

# HEARSAY

GENESEE COUNTY  
CIRCUIT AND  
PROBATE COURTS  
E-NEWSLETTER

a quarterly publication

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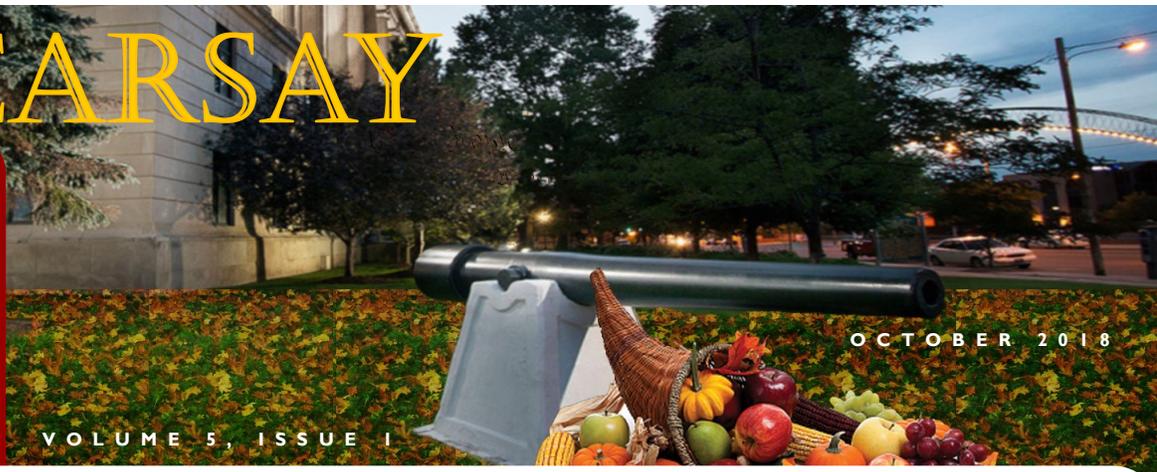
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## DISTRICT COURTS CELEBRATE A MILESTONE

*The 67<sup>th</sup> District Court recently celebrated the 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of District Courts in Michigan with an open house at the Mt. Morris District Court.*

*Judge Vikki Bayeh Haley authored the following article related to these events.*

District Courts in the State of Michigan recently celebrated their 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary. Created by the Michigan Legislature in 1968, the Michigan District Courts are courts of limited jurisdiction.

Often referred to as "*The People's Court*," District Courts have jurisdiction over traffic, misdemeanor, general civil matters up to \$25,000 and small claims actions seeking up to \$6,000.

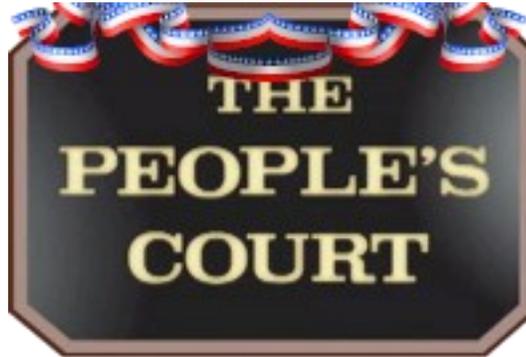
Felony cases in Genesee County also originate in the District Court with a complaint. District Judges are also vested with authority to issue search warrants.

In Genesee County, the 67<sup>th</sup> District Court was originally divided into 4 divisions within the County, excluding the City of Flint.

The original judges of these divisions were the Honorable Harry P. Newblatt serving in the Cities of Flushing and Clio in the first division; the Honor-

able Luke Quinn serving the City of Davison for the second division; the Honorable Judge William R. Evans presided at the City of Mt. Morris, Morris Court in the third division and Judge Ernest J. Somers served the Cities of Fenton, Grand Blanc and Swartz Creek as the fourth division.

Additional district courts were later added in the Cities of Bur-



ton and Fenton to accommodate the growing caseload of the district court and are part of the second and fourth division respectively.

At its inception, the City of Flint was designated as the 68<sup>th</sup> District Court and originally served by the Honorable Basil F. Baker, Honorable Ollie B. Bivins, Jr. who later served as a Genesee County Circuit Court Judge. He has the distinction of being the first black judge to preside in two Genesee County Courts.

The Honorable Albert P. Horgan, the Honorable Walter Kuta, the Honorable Dale A.

