perform the many tasks of a district court judge, but also as a thoughtful innovator. Court procedures involving more efficient use of jury panels, special bond considerations in domestic violence cases and intensive supervised probation for higher risk cases all came about as a result of Judge Post's constant questioning and suggestions that made us consider why we do things the way we do them and whether there were better ways to do it.

Judge Post's many years of experience will be missed. We are excited and very pleased however, to welcome Judge Judy Mulder to the 58th District Court bench. Judge Mulder's many years of trial court experience, her knowledge of the law and reputation for the highest level of integrity will assure the citizens of Ottawa County that matters coming before her at the Hudsonville court will be handled in a courteous and professional manner.

Ottawa County was honored in 2016 by a visit by the Michigan Supreme Court. Oral arguments were held before the Court at Jenison High School. The session was held before an audience of local judges, administrators and a large group of high school students from Ottawa County schools. It was an enjoyable and educational experience for everyone involved and we are especially grateful for the extra effort of the Justices and attorneys to make this event such a success.

Reviewing the statistical information provided in our annual report, I am pleased to highlight the very favorable public satisfaction survey conducted at all court locations and the continuing high level of performance of our problem solving courts. Additionally, the courts continue to meet and exceed state performance measures for timely disposition of cases and case clearance rates. The collection of court ordered fines, costs and restitution continued at one of the highest rates in the State of Michigan and the addition of a new staff person to oversee the collection process has resulted both in increased collection of old debt and more prompt payment of recently ordered obligations.

None of our accomplishments would be possible without the close and effective relationship between the court and Ottawa County Administration. We are especially grateful for the excellent and professional assistance rendered by the county's human resources, fiscal, information technology and maintenance departments. Finally, on behalf of Judges Jonas, Bunce, Mulder and myself, I want to thank the Ottawa County Executive and the Ottawa County Commission for their progressive and knowledgeable leadership and assistance as the 58th District Court moves forward to face the challenges before it.

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.

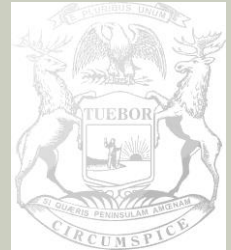
Insure that court procedures and structures best facilitate the expedient and economical resolution of matters before the court.

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]

The 58th District Court Judges and staff are committed and take pride in serving Ottawa County justly and with sincerity. 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 management 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

CERTIFICATE OF EXCELLENCE

In 2016, the Michigan Secretary of State awarded a Certificate of Excellence to Hudsonville District Court for 99% abstract timeliness while Grand Haven and Holland District Courts earned an impressive 98% for abstract timeliness.

2016 COLLECTION SUCCESSES

- ♦ *Collected over \$95,000 from garnishing income tax returns of individuals who failed to pay their outstanding court ordered financial obligations.*
- ♦ *Implemented new technology that allows the Court to send text message reminders to individuals who owe outstanding court ordered financial obligations to help ensure compliance with approved payment plans.*

authorize after hour search or arrest warrants and perform marriages.

In 2016, Court staff opened and processed over 47,000 cases, entered over 44,000 dispositions and receipted for over 6.7 million dollars.

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 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 magistrates also serve nights and weekends on a rotating basis to

Prior to January 1, 2017, Hudsonville District Court reassigned 10,480 cases and tickets in preparation for the transition to newly elected District Court Judge Judy Mulder.

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.

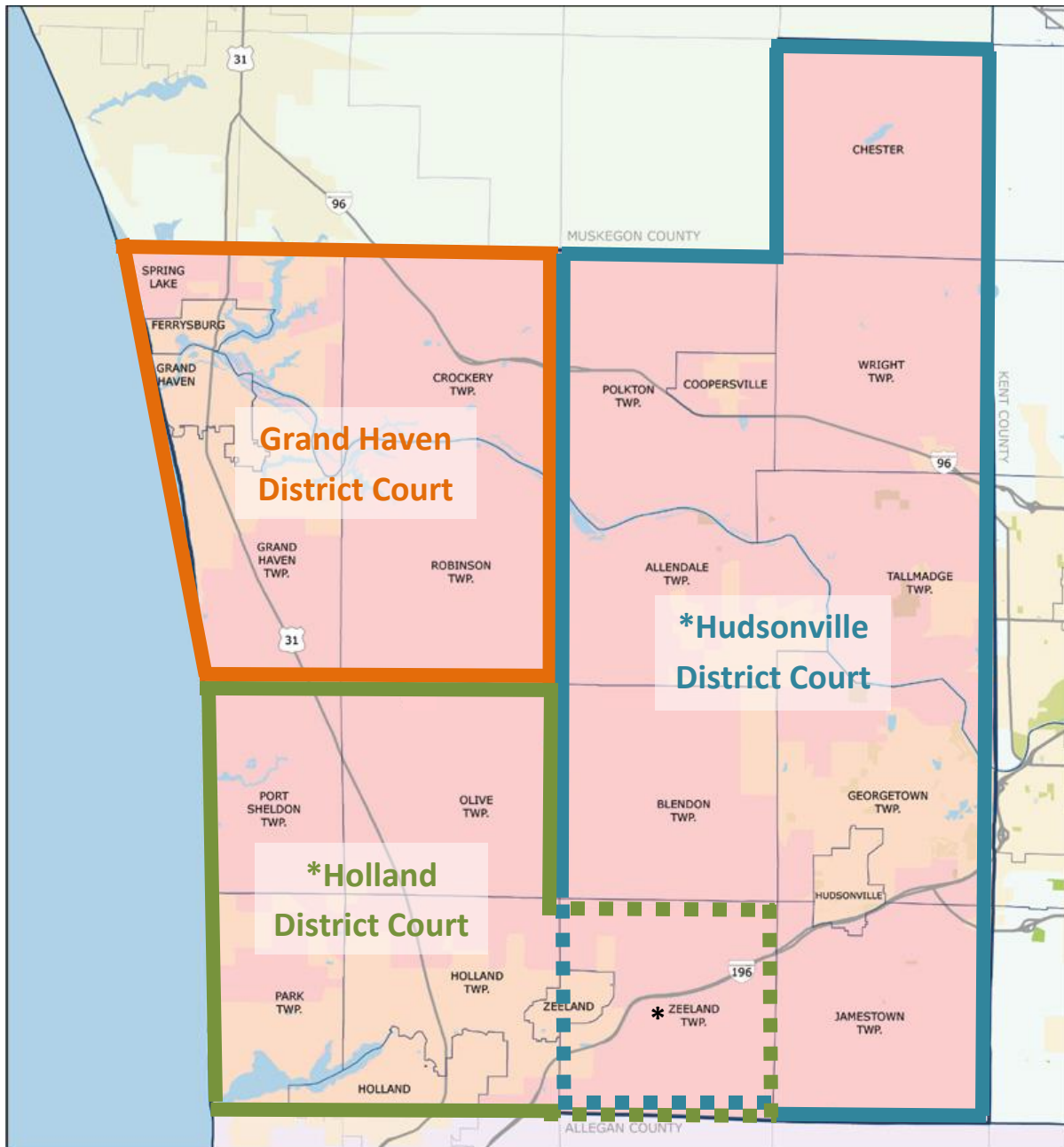
Our Judges and staff are extremely proud and honored to serve the citizens of Ottawa County in a manner that inspires trust and confidence in the judiciary.

