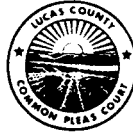


**The 1995 Annual Report  
of the  
Lucas County  
Court of Common Pleas,  
JUVENILE DIVISION**

**The 1995 Annual Report is dedicated to Lawrence P. Murphy  
for 37 years of dedicated service to the families and children  
of Lucas County.**

**Court of Common Pleas  
Juvenile Division  
Lucas County, Ohio**



**James A. Ray  
Judge**

**Joseph A. Flores  
Judge**

Sandy Isenberg, President Lucas County Board of Commissioners  
Bill Copeland, Member Lucas County Board of Commissioners  
Mark Pietrykowski, Member Lucas County Board of Commissioners

Geno Natalucci-Persichetti, Director Ohio Department of Youth Services

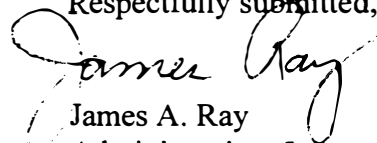
To the Citizens of Lucas County, especially the youth:


As required by law, the Lucas County Court of Common Pleas, Juvenile Division presents to you its 1995 Annual Report. It was a good year for the Court; full of challenges and opportunities. The delinquency case load has grown over 20%. It takes longer for cases to be heard. More youth are taking their cases to trial. Our detention population is almost always above capacity. The Youth Treatment Center became fully operational and early indications are encouraging. Plans for a new Juvenile Detention Center progressed.

Our County continues to be a place where youth can choose between success and failure, right and wrong. It seems each year more are choosing failure and wrong. Too many little children are exposed to chaos in their homes. Too many parents have neither the commitment nor the skills to raise their children from conception to adulthood safely. What we said in last years' report is still true: "Many of our youth do not believe that a good education and character traits such as honesty, integrity, and a strong work ethic have any value for their lives. Parents have the most important job there is: molding and equipping their children for the future. They need support, encouragement, and sometimes help in doing their jobs.

The Juvenile Court sees itself in that supporting role when parents find their children in trouble. *Together we must raise the level of expectation of what our children can do, and together we must create an environment where our children will be secure and believe their lives count for something."*

Respectfully submitted,

  
James A. Ray  
Administrative Judge

  
Joseph A. Flores,  
Judge

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# **Court of Common Pleas - Juvenile Division**

## **Lucas County Ohio**

### **Mission**

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The Court of Common Pleas - Juvenile Division is mandated and governed by law. In fulfilling its mandate the court's mission is to:

- Ensure public safety.
- Protect the children of the community.
- Preserve families by supporting parents and intervening only when it is in the best interest of the child and/or the community.
- Work with the community to develop and enforce standards of responsible behavior for adults and children.
- Ensure balance between consequences and rehabilitation while holding offenders accountable for their actions.
- Efficiently and effectively operate the services of the court.

We will, therefore, cooperate with agencies, groups, and individuals who embrace our mission.

## **1995 OBJECTIVES AND OUTCOMES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, LUCAS COUNTY OHIO JUVENILE DIVISION**

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The objectives adopted by the judges and administrative staff of the Juvenile Division for 1994 have as there basis continued implementation of the recommendations of the Corporation for Effective Government. Consideration was also given to improving the efficiency of the Court and improving the work environment for the dedicated employees who serve the public interest.

**Objective 1. Completion of Phase I (criminal and civil court processes), Phase II (detention and treatment center), and Phase III (probation) of the Automation Project.**

**Expected Outcome.** Fully automated and integrated juvenile information system. Staff will display a reasonable level of computer and system proficiency.  
**Actual Outcome.** *Completed traffic, delinquency/unruly processes of Phase I.*

**Objective 2 Complete construction, purchase equipment, hire staff, and have Youth Treatment Center operational.**

**Expected Outcome.** Accept youth into the treatment center.  
**Actual Outcome.** *Completed, youth accepted into facility.*

**Objective 3. Reorganization of Child Study Institute and plan for building a new detention center.**

**Expected Outcome.** Revamp work schedules, privatize medical and food service, complete operation manual, comply with OSHA requirements, complete scenario development for new detention center, and identify funding sources.  
**Actual Outcome.** *Medical services are being provided by Medical College of Ohio - Department of Pediatrics (under private contract), in compliance with OSHA standards, scenario development for detention completed, and working with State of Ohio for construction funding.*

**Objective 4. Institute training and competency development.**

**Expected Outcome.** Implement mandatory and elective training for all staff, develop clear and consistent types of proper interaction with the public, host statewide probation conference.  
**Actual Outcome.** *Not completed.*

**Objective 5. Implement Reclaim Ohio.**

**Expected Outcome.** Identify target population and program needs, educate staff and public to philosophy of Reclaim Ohio, develop tracking systems.  
**Actual Outcome.** *Completed.*

**Objective 6. Develop Case Management System.**

**Expected Outcome.** Have accurate date retrieval through Juvenile Information System, have consistent and periodic monitoring reports, be in full compliance with case management plan presented by Ohio Supreme Court.  
**Actual Outcome.** *Partially completed in traffic and delinquency case types.*

**Objective 7. Determine mediation objectives and formalize process.**

**Expected Outcome.** Fully incorporate mediation into court judicial system.  
**Actual Outcome:** *Completed.*

## PROCLAMATION

**WHEREAS**, *Lawrence P. Murphy graduated from the University of Notre Dame. with a M.A. Correctional Administration, September 1959 and also received B.A. Sociology, from the University of Notre Dame, Cum Laude, June 1958; and*

**WHEREAS**, *Lawrence P. Murphy began working for the Lucas County Juvenile Court as a Probation Counselor, September, 1959, thus working for Lucas County a total of thirty-six (36) years and nine (9) months; and*

**WHEREAS**, *Lawrence P. Murphy has tendered many years of dedicated public service with the Lucas County Court and has held various positions throughout his career, as Administrator, Assistant Director, Acting Director and will retire as the Director of The Child Study Institute; and*

**WHEREAS**, *Lawrence P. Murphy has provided expertise to several professional organizations throughout his career, i.e., American Correctional, National Juvenile Detention Association. Ohio Juvenile Detention Association, National Council on Crime and Delinquency; and*

**WHEREAS**, *Lawrence P. Murphy has provided leadership and instructional expertise to various community organizations throughout his career, i.e., Toledo Police Academy, Former Instructor: Owens Technical College, Former Instructor: Board of Governors, Criminal Justice Training Center, Former Member; St. Anthony's Villa, Board Member; Board of Community Relations, Youth Advisory Section; Regional Youth Services Bureau, Board Member; Community Planning Council Foster committee; Mayors Committee for Safe Streets; State of Ohio Peace Officers Council and Knights of Columbus; NOW, THEREFORE BE IT*

**RESOLVED**, *that the Board of County Commissioners, Lucas County, Ohio hereby declares May 25, 1995 to May 31, 1995 as "Lawrence P. Murphy Week" in appreciation of his dedicated service and guidance to the children of Lucas County and in recognition of his retirement from county employment as of May 31, 1995.*

**Sandy Isenberg**  
County Commissioner

**Bill Copeland**  
County Commissioner

**Mark L. Pietrykowski**  
County Commissioner



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## 1995 YEAR IN REVIEW

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### **JANUARY 18. CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE OFFERS JUVENILES EDUCATIONAL REHABILITATION.**

More than 2,000 juvenile offenders were incarcerated by the county at the Child Study Institute in 1994. More than half will return in 1995, guilty of a repeat offense and victims of a society that has failed to rehabilitate them. The Herald Newspapers, in the third installment of a series highlighting efforts to improve the quality of children's lives in the community, profiled a program and one man's dedication to the rehabilitation of Lucas County's juvenile offenders.

"Good morning gentleman, it's another wonderful, glorious day in lock-up," bellows out Child Study Institute assistant program director Bill Hayes. These juveniles are fortunate. They have the opportunity to cross paths with Lucas County Child Care Worker of the Year. Although an honor, the award is not new to Hayes, who was first presented with the distinction in 1989. Specifically this year Hayes has received the award in large part for his efforts as on-site coordinator for the University of Toledo's Court Academy, a program that motivates juvenile offenders to understand the importance of education  
[HERALD NEWSPAPER ARTICLE BY MICHAEL BRICE]

### **JANUARY 21. LUCAS COUNTY FALLS, OHIO RISES IN CENSUS**

Lucas County's population dipped 1 per cent in the last four years, while the population of the entire state of Ohio rose 2.4 per cent. The Lucas County head count declined from 462,361 to 457,635 people from 1990 to 1994, according to estimates released by the U.S. Census Bureau.  
[BLADE AP WIRE ARTICLE ]

### **FEBRUARY 8. SALES TAX TAKE UP 15.74%**

A rejuvenated economy caused 1994 Lucas County sales tax receipts to skyrocket 15.74 per cent, or about \$6.8 million above 1993 figures county official announced. The increase sales tax receipts represent "good news for Lucas County, but we certainly don't plan on spending it all because we have it," Sandy Isenberg, president of the board of commissioners, said. She expects to set up funds for capital improvements and set aside some of the extra tax revenue as a rainy day fund for periods of economic decline.  
[BLADE ARTICLE BY DAVID JACOBS]

### **FEBRUARY 23. A BAD JOB OF CARING FOR KIDS**

One measure of a community is the way it treats its children. How it cares for them, nurtures them, supports them, and teaches them speaks to how the community feels about itself, now and for the future. By those standards, Lucas County flunks. That's the message from a new study from the Children's Defense Fund, a privately funded advocacy group for children. Overall, Lucas County ranked 85th in the effective delivery of services to children. Something can and must be done to improve the lot of Lucas County children. A Commission for Children should be empaneled, with members drawn from government, the private sector, and providers of services to working poor families. Its role would be to set performance targets for government and agencies against which much-needed progress in the provision of services to children can be measured.  
[BLADE EDITORIAL]

## **FEBRUARY 25. UPGRADE THE JUVENILE JAIL**

Conditions in the Lucas County Child Study Institute are unacceptable. If this were an adult facility no doubt there would have been a prisoner's lawsuit filed, a special master appointed, and reforms would have been made. But these are kids, and as a result the problem has gone largely ignored. The county's juvenile jail is an ice box in winter, an oven in summer, and overcrowded much of the time. Charles Dickens would find these conditions an apt target for his reformer's pen. One look at the obsolescent CSI should be enough to tell local law makers that either a new facility or comprehensive renovation of the existing jail is needed.