Riker and the Honorable James Shaker also served as the original district judges of the 68<sup>th</sup> District Court.

Originally served by six judges, the former 68<sup>th</sup> District Court now has four judgeships.

To share resources and more effectively serve Genesee County, the 68<sup>th</sup> District Court consolidated with the 67<sup>th</sup> District Court as the Fifth Division.

The judges serving on the current bench of the 67<sup>th</sup> District Court are Judge David Goggins of the first division; Judge Jennifer Manley and Judge Mark Latchana of the second division; Judge Vikki Bayeh Haley of the third division, Judge Mark McCabe and Judge Christopher Odette of the fourth division.

The Fifth Division judges are Judge Herman Marable, Judge William Crawford II, Judge David Guinn and Judge Nathaniel Perry III.

Judge Odette serves as the presiding judge with Judge Perry serving as the presiding judge pro tem.

Over the last 30 years, the judiciary throughout the country have seen a significant change with the development of spe-

*(Continued on page 9)*

# THE CHIEF SPEAKS



## Behind the Bench

Critical to the operation of the Court is a competent staff behind the scenes. This includes court employees, as well as Genesee County Sheriff personnel and court clerks from the County Clerk Legal Division.

I want to acknowledge how much effort goes into the successful daily operation of the Courthouse with a total of 11 Circuit and Probate Judges, 3 Family Division Attorney-Referees and 2 Friend of the Court Attorney-Referees, all located in this facility.

In 2017, 362,516 members of the public were screened and entered the courthouse. Sheriff personnel maintains a count at each entrance, as well as screening for compliance with the local administrative order related to weapons and other impermissible items.

There has been greater use of video conferencing for preliminary court appearances. However, trials and other testimonial hearings require an appearance in court. Deputies guard the inmate while in a courtroom. For a jury trial, this can be multiple days.

A combined 19,103 payments were made in 2017 at the Reimbursement Office or the

Adult Probation Satellite Division of the Reimbursement Office.

There were 3,995 checks processed for disbursement of court ordered restitution.

Also in 2017, there were 237 requests for the court technology staff to produce a cd of court proceedings and \$6,220 in revenue collected for this purpose. The revenue is returned to the county general fund.

There were 1,471 judgments of sentence prepared by the court clerks, while they attended criminal sentencing hearings. This requires accuracy and production in a real-time environment.

Juvenile records clerks also attend court hearings conducted by judges and referees, preparing orders for real-time distribution, saving postage and insuring delivery. These orders have far reaching implications for party conduct and county reimbursement for associated costs.

The Probate Court deputy registers processed 330 small estates in 2017 and deposited 570 wills. The total new filings were 3,763.

Thanks to the court staff and other supporting court team members. —cjrby

## ADMINISTRATOR CORNER

For one week in October 2018, the Circuit, District, and Probate Court administrative staff will be conducting public satisfaction surveys with court patrons.

The last survey, conducted in 2016, revealed Genesee County residents had a very positive review of the courts, as indicated by the following statistics:

- 91 percent said they were treated with courtesy and respect by court staff;
- 89 percent said they understood what happened in their case; and
- 83 percent of 2016 court users said that their case was

handled fairly, even if they did not receive a favorable outcome.

The public satisfactions surveys are used to obtain feedback on court users' perceptions on the court *process*, not necessarily the outcome of their case.

The surveys are part of the statewide initiative of the State Court Administrative Office to use statistics and analytics to identify areas where trial courts can improve.

Along with annual performance measures, the surveys allow court administration access to data on how the public views the courts in terms of accessibility and fair treatment.



“The public satisfaction surveys provide an opportunity for court staff to interact with court users, as part of the survey process,” said Barbara Menear, Circuit Court Administrator.

The responses are reviewed by the court to determine if further analysis is needed, in some areas, to see how we can better

serve the public. It is a useful endeavor, done in courts across the state, with the same questions being asked for a solid perspective.”

For more information on public satisfaction surveys, click [HERE](#) to view the District Court survey results. Click [HERE](#) to view the Circuit and Probate Courts survey results. —so



# STATE INCOME TAX GARNISHMENT

For two consecutive years, the circuit court has pursued state income tax garnishments with the Michigan Department of Treasury (MDOT). A garnishment is a post-judgment court process that allows a creditor to collect money from a garnishee.