58th District Court Organizational Chart



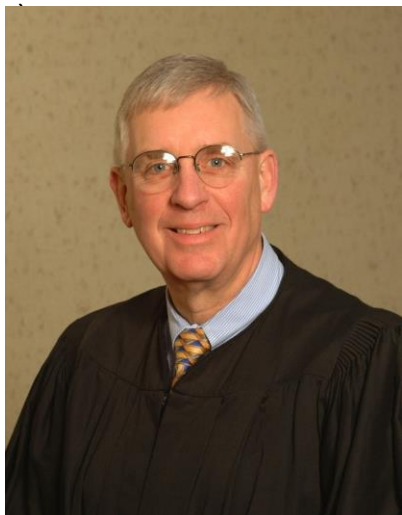
District Court Venues

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.



OTTAWA COUNTY

*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 tickets from Zeeland Township.



[HONORING RETIRED JUDGE KEN POST]

Honorable Kenneth D. Post was elected to the 58th District Court in 1980, officially taking office on January 1, 1981. Judge Post was admitted to the Michigan Bar Association in June 1972 and prior to being elected to the bench, Judge Post served as a Prosecutor in the Kent County Prosecutor's Office for two years before joining the Ottawa County Prosecutor's Office in March of 1975. While at the Ottawa County Prosecutor's Office, Judge Post began as an assistant prosecutor and then served as Chief Assistant Prosecutor from 1978 to 1980 until being elected District Court Judge. Judge Post also served as President and as a member of the Executive Board of the Michigan District Judges Association throughout the 1980's and 1990's.

While serving as 58th District Court Judge, Judge Post developed or assisted with the development of a number of innovative programs. In the early 1990's, Judge Post successfully lobbied for legislative change alongside Rep. William Van Regenmorter to allow for the use of fax machines and telephones for search warrants thereby pioneering the request and authorization of blood search warrants remotely. As a result, the 58th District Court was one of the first courts in the state of Michigan to handle after hour warrant requests from law enforcement remotely in a more timely, efficient and cost effective manner. Additionally, Judge Post established the process of ensuring the constitutional right to counsel was afforded equally to all indigent defendants as early as possible in the criminal justice process by having court appointed attorneys be present and available at the time of arraignment.

Judge Post was also instrumental during his tenure as 58th District Court Judge by developing the Ottawa County Intensive Supervision Probation Program, the Jail Alternative Work Service Program, the Sentence Work Abatement Program, the Domestic Violence Program and streamlining the final pretrial and jury selection process in the District Court.



The District Court extends sincere gratitude and appreciation to Judge Post for his integrity, tireless dedication and innovation during his tenure serving the citizens of Ottawa County as 58th District Court Judge.

[JUDICIAL INVESTITURE

Investiture of Honorable Judy K. Mulder

On December 22, 2016, the Hon. Judy K. Mulder was sworn in as a 58th District Court Judge.



Judge Mulder attended DePauw University where she earned her Bachelor's degree in Nursing and served as a registered nurse for seven years while attending law school. In 1989, she graduated from Cooley Law School with distinction.

After earning her law degree, Judge Mulder began working for the Muskegon County Prosecuting Attorney's Office where she served for three years. Following her time with Muskegon County, Judge Mulder was hired as a senior attorney with the Ottawa County Prosecutor's Office. As a prosecutor, she specialized in criminal sexual conduct cases involving child victims. Having established her expertise in working with

abused children, Judge Mulder was the first in Ottawa County to introduce court comfort dogs into practice as a method for easing a child's stress.

In addition to her work as a prosecuting attorney, Judge Mulder participates with the Children's Advocacy Center Multidisciplinary Team and was awarded the Agency Professional Award by the Lakeshore Alliance for outstanding work with abuse victims. She has previously served as a board member for Mediation Services and Grand Haven Christian School as well as represented the Ottawa County Prosecuting Attorney's office with the 20th Circuit Court Adult Drug Treatment Court. Drawing on both her legal and medical experience, Judge Mulder co-authored a wellness book for women in prison.

On November 8, 2016, Judge Mulder was elected to the 58th District Court to succeed Judge Kenneth Post upon his retirement. Her term began on January 1, 2017.



[MSC HOLDS ORAL ARGUMENTS IN OTTAWA COUNTY



On April 27, 2016, the Michigan Supreme Court held oral arguments at the Jenison Center for Performing Arts as part of the High Court's Community Connections Program. While the Supreme Court normally hears oral argument at the Michigan Hall of Justice in Lansing, Supreme Court Justices and their staff travel to various communities as part of Community Connections Program that began in 2007 as a public education program aimed principally at high school students. The main objective of this Program is to enhance students' awareness and

understanding of Michigan's judicial system and its vital role in assuring American democracy.

Over 1,300 Ottawa County high school students, were present for the oral arguments to the High Court in addition to their teachers, Ottawa County Judges and Elected Officials and other dignitaries. To prepare for attendance at this special event, local judges and attorneys met with the students to discuss the case in detail and explain the Michigan judiciary. After oral arguments, students participated in a debriefing session with the



attorneys who argued the case. The Justices and Ottawa County Judges also had the opportunity to have lunch with several students who attended the event for additional networking and education.



[ALL RISE! INITIATIVE]

Educational Outreach: Holland High School Mock Trial

On Thursday, May 26, 2016, over 80 Holland High School AP Government students participated in a criminal mock trial at the Holland District Court. The students of HHS teacher Mr. Dan Telgenhof spent weeks preparing for their roles in the case with their mentors and spent the entire school day at the Court presenting their case. Chief Assistant Prosecutor Lee Fisher served as the mentor for the student prosecutors and Defense Attorney Bob Hamilton served as the mentor for the student defense attorneys. Judge Knoll served as the mentor Judge and educated all of the students on the judiciary including criminal law, criminal procedure, juries and the role of the judge in a trial. Each student played an active role in the case, including serving as attorneys, witnesses, police officers, court recorders, jurors and bailiffs.



Community Outreach: Making a Difference

Hope Pkgs is a local Ottawa County nonprofit organization that provides first night bags for children entering foster care. In November 2016, 58th District Court staff began a collection campaign within the Court seeking donations for Hope Pkgs from court staff. Due to the overwhelming generosity and thoughtfulness of our staff, District Court donated **81 bags/backpacks** filled with necessities (socks, pajamas, tooth brushes, personal hygiene items etc.) and other important items (like toys, coloring books, crayons, puzzles etc.) that these wonderful children were able to take comfort in as they are placed in foster homes.



Launch of the All RISE! Training Academy for District Court Staff

In 2016, the ALL RISE! Academy was born from the hard work, dedication, and vision of the District Court Training Taskforce to providing enriching training opportunities to court staff. All court staff are required to participate and attend all classes. Some classes are smaller groups, some more lecture style while others involve observation or hands on experience. All classes are specifically designed to provide court staff with a detailed understanding of the justice system and how their position fits into the judiciary.



Take **R**esponsibility for getting involved
Be **I**nnovative by being creative and proactive
Excel in internal and external **S**ervice
Strive for operational **E**xcellence



Who responded to our survey?

Reasons for visiting our courthouses:

*I was treated with courtesy
and respect by court staff.*

95% of court
users surveyed said
they were treated
with courtesy and
respect by 58th
District Court staff.

