

How **Technology** and
CourtWorks Help
Probation Departments &
Defendants **SUCCEED**
in the 21st Century!!



Scott Weinberg, Esq.

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CourtWorks Help
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DEDICATION

I want to thank all of my family for their constant support for the past several years while working on this Court supervision project, including it's financial supporters who believe in helping change the judicial system for the better. Special kudos to my Co-Founders Danielle Weinberg Kroll, Lesley Bonsky and Rob Curtis, who tirelessly helped research, develop and expand the knowledge and resource base for probation supervision and the CourtWorks programs throughout the State of Michigan. My wife, my life, my best friend Rhonda for the past 36 years, the strongest supporter a guy could ever have...thank you for all your support.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

i. Disclaimer	3
<hr/> <hr/>	
ii. Dedication	4
<hr/> <hr/>	
iii. About The Author	7
<hr/> <hr/>	
iv. Preface	9
1. Probation Process Under Michigan State Law	16
<hr/> <hr/>	
2. Common Probation Violations	24
<hr/> <hr/>	
3. Who Has Access To The CourtWorks Platform?	38
<hr/> <hr/>	
4. Features Of The CourtWorks Platform	46
<hr/> <hr/>	
5. Treatment Court Influence On The CourtWorks Platform	59
<hr/> <hr/>	
6. Conclusion	63

7. Appendix A	65
<hr/> <hr/>	
8. Appendix B	67
v. Index	72
<hr/> <hr/>	
vi. Notes	74

ABOUT THE AUTHOR



I started my career as a prosecuting attorney in Macomb County, one of the largest counties in Michigan. I became one of the heads of the Criminal Sexual Conduct (CSC) Unit in the prosecutor's office. This meant that I handled all of the criminal sexual conduct cases involving children and special needs adults for the county. I also prosecuted hundreds of general criminal offenders, including armed robbery, domestic violence, property, and unfortunately many many drug and alcohol related crimes during the 1990s.

During my time as a prosecuting attorney, I found that probation for offenders of these crimes was failing, even back then. I noticed that once a defendant

was put under supervision or on probationary status after they were convicted, there was a high rate of recidivism and probation violations, especially for drug offenders. I believed that this was largely due to a failure to provide good communication mechanisms between the probation officers, the defendants, and the outside agencies and professionals (for instance, drug counselors) that were trying to correct their behavior and set defendants up for success.

Since leaving the prosecutor's office, I built a successful criminal law practice representing 1000s of people accused of crimes for the past 28 years.

PREFACE

A few years ago, I had 6 clients on probation who overdosed on heroin in a short 18-month period. Quite frankly, I was sick to my stomach in having to attend the funerals of people I had grown close to as clients over the years. This motivated me to take a really close look into why defendants who were on some sort of Court supervision—especially for substance abuse—either wind up failing out of probation or ultimately presenting with other negative outcomes, such as relapsing, overdosing, and dying.

To further that investigation, I put a research team together with the help of several Judges, probation officers, Court administrators, and other attorneys. We concluded that there was a complete lack of communication between defendants on any kind of Court supervision—whether it's for substance abuse, assault crimes, or anything else—and the other parties involved in pre-trial and probation supervision. We found that the prevalence of negative

outcomes was tied to a lack of communication with the Court and with outside agencies that would help provide support (i.e., drug testing, therapy programs, educational programs, etc.), that can help the defendant change their behavior.

We also found that the Courts themselves were very antiquated with their defendant population management. They're still working within 20th Century notions of paper control mechanisms that clog up the clerk's departments in both civil and criminal matters. We needed to bring the Courts into the 21st century!

As such, there is a complete bottleneck of paperwork information that prevents agencies, service providers, the Courts, probation officers, and probation defendants/clients from communicating effectively with each other. Oftentimes, the right hand doesn't know what the left hand is doing. Agencies often don't know what happened in Court or what was established as parameters of their involvement to help the defendants during their supervision or probation case.

In my over 30 years as a prosecutor and criminal defense attorney, I witnessed this breakdown of communications time and time again, creating a stark contrast between defendants who fail on probation and those convicted defendants that have successfully gone through probation without a violation.

To address this communication failure, we came up with what we discovered was an innovative solution to try to streamline and digitize most aspects of the Court process involving criminal defendants, both in pretrial supervision and post-conviction supervision.

What do You Want Readers to Gain From Reading this Book?

There are two different types of audiences that this book speaks to specifically:

The 1st audience is the individuals involved with the Court. These are employees or some type of administrative controller or stakeholder in the Court that wants to make the Court run more efficiently and equitably. This could include anyone who has access

to the Court defendants and wants to be able to effectively use Court processes without feeling like they are lost in a sea of paper.

"I do think that the Courts currently have a real vested interest in reading books like this one. The ideas can help the Courts design and adopt more efficient, up-to-date, and easy-to-use electronic programs that give defendants, Court employees, and attorneys better access to the functions of the Court." **James McGrail 41B Court Administrator**

I believe that the 2nd audience for this book can be found in defendants, or any people being supervised by the Court, whether it's on a criminal case or even a traffic matter. That audience also has a vested interest in having much better access to Court processes and communication with the Court and the various professionals involved in their supervision.

One part of the problem we find with defendants that are accused of crimes is that their lives have been turned upside down, frequently due to their own actions.

Remember, we did not invite these defendants into our lives as lawyers, Judges, or clerks. Most of the

time, criminal defendants invited us into their lives allegedly committing some type of offense. They rightfully expect that the Courts can manage their processes and their relationships on an equal and fair basis, however, this is not always the case. Especially for minorities and the poor populations. Understanding that fact, this book gives those defendants better access to the methods of control the government has on them, such as electronic monitoring, education, and consequences of supervision.

Why is it Important to You That More People go Through the Probation System Successfully in Michigan?

I am an experienced criminal lawyer who has prosecuted and defended approximately 10,000 clients through the years. I have represented both the people of the State of Michigan and the accused defendants that were charged with anything from domestic violence to rape, drug offenses, murder, and terrorism.

One of my main professional goals is to ensure that my clients – who in many cases have been accused unfairly and/or treated unfairly by a governmental

system – have some type of access to justice that is fair and, yes, just. So, when I have a defendant that is on my watch and overdoses or kills themselves while they are on supervision, I simply have to find some type of solution that, if nothing else, might save the next defendant's life...and my soul as well.

Many times, defendants do commit a crime and they are fairly charged with that crime; other times, they're falsely accused and need defense so that someone can protect them from not just the government, but from their accuser's desire to see them unfairly locked up. However, in all situations, anybody accused of a crime – rightfully or wrongly – deserves fair access and treatment by the Courts, the government, and their accusers. This fair access and treatment was an area that I desperately found was lacking, and I was looking to address directly. Even if it's just a matter of increasing communication with the defendant while they are on supervision so that they understand what the terms of the program are and the expectations that are being set for them every day. That alone would be a great leap into the 21st century for some backward Courts. Courts must find

an avenue to provide additional support to people who are constantly struggling while finding a simpler way to take the easy cases off probation officers' supervision plate.

That's where the CourtWorks supervision program easily comes into play, as I will expand upon later in this book.

CHAPTER 1

PROBATION PROCESS UNDER MICHIGAN STATE LAW



First and foremost, there are approximately 170 thousand people on probation in Michigan at any one time. Nationally, there are over 3.9 million defendants on probation supervision. (See Appendix A & B) There are currently no private probation departments in the State of Michigan. Some other states throughout the Country have implemented private probation departments, like private jails and private prisons. These are for-profit companies (whether technically public or private) instituting private

solutions to an essential public need. They are not owned by the government, but rather they are hired by the county or the state to supervise defendants while they're on either a felony or misdemeanor probation.

Michigan does not have that privatized probation system. Rather, Michigan has a probation system run by public entities (that is, run either by the city, county, or state governments). As such, when someone is on probation in Michigan, they have the city, state, or county to answer to. If Michigan's probation system was privatized, people on probation would have a private company to account to. Private companies can change their mind on a whim, including on how they treat probationers.

Since that is not the case, and Michigan has a government-run probation system instead; the system is basically uniform on how it treats probationers. Of course, the probation departments within any District Court or County Court system do have discretion on how they treat individual people under probation. However, their purview is still more closely dictated by state policies. In practice, every probation officer has their own discretion on how to treat their defendants under their control.