[BLADE EDITORIAL]

## **MARCH 1. TEENAGE FELONS TELL OFFICIALS THEIR VIEWS OF SENTENCING LAW**

At what age should children who commit grown-up crimes face grown-up trials, grown-up sentences, and grown-up prisons? The Ohio House Judiciary and Criminal Justice Committee went to Scioto Juvenile Correctional Center in Delaware County in search of answers. The committee took a rare road trip to the youth prison for a hearing on a bill that would allow prosecutors to haul kids as young as 14 into the adult criminal justice system. The measure is likely to be enacted by the Republican-controlled General Assembly as part of a package of crime bills aimed at toughening penalties for violent offenders. The bill would be fine tuned to assure that only repeat violent offenders deemed beyond the help of the juvenile justice system are bound over as adults.

[BLADE ARTICLE BY JOE HALLETT]

## **APRIL 3. "CERAMICS LADY" USES ART TO HELP MOLD CSI YOUTHS**

The big kid in the corner is no match for the stubborn paint jar. He twists, he turns, he grimaces, as he tries to pry off the top. This could be any art class anywhere, except for a few details: The big kid is really big - 6 foot 2 at age 16 - and muscular. He's here at the Child Study Institute, Lucas County's juvenile detention center, on an assault charge. But it's all in a day's work Joanne Shapler, also known as "Mrs. Ceramics Lady." She has been teaching art in the same windowless basement room at the CSI for 25 years now. She has taught shoplifters and runaways, and more recently, murders, rapists, and armed robbers. "Some days I'm having so much fun, I shouldn't take a paycheck," she says.

[BLADE ARTICLE BY NARA SCHOENBERG]

## **APRIL 22. SUBSTANCE ABUSE KEY CRIME FACTOR, PANEL STUDY SAYS**

At a news conference, U.S. Rep. Marcy Kaptur (D., Toledo) unveiled a 26 page report that focuses heavily on alcohol and other drug abuse as the underlying causes for crime. The report, "Combating Crime, Violence and Addiction," was produced by the Citizens Committee on Safe Communities, which Miss Kaptur formed in January, 1994. Miss Kaptur has created a blue ribbon panel of local elected officials who are charged with carrying out the recommendations. The panel will be headed by Sheriff James Telb.

[BLADE ARTICLE BY TOM TROY]

### **MAY 10. YOUNGSTERS TURNING BACK IN, TURNING ON TO LSD**

Twenty-five years ago, LSD was the drug of choice for a generation that promised to turn on, tune in, and drop out. But like the flashbacks that LSD is known to induce, "acid" has been creeping back into the youth culture as a recreational drug. No longer is it taboo. A drug survey last year showed that 10 per cent of high school seniors throughout Lucas County experimented with LSD in the past year, compared with 8 per cent last year. In 1990, the survey was conducted, but the question of taking LSD was not even asked. Toledo Police Detective Tom Youngs says the use of LSD has picked up in the last year. "I haven't seen it for a couple of years," he says. "Now all of a sudden, we're seeing it again."

[BLADE ARTICLE BY MICHAEL SALLAH]

### **MAY 22. CRIME DOWN AGAIN. BUT MURDERS BY TEEN BOYS SKYROCKETING.**

Violent and non violent crime reported to police dipped in 1994 for the third consecutive year, the FBI said, but experts said the figures conceal trouble ahead as teenage boys commit murder at alarming rates. Although declines occurred in every region of the country and in cities of almost every size, experts said the heartening statistics mask an explosion of murders by teenage boys. The problem is confined to boys with guns. The homicide rate among teenage girls has not risen. "Since 1984, the number of teenagers committing murder with a gun had quadrupled. The number of teenagers committing murders with all other weapons has stayed the same," according to James Alan Fox, dean of the college of criminal justice at Northeastern University.

[BLADE ARTICLE FROM AP WIRE]

### **JUNE 5. CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE DIRECTOR TO BE TEACHER.**

Larry Murphy has lived all the clichés about how the kids-these-days have changed. As longtime director of the Lucas County Child Study Institute, Mr. Murphy knows all the facility's rooms - once full of truants and runaways - now are packed with teenage felons too. Ready for retirement after 37 years at the institute, Mr. Murphy sees a rap sheet almost every day listing accused murderers, rapists, and drug dealers.

Murphy, 58, who plans to become a teacher, finished cleaning out his desk and said goodbye to his co-workers. "I feel like I've done what I can from the inside," he said. "It is time to move outside, teach others how things have changed and what to expect." Changes, indeed. The youths have changed. The parents have changed. Laws have changed. And not least of all, the institute has changed.

Mr. Murphy blames the swelling problem, in part, on increasing frustration and impatience with today's juvenile delinquents. "Back in those days, people believed in obligations and responsibilities," he said. "Today, they've traded those in for rights and privileges."

For all the frustrations, Mr. Murphy said, it has been worth it. For example, while it may seem abuse in families is on the rise, Mr. Murphy said it instead is discussed more openly. As he collected the last of his papers and readied to grab his last lunch as a county employee, Mr. Murphy paused. "I think it is time to move on," he said. "There have been so many changes, and so many changes are on the way. I've done what I can."

[BLADE ARTICLE BY ROBIN ERB]

### **JULY 10. SINGLE PARENT FORMED GROUP FROM HER NEEDS**

The door to Suite N at 615 Front St. is open during the day. People come in at all hours. Some cry; others vent their anger. Being a single parent can be a trying experience. Just ask Barbara Laraway. Mrs. Laraway is directing Parents Helping Parents support group and believes it's her duty to always stay available to people. Over the 15 years of the group's existence, she has helped hundreds of single parents, sometimes with a bit of common sense, other times to help them wade through the bureaucratic entanglements that can ensnare their lives. "In July of 1989, we [PHP] as a volunteer organization - just a group of parents meeting together - because we all had children that we were having a problem with, and we didn't know how to deal with it," she explains. "We didn't know what to do, so here was this group of us getting together to talk." Christ Presbyterian Church, United way, Juvenile Court, The Anderson's, and Dana Corporation helped the organization to get started.

[BLADE ARTICLE BY MICHAEL SIGOV]

**EXTRA**

**EXTRA**

**EXTRA**

### **JULY 10. BALTIMORE MARYLAND.**

The National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges awarded the Lucas County Mediation Program with a plaque naming them as Outstanding Alternative Dispute Resolution Program in the country. Present at the awards luncheon were Judge James Ray, Judge Joseph Flores, Chief Magistrate Donna Mitchell, Magistrate Cynthia Schuler (who oversees the civil program) and Mediation Coordinator Tammy Martin. This was the first such award given directly to the Division and is a reflection of the outstanding work of Mitchell, Schuler, and Martin.

**Congratulations to the MEDIATION staff for an excellent job and commitment.**

### **JULY 18. SURVEY SAYS DRUGS WORRY ADOLESCENTS MORE THAN CRIME**

American adolescents overwhelmingly see drugs as the greatest problem they face, far outranking crime, social pressure, grades, or sex, according to a survey released by the Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University. Thirty-two per cent of the young people aged 12 to 17 who were surveyed named drugs as the greatest problem for people their age, more than double those who mentioned crime in school, the next most common worry.

[BLADE ARTICLE FROM NYT WIRE]

### **JULY 31. 3 FLEE CSI; 2 ARE STILL MISSING**

Three youths escaped from the downtown Child Study Institute by climbing down a fire escape from a fourth floor roof or jumping to the roof of a nearby building. One of the escapees was captured within hours. Tony Garrett, CSI administrator, said the three apparently found an unlocked gym door leading from the gym sometime between 1:20 and 1:50 p.m.

[BLADE ARTICLE BY AL McKAY]

### **AUGUST 17. ANTI-DRUG SESSION FOCUSES ON YOUTHS**

If good intentions would eliminate the problem of teenage drug and alcohol use and abuse, the problem would be solved already. But good intentions will have to developed into concrete, specific programs for dealing with the problem, and that will probably require more effort from the Alcohol and Drug Addiction Services Board (ADAS) of Lucas County. The ADAS board brought together about 60 representatives of local government, businesses, churches, and a variety of social service agencies at the Community Services Building to see what coordinated approaches to the problem they could jointly come up with. Jay Salvage, executive director of the board, and Lucas County Juvenile Court Judge James Ray told the gathering that the principal objective of bringing the group together was to see that all of them would "speak with one voice" in discussing teenage drug and alcohol abuse, and that voice would be "zero tolerance."

[BLADE ARTICLE BY CHASE CLEMENTS]

### **AUGUST 22. COUNTY GETS SOME IDEAS ON REPLACING ITS AGING CSI**

With an eye toward the 21st century, Lucas County commissioners are weighing several options for replacing the aging Child Study Institute. The scenarios unveiled at a meeting call for:

- building a new juvenile justice complex on the present site of the 10th Street parking lot
- building a new self contained detention center at the parking lot site and renovating the Family Court Center/CSI building for court operations
- renovating the Family Court Center/CSI complex for justice and detention space
- purchasing the former AP Parts building and renovate/build a new juvenile justice complex at the site

A funding source for a new CSI has not been determined. The commissioners are eying state funds and, possibly a short term tax levy to raise money.

[BLADE ARTICLE BY DAVID JACOBS]

### **SEPTEMBER . ONE IN EIGHT TOLEDO HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS MISSES OVER 50 DAYS**

A total of 1,300 students at Toledo public high schools were chronically absent last year, missing more than 50 days of class, according to a computer analysis performed by the school district for The blade. That's 1 in 8 students who were basically AWOL, missing so much school they were in danger of failing all their courses. Toledo school board member Harry Kessler says The Blade findings are particularly disturbing when coupled with statistics on teen pregnancy and the rise in juvenile violence.