As I left the court, I understood what happened in my case.

*The judge/magistrate
treated everyone with
courtesy and respect.*

The way the case was handled was fair.

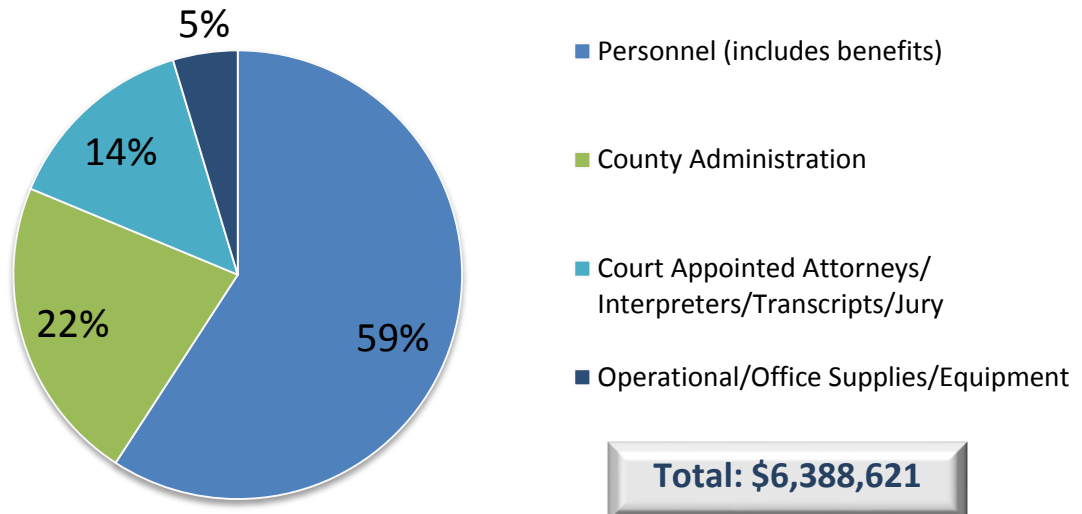
I was able to get my court business done in a reasonable amount of time today.

The outcome in my case was favorable to me.

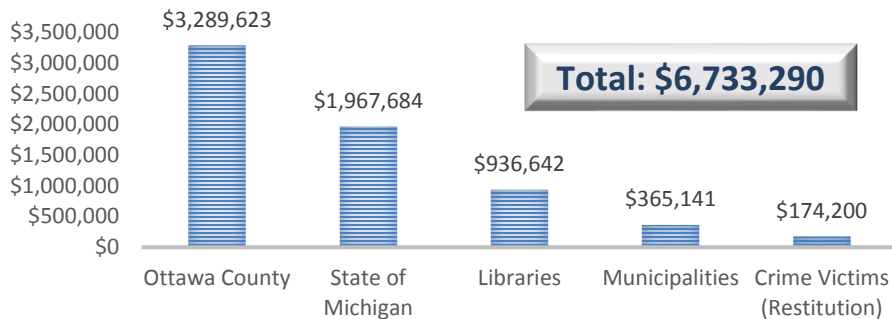
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Expenses

2016 District Court Operating Costs



DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE

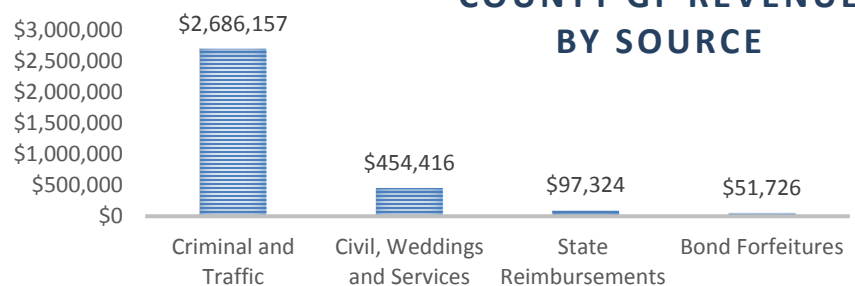


Revenue

In 2016, the District Court collected a total of \$6,733,290 in revenue. The graphs breakdown how the District Court's revenue was distributed and the originating source of the County General Fund (GF) revenue.

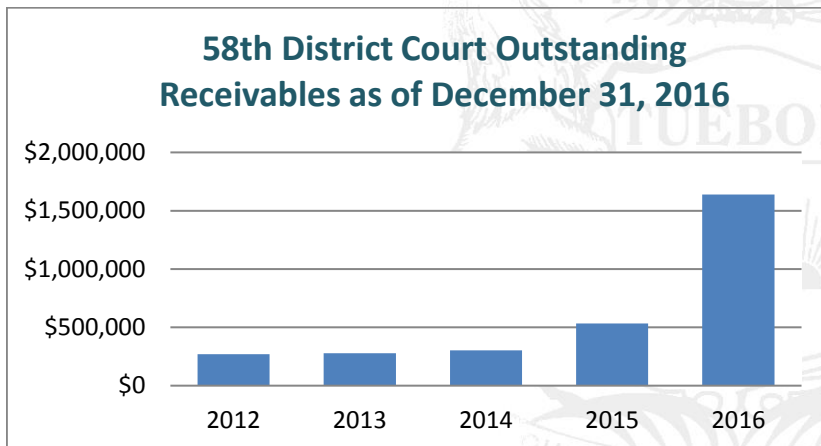
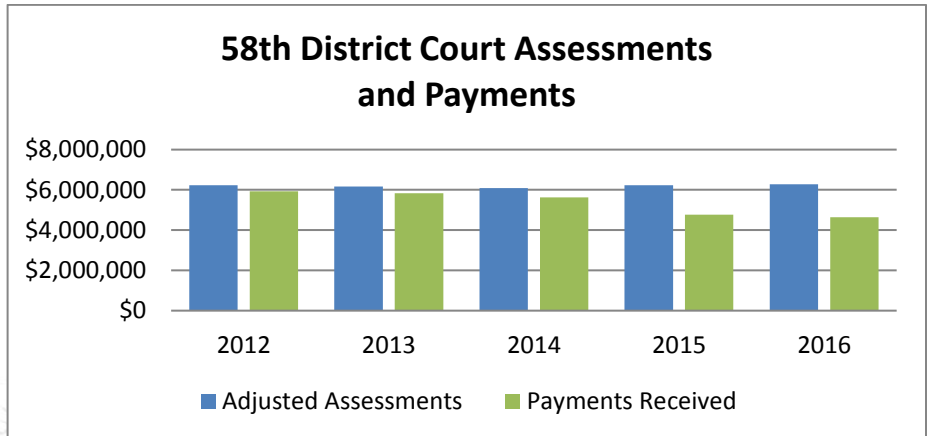


COUNTY GF REVENUE BY SOURCE



Court 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 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 in compliance with having a comprehensive collection program and also has one of the highest collection rates in the state compared to other District Courts in the state.