MDOT treats garnishments on a first come-first serve basis. For this reason, it is best to have garnishments delivered by November 1<sup>st</sup>.

Only delinquent accounts are

referred to garnishment. The cases are reviewed to make certain that the garnishees have not filed for bankruptcy, are not in prison and are not deceased. The SCAO form requires that the court identify the social security number, last known address and the final amount owed.

With the assistance of the Tech Team, the garnishments are e-signed by the court and filed electronically with MDOT. There is a \$5.00 filing fee for each request and writ

for garnishment. A copy is saved in the court file and a proof of service is mailed to the garnishee.

Once the Department of Treasury processes the garnishment, if there is money to be garnished, a Garnishment Disclosure will be sent to the court.

Payment typically follows 28 days after the disclosure. If the judgment is paid in full a Satisfaction of Debt form is prepared and filed with the clerk.

The following table details the garnishment activity in 2017 and 2018. -jp

	2017	2018
Cases referred for state income tax garnishment	100	200
# of cases with a payment	23	48
Revenue returned to General Fund	\$8,780	\$15,387

## INTEGRATING SOCIAL WORK INTO DEFENSE REPRESENTATION THROUGH THE GENESSEE COUNTY SOCIAL WORKER DEFENDER PROGRAM

*By Jonah Siegel, Ph.D.  
Director of Research  
Michigan Indigent Defense  
Commission (MIDC)*

This September, the Genesee County Social Worker Defender Program launched in the Genesee County Circuit Court.

The Social Worker Defender Program is a pilot project that places a social worker with five local assigned counsel attorneys representing adults who are facing charges in criminal court.

The pilot project is part of a larger project funded by the U.S. Department of Justice and run by the Michigan Indigent Defense Commission.

The program is motivated by adherence to the Sixth Amendment, providing high-quality

legal representation to all defendants accused of a crime.

In many jurisdictions around the country, public defender offices and other indigent defense systems have brought social workers onto defense teams as an integral part of promoting case outcomes that meet the underlying needs of defendants and protect the safety of local communities by creating a permanent pathway



out of the criminal justice system.

Social workers will assess mental health needs, identify relevant programming, link defendants to services, prepare

defendants for court, and assist with immediate release planning.

The goal of the intervention is to reduce incarceration rates by lowering prison sentences for specified felony defendants in favor of appropriate community alternatives, and decrease recidivism through the increased use of treatment and educational programs.

The Genesee County Social Worker Defender Program is innovative in a number of critical ways.

*First*, it will be the first time that licensed social workers have been incorporated into trial-level, adult, criminal indigent defense in the State of Michigan.

*Second*, it will be one of the first efforts in the country to connect social workers with assigned counsel attorneys who

are operating independently within an indigent defense system.

*Finally*, the program includes a rigorous research component run by the Urban Institute that will assess the implementation and effectiveness of the social worker intervention, which will allow for successful replication in the future.



Quayeria Rushing

The pilot program will run from September 2018 through December 2019 and will be supported by a Local Implementation Team convened by Barbara Menear

and composed of key criminal justice stakeholders.

The program will be led by Quayeria Rushing, LLMSW, from New Paths, a social service organization based in Gen-

*(Continued on page 7)*

## PROS AND CONS OF PLEA BARGAINING



67th District  
Court Judge Mark  
C. McCabe writes  
“Ask the Judge”  
for the *Tri-County  
Times*.

The Pros and Cons of Plea Bargaining appeared in the April 25th 2018 edition.

Under our criminal justice system a defendant who has been charged with a crime has a number of constitutional rights.

One of the most important and fundamental of these rights is the right to have a jury trial.

The fact that this right is available does not mean that all defendants actually

have a trial as, in Michigan and nationally, more than 95 percent of criminal convictions are the result of guilty or no contest pleas pursuant to a “plea bargain.”

A plea bargain is an agreement between the prosecutor and the defendant for the defendant to not have a trial and instead enter a plea in exchange for a benefit or consideration from the prosecutor.

The most common plea bargains are as follows: A reduction of the charged crime(s) and dismissal of others if applicable; An agreement wherein the defendant is to receive a sentence for a specified term or range; A sentence recommendation by the prosecutor; A so called “Cobbs Agreement” (named

after a Michigan case) in which the judge agrees to impose a certain sentence in exchange for the plea.

There are other possibilities including a promise by the defendant of future cooperation.