In Michigan, a person is placed on probation because they are accused of a crime and then accepts responsibility for that crime, either through a guilty or no contest plea. A no-contest plea (Nolo Contendere) is telling the Court you are not admitting to the crime, but instead are not contesting the allegations for the purposes of the plea only. That way, if anyone sues you for your actions in the crime in civil Court, they cannot use your statements made during your plea as a factual basis for an admission of guilt. The crime someone could be on probation for could be anything from a misdemeanor to a felony. The term “misdemeanor” under Michigan Law refers to any crime punishable by a maximum sentence of a year or less in county jail. Any crime punishable by more than a year in prison is considered either a felony.

Is the Probation System run Differently When it Comes to Misdemeanor Defendants and Felony Defendants?

Felony probation and misdemeanor probation are run differently, and both are run and staffed by different people and agencies.

Felony probation in Michigan is staffed by the Michigan Department of Corrections (MDOC), which hires probation officers around the state for felony-level defendants. While those officers are in the county system, they are run by the State of Michigan, as are their offices.

Misdemeanor probation in Michigan is run through the District Courts and local municipalities (though sometimes, certain cases are controlled by the county). The Michigan State Government has programs that allow the District Courts and municipalities to hire their own probation departments, which is how misdemeanor probation in Michigan operates most of the time. Probation officers for misdemeanor cases are largely run by the local District Court Judge in a given county, city, or township.

Though they are run differently in certain ways and are managed by different governmental agencies, misdemeanor-level probation and felony-level probation are generally the same concepts. If you are convicted of a crime, you may be required to complete a period of probation as part of your sentencing, whether that crime is a misdemeanor or a felony.

A given probationary period in Michigan could last anywhere from 1 to 5 years. Although, recently the state has issued directives to allow defendants on most types of probation, both misdemeanor and felony probation, to allow a defendant to petition the supervising Court to reduce their probation status by 50% after all terms and conditions are met. Each probation sentence can also have specific requirements, largely depending on the specifics of each case, and usually up to the discretion of the Judge hearing the case.

For instance, the terms of your probation may require you to abstain from drugs and alcohol, to observe a curfew, to submit to regular drug and alcohol testing, and/or to attend educational programs, therapeutic programs, and self-help programs.

Examples of programs that might be included as a term of probation in Michigan include AA or NA (Alcoholics Anonymous or Narcotics Anonymous), Gun Awareness programs, and Theft Awareness programs, among others. People on probation can also be ordered to go to therapy or attend counseling programs, or to continue and/or complete any therapy

or therapeutic program in which they are already engaged. As an example, often people convicted of domestic violence offenses are required to attend and complete a 26-52 week program with a domestic violence therapist. Most of the time, in addition to the punitive (punishment-based) terms of probation, there will also be educational elements and requirements.

One of the probation officer's roles is to carry out the Judge's sentence of probation and to enforce the terms of probation. However, it is equally an essential part of their role for them to communicate with the defendant about any possible compliance issues, and to support the defendant in successfully completing their probation with little to (ideally) no violations.

How Long Does Probation Last for Varying Criminal Convictions?

The length of probation depends on the conviction. If you are convicted of a felony, you can be on probation for up to 5 years (though in new cases in Michigan, they are changing that cap to up to 3 years). On a misdemeanor, the longest probation can last is up to 2 years or 24 months.

What Are Some Examples of Terms or Conditions of Probation?

There are many different types of terms and conditions of probation, most of which correspond specifically to the criminal conviction and the defendant in question.

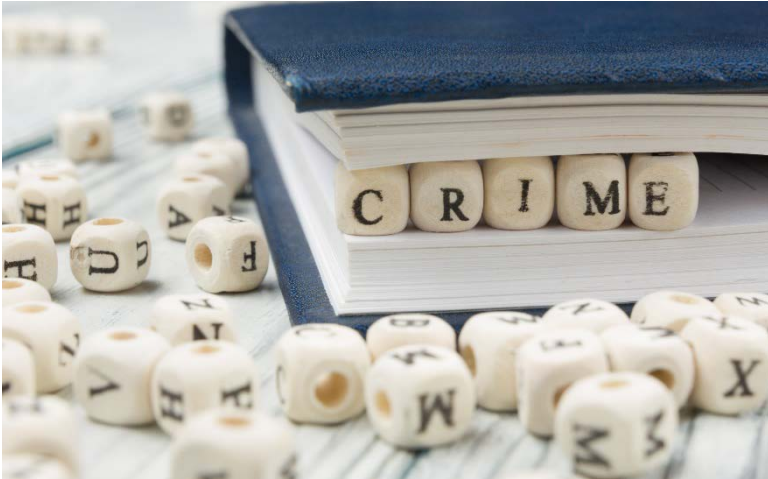
For example, let's say a defendant was convicted of a second drunk driving offense, which carries up to one year in county jail as a penalty. In the probation order for such a conviction, potential terms and conditions could include

- Alcoholics Anonymous attendance on a daily or weekly basis
- Drug or alcohol counseling, which could either be with a therapist of your choosing or with a local therapist that works with the Court
- Alcohol or drug testing programs, in which you have a daily check-in and may be required to get tested for drugs or alcohol at any time

- Soberlink devices (a portable machine the size of a large iPhone that can test for alcohol multiple times a day and report remotely)
- Ankle bracelets, or “Scram Tethers”, are connected to your skin and can constantly test for alcohol. This sort of device has the upside of not having to go in for testing, but the downsides of cost, invasiveness, and the fact that the machines can sometimes be set off by products like Windex or NyQuil.

CHAPTER 2

COMMON PROBATION VIOLATIONS



Probation violations fall into 4 general categories.

1. **The defendant fails to continue reporting to their probation officer.** These are instances where a defendant either shows up and doesn't properly report to the probation officer (i.e., does not fully admit or remain truthful about the information they're required to tell the probation officer), or fails to show up for meetings, or just

blows off the process and responsibilities and obligations altogether. This is not an unusual phenomenon and probably accounts for around 15-20% of probation violations that we see.

- 2. The defendant fails to pay their fines and costs while on probation.** This traditionally has been the most common cause of probation violations. Usually, failure to pay probation fines and costs is dependent on a person's poverty level and lack of access to sufficient funds. Many people simply cannot afford to keep paying the fines and costs associated with probation. In some cases, this is enough to get them incarcerated. In other cases, defendants blow up their probation chances because they know they aren't going to be able to maintain payments anyway. Fortunately, there has been a big push in Michigan and around the country to prevent Judges from sending defendants to jail or prison simply for their failure to pay their outstanding fees. This is thankfully due to the acknowledgment that a great majority of

defendants are among the poor and minority populations that simply cannot afford to take the majority of their paycheck to pay for the Court ordered fees.

Importantly, in the hands of a conscientious and understanding probation officer, one who is actually geared towards helping defendants succeed, missing payments for lack of access to funds does not necessarily need to be written up and pursued as a violation. However, it is still technically a probation violation, and it is always possible for a defendant to get violations on their probation for not being able to pay.

- 3. The defendant fails to comply with the terms of probation.** This usually happens when a defendant fails to attend, comply with, participate in, and/or complete mandated educational or therapeutic programs, such as AA, therapy, or classes. It can also happen if a defendant relapses on drugs/alcohol, refuses to take drug tests, or refuses to comply with terms like curfew or notifying your probation officer before they leave the state.

4. **The defendant is caught committing another crime while on probation.** If you are caught committing or charged with a crime—or even accused in some cases—it can constitute a probation violation that can wind you up in jail or prison.

What Happens if Someone is Found to Have Violated the Terms of Their Probation?

When someone violates the terms of their probation, a few different scenarios can occur. The outcome depends on the individual case, the defendant, the probation violation and is usually at the discretion of the probation officer.

Ideally, sentencing by criminal Judges throughout the country (including in Michigan) should have two aspects to it: Punishment and Education. That is, they want to punish you for your behavior, plus they want to educate you so that you don't do it again. It should be noted that in reality, the definition of a criminal case is one that deals with punishment (i.e., that carries with it the potential punishment of time in jail or prison) and that

education is not guaranteed. That said, the aim of sentencing should ideally be punishment and education. The same should also be true of probation, and this must be taken into consideration by probation officers when deciding on how to respond to probation violations.