[BLADE ARTICLE BY NARA SCHOENBERG]

### **SEPTEMBER 8. GUN-TOTING YOUTHS KEEP RATES RISING FOR VIOLENT CRIME**

A crime expert calls them the "young and ruthless," gun-toting children. The juvenile arrest rate for violent crimes may well double in the next 15 years, the Justice Department says. At the same time, children under 18 are also more likely to be victims of crime today and in the future, especially at the hands of their peers wielding guns, says a new agency publication, "Juvenile Offenders and Victims: A National Report." Attorney General Janet Reno said she was most shocked by the murder rate among 14- to 17- year-olds, which increased 165 per cent in the last 10 years. Lucas County is no exception to the trend. In the last five years, the county has experienced a 23 per cent rise in the number of juveniles arrested for violent crimes. Last year, 1,147 youths in Lucas County were arrested on felony charges.

[BLADE ARTICLE FROM BLADE STAFF AND WIRE REPORTS]

### **SEPTEMBER 13. MARIJUANA USE AMONG TEENAGERS DOUBLES**

Marijuana smoking among young people age 12 to 17 nearly doubled since 1992, a startling trend that is due in part to an increasing perception by youngsters that pot can't hurt them, federal health officials said. The marijuana numbers, although far below the high reached in 1979, nevertheless indicate a reversal of the downward pattern of marijuana use that began in the early 1980's and continued to drop sharply until 1992. In Lucas County over the last two years, officials have noted the same trend in pot smoking. In a survey last year of more than 15,000 students in the county, one in five eighth graders admitted to using pot, double the number in a similar survey in 1992.

[BLADE ARTICLE BY BLADE STAFF AND WIRE REPORTS]

### **SEPTEMBER 20. LUCAS POVERTY HIGHEST IN STATE FOR BIG COUNTIES**

Even though Lucas County's unemployment rate was at a 20-year low last year and Toledo was touted as a national leader in creating jobs, a new study shows there is a darker side to the area's economy. Lucas County last year recorded the highest poverty rate 20.5 per cent- of Ohio's six largest counties, according to a study by the Council for Economic Opportunities in greater Cleveland. That means one in five county residents live in poverty.

[BLADE ARTICLE BY BARBARA HORWITZ]

### **SEPTEMBER 24 & 25. SPECIAL REPORT. JUVENILE ARRESTS, VIOLENCE SOARING. COURT FOCUSING ON FIRST TIME OFFENDERS**

In the last five years, the number of juveniles arrested for violent crime in Lucas County has increased 23 per cent. The surge in the number of young violent offenders has forced the Lucas County Juvenile Court, as well as other justice systems around the country, to re-evaluate the way it deals with this new breed of young delinquents. There is no simple answers in a juvenile justice system that is overflowing. Many programs are costly. Some programs that work get pushed aside because of public pressure to lock up young criminals instead of rehabilitating them. Few agree to what works best, because there are few proven programs. Murder by kids is increasing at an alarming rate. Ohio has shown a jump of 101 per cent in the number of youths arrested on homicide charges between 1988 and 1992.

Instead of targeting violent offenders , local court officials are focusing on younger children and first-time offenders who still have a chance at being saved from a future as a career criminal. Among the initiatives taking place or being planned are:

- A police-probation team to target at-risk youths found delinquent of minor offenses.
- A juvenile treatment center located in downtown Toledo that will provide another layer of service to youths, before they are sent to a state institution.
- Increased focus on mediation and other diversionary programs as a way of keeping first-time offenders out of the court system.

Despite efforts within the juvenile justice system, court officials say violent juvenile crime will not be curbed until families and the community take an active role in caring for the county's youth.

[IN THIS TWO PART SERIES, BLADE REPORTER DEBRA BAKER TOOK A LOOK AT JUVENILE CRIME IN LUCAS COUNTY - ITS VIOLENCE AND ITS CONSEQUENCES]

#### **SEPTEMBER 25. CLOSING OF BUREAU CALLED DETRIMENTAL.**

When Chief Gerald Galvin closed the doors of the Toledo Police Department's Youth Service Bureau in January, he said it was in the best interest of the city. The youth services section, which was dedicated to investigating crime complaints involving juveniles, has outlived its usefulness, the chief said. While Chief Galvin said closing the old bureau was a benefit to the department, Lucas County Juvenile Court officials say it's had a detrimental impact. Many juvenile complaints once routinely investigated are no longer being addressed, court officials said. Although serious felonies continue to be investigated, court officials said little is done with misdemeanor crimes.

[BLADE ARTICLE BY DEBRA BAKER]

#### **SEPTEMBER 29. PUT PREVENTION FIRST, JUVENILE COURTS URGED.**

Despite public pressure to get tough on young violent criminals, juvenile courts should focus resources on prevention programs, according to a nationally recognized clinical psychologist who specializes in juvenile crime. Speaking before a group of about 240 people, Arnold Goldstein said juvenile offenders must be taught that alternatives to aggressive behavior exists. Although no single prevention program offers all of the answers, locking up youths is only a temporary solution that does not address the long-term problems facing violent juvenile criminals, he said.

[BLADE ARTICLE BY DEBRA BAKER]

#### **OCTOBER 16. 2 - PARENT FAMILIES INCREASE SLIGHTLY, CENSUS BUREAU SAYS**

After two decades of declining numbers, two parent families are on the rebound, according to a Census Bureau report. But, while the number of two-parent families has risen since 1990, the percentage of families headed by a single parent is continuing to rise. Nearly one third of all American families with children were headed by a single parent in 1994, according to the survey. Those numbers have increased steadily from 13 per cent in 1970 to 22 per cent in 1980 and 28 per cent in 1990; the figure rose to 30.8 per cent in 1994.

[BLADE ARTICLE FROM AP WIRE]

#### **NOVEMBER 13. CINCINNATI JUVENILE JAIL BEING STUDIED.**

As Lucas County officials decide what kind of new juvenile jail to build to replace the aging and overcrowded Child Study Institute in downtown Toledo, they are looking here [Cincinnati] for answers. A team of county officials and local architects studying options for a new juvenile detention center traveled to Cincinnati to tour the new five story, 160-bed Hamilton County Juvenile Detention Center. The planning committee has spent the last several months developing scenarios for what the new detention center will look like. The [Hamilton] facility boasts all the technology \$25 million can buy to ensure the security and safety of an increasing dangerous population of young criminal offenders.

[BLADE ARTICLE FROM DEBRA BAKER]

#### **NOVEMBER 20. MAJOR OHIO CITIES EXCEPT TOLEDO SHOWED DECLINE IN SERIOUS CRIME.**

Serious crime declined last year in all of Ohio's major cities except Toledo, the Cincinnati Enquirer reported. The FBI information is based on voluntary reports by more than 16,000 police agencies. Serious crimes are defined as homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and auto theft. Dayton reported the largest decrease during the 1993-1994 period, a drop of 10.21 per cent. In Toledo, the rate increased 6.32 per cent for the period.

[BLADE ARTICLE FROM AP WIRE]

## DESCRIPTION AND JURISDICTION OF THE JUVENILE DIVISION

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The Lucas County Court of Common Pleas, Juvenile Division was created by statute in 1977 to decide cases involving juveniles. The establishment of a separate, distinct Juvenile Division within the Lucas County Common Pleas judicial system was an acknowledgment of the specialization and greater community emphasis on juvenile justice.

The courts of common pleas, the only trial courts created by the Ohio Constitution, are established by Article IV, Section 1 of the Constitution. The jurisdiction of courts of common pleas is outlined in Article IV, Section 4.

There is a court of common pleas in each of Ohio's 88 counties. Courts of common pleas have original jurisdiction in all felony cases and all civil cases in which the amount in controversy exceeds \$500. Most courts of common pleas have specialized divisions created by statute to decide cases involving juveniles, probate matters, and domestic relations matters. Lucas County is one of 16 courts in Ohio that has only juvenile jurisdiction.

Juvenile divisions hear cases involving persons under 18 years of age, and cases dealing with unruly, abused, dependent, and neglected children. They also have jurisdiction in adult cases involving paternity, child abuse, nonsupport, visitation, custody, and contributing to the delinquency of a minor.

## GOAL OF THE COURT

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The goal of the Juvenile Division is to effectively, efficiently, and equitably administer justice in all matters brought before it. Due process, responsible administration of the law, humane consideration and social awareness are imperative. The reasonable and responsible balance of society's just demands and the individual's rights are implicit.

Simply put, the goal of the Court is to ensure that the children and people who come before it receive the kind of care, protection, guidance, and treatment that will serve the best interest of the community and the best welfare of the child. The Judges and administrative staff have concern not only for resolving cases in court but also for improving family life, personal relationships, and education and social services for families with the community. With this in mind the Juvenile Division proceeds with the confidence to achieve its goals; realizing that it is not within human power to achieve total success, but nonetheless committed to its ideal.



## ADMINISTRATION

### DAN POMPA, COURT ADMINISTRATOR

Significant, defined as important, weighty, momentous.

The year 1995 can best be described as being significant. To make a point:

- ♦ the new Lucas County Youth Treatment Center was dedicated and started accepting referrals
- ♦ the Mediation Department received national recognition
- ♦ the retirement of Larry Murphy
- ♦ a court CASA/GAL received state recognition
- ♦ planning for a new detention center, and possibly new juvenile justice complex, began in earnest.

On a hot and muggy June 26th, over 200 people attended the long awaited formal dedication of the Lucas County Youth Treatment Center. The formal presentation of the colors by the Lucas County Sheriff's Department Honor Guard began the afternoon festivities. This was followed by presentations by Administrative Judge James Ray, Judge Joseph Flores, former Judge Andy Devine, County Commission President Sandy Isenberg, and Geno Natalucci-Persichetti, Director of the Ohio Department of Youth Services. After the ribbon cutting ceremony, entertainment was provided by an ensemble from the Toledo Symphony Orchestra and tours were given by center staff. Special thanks go to the Treatment center Planning committee members - Deb Hodges, Tara Hobbs, Theresa Acocks, Tony Garrett, Richard Sansbury, and Keith Zeisloft. The first youth arrived in August.