******The overall collection rate and outstanding receivables for sanctions imposed in 2016 is lower than collection rates from previous years because the debt assessed by the Court in late 2016 will be adjusted and collected within the first few months of 2017. The Court anticipates the 2016 collection rate will be comparable to previous years' rates by mid-2017. 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

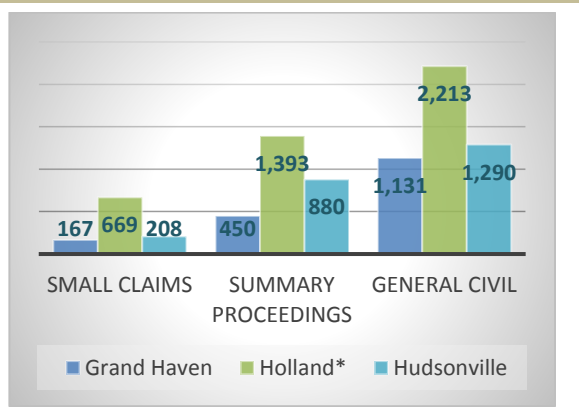
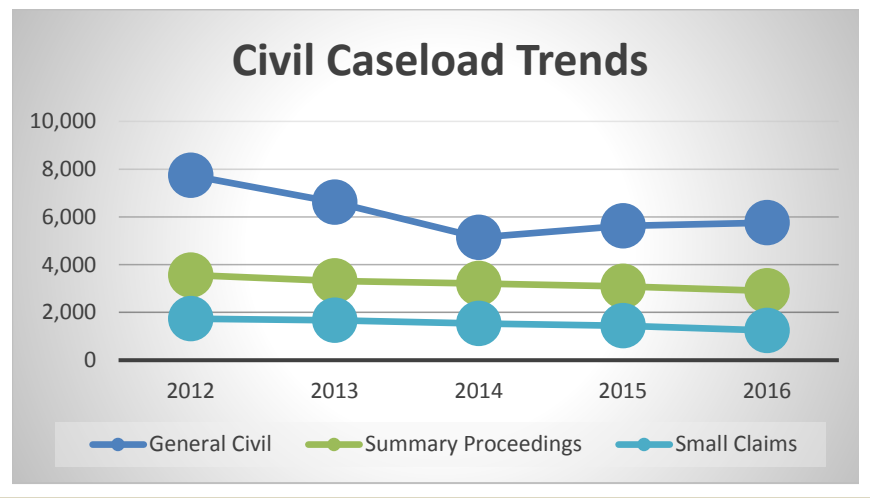
Sanctions Assessed	Sanctions Collected as of December 31, 2016
2012	96.5%
2013	96.3%
2014	95.8%
2015	92.4%
2016	74%**

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 \$5,500 (\$6,000 beginning January 1, 2018; \$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 field 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, an arrest warrant must be issued by 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 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 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 criminal activity if released on bail.

Misdemeanor Cases:

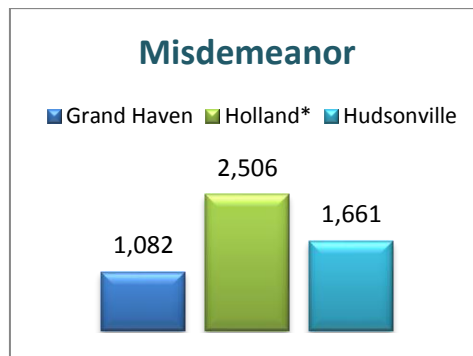
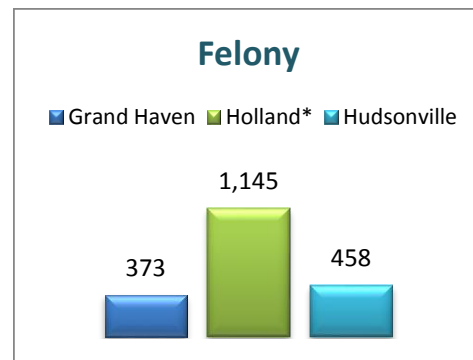
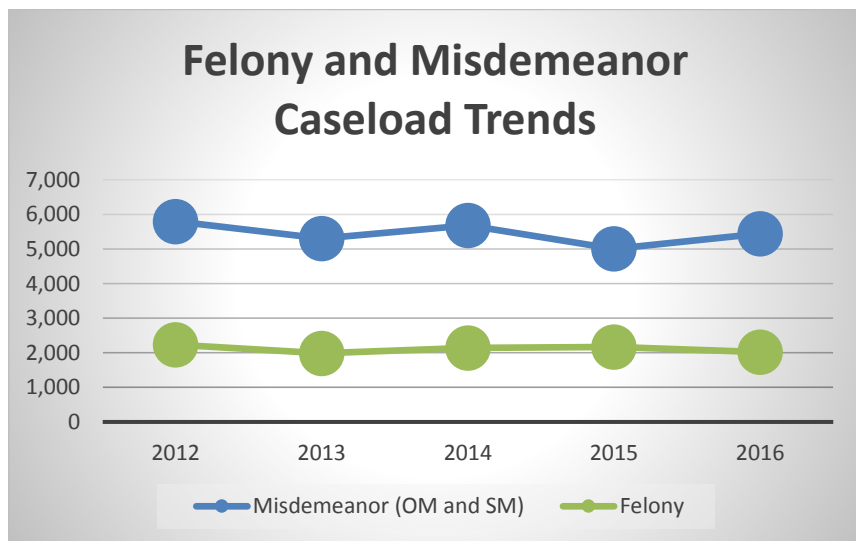
Misdemeanor cases will then proceed to trial or sentencing in the district court following entry of a plea by the defendant. Defendants convicted of misdemeanor charges following trial or guilty plea may be sentenced immediately. However, in many cases constitutionally guaranteed victims' rights will 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 2016, the Court experienced an overall increase of 8% in felony cases (an increase of 440 cases from 2015) while misdemeanors have consistently remained steady. 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.



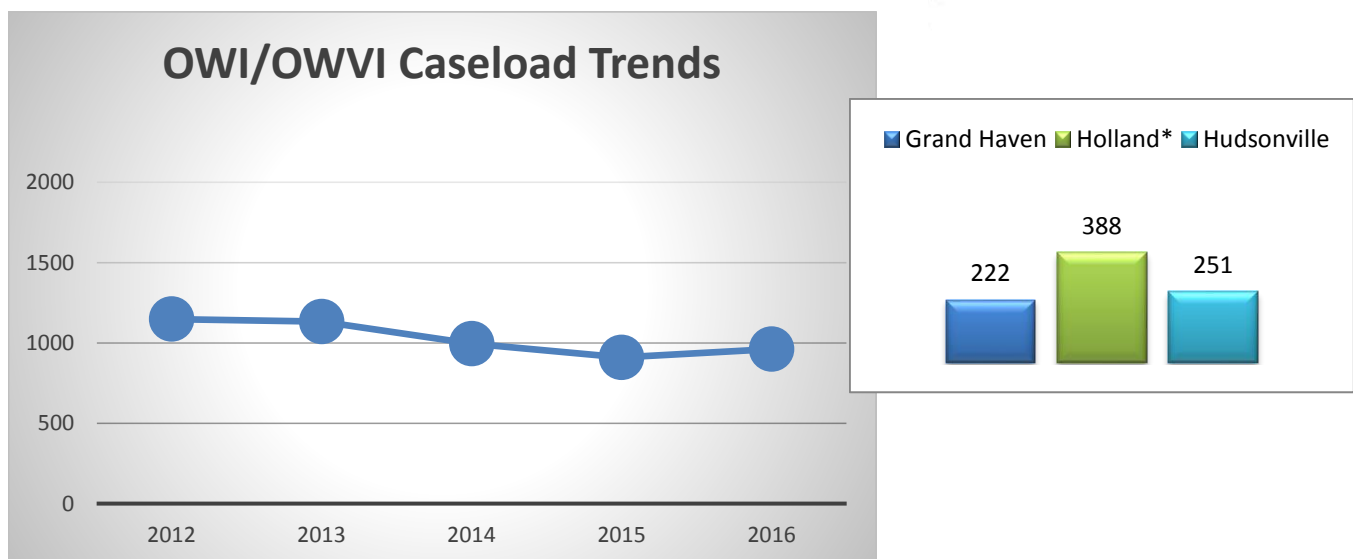
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Operating While Intoxicated

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.