Case In Point:

A few years ago, I represented a client who plead guilty to Domestic Violence and his case was taken under a deferral statute MCL 769.4a. This allows a defendant to keep the conviction off his public record, so future employers and the public at large would not be able to see any information on the case. My client was a husband and father who had a significant alcohol problem who came home from his softball game, after having too much to drink, and proceeded to start throwing things around his house when he couldn't find more beer to drink. He pushed his wife into the kitchen, who then locked herself in her bedroom with their 2-year-old daughter. She called the police and her husband was arrested for domestic violence. We immediately put him into a rehab facility that then released him after 3 weeks to an intensive outpatient program (IOP) to deal with his alcohol issues. The Judge, the prosecutor, and his wife agreed that if he pled

guilty to domestic violence it could be held under the deferral statute, which meant after treatment, counseling, and probation, it would be dismissed. He was placed on probation with anger management counseling including alcohol substance-abuse sessions with his therapist. Unfortunately, after seven months of probation, he fell off the wagon and started drinking again. His probation officer recommended removing his under-advisement status so he would show a conviction and putting him in jail for 30 days. He was brought in front of the Judge for a probation violation and the Judge decided to give him one more chance without violating his deferral status and stay out of jail. The client went back into therapy, kept clean for the remainder of the probation, and successfully completed his probation requirements. The Judge used his discretion in giving the client a chance to prove he was committed to sobriety and keep the criminal conviction off his record...success!

When someone violates the terms of their probation, outcomes can include:

- Conviction and Incarceration: In some cases, the defendant can be cited for their probation

violation, and then convicted and sent to jail or prison right off the bat.

- **Delayed Sentencing:** Sometimes, the Court won't give you any time upfront, but will delay or suspend the incarceration sentence they might otherwise give you. They delay the sentence to jail or prison until you either make another probation violation (in which case you may go to jail) or until you successfully complete the rest of the terms of your probation. If you successfully complete the rest of your probation, the Court will review your progress and see how you've been doing and will have the power to waive jail time if they decide you merit that waiver.

If you do get sent to jail, all hope is not lost. In fact, there will often be educational opportunities that many people would not have otherwise been able to access or commit themselves to fully. Many times, people go to jail and are required to do educational programs while they're incarcerated, such as counseling programs and AA. The more courses and

educational opportunities they take, the better it is for them personally and may shorten their time locked up. For instance, if you pass through and complete multiple phases or steps of a course in jail, your chances of being released early to start your probationary status can greatly improve.

These are actually real opportunities for learning while incarcerated. Many times, people say there are no educational opportunities in a prison or jail. However, my experience has shown that Michigan prisons do have the capacity to educate incarcerated people with acceptable programs, depending on the facility. If you find yourselves incarcerated for any reason, sign up for as many educational and therapeutic programs as you can...at a minimum, it makes your time while locked up more purposeful and can seemingly help pass a little quicker. Make no mistake, being locked up SUCKS, but defendants who try to make the most of it while they're doing time are always better off.

Case In Point:

Johnny just couldn't stay out of trouble. After two drunk driving's within a year and a half, a local District Court Judge gave my client Johnny 6 months in the county jail. However, I asked for him to be allowed treatment and counseling within the jail. They had a program to provide substance-abuse counseling, for those who wanted help, in 3 stages for incarcerated individuals. After 90 days of completing the three stages of treatment within the jail, the Judge allowed him to be released to their community-based after-care program. This gave Johnny the tools and opportunity to help himself while incarcerated and continue to treat when released. It's not a perfect solution, but it was a lot better than simply wasting your time sitting on your single bunk behind bars wondering when you are getting out of your orange jumpsuit!

My educated guess is that education will be stressed more and more in jail and prisons in the next 5-10 years. The government is getting hammered on just incarcerating people, especially here in Michigan, without having low recidivism rates to show for it. They are going to have to adapt and choose another tactic,

which is to educate and truly rehabilitate defendants while they're being locked up. They need innovative training programs to provide defendants upon release with good job opportunities and programs so their chances of reoffending significantly diminish.

While Judges and probation officers can be forgiving and understanding about minor probation violations, they also should order educational programs and opportunities that are community-based. These programs can be run by the counties, the state, and private entities that have therapy programs for counseling, drug education, and inpatient programs that lead to intensive outpatient programs. Generally, there is a lot of discretion that a Judge can use in trying to point a defendant in the right direction. It is amazing to watch an otherwise indifferent and lost defendant who has never taken advantage of a community based program, for substance abuse and support groups, and see how they develop into committed individuals who want to take action to save their own lives for themselves and their families! **Truly inspiring.**

What Are Some Common Misunderstandings That Happen with Probation, and How Can They be Avoided?

This is a central question to the problem with people on probation who generally do not have good self management skills and/or are suffering from substance abuse or mental health debilitation.

One thing to keep in mind—and one of the reasons organizations like CourtWorks was started in the first place—is that so many of the defendants in these cases feel overwhelmed with managing their probation compliance obligations. This was found in research undertaken on the subject and has been expressed anecdotally to me by 1000s of probationers over the years.

As such, defendants may be going through their Court supervision and get overwhelmed by the dozens of pieces of paper that they have to collect from various sources and deliver elsewhere by a specific time. Most Courts require that probationers collect a verification of compliance from therapists,

AA meetings, employers, drug testing, and tether facilities, not to mention keeping track of their paperwork and reporting requirements from the Court. Then, they had to deliver all this paper documentation to the Court by a certain deadline. All along, there was a looming threat that probationers would be sent to jail if they failed to turn something in or report as necessary to their probation officer. This can get very overwhelming for anyone, let alone a defendant struggling with unemployment, poverty, substance abuse, and/or mental health issues.

The same is largely true of the probation officers themselves. They've got dozens, sometimes hundreds of defendants on supervision and probation. Research has found that the Courts are buried in paperwork, including unfiltered physical paperwork, i.e. Faxes and snail mail and unorganized communications in electronic form as email. This paper flow is a bottleneck for the Court that needs to organize itself not just for the benefit of an efficiently run Court, but for the benefit of defendants as well. In fact, the actual person managing the paperwork of a defendant's file

is often a clerk that is making just above minimum wage with little training and has to try and organize thousands and thousands, sometimes tens of thousands of pieces of paper, without any proper management or filtering program.

What organizations like CourtWorks try to accomplish is to help the Courts organize all of their information in an electronic format, with a communication and document management system that is similar to the patient portals now used within the healthcare system. Before the Electronic Health Record (EHR) and patient portal system, all those patients' records were stored in thousands and thousands of physical files throughout doctors' offices, hospitals, and clinics. None of those clinics, doctors, or hospitals were communicating with each other well, let alone allowing patients to access any of their own medical records at a moment's notice.

CourtWorks recreated the EHR and patient portal type of system for the criminal justice community. It allows the Courts, the clerks, and the

defendants to keep their records in an easy-access application. Defendants—who are oftentimes busy working multiple jobs and unable to drive due to a suspended license—no longer have to collect and deliver nearly as much paperwork.

Instead, they now have easy access from their phone or computer, allowing them to clearly see the requirements of their probation, as well as any problem areas, how to access outside agencies, whether they have to test or get educated, and when their next report date is scheduled. CourtWorks gives defendants alerts every single month, week, and day if they have a report date due or if they missed one. This management system is good for defendants and the Courts, but more importantly, makes it easier to get more successful probation outcomes.

CHAPTER 3

WHO HAS ACCESS TO THE COURTWORKS PLATFORM?



CourtWorks is designed to help the stakeholders in defendant supervision communicate with each other in an effective way, so stakeholders can access the platform. The stakeholders in this context are:

- **The Courts Themselves:** This includes Judges, clerks, Court administrators, probation officers, and anyone else that actually works inside the Court system.

- **Defendants:** People who have been charged or convicted of a crime and are being supervised by the Court.
- **Third Party:** Agencies that support the Courts and the defendants, such as drug testing companies, therapists, community service organizations, or anyone else that helps the defendants with compliance terms and/or the Courts with supervision.

How did the Worldwide Covid Pandemic Affect the Way Courts Supervise Defendants?

Due to the worldwide Covid pandemic and the implementation of Covid procedures during 2020-2022, Courts were forced to come up with emergency and disaster protocols to adjust to the worldwide pandemic. Court administrators and Chief Judges were obligated to now be more willing to adapt to electronic management of their operations and move away from the 20th Century paper and in-person legacy procedures. CourtWorks, with its potentially adaptable and innovative program, was ideally suited to provide Courts with a mechanism to allow

defendants to be supervised both in person and virtually. CourtWorks programs were used by the Courts to provide defendants with alternatives to typical supervision, where the defendant was required to report in person to the Court. Especially during an infectious crisis, Courts use the CourtWorks safe and secure program to change any in-person reporting defendant to a virtual report. This protects defendants from personal exposure during and after a crisis. This change in reporting was made at a click of a button. Now, all Courts using the system can communicate individually with each defendant and all the Court personnel. During the pandemic, 1000s of defendants being supervised by Courts in Michigan were switched from in-person reporting to safely reporting online without a hitch.

How Could a CourtWorks Platform Help Change Bail Reform in this Country?