One day sometime in 1990 a woman by the name of Katherine Homan asked Judge James Ray if

she could observe our court operations. Ms. Homan had been transferred with her husband to the Toledo area from Texas, where she worked with juvenile offenders utilizing mediation. In 1991 she had applied for and received a juvenile justice grant utilizing mediation for status offenders. The concept was expanded to civil cases in 1992. Within four years hundreds of volunteer mediators have been recruited and trained and during 1995 over 1,000 cases were mediated. Mediation, although still in it's infancy, has become an integral and important part of the court process. Court personnel are considered leaders in the field and are called upon to train and present over the state. The National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, located at the University of Nevada at Reno, recognized the program as the Outstanding Alternative Dispute Resolution Program in the country in 1995. It was the first such award received directly by the court. Unfortunately, Katherine moved back to Texas in January of 1993 and never fully saw the fruits of her labor.

After 36 years Larry Murphy decided it was time to call it quits. With his ever present CSI population sheet in one hand he served as an administrator through four decades under six judges. To honor Larry a retirement party was held on May 19th with hundreds of employees and acquaintances - past and present in attendance. Larry will be missed as a part of the court and as a friend.

Effective July 17, 1995, Antonio "Tony" Garrett was appointed Administrator of the Child Study Institute. Tony had been employed with the court since January of 1982 and prior to the appointment was assistant administrator of detention. Effective July 31, 1995, Bruce Williams was appointed Assistant Administrator of the Child Study Institute. Bruce had been employed in detention since 1974 and prior to the appointment was first shift boys' floor supervisor.

The Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) program volunteers continued to be recognized for their outstanding work. CASA/GAL Janet Veres was named the Ohio State CASA/GAL Association Child Welfare Advocate of the Year. During 1995 over 165 volunteers tirelessly advocated for the abused, neglected, and dependent children of Lucas County.

In August a group of court and county personnel met at the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council to begin the process of scenario developed for a new detention center and possibly new juvenile justice complex. The process expecting to take up to a year to complete is being done in anticipation of receiving state match money in next years governors state capital bill. Preliminary plans call for a 125 bed state of the art detention complex to be called the Lucas County Juvenile Detention Center.

From a caseload standpoint, the court experienced a 11% increase in new case filings. In particular, the delinquency filings increased by 26% and traffic by 25%. It is interesting to note that the increase in delinquency filing is not related to the national trend of an increase in juvenile arrests for serious crimes. To support this claim, one needs only to look at the leading indicators in Lucas County - commitments to the Department of Youth Services and certifications. Commitments decreased by 31% and certification counts remained the same. The increase in filings was for less serious offenses.

It was a significant year, and in a lot of ways it was a very good year!

## AUTOMATION

As the Court progressed through this year computers have become increasingly prevalent in many of the offices as well as the courtrooms. The computer is now considered a vital tool for much of the case processing and routine support activities.

Online processing of all facets of Delinquent/Unruly case processing became a reality this year. All

cases filed in 1995 were handled on the computer system. In order to provide Judges and Magistrates with an accurate prior record at the time of hearing, the complete history of each juvenile involved in a Delinquent/Unruly hearing in 1995 was back loaded as the youth was encountered.

In the fall of 1995 the Automation Committee began reviewing the procedures for processing Parentage cases. Procedures were redefined and training was provided to all staff. Online processing of these cases is planned for January 1996.

In January we purchased a subscription to Anderson's Ohio Law on Disc™. This was installed on the network for access from any workstation. Training was provided to all Magistrates who are now able to perform legal research online in their courtrooms and/or offices.

In August we installed e-mail software on our local area network, which is also integrated with the e-mail used on the County's wide area network. In keeping with our commitment to training, all staff with computers on the network were provided training on the use of e-mail. It has become an essential tool for daily communication within our facility.

In September of this year we installed a local area network at the Youth Treatment Facility. This network provides staff with 16 computer workstations with network access to word processing, spreadsheet application, and e-mail. Each of the four classrooms in the facility was equipped with four stand-alone computers to be used as educational tools. Educational software for computer skills training, math, language arts, science, social studies, and G.E.D. preparation was purchased for use on these workstations.

In 1995 we began participating in the Juvenile Data Network Pilot Project sponsored by the Supreme Court of Ohio under the direction of the Ohio Association of Juvenile and Family Court Judges. Lucas County Juvenile Court is one of eight counties cooperating in this project working to establish and maintain a database of juvenile court cases handled by all juvenile courts of Ohio.

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## LEGAL

### DONNA MITCHELL, CHIEF MAGISTRATE

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Administrative Judge James A. Ray appointed all of the Court Referees to the position of Magistrates effective July 1, 1995. The appointments were pursuant to Ohio Supreme Court amendments to Civil Rule 53 and Juvenile Rule 40.

Under the new rules, the position of referee is eliminated and Judges may appoint Magistrates who are permitted to have increased authority and duties in deciding cases before the court. The rules permit Magistrate orders to be effective without the signature of the Judge. The rules also allow the Magistrate to file a "Magistrates Decision" rather than the previously required "Referee Report". This eliminates a written findings of facts and conclusions of law unless requested by the parties. Also the rules grant the authority for magistrates to impose appropriate civil or criminal sanctions for contempt that occurs in the Magistrate's presence. In part because of these significant changes, Lucas County Juvenile Division Magistrates began wearing robes on the bench.

All cases filed in the Juvenile Division are assigned to one of the Juvenile Division Judges. Responsibility for handling cases is delegated by the Judges to a staff of nine Court Magistrates. The attorney Magistrates, under the supervision of the Chief Magistrate adjudicate and dispose of cases by making Magistrate's decisions. The Judges review all Magistrates decisions; those which are approved are signed by the assigned Judge and become judgment entries.

Juvenile Division Court Magistrates dispose of the following types of cases:

- ♦ DELINQUENCY
- ♦ UNRULY
- ♦ TRAFFIC
- ♦ PATERNITY
- ♦ CUSTODY AND VISITATION
- ♦ DEPENDENCY, NEGLECT, AND ABUSE

Historically, due to the complexity of cases, Magistrates have been assigned to hear specific case types. This system allows the Magistrates to efficiently utilize specific knowledge concerning each area of the law and helps guarantee that due process is protected.

The professional expertise of the current Magistrate staff makes it possible to institute a floating Friday docket which can responsive to the fluctuations of case filings. Under this system, each Civil Magistrate hears private custody matters, Child Support Enforcement Agency (CSEA) prosecutor motions, initial paternity matters or delinquency matters, depending on the needs of the Division. The floating Friday docket should assist the division to comply with its case flow management plan.

During 1995, Juvenile Division Magistrates took advantage of numerous training programs, both in and out of state. The level of professionalism of the Division's Referees is exemplified by their participation as faculty members for the Ohio Judicial College and training sponsored by the Ohio Association of Court Referees and Court Magistrates.

During 1995, a total of 15,073 new cases were filed compared to 13,556 in 1994, an increase of 1,517 cases or 11%. A total of 15,550 total cases (new and refiled) went to final disposition, compared to 15,938 in 1994, a decrease of 388 cases or 2%. As of January 1, 1996, a total of 5,150 cases were listed as pending, an increase of 785 cases or 18% from 1994.

TABLE 1.

CASE ACTIVITY FOR 1995	
DELINQUENCY	5,320
TRAFFIC	4,758
STATUS	637
DEPEND/NEGLECT/ABUSE	511
CONTRIBUTING	239
PERMANENT CUSTODY	72
PARENTAGE	1,997
URESA	406
SUPPORT	619
CUSTODY/VISITATION	457
OTHER	57
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TOTAL NEW FILINGS	15,073
REACTIVATED CASES	1,282
GRAND TOTAL FILINGS	16,355
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UNOFFICIAL CASES	2,202

SOURCE: 1995 SUPREME COURT, FORM D, MONTHLY REPORTS

TABLE 2.

CASE TERMINATIONS FOR 1995	
DELINQUENCY	4,789
TRAFFIC	4,720
STATUS	698
DEPEND/NEGLECT/ABUSE	516
CONTRIBUTING	304
PERMANENT CUSTODY	63
PARENTAGE	2,499
URESA	410
SUPPORT	756
CUSTODY/VISITATION	739
OTHER	56
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TOTAL TERMINATIONS	15,550

SOURCE: 1995 SUPREME COURT, FORM D, MONTHLY REPORTS

## CIVIL MEDIATION PROGRAM

The Civil Mediation Program started in 1992. From its inception civil mediation has been conducted by volunteers.

Mediation is a voluntary process in which the parties to a dispute are aided in their settlement negotiations by a neutral third party called a mediator. The mediator does not have the power to impose a resolution. Rather, the role of a mediator and the goal of the process is to help the parties achieve their own resolution. In mediation, the parties control the outcome, and the potential exists for an agreed solution which preserves the essential interests of all of the disputants. The Civil Mediation Program mediates cases filed in matters of custody, visitation, and support.

*The art of prophecy is very difficult, especially with respect to the future.*

*Mark Twain*

An Advanced training for civil mediation was developed during 1995. Curriculum for a half day workshop was presented with the assistance of the Lucas County Child Support Enforcement Agency to teach child support guidelines to mediators.

mediators that were trained in 1995, both volunteers and interns from the University of Toledo College of Law Clinic, has allowed the mediation department to withstand a 279% increase in case flow from 1994 to 1995. In 1994, 333 cases were scheduled and 222 mediated (67% of the total); while in 1995, 928 cases were scheduled and 586 mediated (63% of the total).

TABLE 3.

1995 Civil Mediation Program Activity	
Number Cases Referred	521
Number Cases Set	533
Cases With Agreement	272
Cases With No Agreement	90
Cases Rescheduled	24
Number No Shows	168

Based on the above figures, 75% of the cases for which mediation was held resulted in agreement. Of the total mediations scheduled (including those which "no shows") 51% resulted in mediation.

TABLE 4.

1995 Delinquency/Unruly Mediation	
Mediations Scheduled	928
Mediations Held	586
Agreement Reached	571
No Agreement	15
No Show	117
Charges Dismissed	141
Other	85

The newest addition to the mediation format in 1995 was the "Contributing to the Delinquency of a Minor for Failure to Send to School" Pilot Program for elementary school children. Mediations have been conducted at two pre-selected pilot schools - Dorr Elementary (Springfield School System) and East Side Central Elementary (Toledo School System). The program is designed to open the lines of communication between the family and the school. The goal of mediation is to improve attendance to an acceptable level and remain so throughout the child's school career.