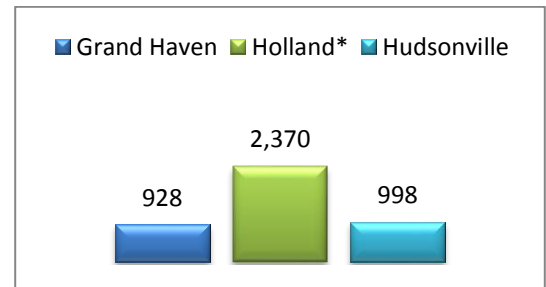
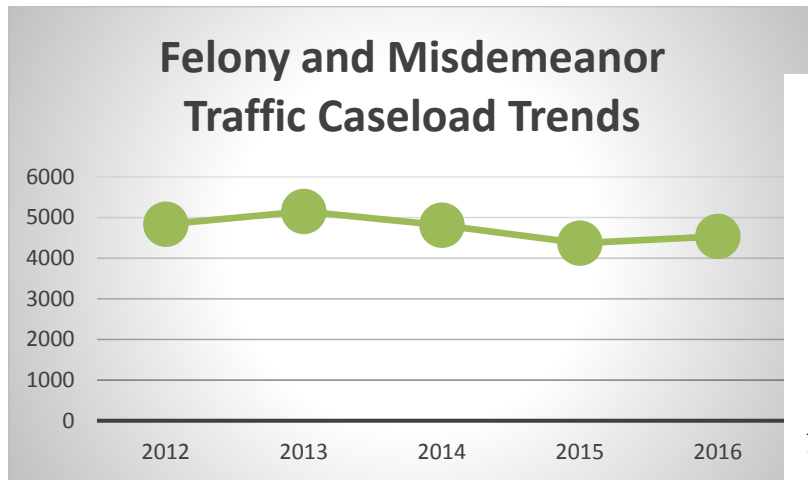


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Criminal Traffic Docket

FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR TRAFFIC

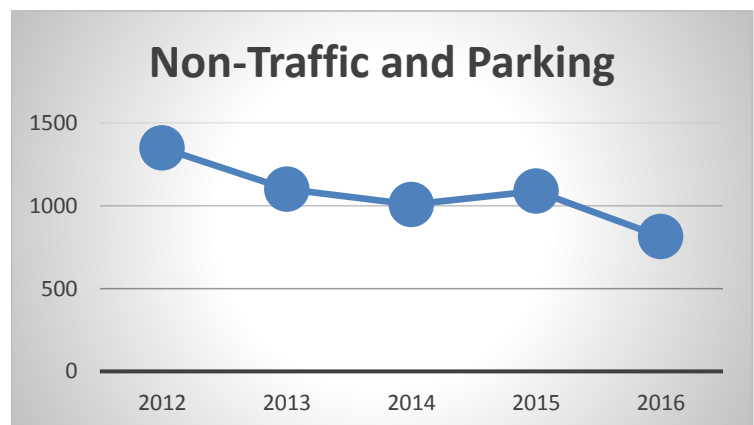
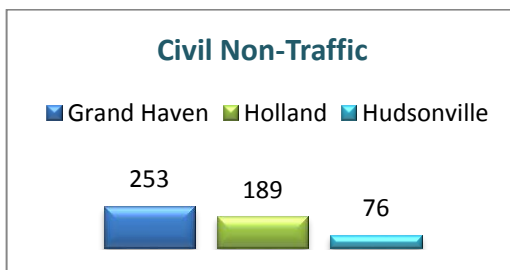
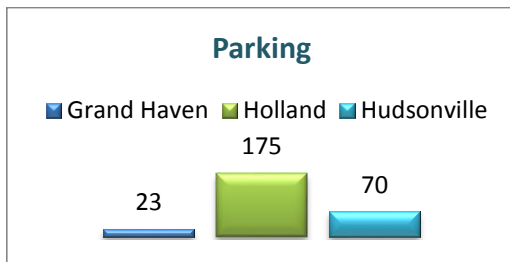
Criminal traffic offenses include such offenses as reckless driving, open intoxicants in a motor vehicle, driving while your license is suspended, no insurance, expired plates and failing to stop after involvement in a motor vehicle accident.



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NON TRAFFIC CIVIL INFRACTIONS AND PARKING VIOLATIONS

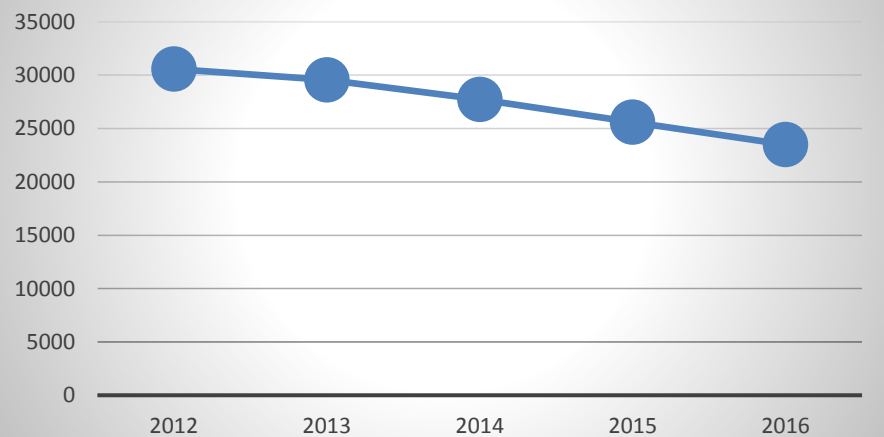
District Court also processes and receipts for payments on many parking violations and other non-traffic offenses. Some of the most common non-traffic offenses include barking dog, dog at large, property code violations, noise/nuisance violations, watercraft offenses and state park offenses.



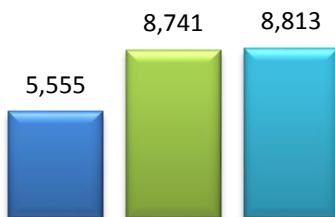
Civil Infraction Violations

Most violations of the Michigan Vehicle Code are civil infractions which generally do not carry a jail penalty, the most commonly cited offense being speeding. A civil infraction can be charged under state statute or 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 continued to decrease in 2016.