When a defendant is arrested and charged, they have to be arraigned. Arraignments can happen in person in the Court and through video calls. This

basically consists of the Court reading the defendant their charges, and setting a bond (bail) upon their release.

It should be noted that there is a big push in Michigan for bail reform (along with the rest of the country) because the poor and minorities tend to have the least access to money for bail and therefore the least chance to be released on bond. However, as of right now, there are still inequities in our bail system that are malfunctioning in this Country.

CourtWorks supervision can be initiated once the defendant is arraigned. In an increasing number of cases, the CourtWorks system is being used in place of bail. In those eligible cases, a defendant may be able to be released without a money bail, on the sole promise of checking in with the CourtWorks system. If a defendant who made that agreement doesn't check in with the CourtWorks system, it will be considered a violation of their probationary release, and a warrant can be put out for their arrest.

The CourtWorks system gives the Court unprecedented levels of access to a defendant through

email and text technology. It makes it far easier to communicate with them on a much more reliable basis than if they were simply let go on some type of money or personal bond. Besides, after 30 years of practicing criminal law, I have never been convinced that because someone is able to afford bail, they are more likely to show up in Court. Just because you have money, does not mean you are going to obey the rules of the Court more than someone who is poor.

How Can CourtWorks Help Simplify Reporting Probation?

In Michigan, once a defendant has been arraigned, a pre-trial or probable cause hearing is set, as a preliminary hearing with the Court. Traditionally, these hearings used to always be in person, however, post-COVID, many Courts are using video conference technology such as the Zoom platform as well to conduct many hearings in Court. CourtWorks is integrated with the Zoom platform as well.

If there's some adjudication on the defendant where they plead guilty or are found guilty, then they

will usually be put on some type of probation supervision. CourtWorks allows the defendant to have virtual access to that hearing as well as many other parts of a typically in-person probation program. Many defendants working with the CourtWorks system only have to appear in-person once a month, in order to meet with their probation officer.

Defendants can also use CourtWorks to report all of their information prior to meeting with their probation officer; making it much easier for the probation officer to supervise their clients. When the probation officer has up-to-date information on every defendant before each meeting, then the meetings take far less time and energy. This also allows probation officers to sufficiently examine each defendant's paperwork before they even come in, which tends to make it easier for them to catch any errors and saves additional time.

Many of the Courts are now using CourtWorks for virtual reporting, especially during the ongoing COVID era. CourtWorks has been helping Michigan

Courts adopt the program over the past few years, and many have seen the tremendous difference it can make for both the defendants and the Courts themselves.

Case In Point:

For example, CourtWorks had one Court with 950 defendants that were all reporting in-person prior to the pandemic. Once the pandemic hit, the Court was shut down for 6 months. It took CourtWorks three weeks to convert all 950 defendants on probation from in-person to virtual meetings. After those three weeks, the defendants continued their probation virtually without missing a beat. Most defendants made their reporting requirements and appointments on time and with few violations. These probationers can now be switched back and forth from virtual to in person reporting at a click of a button.

Having test cases like these has been hugely beneficial in teaching Courts how to come out of the 1900s and into the 21st century. Other Courts can look at the test cases where CourtWorks has been used and can see where they might be able to use the same type of platform, especially in times of crisis. It's also

possible to create a hybridized system, with many Courts using virtual reporting in addition to their in-person reporting.

Increasingly, it does seem that virtual methods are replacing many defunct in-person or analog methods of data/record retrieval, information sharing, communication, virtual conferencing, and scheduling.

One example is non-reporting probation. Previously, defendants on non-reporting probation would have to send in postcards regularly from around the state or country to show that they haven't moved or are otherwise complying with their terms of probation.

CHAPTER 4

FEATURES OF THE COURTWORKS PLATFORM



There are a number of noteworthy features of the CourtWorks platform. The first thing is that it simply gives a lot of flexibility to Courts and third-party providers that are trying to help out defendants on supervision and probation.

Many defendants come into probation situations because their life is falling apart. There are as many complex stories and reasons for this as there are

individual people. For instance, I had a client who was on probation for heroin possession, and had dropped out of high school and had to get a GED. As it turned out, he had dropped out of high school due to an athletic injury for which he was over-prescribed opioids, which spiraled him into heroin addiction. That part of the equation joined with his educational and addiction struggles, was pivotal to understanding how to help him get back on the right track.

No matter the details of the story in each individual defendant's case, you will often see defendants on probation that are financially and educationally disenfranchised. They are trying to change their life for the better, but they're caught up in a governmental system that is primarily built for punishment rather than treatment for addiction, mental health, and education.

Many of the online programs offered and made accessible by CourtWorks, work to level the playing field to a certain extent for these defendants. CourtWorks gives defendants access to virtual therapy groups, online support group programs like AA, plus


access to many many more community based programs, which are excellent if a defendant can't get to in-person meetings for various reasons. CourtWorks also increases access to online work opportunities and community education opportunities (such as community college, etc.).

Before CourtWorks and similar programs started helping move the criminal justice system online, defendants on probation were basically handed agency brochures and told to find a program that fits their needs. Now, defendants have access to thousands of resources and online programs at the tip of their fingers, with extensive information on each that will allow defendants to pick something that might work for them.

As a whole, CourtWorks helps defendants help themselves in a way that properly utilizes 21st Century technology.

Sample of the CourtWorks Profile

Greetings John Doe



Smith, John

1 Day Traffic Safety Program

Test Agency
12345 Road,
Southfield, Michigan 37883,
PH: 248-184-3874
Cases:

Date	Comme...	Action	Documents
5/27/2019	No Action Taken	No Action Taken	Docs
5/17/2019	No Action Taken	No Action Taken	Docs
5/21/2019	No Action Taken	No Action Taken	Docs
5/17/2019	No Action Taken	No Action Taken	Docs
5/22/2019	No Action Taken	No Action Taken	Docs

Cases 2345

1234 Road,
Southfield, Michigan 48292
H: 1231 234-2345
C: 313-234-2345
Print Production Order
Summary

Court 2345

12345 Road,
Southfield, Michigan 48292
H: 1231 234-2345
C: 313-234-2345
Assigned to Judge: 11 Employee
Registration Status: **UNPAID**

M1 Traveler Court

1231 Michigan Street,
Southfield, Michigan 48292
H: 1231 234-2345
C: 313-234-2345

Estimated:

Search

Referral Section

Agency	File	Doc
EDUCATIONALCONSULING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
EDUCATIONAL TESTING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
EDUCATIONAL TESTING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

7 items (last page of 7 items)

Sentences On: 01/08/2019

Production start: 01/09/2019
Production end: 01/09/2019
Status: Production
Source: Case System Information
Payment Amount: 0

5 Panel Alcohol And Drugs

3 x per month for 12 months

Test Agency
12345 Road,
Southfield, Michigan 37883,
PH: 248-184-3874
Cases:

Date	Comme...	Action	Documents
No items to display			

PBT

3 per week for 12 months

Test Agency
12345 Road,
Southfield, Michigan 37883,
PH: 248-184-3874
Cases:

Date	Comme...	Action	Documents
5/17/2019	No Action Taken	No Action Taken	Docs
5/16/2019	No Action Taken	No Action Taken	Docs

The CourtWorks Platform Features

The CourtWorks platform organizes the defendant's file in a secure online environment that is accessible to all authorized parties. Judges, POs, and the defendants themselves have any time-controlled access to the information as well as upcoming events. New documents and other information regarding the defendant's progress, which is uploaded by agencies are updated into the defendant's file automatically and displayed in an attractive, easy-to-understand, and intuitive dashboard. CourtWorks provides a snapshot of the defendant's status and progress towards his probation goals, all accessible and up to date via computer or smartphone.

Courts

CourtWorks provides Judges and Court personnel with an organized, secure web-based record of a defendant's file. The system allows a Court to efficiently translate the Problem Solving/Treatment Court's approach for hands-on supervision without the time commitment of each team member.

- Potential integration with Court case management system
- Supplements the treatment Court approach
- Automatic feeds from the agencies to the Courts

Officers

Probation Officers have a one-click view of a defendant's status, secure and efficient communication between probation officer, defendant, and oversight agencies; plus, access to the CourtWorks proprietary management tools that keep probation officers and defendants connected and on task.

- Monthly reporting roster and daily reminders
- Simplifies non-reporting probation

Agencies

CourtWorks provides a secure online account for managing referred defendants/probationers and easily provides results back to the Courts.

The system provides the agencies efficiencies to save time and increase revenue; plus, making their programs more accessible to the Courts.