Historically, the concept of plea bargaining has been both praised and criticized for various reasons.

Reasons in support include the certainty of result for both the defendant and prosecutor, backlogged court dockets being reduced, savings of court resources, and possible help to the prosecutor in other cases.

Reasons against them include possibly coerced pleas for defendants who are actu-

ally innocent and the perception that a defendant is getting undeserved leniency.

Although a judge may agree to a particular sentence as part of a plea agreement, if a defendant chooses to exercise their constitutional rights, goes to trial and is convicted, recent Michigan case law makes it clear that a judge cannot have a policy of imposing a harsher sentence than would otherwise be given if the defendant pled guilty. This is a violation of due process and Michigan sentencing law.

The right to a jury trial and plea bargains are here to stay. Ultimately it must be the defendant’s own decision as to which option to choose. –mcm

## PROBATE LAW AND TECHNOLOGY

As advancements in technology continue to change the way society operates, communicates, and conducts business, court processes have had to similarly advance to keep up with the modern age.

Probate laws and administrative rules of the court, however, remain largely unchanged, particularly with regard to wills. The will is still viewed as somewhat of a sacred document in Michigan probate law.

The probate court is charged with maintaining the original, physical document for safekeeping if deposited by the testator during his/her lifetime.

The retention period for a will filed for safekeeping states it must be retained from the date filed plus 100 years.

After the retention period, if the will remains unopened it shall be opened by the probate court and maintained in a public will file with the court...for another 100 years! Only after 100 years have passed since the will has been unsealed can the court offer it to Michigan Archives and destroy it if not accepted.

Although e-filing is on the horizon for Michigan courts, based on current and proposed legislation e-filing will not eliminate the requirement that a probate court maintain a physical, paper copy of an original will (i.e., there will be no “e-filing” option to deposit wills with the probate court, as of now).

In an acknowledgment of the technological uses in today’s society, however, the Michigan Court of Ap-

peals issued a noteworthy published opinion on July 17, 2018 in the case of *In re Horton Estate*, \_\_\_ Mich App \_\_\_, 2018 WL 3443383.

The *Horton* case presented the question of whether a decedent’s electronic note on his cell phone was intended to be and could be recognized as his will.

In *Horton*, the decedent “left an undated, handwritten, journal entry” stating that his “farewell” or “last note” was to be accessed on his phone. \_\_\_ Mich App \_\_\_, 2018 WL 3443383 at 1.

The electronic document on his phone contained “one full paragraph regarding the

distribution of decedent’s property after his death.” *Id.*

In a unique holding, the Court ultimately held that the proponent of the will established by clear and convincing evidence that the decedent expressed his testamentary intent through the electronic document on his phone, and thus intended for it to constitute his will. *Id.* at 3.

Although the cell phone “document” did not meet the formal requirements of a will under the applicable statute, the Court was satisfied that enough evidence was presented by the proponent to establish it was intended by the decedent to be a testamentary instrument to convey his last wishes. *Id.* at 3-6. –so



## EMPLOYEE SPOTLIGHT



Left to Right: Sharee Hubbard, Kendall Dingwall

**Sharee Hubbard** is a new Family Court Clerk in Juvenile Records. She formerly worked with the City of Flint Treasury Division and joined the county in 2015. She has worked at Genesee County Animal Control, IT and with the Planning and Development Department. Sharee is married with four children and one grand-son.

**Kendall Dingwall** is new judicial advisory assistant for Judge Theile. Kendall graduated from DePaul University College of Law in Chicago and attended the University of Iowa for her undergraduate studies. During law school, she interned at several legal aid organizations, as well as clerking for the Illinois Attorney General. Kendall was previously a judicial extern for Judge Jorge L. Alonso at the US District Court for the Northern District of Illinois. Ken-

dall is originally from Kal-  
amazonoo.

Friend of the Court also welcomes new employee **Shanda Morency** as a program clerk, assigned to enforcement unit. Shanda began working for the FOC in August 2018. Previously, she worked for Carmen Ainsworth Schools in the library.

**Erin Kotranza** was recently hired as Friend of the Court program clerk assigned to customer service. Her previous employment was with the Saint Clair County Community Mental Health. She is originally from the small town of Emmett but currently resides in the Grand Blanc area.