## UNRULY\DELINQUENCY MEDIATION PROGRAM

The Juvenile Unruly/Delinquency Mediation Program began in 1991 to combat the rising numbers of status offenders appearing before the court. As was expected in 1995, the Unruly/Delinquency mediation program continued to have a tremendous effect on the docket by primarily mediating unofficial cases referred by the court intake officer. The large number of additional

Continuing to recruit and train a sufficient number of volunteers had been an important goal in 1995 for both mediation programs. They sponsored 3 basic and 3 advanced mediation training sessions. This netted 120 new volunteer mediators.

## **COURT APPOINTED SPECIAL ADVOCATE (CASA) AND CITIZENS REVIEW BOARD (CRB)**

The Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) and Citizen Review Board (CRB) volunteer programs completed another year of exemplary service during 1995.

Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA) are trained citizen volunteers serving as Guardian ad Litem (GAL) and represent the best interests of children involved in the juvenile justice system, primarily in dependency, neglect, and abuse cases. The CASA/GAL advocates investigate a child's social and emotional background, make recommendations to the Court regarding disposition of the case, and monitor the child until he/she is no longer involved in the court system.

The goal of the CASA/GAL advocate is to ensure that a child's right to a safe, permanent home is acted on in a sensitive and expedient manner. The CASA/GAL follows the case to its satisfactory conclusion with the child's best interest paramount at all times. By law, a qualified CASA/GAL must be appointed as Guardian ad Litem whenever possible (ORC 2151.30(J)1). When no volunteer CASA/GAL is available, a paid attorney is appointed Guardian ad Litem.

**TABLE 5.**

<b>1995 CASA/GAL ACTIVITY</b>	
<b>Total Cases Referred</b>	478
<b>CASA/GAL Assigned</b>	253- 53%
<b>ATTORNEY/GAL Assigned</b>	225- 47%
<b>Volunteer Hours</b>	34,700

Citizens Review Board (CRB) is a group of volunteers who review the status of children in the care or custody of a public or private agency. Volunteers determine that a plan for a permanent, nurturing environment exists, and that the agency is working toward achieving this plan. Citizen Review Board members are professionals experienced working with children (one lay person is permitted per Board) and receive training with regard to state statutes governing child welfare and Board policies and procedures. The four six-member Boards each meet twice a month.

**TABLE 6.**

<b>1995 REVIEW BOARD ACTIVITY</b>	
<b>Total Reviews</b>	<b>3,720</b>
<b>Hearings Ordered</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Modifications</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Volunteer Hours</b>	<b>1,616</b>

The Citizen Review Board established a specialized Closure Board which began operation July 12, 1995. Its existence ensures that a thorough, final review of each termination case is held by a review board before returning the child home. Documentation of the Closure Board's review findings are forwarded to the court magistrates prior to a termination hearings. The Closure Board reviewed 71 cases and logged 172 volunteer hours in 1995.

Two CASA/GAL training classes were held during 1995. The total number of CASA/GAL's trained during 1995 was 41. This reflects a 14% increase over the number trained during 1994. As of December 31, 1995, there were approximately 131 active CASA volunteers and 35 CRB members. This reflects a 18% increase in the number of

CASA volunteers and an 13% increase in the number of CRB volunteers over 1994. CASA/CRB volunteers donated a total of 36,316 hours to the Lucas County Juvenile Court in 1995.

The Lucas County CASA program was designated a Northwest Ohio Regional Training Center for the Ohio Department of Human Services (ODHS) and all CASA programs in northwest Ohio were informed of the training classes.

Several innovative programs enhance the education and retention efforts of CASA/CRB:

*Private Paid CASA/GAL Program-* in private cases a CASA/GAL can be appointed at the request of a magistrate or judge if parties are unable to afford attorney guardian ad litem fees. Hours are billed at the rate of \$15/hour and proceeds are directed to the CASA/CRB Volunteer Association, Inc. (501-C 3). During 1995, a total of forty "paid private" CASA/GAL cases generated \$3,355.00 in revenue.

*Volunteer Coordinators-* this intermediary level of volunteer supervision utilizes twelve experienced CASA/GAL to mentor and supervise CASA/GAL volunteers. Each VC is assigned 2-8 volunteers. The VC meet with CASA/GAL administrative staff monthly to discuss ideas, issues and concerns.

*Learning Lunches-* guest speakers are invited to speak to CASA/CRB volunteers over the lunch hour. This in-service training format allows both employed and unemployed volunteers to take advantage of professional on-going training.

*Training Treks-* find CASA/GAL volunteers heading out into the community to visit and learn about community services or agencies that might benefit the children they serve.

*Tell It To the Judge-* is a new program by Judge Ray in 1995 so that CASA and CRB volunteers would have the opportunity to dialogue informally with the judges and magistrates.

Local CASA/GAL volunteer Janet Veres was selected as the Ohio State CASA/GAL Association Child Welfare Advocate of the Year, the state's organization's highest award. She was honored in September at the first annual state association meeting in Delaware, Ohio.

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## PROBATION SERVICES

### Deborah Hodges, Administrator

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In 1995 the Probation Department continued to foster the development of community-based programs for juvenile offenders, as a result of the Reclaim Ohio initiative sponsored by the state of Ohio. This was accomplished through the expansion of services offered to youthful offenders through the community Youth Services grant and the development of the Police Probation Team.

The Police/Probation team was developed in collaboration with the Juvenile Court, the Toledo Police Department, and family services of Northwest Ohio, to address the growing problem of juvenile delinquency in the city. The project was funded by a Title V grant through the Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services.

In an effort to examine and evaluate services and programs, the court created the Program Review and Audit Committee in 1995. The committee will recommend both short and long term plans by identifying strengths, weaknesses, and or service gaps in the current programming. This initiative will continue throughout 1996, as the department continues to work in partnership with the citizens of Lucas County to create an effective continuum of services available to respond to juvenile offenders in the community.

The Probation Department remains committed to the purpose of improving public safety, holding offenders accountable for delinquent activity, and providing resources that reduce criminal behavior and increase the ability of youth to live productively and responsibly in the community. The Probation department embraces a philosophy that emphasizes the important role of family in relation to each youth referred for services. Assessment, treatment, and intervention are provided based on

each individual offenders needs. Many of these interventions focus on teaching life skills and coping skills to youth through diverse programming that includes anger management, criminal thinking errors, structural family therapy, and substance abuse assessment and referral to treatment.

The Classification System continues to provide a management tool for the department as it allocates resources for offenders based on different levels of risk and needs for youth. The caseload data which is tracked through the management information system has provided a valuable resource to study the pattern of juvenile offenders in the county. This has been a benefit in development of both internal and external programming directed toward the overall mission of rehabilitation of the juvenile offenders and protection of the community.

The organizational structure of Probation Services includes:

- » ADMINISTRATION
- » MANAGEMENT INFORMATION
- » INTAKE
- » DISTRICT UNIT 1
- » DISTRICT UNIT 2
- » INTENSIVE SUPERVISION UNIT (ISU)
- » JUVENILE RESTITUTION PROGRAM (JRP)
- » DIVERSION PROGRAM
- » STRUCTURAL FAMILY COUNSELING
- » PLACEMENT SERVICES
- » SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES (SAS)
- » SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT (SOT)
- » COMMUNITY PROGRAMS



## MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (M.I.S.)

The Management Information System involves the systematic collection of consistent data on probation referrals and provides monthly management and caseload data to probation personnel.

TABLE 7.

1995 PROBATION SERVICES ACTIVITY	
<b>INTAKE UNIT</b>	
Assessment Reports	564
Social History Investigations	202
Certification Reports	30
Commitment Reports	0
<b>TOTAL 1995 REPORTS</b>	<b>796</b>
<b>TOTAL 1994 REPORTS</b>	<b>962</b>
<b>CASE ASSIGNMENTS</b>	
High Risk	388
Medium Risk	208
Low Risk	118
Divert	6
<b>TOTAL 1995 ASSIGNED</b>	<b>720</b>
<b>TOTAL 1994 ASSIGNED</b>	<b>834</b>
<b>CASES TERMINATED</b>	
1995 Probation Cases Terminated	848
1994 Probation Cases Terminated	766

## INTENSIVE SUPERVISION PROGRAM (I.S.U.)

The Intensive Supervision Program emerged in probation in response to the high number of youth that were being committed to the Ohio Department of Youth Services each year. The program was designed to reduce the number of youth being committed by providing community-based interventions for high risk felony offenders. The program provides intensive supervision, surveillance, and enforcement to offenders as a means of promoting long-term behavioral change and enhanced public safety. As an intervention, the Intensive Supervision Program provides a wide array of treatment and services to both offenders and their families.

TABLE 8.

1995 INTEN. SUPERVISION ACTIVITY	
Number Youth Considered	96
Number Youth Accepted	61
Number Youth Terminated	58
*Successful Terminations	37- 64%
*Unsuccessful Terminations	19- 33%
*Referred Treatment Center Number Surv. Contacts	2- 3% 8,761

## JUVENILE RESTITUTION PROGRAM (J.R.P.)

The cornerstone program symbolizing the accountability philosophy of the Court is the Juvenile Restitution Program.

In 1977, the Court developed a comprehensive program which places the highest priority on holding offenders accountable for their actions. Restitution holds youth financially responsible for the loss and/or damages they have caused. The restitution owed by each youth is determined through a loss verification process conducted with the victim. If the youth does not have the ability to pay the restitution, he/she is assigned to a work crew and paid minimum wage.

Supervised work crews complete a variety of projects at local schools, area parks, and other government and public service agencies.

Since its inception, the Juvenile Restitution Program has remained committed to the principles of victim reparation. Throughout the years, this program has continued to develop community partnerships with local public agencies that have utilized program work crews, and provided job placement for offenders. In this way the program benefits the offender, the community, and the victim.

To date, the total amount disbursed to victims is \$1,535,992.44.

TABLE 9.