- Messaging program between the Court and agency
- Document storage for all defendants
- Electronic referrals

Defendants

CourtWorks is an online management and resource tool for all the important information that a defendant/probationer needs to change their behavior and successfully complete probation.

- Access to education, skill-based training, and online schools
- Thousands of resources at the defendant's fingertips
- Access to community service programs and support groups
- Time management tools for a defendant

Is Everything That's Done Within the CourtWorks Platform Legally Binding, Secure and Private?

CourtWorks was designed in the same vein as the programs that hospitals and doctors' offices use

for their patient portal systems. All electronic health records in those patient portals are maintained by specially secured programs to be HIPAA-compliant. CourtWorks uses the same programs as the largest area hospitals.

Does Someone Need to be an Expert in Technology to Use the CourtWorks Platform, or Can Anyone Use It?

Courts and defendants have found that CourtWorks is very user-friendly, even for people who aren't great with technology. In fact, we have gotten this feedback from many older, less technologically savvy users of the system.

Case In Point:

One of the largest Courts in the State of Michigan has used the CourtWorks program for several years now. A probation Officer at that Court was over 65 years old when he was introduced to the system; he absolutely loved it. He immediately took to the chat program and felt like he was able to communicate much more effectively with his defendants. He was especially happy to be able to do his job

without having to sort through thousands of emails, voice mails, and defendant paperwork.

According to that PO, there were very clear indications of how much time he was saving with CourtWorks right from the outset. In the pre-CourtWorks days, to communicate with a defendant or outside agency provider or just to check up on something, he would have to call the defendant or agency and mostly leave a voice mail. Every time he did this, it would take him approximately 2 ½ minutes to leave or listen to a voicemail and take some action. With CourtWorks and their unique messaging system, it took him an average of 25 seconds. When you have a caseload of 350 defendants, all of that saved time quickly adds up to 100s of hours per year.

I should stress that many POs and Court personnel are not very technologically proficient at all. Still, they can quickly adapt to CourtWorks and use it to near-immediate effect. Once a PO sees how quickly and easily the new system can be effective, they become the biggest advocates for the program. It's easy to use, and it works.

Why is it Critical for Courts and Defendants to Have Clear Communication, Transparency, and Organization During Probation?

As a practicing defense attorney, I believe that communication, transparency, and organization are essential to making the supervision and probation process work. First and foremost, it is essential to keep many of my clients alive. In my work, I have seen the real consequences of a lack of communication during the probation process. Anything that worsens the condition or hastens the decline of an already vulnerable person must be avoided and mitigated if it is at all possible.

Case In Point:

I had a client several years ago who was on bond for a heroin possession charged with felony possession of heroin and cocaine. His case was pending in a District Court, while he was placed on bond and drug testing with results being sent to the District Court. His case was then sent from District Court to Circuit Court on a bind over with the drug results now due to be sent to the Circuit Court Judge handling his case. Unfortunately, the drug testing agency was still

sending the testing results to the District Court, because the District Court did not communicate with the drug testing agency to send the positive results up to Circuit Court now. Upon waiting for a pre-trial in Circuit Court, we discovered that the defendant was found in Detroit with a needle in his arm and died from a heroin overdose. When we looked at his drug testing records, it turns out that he was testing positive for heroin for 3 weeks prior to his overdose, but the drug testing agency was still sending the positive results to the District Court instead of the assigned Circuit Court Judge! A perfect example of where proper communication between the drug testing agency and the Courts could have prevented his death. And, while it might have meant that the Circuit Court Judge would have violated his bond for using heroin while on supervision and put him in jail, at least he would have been alive...instead I attended his funeral.

The importance of having an organized, transparent supervision and probation process with clear communication is key when you consider the fact that it dramatically increases defendants' chances for success. Defendants have a much better opportunity of being able to successfully complete probation if they can avoid unnecessary errors and

miscommunications. Having an open, accessible, and transparent line of communication with their probation officers and the outside agencies that are supporting them will help them avoid things like show causes and possible jail time, saving them Court fees and losing their jobs.

So much of life is about communication, whether or not you're going through a Court's supervision and probation process. This goes for any human interaction: Communicating with your friends and family, with your boss, employees, co-workers or clients, or with anyone for that matter. Regardless of who you're engaged with and trying to effectively communicate your hopes and desires, you need to be able to exchange ideas and information clearly and openly with one another to be successful.

CourtWorks exists and operates based on that premise. It facilitates transparency and organization and opens lines of communications between defendants, the Court, and third-party providers. This gives everyone a much better chance of achieving their shared goal: The defendant's successful completion of their supervision.

How Do I Get Started With the CourtWorks Program if My Court is Not Familiar With it?

CourtWorks is a solution to an existing problem. Think of it like aspirin for a headache. The headache exists, and the aspirin can serve as a pain reliever.

That is, Courts, probation departments, and third-party providers across the Country already have a problem...they have a headache of vertical silos of information, whether they recognize it or not. For the most part, Courts do not have adequate programs that help them manage the enormous bottlenecks of paperwork and information they tackle every day.

Suggesting CourtWorks is like proposing an aspirin for the unique headache faced by the Court. Instead of having to live with these silos of information that prevent effective communication and organization, CourtWorks gives Court administrators the management tools that will allow them to manage the thousands of defendants under their supervision much more successfully and efficiently.

CHAPTER 5

TREATMENT COURT INFLUENCE ON THE COURTWORKS PLATFORM



CourtWorks was designed in part to mimic the Treatment Court Programs made popular in Michigan elsewhere in the country.

Treatment Court is an alternative sentencing program. It employs a dedicated, assembled team, consisting of Judges, probation officers, criminal defense attorneys, third-party therapists and

therapeutic programs, as well as other support services providers. They help supervise and support defendants on probation who have struggled with drug and/or alcohol addiction, and who is on probation for a crime associated with or caused by their addiction. In some jurisdictions, Treatment Court also extends to qualifying defendants who are not primarily addicted to drugs/alcohol, but who do have underlying mental health issues.

Treatment Court procedures vary, but often they will meet regularly—sometimes weekly, sometimes bi-monthly—to establish more of a communal, supportive role with the defendant and to establish familiarity, intimacy, and trust.

CourtWorks tries to recreate that closer relationship between the Court, third-party providers, and the defendant. A given Court may have, say, 750 defendants on probation. If the area where the Court is located has a Treatment Court, it may only include around 50-100 of the 750 probationers, since Treatment Court requires significantly more time, energy, and resources than standard Court.

CourtWorks is meant to represent the rest of that probation population. The system provides access to the same level of personal communication with the defendant's Judge, probation officer, agency providers, and defense attorney as is found in Treatment and Veterans Court. Technologically assisted communication can provide unique avenues to prevent many avoidable pitfalls from poor communication.

In addition to allowing the Judge or probation officer to keep a closer eye on the defendant, it also allows them to reward the defendant on a scale, just as they are able to do in Treatment Court. For instance, let's say that a defendant completes four months of sobriety as confirmed by clean drug tests, and attends their AA meetings with proof of compliance. With CourtWorks, the Judge and/or probation officer will have the ability to reward and encourage that progress, which improves the chances of the progress continuing. It might be something as small as a note from the Judge saying, "Keep up the good work. We're pulling for you." These moments of acknowledgement

help defendants feel seen and worthy of the changes they're making in their lives. This is understood in Treatment Court, where such acknowledgments and rewards are common practice. CourtWorks provides access to the same benefits electronically, with a fraction of the time needed on each case.