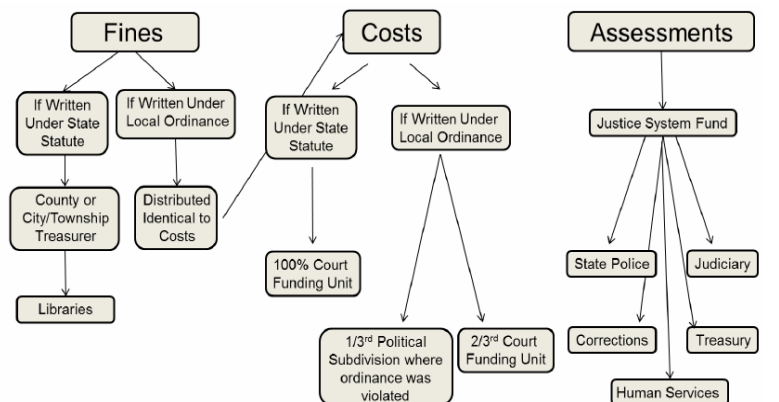
Civil Infraction Caseload Trends



■ Grand Haven ■ Holland ■ Hudsonville



Traffic Related Civil Infractions Monetary Breakdown



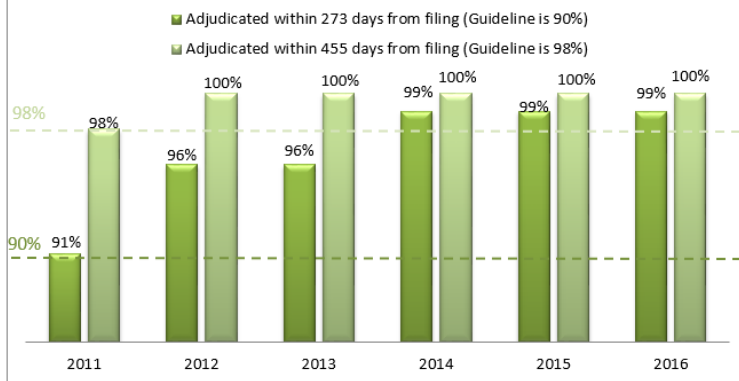
Case Clearance Rates and Case Age

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 2016, the 58th District Court continued leading District Courts in the state for consistently maintaining 100% clearance rates across all case types.



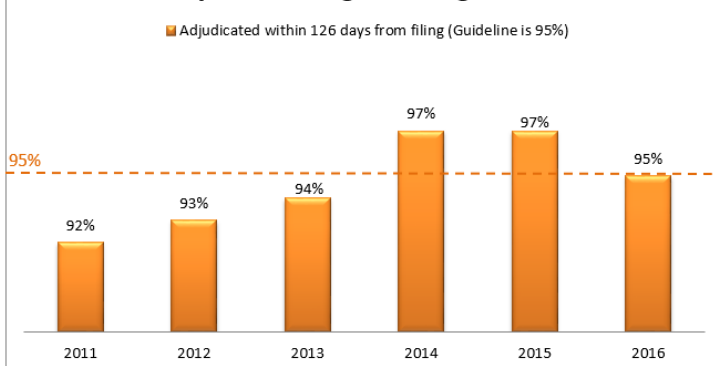
General Civil Case Age - Courtwide



Age of Caseload

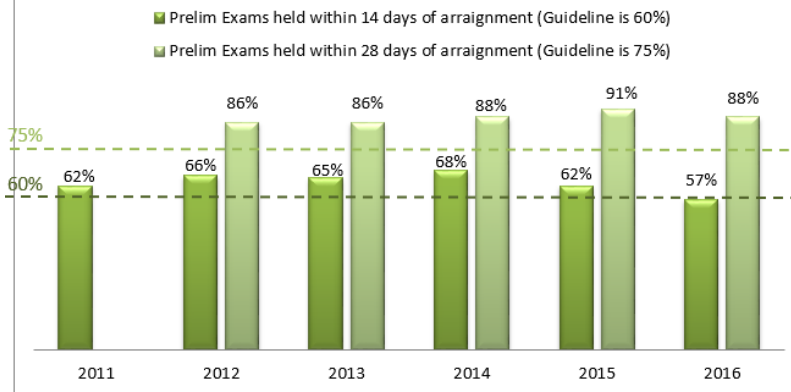
Measuring the age of active pending and disposed cases is fundamental to promote access to justice by ensuring the Court is processing and disposing of cases timely. The 58th District Court continues to either meet or exceed the case age guidelines set by the Michigan Supreme Court for each case type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

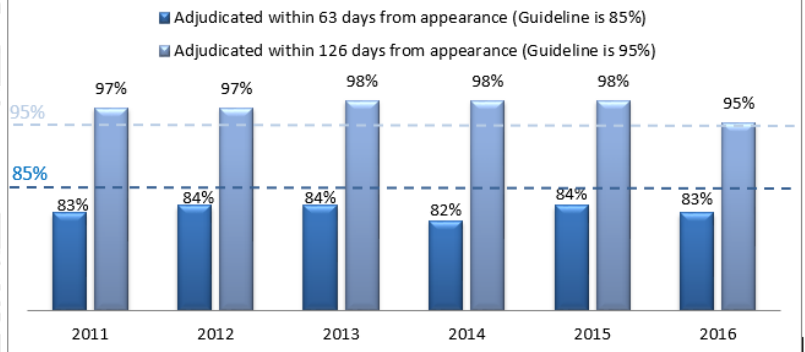


Case Age Continued

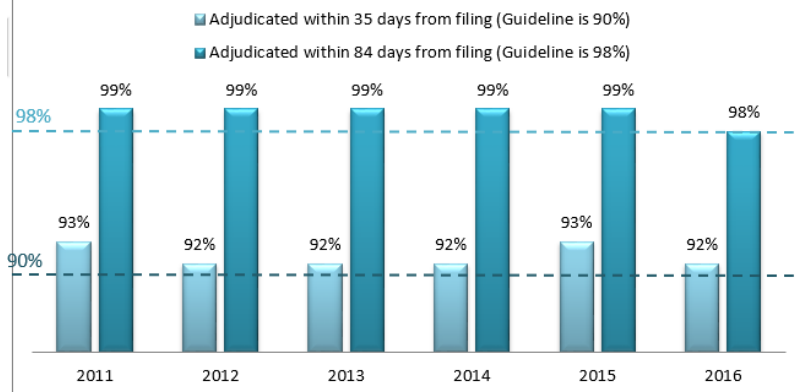
Felony Case Age - Courtwide



Statute and Ordinance Misdemeanor Case Age - Courtwide



Civil Infraction Case Age - Courtwide



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.

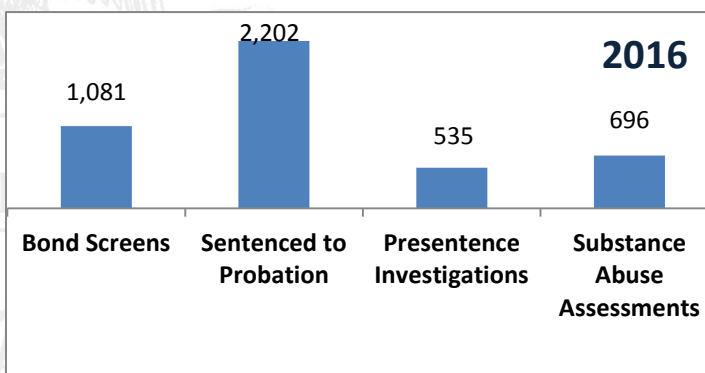


58th District Court Probation

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.