1995 RESTITUTION ACTIVITY	
Referrals	900
Cases Terminated	981
*Successfully Terminated	956-97%
Amount Restitution Recovered	\$154,061.19
Public Service Hours Completed	1,474
Total Hours Worked	21,282

## DIVERSION PROGRAM

The Diversion Program offers judicial officers a viable option to handle those first time offenders charged with minor misdemeanor offenses. Based on the overall Court philosophy of accountability, offenders attend a series of educational classes to earn the right to have their charge(s) dismissed upon successful completion. The main objective is to involve delinquent youth in a learning process about violence, preventing violence, and practicing life skills to save lives.

Since its inception, a total of 5,378 youth have received services through the Diversion Program.

TABLE 10.

1995 DIVERSION PROGRAM ACTIVITY	
Official Referrals	295
Number of Terminations	302
*Successful Terminations	279
*Unsuccessful Terminations	5
*Other Terminations	19
Number of Sessions Conducted	146

## PLACEMENT SERVICES

Placement Services has existed as an adjunctive treatment for delinquent and unruly youth since the early 1940s. Its primary function, temporary out-of-home placement to treat issues related to criminal behavior, has remained consistent over the years. The means and methodology of accomplishing these goals and staff responsibilities have changed over the years. It is the intention and expectation in most cases that out-of-home placement is a temporary episode that will end when treatment planning goals and objectives for family and youth have been met.

Residential placements are reviewed every 90 days to assure that treatment goals are coordinated with the placement site and that re-unification of the family is timely.

TABLE 11.

1995 PLACEMENT ACTIVITY	
Total Youth in Placement	54
Purchase Service Days	9,016
Total Per Diem Costs	\$615,104
Cases Terminated	28
*Successful Terminations	18
*Unsuccessful Term.	10
Number Shared Funding	14

## STRUCTURAL FAMILY COUNSELING

Structural family therapy continues to use a systems-based approach to intervene with Court involved youth and their families. This family counseling service is predicated on the understanding that the family is powerful in children's lives and is an integral part of a youth's positive or negative functioning. In addition to the direct service provision to youth and families, training and supervision are provided to the probation staff who participate so that they may expand, improve and acquire new skills and techniques that are generalized to their regular employment requirements.

TABLE 12.

1995 FAMILY COUNSELING ACTIVITY	
Number of Families Referred	13
Number of Families Assigned	10
Number of Families Terminated	15
Number of Sessions Held	181

## SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES (S.A.S.)

Since 1988, the Court has provided a comprehensive substance abuse program. Through the process of identification, assessment, education, and referral, the professional staff of this program directs youth and families to community service providers that will most appropriately address their needs related to alcohol and other drug problems. Not only do the staff have extensive

knowledge regarding drugs and alcohol, but four staff are certified as Chemical Dependency Counselors (C.C.D.C. III). As a result of these certifications, over the years Substance Abuse Services has shifted its focus from initially providing education to a more comprehensive approach to assessment and referral. This has resulted in the desired outcome of linking more youth with treatment and services.

Substance Abuse Services also conducts a monthly, eight hour long drug and alcohol intervention program, the Chemical Awareness Program (C.A.P.). The program provides information about the pharmacological effects of alcohol and chemicals and the disease of alcoholism. Intervention plans are determined by assessment through a combination of family, parent, and adolescent group sessions conducted

during the program. Parents are required to attend all sessions with their child. The sessions are under the direction of court personnel with various community agencies facilitating some sessions.

TABLE 13.

1995 SUBSTANCE ABUSE ACTIVITY	
Assessments	741
*Referrals for Further Evaluation	245
*Referrals to Other Agencies	260
*Referrals to C.A.P.	126
C.A.P. Completions	88

TABLE 14.

1995 SEX OFFENDER (SOT) ACTIVITY	
Number of Referrals	48
Assessments	52
Completed/Staffed Psychological Evaluations	9
Number SOT Sessions	40
Number of Individuals in Groups	38
Number of Individual Sessions	172
Number of Family Sessions	49
Num. Parent Support Sessions	12
Cases Terminated Successfully	26
Cases Term. Unsuccessfully	2

## SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT PROGRAM (S.O.T.)

The Sex Offender Treatment Program was developed in 1987 to respond to the special problems/issues that adolescent sexually abusive youth present to the community and the Juvenile Court. These problems/issues are different from other delinquent populations and require specially-trained staff to provide a comprehensive intervention. As a result, staff assist, consult, and support various members of the court staff who work with and meet the daily needs of sexually offensive youth. The staff of the program conduct an initial comprehensive assessment, provide short-term psych-educational classes, sexual offender specific groups, individual and family counseling, and parent support groups.

## COMMUNITY YOUTH SERVICES

Community Youth Services was established to administer a program of grants to counties from the Ohio Department of Youth Services. The focus of the grants is to assist in the development and operation of community-based programs and services for juveniles. At the close of 1995, 1228 youth had received a wide array of services through this program.

The services provided through this grant focus on delinquent youth. Over the past years, services have expanded to include electronic monitoring, wrap around services for youth, placement, and counseling. A major focus will be the development of community partnerships through service contracts with community agencies within the county.

With recent changes in Ohio' funding through Reclaim Ohio, which took effect in January 1995, Probation Services continues to face the challenge of revamping existing services. The department will address this challenge through: (1) the review of all existing contracts; (2) the re-organization of resources and staff; and, (3) a commitment to develop a comprehensive continuum of care for offenders which will include shelter care and possibly day treatment.

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## **POLICE PROBATION TEAM**

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The Police-Probation Team is designed to divert first time offenders, involved in minor offenses, out of the criminal justice system. Youth who successfully complete the program avoid having official charges filed against them. The team is composed of a police officer from the Toledo Police Department, a probation officer from the court, and a professional family counselor from Family Services of Northwest Ohio. Youth are referred from the court at intake and are involved in an assessment hearing conducted by the team. Upon completion of the hearing, a contract is developed with the youth and family which could require the youth to perform community service, restitution, improve school attendance and/or receive family counseling. The team's goal is to make youth accountable for their actions, reduce the number of first time offenders processed through the juvenile court, and to provide positive channels for behavior to improve family stability through increased parental involvement. Unlike traditional approaches to juvenile delinquency, this approach involves the schools, courts, parents, and community-based centers.

*The cobra will bite you whether you call it cobra or Mr. Cobra.*

*Indian proverb*

## COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

The Court utilizes a number of community-based programs, many of which the Juvenile Court was instrumental in developing.

The **Jerusalem Outreach Program** meets a need in the central city area of Toledo for a single organization to provide community based, multi-phasic services at a centralized area for court involved youth. The Center works with youth and their families in the area of academic tutoring, in-school suspension programming, counseling, value clarification, health care, and peer relationships. The Center is under the sponsorship of the Jerusalem Baptist Church.

The **Mountain Mentor Program** is a project sponsored by the Euclid Methodist Church. It includes the preparation for and involvement in a two week backpacking trip to the White Mountain National Park in New Hampshire. Each participant is assigned a "mentor," a carefully selected adult role model who has committed to work with their young person for one year.

**Parental Substance Abuse Counseling (Parents Helping Parents)** is a support group system for parents. The purpose of this program is to strengthen and reinforce parents in their struggle to preserve the family unit and to deal with the child's problems stemming from unacceptable behavior and/or chemical dependency.

The **Y.M.C.A. of Greater Toledo** contracts with the Court to provide recreational services to probationers. These include basketball, gymnastics, swimming, field trips, opportunities to participate in volunteer positions, and weekend and summer camping experiences. Youth and their families can access YMCA memberships that allow them to participate in activities at any of the other area branch locations. YMCA staffers provide positive role modeling for youth and has developed

other grant-funded programs to strengthen family relationships.

The **East Toledo Family Center** offers programming to probationers living in the area near the center. They will also meet with youth in other areas (notably the North End, where there are few services available). Both group and individual activities are offered, and a youth service worker is now located at Waite High School, to conduct programming during the day for youth referred to the project. Values clarification, drug/alcohol issues, peer relationships, and job preparation are among topics covered. This program remains available to youths after termination from probation at an active, vital center in the community.

Searching for ways to channel criminally inclined youths toward more constructive outlets, the Court joined forces with the **Toledo Symphony Orchestra**. The Board of County Commissioners ratified a county funding agreement that also pays for music lessons for youth on probation. It's a win-win situation for the symphony, too. Searching for ways to break down perceptual barriers about classical music as an elitist art form, the program is a form of community outreach.

*Whatever is flexible and flowing will tend to grow. Whatever is rigid and blocked will atrophy and die.*

*Tao of Leadership*

## JUVENILE JUSTICE ADVISORY BOARD (JJAB)

The Juvenile Justice Advisory Board has been organized to represent the interests of the Lucas County community by providing advice to the Juvenile Division of the Lucas County Court of Common Pleas, Lucas County Board of Commissioners, and the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, concerning ways to: improve services to youth; improve the operation of the court; promote and foster cooperation and coordination among the separate governmental units and agencies involved in the area of juvenile justice in Lucas County. The JJAB is an advisory board without a budget or direct responsibility for allocations or expenditures of funds.

There are 17 members of the Juvenile Justice Advisory Board: eight appointed by the Administrative Judge of the Juvenile Division; eight appointed by the Board of County Commissioners; and, one selected by the members of the board.

During fiscal year 1996 (July 1, 1995 to June 30, 1996) the board approved the expenditures for programs and services in the 510 State of Ohio Subsidy in the amount of \$859,803.00.

## FATHER AND SON PROJECT

The Juvenile Court's Father and Son Project is designed to foster healthy relationships between fathers and their sons. The project goal is to

develop a three way relationship between father, son, and the project. Through this process it offers an educational process that reinforces positive values and responsibilities. The desired outcome of this project is that fathers and sons will assume greater relationship responsibilities toward their

sons as positive role models.

African-American male juveniles referred to the court, ages 10 through 12 undergo an extensive evaluation/assessment to enable the broadest range of therapeutic options. Custodial parents are made part of the probation process by being required to attend group sessions pertaining to parenting skills. Referred male juveniles will be offered human conduct training to reinforce positive attitudes.