CONCLUSION

The Criminal Justice system in this country has developed into a catch-all basket of trying to help those who are struggling with substance abuse, mental health disorders, poverty, and sometimes YES even criminal choices. Most Judges have punishment and rehabilitation in mind, when they sentence a defendant to a program of probation or some sort of supervision, in order to teach them a lesson and educate the individual so as to better themselves and their behavior in the future. Traditional supervision and probation techniques now must include modern management tools such as CourtWorks or similar electronic database management systems, so as to keep up with the modern challenges that face anyone trying to navigate our criminal justice community. Just as the health care field changed over the past 20 years from a paper-based industry with their Electronic Health Records, criminal justice supervision and

compliance is now switching to a more efficient and electronically managed environment, dedicated to the idea that everyone deserves an affordable way to help themselves. **Criminal Justice...Welcome to the 21st Century!**

APPENDIX A

Justice Department Adult Probation Statistics 2020



Appendix A—Justice Department Adult Probation Statistics 2020

APPENDIX TABLE 6
Adults on probation, 2020

Jurisdiction	Probation population January 1, 2020	Entries		Exits		Probation population, December 31, 2020	Change, January 1, 2020–December 31, 2020		Number on probation per 100,000 adult U.S. residents, December 31, 2020 ^a
		Reported	Estimated ^b	Reported	Estimated ^b		Number	Percent	
U.S. total	3,330,232	1,101,091	1,216,100	1,356,289	1,487,300	3,053,742	-276,490	6.3%	1,186
Federal	14,137	5,153	5,153	6,964	6,964	12,394	-1,743	-12.3%	5
State	3,316,095	1,095,938	1,211,000	1,391,225	1,480,336	3,041,348	-274,747	-8.3%	1,181
Alabama	55,349	9,051	9,051	16,993	16,993	47,407	-7,942	-14.3	1,233
Alaska ^c	2,100	3,791	3,791	3,453	3,453	2,438	338	16.1	442
Arizona	78,214	16,253	16,253	21,521	21,521	72,946	-5,268	-6.7	1,249
Arkansas	39,759	9,944	9,944	9,937	9,937	39,871	112	0.3	1,705
California	199,513	73,111	73,111	86,115	89,115	183,334	-15,979	-8.0	599
Colorado ^d	82,739	45,179	45,400	49,319	49,600	78,562	-4,177	-5.0	1,712
Connecticut	37,816	9,334	9,334	15,785	15,785	31,473	-6,343	-16.8	1,110
Delaware	13,810	5,465	5,465	6,325	6,325	16,158	-2,869	-22.0	1,289
District of Columbia	4,859	1,385	1,385	2,749	2,749	3,495	-1,364	-28.1	598
Florida ^e	203,597	81,871	89,900	103,981	115,200	179,594	-24,003	-11.8	1,621
Georgia ^f	354,650	25,090	61,200	74,278	74,278	341,424	-12,216	-3.7	4,136
Hawaii	19,619	1,529	1,529	3,857	3,857	17,291	-2,328	-11.9	1,559
Idaho	27,499	10,310	11,100	10,633	11,500	27,418	-81	-0.3	1,966
Illinois	91,148	56,583	56,583	58,837	58,837	88,894	-2,254	-2.5	908
Indiana	109,850	73,015	73,015	83,102	83,102	99,763	-10,887	-9.2	1,918
Iowa ^g	24,802	11,656	11,656	11,619	11,619	24,839	37	0.1	1,818
Kansas	15,683	18,499	18,499	18,218	18,218	15,874	1,911	1.2	715
Kentucky ^h	57,698	14,238	16,100	15,786	20,700	55,460	-1,548	-2.7	1,593
Louisiana	31,822	8,881	8,881	12,805	12,805	27,898	-3,924	-12.3	783
Maine	6,595	2,114	2,114	3,023	3,023	5,966	-629	-9.5	540
Maryland	70,227	18,463	18,463	32,139	32,139	56,531	-13,876	-19.5	1,197
Massachusetts	51,338	29,454	29,454	46,188	46,188	34,624	-16,714	-32.6	424
Michigan ⁱ	137,798	47,123	61,800	61,798	75,700	118,778	-19,020	-13.8	1,514
Minnesota	98,344	32,421	32,421	45,511	45,511	85,254	-13,090	-13.3	1,952
Mississippi	28,458	7,535	7,535	6,969	6,969	29,024	566	2.0	1,276
Missouri	43,216	16,715	16,700	21,182	21,200	38,749	-4,467	-10.3	809
Montana ^j	9,617	3,844	4,100	3,934	4,200	9,524	-93	-1.0	1,113
Nebraska	13,023	8,940	8,940	10,381	10,381	11,454	-1,569	-12.0	781
Nevada	10,260	—	—	4,759	4,759	9,222	-1,038	-10.1	374
New Hampshire	2,728	3,655	3,655	614	614	2,723	-5	-0.2	244
New Jersey	135,020	10,456	10,456	32,969	32,969	112,587	-22,533	-16.7	1,619
New Mexico ^k	12,257	4,482	4,500	5,279	5,300	11,682	-975	-8.7	712

APPENDIX TABLE 6 (continued)
Adults on probation, 2020

Jurisdiction	Probation population, January 1, 2020	Entries		Exits		Probation population, December 31, 2020	Change, January 1, 2020–December 31, 2020		Number on probation per 100,000 adult U.S. residents, December 31, 2020 ^b
		Reported	Estimated ^a	Reported	Estimated ^a		Number	Percent	
New York	90,352	10,774	10,774	24,863	24,863	76,323	-14,029	-15.5	499
North Carolina	76,169	28,709	28,709	30,070	30,070	65,868	-10,361	-13.6	788
North Dakota	6,199	3,363	3,363	3,717	3,717	5,845	-354	-5.7	1,000
Ohio ^c	220,625	93,232	101,700	111,051	119,200	201,455	-19,170	-8.7	2,206
Oklahoma	23,378	9,391	9,391	9,742	9,742	23,027	-351	-1.5	758
Oregon	35,732	25,847	25,847	25,847	25,847	35,732	0	0.0	1,052
Pennsylvania	99,798	40,510	40,510	27,868	27,868	112,440	12,642	12.7	1,106
Rhode Island ^d	19,897	-	3,900	-	6,000	17,805	-2,092	-10.5	2,080
South Carolina	30,845	8,899	8,899	13,364	13,364	26,389	-4,456	-14.4	639
South Dakota	6,300	2,852	2,852	1,602	1,602	7,350	1,250	19.8	1,116
Tennessee ^e	63,723	14,988	18,300	16,161	16,500	66,550	-1,173	-1.9	1,120
Texas	361,326	137,798	137,798	170,771	170,771	334,353	-32,973	-9.0	1,513
Utah	11,806	4,083	4,083	5,658	5,658	10,231	-1,575	-13.3	436
Vermont	3,861	-	2,200	-	2,900	3,125	-736	-19.1	612
Virginia	65,520	27,305	27,305	28,545	28,545	64,280	-1,240	-1.9	954
Washington ^c	74,128	21,291	32,100	21,100	32,900	72,181	-1,947	-2.6	1,191
West Virginia	6,454	4,315	4,315	4,526	4,526	6,243	-211	-3.3	438
Wisconsin ^c	42,680	-	21,200	-	25,500	38,385	-4,295	-10.1	837
Wyoming	5,584	2,284	2,284	2,441	2,441	5,427	-157	-2.8	1,204

Note: Data quality may vary across jurisdictions for counts of entries and exits. Therefore, the population on December 31, 2020 does not equal the population on January 1, 2020 plus entries, minus exits. Courts may not be actual as reporting agencies may provide estimates on some or all detailed data. Rates are based on the probation population counts as of December 31 of the reporting year and were calculated using U.S. Census Bureau estimates of the U.S. resident population of persons age 18 or older for January 1 of the following year.

^aReported data will equal estimated data in cases where no imputation was required.

^bRates were calculated using the estimated adult U.S. resident population in each jurisdiction on January 1, 2021.

^cSee Probation Explanatory notes for 2020 for more details.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, 2020, and U.S. Census Bureau, National Intercensal Estimates, 2021.