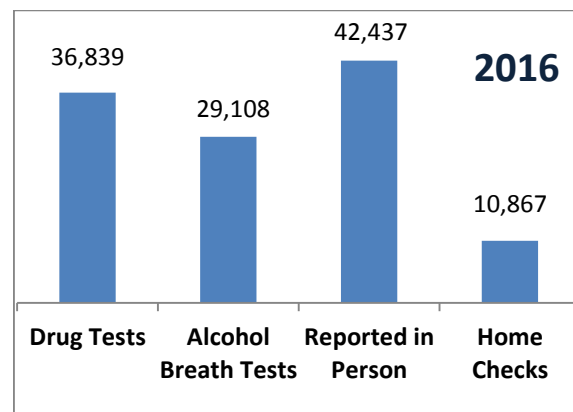
Following conviction, the judge may order a pre-sentence investigation. These are face-to-face interviews that a probation officer conducts with the offender, in order to gain background information. Pre-sentence investigations factor in the severity of the offense, prior criminal history, the possibility 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.

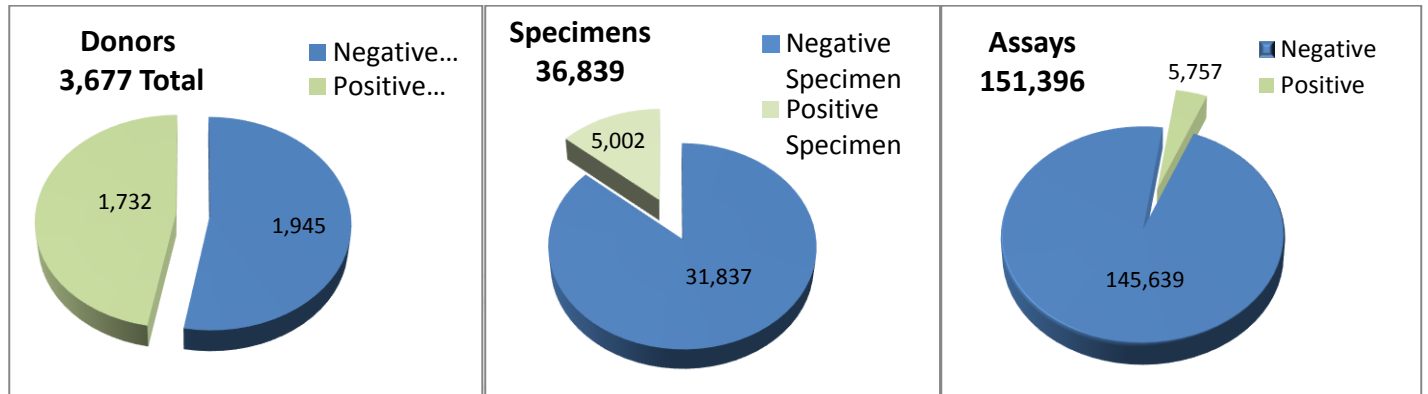
Testing and Supervision:

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 testing on site.

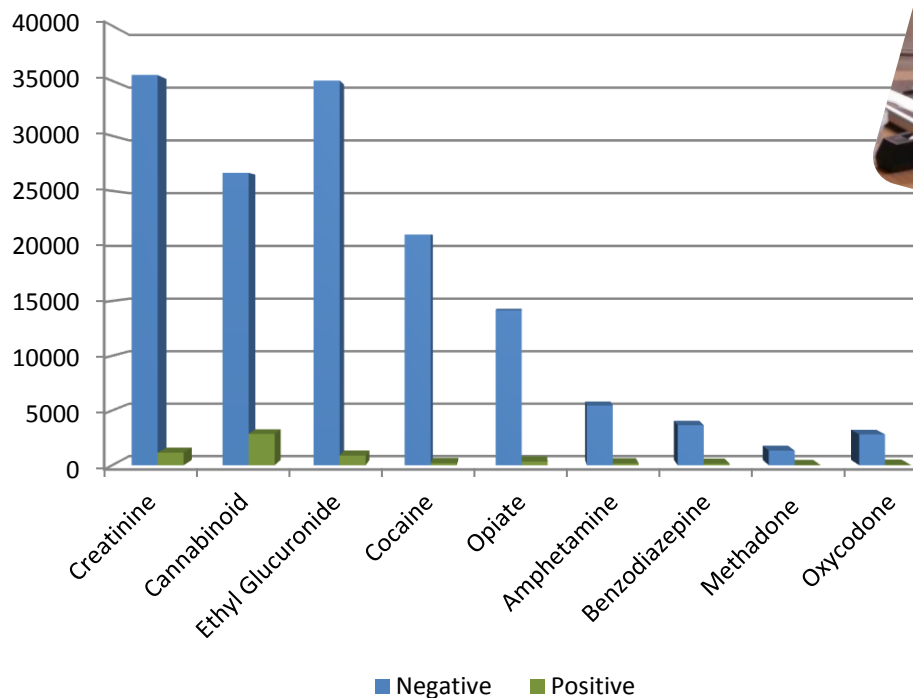


47% of the donors had at least one positive test

16% of the specimens tested positive for at least one assay

3.8% of the assays were positive

Assays



10% of the marijuana tests were positive

2% of the ETG (alcohol) tests were positive

2% of the opiate tests were positive

1% of the cocaine tests were positive

SERVING OUR COMMUNITY

Holland Sobriety Treatment Program

In May of 2017, the 58th District Court Sobriety Treatment Program in Holland celebrated 13 years of successful operation in changing lives and reuniting families. The Sobriety Court has had numerous successes during these 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 a significant reduction in recidivism rates. The 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.



Grand Haven Sobriety Treatment Program

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. Judge Bunce previously served as an assistant prosecuting attorney in Holland where he was an integral part of implementing and developing the Holland District Court's Sobriety Treatment Program. During the first two years of operation, the Grand Haven program has achieved favorable results comparable to the Holland program.



Holland 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.



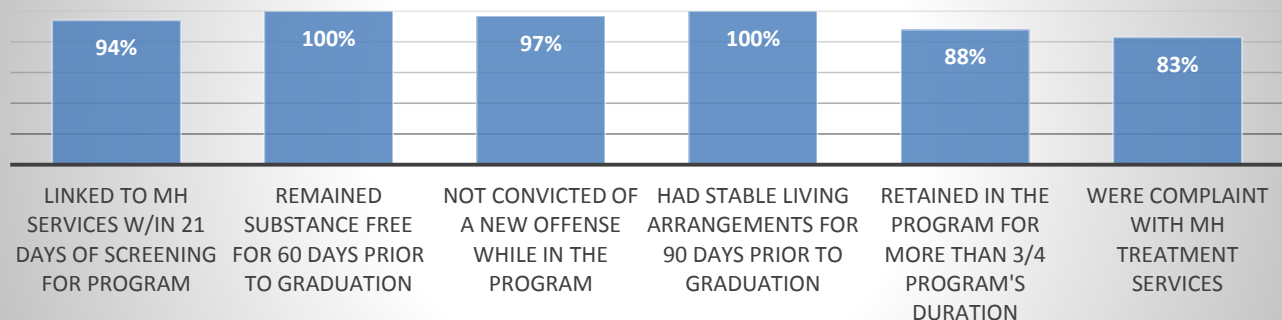
The MHTC facilitates participant engagement in individualized treatment to culminate in positive legal outcomes while promoting public safety, wellness and recovery through collaboration in a highly structured specialty court setting.