**Jeanette Gradowski** is also a new addition at the Friend of the Court as a program clerk, as-

signed to customer service. Jeanette worked at Genesys Regional Medical Center before joining FOC. She lives in Clio with her husband and two teenage boys.



Left to Right: Shanda Morency, Erin Kotranza, Not Pictured (Jeanette Gradowski)

## VOLUNTEER SPOTLIGHT



**Margaret Salinas** (pictured left) is a new volunteer as of June 18, 2018. You will see her at the Information Desk on Wednesday afternoons. Margaret is a retired teacher/paraprofessional, last assisting with kindergarten and first grades. She has an associate's degree in child development. Her interests include walking, gardening and Zumba.

**Cheryl Denny** (pictured right) is another new face at the Information Desk. Cheryl began with the

court on September 10<sup>th</sup> and will volunteer on Tuesday afternoons. Cheryl attended Baker College at the Auburn Hills campus. There, she developed an affinity for the law and enrolled in paralegal studies. Her volunteer experiences includes work with the Huron Valley Sinai Hospital of the Detroit Medical Center. In her spare time, she enjoys traveling, kayaking and arts and crafts.



# TECH UPDATE

• **Text messaging options** – The collection software used by the courts will soon have the ability to generate text or phone messages to defendants. The messages will serve as a reminder of an upcoming payment plan due date, an overdue payment or an on-demand payment.

This upgrade will require configuration of the texting/voice service with the vendor. A small annual subscription is necessary to cover the 3<sup>rd</sup> party texting/voice delivery and tracking service.

Currently the circuit court mails nearly 17,000 collection notices annually. This upgrade will significantly reduce postage costs and the staff time associated with checking returned mail for better addresses.

• **JAVS upgrade for 67<sup>th</sup> District Court** - By the end of 2018, the 8 courtrooms in the 67<sup>th</sup> District Court will be upgraded to a new digital recording system. These sophisticated systems use microphones and cameras to capture visual images and audio recordings.

The vendor is Justice Audio Visual Systems (JAVS). As a result, all 23 courtrooms and

referee hearing rooms in Genesee County will be supported by one vendor.

This is highly desirable, resulting in system wide compatibility and uniform technical support.

Three of the new JAVS systems will replace an old audio-only recording system. This a significant upgrade, by adding video to the recording, courtroom security is greatly enhanced.

In addition, with the new JAVS system, there will be an option to upload daily docket information into the daily recording. This will make it easier to search the proceedings on days that have multiple events scheduled.

The Michigan Supreme Court has standards related to recording system archiving, long term backup and long term storage.

These requirements are strictly monitored by the tech team to ensure preservation. Each individual session of court is reviewed to make certain that a reliable recording is safeguarded.



• **2018 case scanning project** As of August 31st, all of the 2018 non domestic civil and criminal new filings have been scanned, archived and indexed into a content management software system known as OnBase.

This activity was done by the part-time student clerks who are circuit court employees but work under the supervision of the Legal Division Supervisor.

In total, 1,356 criminal files have been scanned and 1,009 civil case have been scanned. Prior to scanning a bar code is applied to uniquely identify the document. Once the scanning is complete, an image quality control process occurs.

This functionality is integrated with our case management software. There is a “hot key” shortcut that allows a user to directly view an imaged document. This also allows multiple users to view documents without retrieving the actual file.

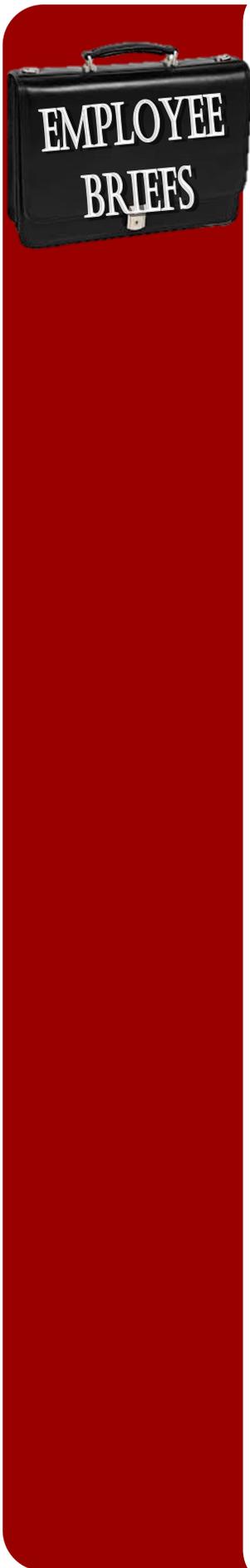
The scanning project is a foundational prelude to statewide mandated implementation of e-filing. -jp



★ Congratulations to the Judges and staff who work with the Specialty Courts. Continuation grant funding was recently awarded to the Circuit and Probate Courts.