APPENDIX B

SCAO 2019 District Court Convictions



Appendix B – SCAO 2019 District Court Convictions

By State – Page 1

	Traffic			Total Misdemeanor Convictions	County	Region	City	State	JIS Court	AllPaid Court
	OWI	Related non OWI	All Other							
1	432	1,400	1,082	2,914	Monroe	1	Monroe	MI	*	*
14A	407	1,742	1,245	3,394	Washtenaw	1	Ypsilanti	MI	*	
14B	165	774	260	1,199	Washtenaw	1	Ypsilanti	MI	*	
15	150	211	552	913	Washtenaw	1	Ann Arbor	MI	*	
16	341	1,496	1,276	3,113	Wayne	1	Livonia	MI	*	*
17	115	1,075	354	1,544	Wayne	1	Redford	MI	*	
18	281	2,147	916	3,344	Wayne	1	Westland	MI	*	
19	202	3,032	1,531	4,765	Wayne	1	Dearborn	MI	*	
20	118	642	493	1,253	Wayne	1	Dearborn Heights	MI	*	*
21	122	589	173	884	Wayne	1	Garden City	MI	*	*
22	20	382	201	603	Wayne	1	Inkster	MI	*	*
23	111	1,436	587	2,134	Wayne	1	Taylor	MI	*	*
24	77	1,088	259	1,424	Wayne	1	Allen Park	MI	*	*
25	129	932	813	1,874	Wayne	1	Lincoln Park	MI	*	*
27	161	518	409	1,088	Wayne	1	Wyandotte	MI	*	*
28	91	490	492	1,073	Wayne	1	Southgate	MI	*	*
29	44	236	189	469	Wayne	1	Wayne	MI	*	*
30	45	810	177	1,032	Wayne	1	Highland Park	MI	*	*
31	87	528	320	935	Wayne	1	Hamtramck	MI	*	*
32A	55	467	259	781	Wayne	1	Harper Woods	MI	*	*
33	274	857	422	1,553	Wayne	1	Woodhaven	MI	*	
34	261	1,809	1,091	3,161	Wayne	1	Romulus	MI	*	
35	484	2,113	852	3,449	Wayne	1	Plymouth	MI	*	
36	554	21,156	4,388	26,098	Wayne	1	Detroit	MI	*	
37	178	2,983	829	3,990	Macomb	1	Warren	MI	*	*
38	60	1,000	690	1,750	Macomb	1	Eastpointe	MI	*	*
39	109	1,189	756	2,054	Macomb	1	Roseville	MI	*	*
40	165	2,553	301	3,019	Macomb	1	St. Clair Shores	MI	*	*
41A	424	1,793	1,210	3,427	Macomb	1	Sterling Heights	MI	*	*
41B	331	916	829	2,076	Macomb	1	Clinton Township	MI	*	*
42-1	118	409	116	643	Macomb	1	Romeo	MI	*	*
42-2	216	866	300	1,382	Macomb	1	New Baltimore	MI	*	*
43	410	3,794	1,075	5,279	Oakland	1	Ferdand	MI	*	*
44	405	845	367	1,617	Oakland	1	Royal Oak	MI	*	*
45	164	722	218	1,104	Oakland	1	Oak Park	MI	*	*
46	226	1,477	374	2,077	Oakland	1	Southfield	MI	*	*
47	213	1,186	317	1,716	Oakland	1	Farmington Hills	MI	*	*
48	388	1,537	373	2,298	Oakland	1	Bloomfield Hills	MI	*	*
50	101	1,332	1,091	2,524	Oakland	1	Ponitac	MI	*	*
51	118	376	337	831	Oakland	1	Waterford	MI	*	*
52-1	385	1,537	870	2,792	Oakland	1	Novi	MI	*	*
52-2	296	955	555	1,806	Oakland	1	Clarkston	MI	*	*
52-3	554	1,515	830	2,899	Oakland	1	Rochester Hills	MI	*	*
52-4	397	860	662	1,919	Oakland	1	Troy	MI	*	*

By State – Page 2

	Traffic Related non			Total Misdemeanor Convictions	County	Region	City	State	JIS Court	AllPaid Court
	OWI	OWI	All Other							
67-1	200	848	884	1,932	Genesee	1	Flint	MI	*	
67-2	161	919	756	1,836	Genesee	1			*	
67-3	39	944	334	1,317	Genesee	1			*	
67-4	461	1,103	751	2,315	Genesee	1			*	
67-5	77	989	408	1,474	Genesee	1	Flint	MI	*	*
72	374	1,057	1,009	2,440	St. Clair	1	Port Huron	MI	*	
2A	269	777	630	1,676	Lenawee	2	Adrian	MI	*	
2B	71	304	362	737	Hillsdale	2	Hillsdale	MI	*	
3A	74	463	343	880	Branch	2	Coldwater	MI	*	*
3B	112	905	669	1,686	St. Joseph	2	Centreville	MI	*	*
4	123	451	472	1,046	Cass	2	Cassapolis	MI	*	*
5	529	3,441	1,600	5,570	Berrien	2	St. Joseph	MI	*	*
7	249	1,156	730	2,135	Vanburen	2	South Haven	MI	*	*
8	539	1,990	2,223	4,752	Kalamazoo	2	Kalamazoo	MI	*	*
10	381	2,134	1,410	3,925	Calhoun	2	Battle Creek	MI	*	*
12	438	2,479	1,539	4,456	Jackson	2	Jackson	MI	*	*
53	419	909	634	1,962	Livingston	2	Howell	MI	*	
54A	144	390	915	1,449	Ingham	2	Lansing	MI	*	
54B	221	306	160	687	Ingham	2	East Lansing	MI		
55	228	415	320	963	Ingham	2	Mason	MI	*	
56A	270	575	614	1,459	Easton	2	Charlotte	MI	*	*
56B	134	386	332	852	Barry	2	Hastings	MI	*	*
57	597	1,875	620	3,092	Allegan	2	Allegan	MI	*	*
58	601	2,935	1,467	5,003	Ottawa	2	Grand Haven	MI		
59	135	418	608	1,161	Kent	2	Grandville	MI	*	*
60	458	2,901	1,839	5,198	Muskegon	2	Muskegon	MI	*	*
61	551	2,128	2,031	4,710	Kent	2	Grand Rapids	MI	*	
62A	184	999	1,179	2,362	Kent	2	Wyoming	MI	*	
62B	81	1,162	465	1,708	Kent	2	Kentwood	MI	*	
63	566	1,621	960	3,147	Kent	2	Grand Rapids	MI	*	
64A	125	628	308	1,061	Ionia	3	Ionia	MI	*	*
64B	121	390	367	878	Montcalm	3	Stanton	MI	*	*
65A	253	1,164	371	1,788	Clinton	3	St. Johns	MI	*	*
65B	156	434	431	1,021	Graiot	3	Ithaca	MI	*	*
66	137	306	438	881	Shiawassee	3	Corunna	MI	*	*
70	374	2,757	1,265	4,396	Saginaw	3	Saginaw	MI		
71A	223	463	397	1,083	Lapeer	3	Lapeer	MI	*	*
71B	128	326	507	961	Tuscola	3	Caro	MI	*	*
73A	84	240	289	613	Sanilac	3	Sandusky	MI	*	*
73B	84	133	264	481	Huron	3	Bad Axe	MI	*	
74	313	690	559	1,562	Bay	3	Bay City	MI	*	
75	166	422	453	1,041	Midland	3	Midland	MI	*	*
76	222	302	577	1,101	Isabella	3	Mt. Pleasant	MI	*	*
77	127	400	452	979	Mecosta	3	Big Rapids	MI	*	

By State – Page 3

	Traffic			Total				State	JIS Court	AllPaid Court
	OWI	Related non OWI	All Other	Misdemeanor Convictions	County	Region	City			
77	52	156	156	364	Oseola	3	Reed City	MI	*	
78	194	891	553	1,638	Newaygo	3	White Cloud	MI		*
78	121	319	334	774	Oceana	3	Hart	MI	*	*
79	55	186	350	591	Lake	3	Baldwin	MI		
79	102	216	266	584	Mason	3	Ludington	MI	*	*
80	84	101	230	415	Clare	3	Harrison	MI		*
80	86	136	274	496	Gladwin	3	Gladwin	MI		*
81	20	37	81	138	Alcona	3	Harrisville	MI		*
81	55	157	144	356	Arenac	3	Standish	MI		*
81	250	153	316	719	Iosco	3	Tawas City	MI		*
81	17	30	175	222	Oscoda	3	Mio	MI		*
82	41	290	229	560	Ogemaw	3	West Branch	MI		
82	108	157	303	568	Roscommon	3	Roscommon	MI		*
84	50	58	148	256	Missaukee	4	Lake City	MI		*
84	98	266	352	716	Wexford	4	Cadillac	MI		*
85	60	103	299	462	Benzie	4	Beulah	MI		*
85	77	251	309	637	Manistee	4	Manistee	MI		*
86	69	115	111	295	Antrim	4	Bellaire	MI		
86	277	278	695	1,250	Grand Traverse	4	Traverse City	MI		
86	79	31	39	149	Leelanau	4	Suttons Bay	MI		
87A	127	316	248	691	Otsego	4	Gaylord	MI		
87-B	77	147	163	387	Kalkaska	4	Kalkaska	MI		
87-C	74	156	127	357	Crawford	4	Grayling	MI		*
88	81	117	354	552	Alpena	4	Alpena	MI	*	*
88	34	72	111	217	Montmorency	4	Atlanta	MI	*	*
89	110	187	209	506	Cheboygan	4	Cheboygan	MI		
89	32	79	72	183	Presque Isle	4	Rogers City	MI		*
90	91	113	216	420	Charlevoix	4	Charlevoix	MI		
90	185	153	327	665	Emmett	4	Petoskey	MI	*	*
91	134	201	285	620	Chippewa	4	Sault-Ste. Marie	MI		*
92	20	25	92	137	Luce	4	Newberry	MI	*	*
92	67	94	101	262	Mackinac	4	St. Ignace	MI	*	*
93	44	50	124	218	Alger	4	Munising	MI	*	*
93	31	29	78	138	Schoolcraft	4	Manistique	MI	*	*
94	136	340	304	780	Delta	4	Escanaba	MI		*
95A	96	220	107	423	Menomine	4	Menomine	MI	*	*
95B	102	164	130	396	Dickinson	4	Iron Mountain	MI	*	*
95B	35	44	66	145	Iron	4	Crystal Falls	MI	*	*
96	220	208	388	816	Marquette	4	Marquette	MI	*	*
97	47	127	57	231	Baraga	4	L'Anse	MI	*	
97	121	115	242	478	Houghton	4	Houghton	MI	*	*
97	8	2	10	20	Keweenaw	4	Eagle River	MI	*	
98	94	106	165	365	Gogobic	4	Bessemer	MI	*	*
98	15	20	59	94	Ontonagon	4	Ontonagon	MI	*	*
Total	25,059	126,426	72,782	224,267						

OWI
Related Non OWI
All other

All Drunk Driving Cases
DWLS, Reckless Driving, etc.
Domestic Violence, Retail Fraud, Etc.