Mental Health Treatment Court

One of the primary reasons for having the MHTC is to offer more collaborative services and effective alternatives to individuals who have 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, Kevin Rahn, probation officer, Jennifer Kuiper, prosecutor and Jane Patterson, defense counsel.

Our Participant Successes in 2016



Ottawa County Mental Health Town Hall Meetings

In 2016, Judge Knoll, Judge Bunce and Kelly Boeve participated in a series of Mental Health town hall meetings held at the Grand Haven Community Center. They joined other expert panelists as part of an ongoing collaboration to appropriately identify and address gaps in services in our community. Judge Bunce, Judge Knoll and Kelly shared their experiences and challenges in appropriately identifying and addressing community mental health

and substance abuse needs within the judicial system. Judge Knoll shared that the 58th District Court's MHTC goal is to bring stability to participants' lives and help them ultimately become productive members of society through the coordination of treatment, using collaborative resources, listening and providing motivation to ensure stability and progress. Kelly shared that working as the MHTC Coordinator has given her a chance to build relationships and be part of influencing participant's lives for the better.

58th District Court Sobriety Treatment Programs

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.

Continued Success in 2016

<i>Participants who were employed at the time of discharge from the program</i>	<i>90% full time 2.5% part time 7.5% retired</i>
<i>Average number of days of sobriety for successful program participants</i>	<i>485 days</i>
<i>On average, participants had less than 1% positive alcohol or drug tests</i>	
<i>Both programs are now accepting OWI 3rd offenders when the 20th Circuit Court Adult Drug Treatment Program is at capacity.</i>	

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.

Grand Haven STP Team Members

Hon. Craig Bunce, Presiding Judge
Kendra Sheffield, Case Manager
Leslie Smith, 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
Natalie Martinez, 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

Program Statistics

	<i>Holland</i>	<i>Grand Haven</i>
<i>New enrollments in 2016</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>19</i>
<i>Successful Discharges</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>Unsuccessful Discharges</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Hours of community service performed</i>	<i>786</i>	<i>485</i>
<i>Courtwide</i>		
<i>82% Male Participants</i>	<i>18% Female Participants</i>	
<i>Drug of Choice</i>	<i>84% Alcohol 15% Marihuana 1% Amphetamines</i>	

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

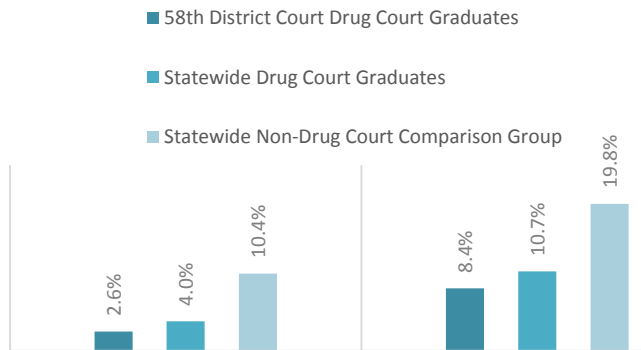
Mission

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.

58th District Court Sobriety Court Recidivism Rates

In the fall of 2016, the State Court Administrative Office (SCAO), a division of the Michigan Supreme Court, provided 2015 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.

2015 RECIDIVISM RATES ANY NEW CONVICTION WITHIN TWO AND FOUR YEARS OF ADMISSION



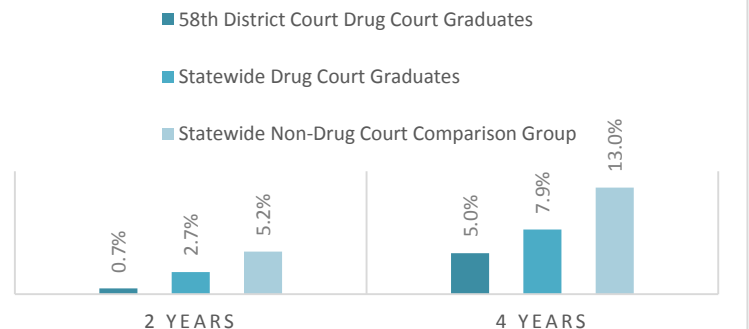
Any new conviction measures recidivism within the categories of violent offenses, controlled substance use or possession, controlled substance manufacturing or distribution, other drug offenses, driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol first offense, driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol 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.

SCAO breaks recidivism into two components:

- 1) Any new conviction or
- 2) A new drug or alcohol conviction.

2015 RECIDIVISM RATES ALCOHOL OR DRUG CONVICTION WITHIN TWO AND FOUR YEARS OF ADMISSION



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.

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.

2016 OTTAWA COUNTY CCAB MEMBERS

State of Michigan CCAB Appointment

County Commissioner Dennis Van Dam

Ottawa County CCAB Members

County Sheriff Sheriff Gary Rosema

Chief of Police Captain Jack Dykstra for
Chief Matt Messer

Circuit Court Judge Kevin Bowling for Hon.
Edward R. Post

District Court Judge Honorable Susan Jonas

Probate Court Judge Honorable Mark Feyen

County Commissioner Matthew Fenske

County Prosecutor Ronald Frantz

Employment & Training Bill Raymond

Criminal Defense Bar Nichole Derks

Circuit/District Probation Heath White

Business Community Doug Kamphuis

Mental Health Kelly Boeve

Substance Abuse MaryAnne Kowalski

Ottawa County Communication Corrections Program

Director Jodi Salacina

Ottawa County 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 Reconnection 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.

The number of offenders enrolled in each of the six programs in 2016:

ISP	155
CBT	135
CSW	618
JAWS	410
OAR	231

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

Offender Assessment and Referral (OAR) 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	6.6% or 54 dispositions	20.6% or 9,784 dispositions
Operating While Intoxicated 3 rd	9.6% or 7 dispositions	18.7% or 499 dispositions
Straddle Cell*	14.9% or 24 dispositions	30.4% or 3,321 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 2016, there were a total of 1,028 offenders enrolled in JAWS and CSW programs.

Jail Alternative Work Services (JAWS)

2016 Program Highlights:

New Enrollees	410
JAWS Crew Worked	93
Saturdays Worked	50
Average Offenders per Crew	7.0
Hours Provided	4,865
Value of Service (based on minimum wage of \$8.50/hour)	\$41,352

Community Service Work (CSW)

2016 Program Highlights:

New Enrollees	618
Worksites	63
Completed Hours	28,233
Full Time Employee Equivalent	14
Value of Service (based on minimum wage of \$8.50/hour)	\$239,980

Types of Agencies Receiving Community Services in 2016

General NonProfit Organizations	32%
Church/Religious Institutions	31%
Governmental Agencies	10%
Environmental Agencies (Conservation, Parks, Cemeteries etc.)	10%
Schools, Education and Libraries	7%
Culture/Arts Facilities	6%
Health Providers	4%

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 ♦ Westside Boxing

Special Events

Adopt-a-Highway ♦ Civil War Re-Enactment – Holland Museum ♦ Coast Guard Festival ♦ Holiday Open House ♦ Holland Postal Food Drive ♦ Olive Township Trash Day ♦ Parade of Lights ♦ Pumpkin Carve ♦ Recovery Fest ♦ Salsa Showdown ♦ Tulip Time Festival



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"