Specialty Court	Award Amount	Funding Source
Adolescent Recovery Court	\$ 43,000	Michigan Drug Court Grant Program
Adult Felony Specialty Court	\$250,000	Michigan Drug Court Grant Program
Adult Felony Specialty Court	\$135,000	Byrne JAG Federal Grant
Family Dependency & Infant/Toddler Treatment Court	\$165,000	Michigan Drug Court Grant Program
Adult Mental Health Court	\$208,000	Michigan Mental Health Court Grant Program
Juvenile Mental Health Court	\$ 14,000	Michigan Mental Health Court Grant Program
Veterans Treatment Court	\$ 20,000	Michigan Veterans Treatment Court Grant Program

★ *The Michigan Supreme Court, State Court Administrative Office (SCAO) administers and supports all of the grants awarded.*



• **Gail Redmond** was promoted to the Family Division Administrative Secretary position in early September 2018. This position works closely with the three Family Division Attorney Referees and is responsible for calendaring and noticing domestic events, using electronic workflow to manage referee recommendations and serving as a liaison to the juvenile records office for all juvenile hearings.

• **Dawne Nicholas**, former judicial secretary to Judge Duncan Beagle, retired in early August after 27 years of ser-

vice. **Christine Lintz** is now the judicial secretary for Judge Beagle.

• **Michelle Orvis** was promoted to the position of Administrative Secretary to the Circuit Court Administrator. She originally hired in as the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) secretary.

Michelle has a background with lawyers engaged in the private practice of law and is also a certified electronic recorder.

• **Fredericka Savage** has been promoted to the position of

adoption caseworker due to a leave of absence. In this role she attends direct release hearings, conducts home studies and makes recommendations regarding the finalization of adoption to the judge.

• **Kim Neville** is relocating and leaving employment with Genesee County effective October 12th. She was hired in 1995 and worked in the Sheriff's Department and Pre-Trial Services prior to being hired as the Defender Specialist. Kim is known for her strong work ethic and her attention to detail.

## VINTAGE CUSTOMER SERVICE

As we approach court survey week, we acknowledge Linda Lane. Linda hired in as a clerk-typist with the probate court in 1985 and retired in 2010 from juvenile records.

Since that time she has returned to work primarily in limited circumstances due to staff absences in the family division .

The most noticeable feature about Linda is her welcoming,

disarming smile. She has all of the qualities that optimize customer service skills: patience, empathy, respect and problem solving.

Linda is active in the Outreach Ministry within her church. She truly does want to help and provide support to the less fortunate and it shows.



## INTEGRATING SOCIAL WORK (CONT'D)

*(Continued from page 3)*  
 eese County. Mrs. Rushing is a Flint native and familiar with the resources available in Genesee County. She obtained her BSW from University of Michigan-Flint and went on to receive a MSW from Michigan State University.

She has over ten years of experience working in the social services field. She has worked with diverse populations and seen the

impact of criminal justice involvement on individuals and their support systems.



For more information about the program, contact Quayeria Rushing at (810) 424-5705 or [qrushing@newpaths.org](mailto:qrushing@newpaths.org). -js

# A BLAST FROM THE PAST

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT JURISTS OF FORMER YEARS



1. Which judge was known for getting very specific about the location of a crime during the plea taking process? Example: "I know that area. It is between Mary Street and Saginaw Street, the second house from the corner. I have campaigned there."

2. Which judge liked the color purple and wondered why the attorneys could not get along?

3. Which judge wore a copper bracelet, was known to stand up during court proceedings and brought over Nancy Stockham from the Friend of the Court for the domestic motion call? He would locate her in the jury box and after argument on a temporary motion, ask her what she thought about it all. Her opinion was always forthcoming and often ruled the day.

4. Which judge was known to ask a criminal defendant to be good enough to return on a date certain for sentencing, all the while the defendant was sitting in the jury box waiting to be remanded to jail pending sentencing?