County by County Summary - Page 1

Region	County	District Courts in Counties	Traffic			Wisdemeanor Convictions	Total Convictions(TC X 12
			OWI	Related non OWI	All Other		
1	Genesee	5	938	4,803	3,133	8,874	106,488
1	Vacomb	8	1,601	11,709	5,031	18,341	220,092
1	Monroe	1	432	1,400	1,082	2,914	34,968
1	Oakland	12	3,657	16,136	7,069	26,862	322,344
1	St. Clair	1	374	1,057	1,009	2,440	29,280
1	Washtenaw	3	722	2,727	2,057	5,506	66,072
1	Wayne	20	3,572	41,803	15,202	60,577	726,924
2	Allegan	1	597	1,875	620	3,092	37,104
2	Barry	1	134	386	332	852	10,224
2	Berrien	1	529	3,441	1,600	5,570	66,840
2	Branch	1	74	463	343	880	10,560
2	Calhoun	1	381	2,134	1,410	3,925	47,100
2	Cass	1	123	451	472	1,046	12,552
2	Eaton	1	270	575	614	1,459	17,508
2	Hillsdale	1	71	304	362	737	8,844
2	Ingham	3	593	1,111	1,395	3,099	37,188
2	Jackson	1	438	2,479	1,539	4,456	53,472
2	Kalamazoo	1	539	1,990	2,223	4,752	57,024
2	Kent	5	1,517	6,328	5,243	13,088	157,056
2	Lenawee	1	269	777	630	1,676	20,112
2	Livingston	1	419	909	634	1,962	23,544
2	Muskegon	1	458	2,901	1,839	5,198	62,376
2	Ottawa	1	601	2,935	1,467	5,003	60,036
2	St. Joseph	1	112	905	669	1,686	20,232
2	Vanburen	1	249	1,156	730	2,135	25,620
3	Alcona	1	20	37	81	138	1,656
3	Arenac	1	55	157	144	356	4,272
3	Bay	1	313	690	559	1,562	18,744
3	Clare	1	84	101	230	415	4,980
3	Clinton	1	253	1,164	371	1,788	21,456
3	Gladwin	1	86	136	274	496	5,952
3	Gratiot	1	156	434	431	1,021	12,252
3	Huron	1	84	133	264	481	5,772
3	Ionia	1	125	628	308	1,061	12,732
3	Iscos	1	250	152	316	719	8,628
3	Isabella	1	222	302	577	1,101	13,212
3	Lake	1	55	186	350	591	7,092
3	Lapeer	1	223	463	397	1,083	12,996
3	Mason	1	102	216	266	584	7,008
3	Mecosta	1	127	400	452	979	11,748
3	Midland	1	166	422	453	1,041	12,492
3	Montcalm	1	121	390	367	878	10,536
3	Newaygo	1	194	891	553	1,638	19,656
3	Oceane	1	121	319	334	774	9,288

County by County Summary - Page 2

3	Ogemaw	1	41	290	229	560	6,720
3	Oscoda	1	52	156	156	364	4,368
3	Oscoda	1	17	30	175	222	2,664
3	Roscommon	1	108	157	303	568	6,816
3	Saginaw	1	374	2,757	1,265	4,396	52,752
3	Sanilac	1	84	240	289	613	7,356
3	Shiawassee	1	137	306	438	881	10,572
3	Tuscola	1	128	326	507	961	11,532
4	Alger	1	44	50	124	218	2,616
4	Alpena	1	81	117	354	552	6,624
4	Antrim	1	69	115	111	295	3,540
4	Baraga	1	47	127	57	231	2,772
4	Benzie	1	60	103	299	462	5,544
4	Charlevoix	1	91	113	216	420	5,040
4	Cheboygan	1	110	187	209	506	6,072
4	Chippewa	1	134	201	285	620	7,440
4	Crawford	1	74	156	127	357	4,284
4	Delta	1	136	340	304	780	9,360
4	Dickinson	1	102	164	130	396	4,752
4	Emmett	1	185	153	327	665	7,980
4	Gogebic	1	94	106	165	365	4,380
4	Grand Traverse	1	277	278	695	1,250	15,000
4	Houghton	1	121	115	242	478	5,736
4	Iron	1	35	44	66	145	1,740
4	Kalamazoo	1	77	147	163	387	4,644
4	Keweenaw	1	8	2	10	20	240
4	Leelanau	1	79	31	39	149	1,788
4	Luce	1	20	25	92	137	1,644
4	Mackinac	1	67	94	101	262	3,144
4	Manistee	1	77	251	309	637	7,644
4	Marquette	1	220	208	388	816	9,792
4	Menominee	1	96	220	107	423	5,076
4	Missaukee	1	50	58	148	256	3,072
4	Montmorency	1	34	72	111	217	2,604
4	Ontonagon	1	15	20	59	94	1,128
4	Otsego	1	127	316	248	691	8,292
4	Presque Isle	1	32	79	72	183	2,196
4	Schoolcraft	1	31	29	78	138	1,656
4	Wexford	1	98	266	352	716	8,592
			132			224,267	2,691,204

INDEX

A

AA · 20

Arraignments · 40

C

CourtWorks · 38

CourtWorks

 supervision program
 · 15

COVID-19 era · 43

criminal lawyer · 13

D

defendant · 14

Delayed Sentencing ·
30

E

Electronic Health
Record · 36

F

Felony probation · 18

G

Gun Awareness
programs · 20

I

intensive outpatient
programs · 33

M

misdemeanor
probation · 18

N

Nolo Contendere · 18

P

private jails · 16

private probation

departments · 16

S

Scram Tethers · 23

T

Theft Awareness

programs · 20

NOTES

How Technology and CourtWorks Help Probation Departments & Defendants SUCCEED in the 21st Century!!

CourtWorks is a cloud based solution for the judicial supervision community to drive efficiencies for Courts, Defendants, and Treatment agencies while guiding defendants to learning resources so they stay out of trouble.

OVERVIEW

The CourtWorks platform organizes the defendant's file in a secure online environment that is accessible to all authorized parties. Judges, POs, and the defendants themselves have any time controlled access to the information as well as upcoming events. New documents and other information regarding the defendant's progress, which is uploaded by agencies are updated into the defendant's file automatically and displayed in an attractive, easy to understand, and intuitive dashboard. CourtWorks provides a snapshot of the defendant's status and progress towards his probation goals, all accessible and up to date via computer or smartphone.



COURTS

CourtWorks provides Judges and Court personnel with an organized, secure web based record of a defendant's file. The system allows a Court to efficiently translate the Problem Solving/Treatment Court's approach for hands on supervision without the time commitment of each team member.

- Potential integration with court case management system
- Supplements the treatment court approach
- Automatic feeds from the agencies to the courts



OFFICERS

Probation Officers have a one-click view of a defendant's status, secure and efficient communication between probation officer, defendant, and oversight agencies; plus, access to the CourtWorks proprietary management tools that keep probation officers and defendants connected and on task.

- Monthly reporting roster and daily reminders
- Simplifies non-reporting probation



AGENCIES

CourtWorks provides a secure online account for managing referred defendants/probationers and easily provides results back to the Courts. The system provides the agencies efficiencies to save time and increase revenue; plus, making their programs more accessible to the Courts.

- Messaging program between the court and agency
- Document storage for all defendants



DEFENDANTS

CourtWorks is an online management and resource tool for all the important information that a defendant/probationer needs to change their behavior and successfully complete probation.

- Access to education, skill-based training, and online schools
- Thousands of resources at the defendant's fingertips
- Access to community service programs and support groups
- Time management tools for a defendant

COURTWORKS

Franklin, MI 48025

248-468-4833

CourtWorks.com

www.CourtWorksinfo.com