The Father and Son Project offers a seven point comprehensive prevention and intervention approach:

- ♦ comprehensive assessment
- ♦ retreats
- ♦ human conduct groups
- ♦ parenting skills
- ♦ family mediation
- ♦ education planning
- ♦ leisure/recreational activities

*A winner says, "There ought to be a better way to do it,"*

*A loser says, "That's the way it's always been done here."*

*A winner goes through a problem;*

*A loser goes around it, and never gets past it.*

*Pat Williams*

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## **CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE (C.S.I.)**

**Antonio Garrett, Administrator**

**Bruce Williams, Assistant Administrator**

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The Child Study Institute (CSI) provides temporary detention for delinquent and some unruly youth who have come to the attention of the Juvenile Court. The function of the detention center is two-fold: provide temporary, secure detention for youth who present a danger to themselves or to the community, or who may abscond pending the disposition of their case; and, to conduct social, psychological, and psychiatric evaluations of children in order to assist and advise the Court regarding the disposition of their cases.

The detention center is a secure facility with 75 single rooms, 58 for boys and 17 for girls divided into six separate and distinct units. Detainees are classified according to age, type of offense, sophistication and/or whether they are first or repeat offenders.

Each detainee is given a complete physical examination upon admission. Health records are kept on each child and out-patient medical and dental care are provided on an as-needed basis. On June 1, 1994, the Medical College of Ohio took over operation of the clinic. Dr. Kathy Boehme is the Pediatrician responsible for the operation, and nurse practitioners and registered nurses are available on a 24-hour basis. All new detainees receive health education counseling from a member of the medical staff.

A complete educational program is provided by the Toledo Public schools in the Lottie S. Ford School, located within the center. Teachers concentrate on the basics of education and attempt to raise low achievers to their appropriate grade level through remedial instruction. Dr. Marion Boss from the University of Toledo provides continuing educational support in the evenings by conducting the CSI/UT Academy Program.

Gym and physical activities are conducted on-site at both an indoor gymnasium and outdoors recreation area. Ceramic classes are held twice a week and the staff organize a variety of other activities within the detention setting. Several community agencies, including the Toledo/Lucas County Public Library, Y.W.C.A. Rape Crisis Center, Alcoholic Anonymous, Toledo Health Department, and the Cordellia Martin Center provide additional services.

Spiritual needs are addressed by the Juvenile Court Chaplaincy Program. Religious services are held on weekends and clergy are encouraged to visit the children.

The League of City Mothers has been actively involved with the detention center since the 1930s by raising and contributing funds toward the purchase of equipment. They also organize special activities and volunteer their time for a number of activities and events.

The CSI continues to jungle and struggle with the overcrowding issues. Offenses that juveniles commit are becoming more serious. This makes population control a top priority.

In February of 1995, TV sitcom star Fred "Rerun" Berry of "What's Happening" and "What's Happening Now" visited the detention center. Fred gave an astonishing account of his upbringing in the St. Louis projects and what led him to becoming a television star who has endured enormous success as well as major setbacks.



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## **COURT ACADEMY**

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The Court Academy at the Child Study Institute was founded in 1992 as a practicum site for graduate students at the University of Toledo studying severe behavior and educational handicaps. The academy was the brainchild of Dr. Marion Boss, an associate professor of special education at the University of Toledo, with assistance and input from Bill Hayes, CSI Assistant Program Coordinator, and Willie Loper, CSI Education Coordinator from Toledo Public Schools. The idea was spawned by Dr. Boss's determination to prepare her students for real life classroom situations.

The program incorporates psychology and crisis intervention to fully prepare the teachers for their detained charges. Discovering a student's thoughts, as well as what triggers their anger, is important to the success of both teacher and student. The academy is held on Wednesday and Friday nights, supplementing lessons taught by Toledo Public School teachers during the day, or assisting students to prepare for their Graduate Equivalency Diploma (G.E.D.). The Academy also offers a sportsmanship clinic, staffed in part by those student teachers who have coaching aspirations.

Since its inception, the program has grown from two classrooms and eight teachers to its present level of 30 teachers and nine classrooms.

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## **PSYCHOLOGY DEPARTMENT**

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The Psychology Department is staffed by one full-time psychologist, one half-time psychologist, and a secretary. The Department provides

comprehensive psychological evaluations for the court at the request of the Judges, Magistrates, and Probation Officers. In addition, the Department provides a variety of consultation services. These include: conferences with Probation Officers regarding difficult cases; assistance with referrals and treatment planning; and consultation and training for Probation Officers who are conducting family counseling, criminal thinking errors groups, and anger management counseling. In 1995 the Chief Psychologist provided two days training for the staff at the Lucas County Youth Treatment Center. The Psychologists also provide limited crisis management in the detention center and consultation for detention staff.

The Chief Psychologist is a member of the Court's Placement Committee, the Lucas County Sexual Abuse Task Force, and the Sexual Offender Treatment Team. The Chief Psychologist also coordinates the Lucas County Area Sex Offender Treatment Network and is an alternative member of the Lucas County Multi-Disciplinary Team. The Psychology Department provided consultation to Connecting Point (Lucas County Mental Health) regarding the development of a mental health worker position to provide crisis intervention in the detention center. Connecting Point obtained a juvenile justice grant for this position, which will begin in 1996.

The Department coordinates contract services with the Court Diagnostic and Treatment Center and the Psychoeducation Development Center. These agencies primarily provide evaluations of youth involved in custody cases or who are in the process of certification to the General Division of the Court of Common Pleas to stand trial as an adult. Due to changes in the Psychology Department staffing during 1995 (one less full-time psychologist), these contract agencies also provide evaluations of other youth involved with the Court as needed.

## **YOUTH TREATMENT CENTER (Y.T.C.)**

### **Theresa Acocks, Administrator**

The Lucas County Youth Treatment Center (Y.T.C.) Grand Opening occurred in June 1995, and the first residents enter in July. The first year of operations of Y.T.C. has required diligent management of the physical plant, completion and follow-up of the construction contracts, and frequent problem-solving of operational issues that arise as the building is actually used for secure, residential programming.

The four story structure located on county owned property on 11th Street (downtown Toledo) contains three male living units; one female living unit; four classrooms; medical facilities; library; science/craft room; counseling rooms; administrative space and offices; and an indoor passive recreation area. Gymnasium, food, laundry, and heating/air conditioning units is shared with the Lucas County Community Corrections Facility (adult) located adjacent to the center.

Program development and refinement has been a major focus and will continue to require substantial effort for the upcoming year. The internal discipline program is based on perceptual control theory as described by Ed Ford. This particular approach emphasizes the youth taking responsibility for managing behaviors and being accountable for actions, which reflects the overall philosophy of Y.T.C. and its' various treatment components.

Y.T.C. uses a systems-based approach, which acknowledges the impact of systems in youth's lives and the impact of youth in the same systems. The powerful effect of family, school, religion, community, public service agency involvement, etc., is acknowledged and is a major part of both assessment and treatment planning. The other

major underpinning of treatment is the application of Samenow's criminal thinking error theory to each youth's assessment and treatment process. The typical youth entering Y.T.C. has a social history of severe difficulty related to either physical abuse, sexual abuse, parental substance abuse, neglect, domestic violence, or substance abuse. What appears to separate them from other traumatized youth who are law-abiding and productive community members is the Y.T.C. youths' excuse-making (criminal thinking errors) that allows them to do what they know is wrong. Y.T.C.'s treatment approach addresses both the excuse-making that supports youth committing criminal acts, and the traumatic history that shows up every day in the youths' coping mechanisms. Addressing both areas supports the ending of criminal behavior, and the development of productive, pro-social lifestyles that are assets to the community. Teachers, resident specialist, therapists, and administration coordinate treatment planning in the systems-based belief that "Everything together is treatment."

Connecting Point is the aftercare contractual provider, and supplies three to six months of intensive follow-up and case-management. Aftercare staff begin working with the youth, participate in staffings and regular planning with the therapist, and make initial family and community visits, upon the youth's entry to Y.T.C. When the youth leaves Y.T.C., at least three face-to-face contacts are made per week until sequentially phased-out. The transition to home, school and community is a critical time for intensive services as the youth and family make daily decisions to use healthier coping mechanisms or to revert to the familiar habits that harm themselves and others.

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## **HUMAN RESOURCES**

### **MIKE MASIKER, ADMINISTRATOR**

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The year 1995 brought forth many challenges for the Human Resources Department: including a major hiring program for the Youth Treatment Center, implementation of the performance evaluation system, inoculations for staff desiring Hepatitis B vaccinations, and safety audits.

As the physical plant of the Youth Treatment Center came to completion the need for staffing the facility became a reality. The requirement for staffing was in excess of thirty people, in career fields ranging from therapists to secretary. To fill the staffing needed advertisements were completed and netted close to six hundred applications for the positions. All applications were processed and staff was in place by the target date.

Implementation of drug screening took place in 1995. The screening has been implemented for individuals seeking employment in the Youth Treatment Center and will expand to other court departments.

The performance evaluation system that was finalized in 1994 was implemented in the second quarter of 1995. The implementation process included a training session for all evaluators. As with most new systems there is usually a need to do some fine tuning - which is an objective for 1996.

Safety audits were conducted in 1995 for the first time since passage of House Bill 308. There were many areas that needed to be given attention so that our operation complied with safety regulations. Proper attention was given to the areas of concern. A subsequent audit has shown a much improved operation.

Hepatitis B vaccinations were offered to employees identified as being in high risk positions. This offering has resulted in well over one hundred employees receiving or having now started the series of three inoculations.

## FISCAL AND BUSINESS

### GARY LENHART, FISCAL ADMINISTRATOR

The year 1995 proved to be both busy and challenging for the Fiscal Department. The oversight of the Youth Treatment Center (YTC) construction budget, first year operational budget for YTC, full implementation of the Reclaim Ohio Project, and the expansion of food services for YTC, required many internal department organizational changes.

The Fiscal Department is responsible for: the preparation of all division budgets; payroll and employee fringe benefit management; development and maintenance of all financial contracts, reports, and records; the collection, bookkeeping, and disbursement of all fines, court costs, fees and other revenue received; management and supervision of food services; purchasing and procurement of supplies and equipment; and liaison with the County Facilities Department to coordinate building maintenance and custodial services.