5. Which judge was perhaps the first around Genesee County to use electronic technology, when he had a video recording of the advisal of rights and required multiple defendants to listen to it in his courtroom and then ask each of them did they understand the content? He also said that government

never saves money, it just spends less.

6. Which judge dismissed cases at 8:01 A.M., if they were scheduled for 8:00 A.M. and the attorney and/or client was not present? (Sometimes he would reinstate later the same morning, but you were never sure.)

7. Which judge was known to tell a criminal misdemeanor client that his lawyer did a good job and they were performing like F. Lee Bailey? It was sometimes embarrassing when the client knew that the self-represented defendant ahead of him got the same disposition. The judge meant well.

8. Which judge had a reputation of being dapper and even-tempered?

9. Which judge went through a period where he did not want to be called Your Honor and put a handmade sign on his bench to that effect? He preferred to be called Judge.

10. Which judge never met a motion to adjourn that he did not deny?

11. Which judge would universally ask a defendant where your father is and where is your mother? He would also say that your so-called friends don't put money in your account at jail or prison. He also

said that a lot of his former high school classmates were in prison or dead.

12. Which judge was known for a soothing Kentucky accent, partially unzipped his robe, sat in his chair on the bench a little sideways and unassuming and was able to communicate with the young, the old and the infirm? (He really was an authentic Kentucky Colonel, with a military background.)

13. Which judge made an automobile, tried to sell it to Billy Durant, held many patents for fishing gear, and his father was a governor of the state of Michigan?

14. Which judge ran away to the circus every chance he could?

15. Which judge was a probate judge, a circuit judge and the only judge from Genesee County to sit on the Michigan Court of Appeals? Clue: He was a well-known conservationist and wild life enthusiast.

16. Which circuit judges were appointed as federal judges?

17. Which judge was appointed to the newly created seat in the 7th Circuit Court in 1977?

\*Answers are on page 9.

*For further information speak to members of the Genesee County Bar Association.*



## DISTRICT COURTS CELEBRATE A MILESTONE (CONT'D)

(Continued from page 1)

cialty courts. These are treatment courts that address needs that are specific to a category of offenders and have been shown to reduce the rate of recidivism among offenders.

Judge Latchana presides over the Genesee County Drug Court for felony cases and Judge Vikki Bayeh Haley presides over the Genesee County Sobriety Court for felony and misdemeanor cases.

The percentage of litigants who represent themselves in

the district court is a factor that distinguishes them from other courts.

For criminal offenders, the 67<sup>th</sup> District Court maintains a probation department that not only monitors probationary offenders but provides them with resources to promote rehabilitation and reduce recidivism.

The court, as required by the state to assess mandatory fines and costs in criminal matters, has recently developed a col-

lections program to allow for some criminal offenders to pay their fines and costs over time.

This allows the criminal offenders who struggle financially to successfully complete their sentence.

The mission of the 67<sup>th</sup> District Court is to provide efficient and equitable justice through the impartial application of law and procedure.

The court is an independent branch of government funded

by the county and committed to serving the public with the highest standards of integrity and vision while being responsible stewards of public funds.

The court works to enhance public safety and build a better community by providing all court users with civility, dignity and respect.-vvh

Click [HERE](#) for more information about the history of District Courts in Michigan.

## A BLAST FROM THE PAST (ANSWERS)

1. Judge Earl E. Borradaile
2. Judge Thomas C. Yeotis
3. Judge Harry B. McAra
4. Judge Donald R. Freeman
5. Judge Albert P. Horrigan
6. Judge Harry P. Newblatt
7. Judge Gerald D. Snodgrass
8. Judge Charles B. Mosier
9. Judge Philip C. Elliott
10. Judge Valdemar L. Washington
11. Judge Archie L. Hayman
12. Judge Luke Quinn
13. Judge Charles H. Wisner
14. Judge Dale A. Riker
15. Judge Louis D. McGregor
16. Judge Stewart A. Newblatt and Judge Stephen J. Roth
17. Judge Robert M. Ransom



Hearsay is now available on the Circuit Court website [www.7thCircuitCourt.com/hearsay-newsletter](http://www.7thCircuitCourt.com/hearsay-newsletter)

We want to hear from you! Send us an email letting us know what you would like to see in the newsletter and feedback on the current edition. You can also submit ideas and information about activity in your department. [hearsay@7thcircuitcourt.com](mailto:hearsay@7thcircuitcourt.com)