**TABLE 15. COLLECTIONS**

DESCRIPTION OF COURT COSTS/FEES (PART NO. 1001)	
Fines and Court Costs Paid	\$221,142.88
State Reparation Paid	86,925.56
Ohio State Highway Patrol	8,700.00
Traffic Law Library	20,137.50
Traffic City Highway	7,066.00
Sheriff Fees	1,082.90
Restitution Cash Payments	70,333.72
Seat Belt Fines	25.00
Computerized Legal Research Fees	14,789.50
Computer Automation Fund Fees	48,902.00
Blood Testing Fees	2,187.30
Custody Investigations	9,200.00
Child Placement Support Payments	13,762.73
Reimbursement for Court Appointed Attorneys	1,797.00
Misc. Revenue from Vending Machines/Phones	697.11
Township Fees	2,465.00
Juvenile Court Microfilming Fees	6,950.00
Juvenile Court Postage Fees	3,475.00
Juvenile Court Mediation Fees	11,950.00
<b>SUB-TOTAL JUVENILE COURT FINES/COSTS/FEES</b>	<b>\$531,589.20</b>
<b>PRIOR YEAR RECEIPTS</b>	<b>\$429,289.23</b>
	<b>+ 23.83%</b>

TABLE 16. EXPENDITURES

<b>1995 GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES FOR JUVENILE COURT &amp; DETENTION</b>		
<b>LINE ITEM ACCOUNT</b>	<b>JUVENILE</b>	<b>DETENTION</b>
Salaries (Elected Officials)	\$27,922.96	\$0.00
Salaries (Employees)	3,473,093.83	1,433,282.01
<b>TOTAL SALARY ACCOUNT</b>	<b>3,501,016.79</b>	<b>\$1,433,282.01</b>
Supplies	\$126,704.77	\$242,212.84
Supplies Postage	44,130.19	0.00
Drug Testing	11,194.56	0.00
Equipment	68,805.51	12,127.40
Motor Vehicles	4,360.93	0.00
Contract Repairs	30,522.58	11,142.26
Contract Services	103,294.84	17,456.07
Travel/Training	54,473.17	902.06
Expenses Foreign Judges	0.00	0.00
Per Diem Foreign Judges	3,024.00	0.00
Advertising & Printing	6,557.72	0.00
Witness Fees	11,616.60	0.00
Transcripts	12,440.25	0.00
Child Placement	16,730.86	0.00
Medical/Supplies/Fees	0.00	5,848.37
Other Expenses	11,507.82	209.85
Telephones	97,707.41	20,827.33
F.I.C.A.	26,923.95	9,461.29
Social Security	0.00	0.00
PERS	497,216.92	198,437.12
Insurance Benefits	606,929.45	211,620.95
<b>TOTAL OTHER EXPENSES</b>	<b>\$1,734,141.53</b>	<b>\$730,245.54</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET EXPENSES</b>	<b>\$5,235,158.32</b>	<b>\$2,163,527.55</b>
<b>CHANGE FROM 1994</b>	<b>+ \$298,126.94</b>	<b>+ \$54,692.48</b>
<b>PERCENT CHANGE</b>	<b>6.04%</b>	<b>2.59%</b>

**TABLE 17. OTHER REVENUE**

DESCRIPTION OF OTHER REVENUE	
Juvenile Assistance Trust Interest & Deposits	\$3,133.53
State of Ohio Indigent Driver Alcohol Drug Treatment	75.00
<b>SUB TOTAL OTHER REVENUE</b>	<b>\$3,208.53</b>
<b>PRIOR YEAR RECEIPTS</b>	<b>\$2,110.47</b>
	<b>+ 52.03%</b>

**TABLE 18. GRANT & SUBSIDY FUNDS**

DESCRIPTION OF GRANT & SUBSIDY FUNDS RECEIVED	
Department of Youth Services 510 Subsidy FY 95	\$438,431.06
Department of Youth Services 510 Subsidy FY 96	506,668.66
Department of Youth Services 502 Detention Subsidy	156,928.00
Department of Youth Services 812 Construction Funds	815,262.98
Department of Youth Services 403 Rehab Funds FY 95	751,596.21
Department of Youth Services 403 Rehab Funds FY 96	464,421.91
Department of Youth Services 414 Subsidy Grant	5,296.65
Department of Youth Services Reclaim Ohio Funds	1,673,352.77
Supreme Crt. Mediation Services Training Video Grant	7,500.00
Supreme Crt. Mediation Services Tech. Assistance Grant	0.00
Supreme Crt. Mediation Services Training Grant	0.00
Mediation Services Federal Grant	8,332.00
<b>SUB-TOTAL GRANT &amp; SUBSIDY FUNDS RECEIVED</b>	<b>\$4,827,790.24</b>
<b>PRIOR YEAR RECEIPTS</b>	<b>\$3,524,588.91</b>
	<b>+ 33.76%</b>

**TABLE 19. REIMBURSEMENTS**

<b>DESCRIPTION OF CONTRACT AND STATE REIMBURSEMENTS</b>	
Title IV-D Program Cost Center Reimbursement	\$250,370.30
USDA School Breakfast/Lunch Program	92,216.67
Keep Toledo/Lucas County Beautiful Program	0.00
<b>SUB-TOTAL CONTRACT &amp; STATE REIMBURSEMENTS</b>	<b>\$342,586.97</b>
<b>PRIOR YEAR RECEIPTS</b>	<b>\$309,364.42</b>
	<b>+ 10.74%</b>

<b>TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR 1995</b>	<b>\$5,705,174.94</b>
<b>TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR 1994</b>	<b>\$4,265,353.12</b>
<b>INCREASE OF</b>	<b>33.76%</b>

Overall, revenue receipts increased over 30% in 1995 from the previous year. Although part of this increase was due to new grants and subsidies obtained by the jurisdiction, (Reclaim Ohio Project and other grants), the collection of fines, court costs and fees was up nearly 24% from the prior year.

In total, the fiducial oversight of the jurisdiction approached 14 million in 1995.

## JUVENILE STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1995

### VOLUME

Juvenile offenses disposed during 1995 totaled 7,037, a decrease of 167 or 2.3% from 1994. Of this a total of 5,504 (or 78%) of the offenses were disposed by formal court proceedings and 1,533 (or 22%) of the offenses were handled unofficially.

### DELINQUENT VS STATUS FOR OFFENSE

Of the 5,504 formal offenses, 5,028 (or 91.4%) were delinquency and 476 (8.6%) were status offenses.

### SEX OF OFFENDER FOR OFFENSE

Of the 7,037 offenses, 5,254 or 74.7% included boys and 1,783 or 25.3% included girls.

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Delinquency Offenses	4,061 (81%)	967 (19%)	5,028
Status Offenses	267 (56%)	209 (44%)	476
Unofficial	926 (60%)	607 (40%)	1,533

### RACE OF OFFENDER FOR OFFENSE

	AFRICAN-AMERICAN	HISPANIC	WHITE	OTHER	UNKNOWN
Delinquency	2,437 (48%)	322 ( 6%)	2,149 (43%)	36 (1%)	84 (2%)
Status	200 (42%)	37 ( 8%)	214 (45%)	7 (1%)	18 (4%)
Unofficial	583 (38%)	69 (42%)	794 (52%)	14 (1%)	73 (5%)
TOTAL	3,220 (46%)	428 (6%)	3,157 (45%)	57 ( 1%)	175 (2%)



**JUVENILE CASES**

A total of 3,861 formal cases were disposed during 1995.

**JUVENILE CASES BY SEX**

Of the 3,861 cases, 2,977 or 77.1% were boys and 884 or 22.9% were girls.

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Delinquency Offenses	2,795 (80%)	702 (20%)	3,497
Status Offenses	182 (50%)	182 (50%)	364
Total	2,977 (77%)	884 (23%)	3,861

**RACE OF OFFENDER FOR CASES**

	AFRICAN-AMERICAN	HISPANIC	WHITE	OTHER	UNKNOWN
Delinquency	1,628 (47%)	228 ( 7%)	1,557 (44%)	18 (<1%)	62 (2%)
Status	154 (42%)	31 ( 9%)	162 (45%)	2 (1%)	13 (3%)
TOTAL	1,782 (47%)	259 (6%)	1,719 (44%)	20 (<1%)	75 (2%)

**AGE RANGE OF OFFENDER FOR CASES**

YEARS	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
7	1 (<1%)	1	1 (<1%)
8	4 (<1%)	0	4 (<1%)
9	12 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	13 (<1%)
10	33 ( 1%)	2 (<1%)	35 ( 1%)
11	66 ( 2%)	9 ( 1%)	75 ( 2%)
12	174 ( 6%)	31 ( 4%)	205 ( 5%)
13	292 (10%)	124 (14%)	416 (11%)
14	474 (16%)	211 (24%)	685 (18%)
15	600 (20%)	173 (19%)	773 (20%)
16	609 (20%)	157 (18%)	766 (20%)
17	693 (23%)	168 (19%)	861 (22%)
18	11 (<1%)	5 ( 1%)	16 (<1%)
19 & over	5 (<1%)	0	5 (<1%)
Unknown	3 (<1%)	2 (<1%)	5 (<5%)

**1995 COMMITMENTS TO THE OHIO DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES**

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Committed	89	8	97
Recommitted	55	0	55
Prior Commitments	3	0	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>155</b>
Parole Revocations	22	4	26
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>181</b>

During 1995, 155 youth were committed as compared to 226 youth who were committed during 1994, a decrease of 71 or 31%.

During 1995, 26 youth had their parole revoked, compared to 28 during 1994.

**1995 CERTIFICATIONS TO GENERAL DIVISION**

A total of 16 youth were certified to the Lucas County Court of Common Pleas, General Division during 1995 as compared to 16 who were certified during 1994.

**Number of Charges Per Individual**

1 Charge	9
2 Charges	6
3 Charges	1

**Certification Offenses**

Aggravated Murder	2
Murder	3
Felonious Assault	5
Aggravated Robbery	8
Kidnapping	1
Aggravated Burglary	1
Receiving Stolen Property	1
Carrying Concealed Weapon	1
Aggravated Trafficking	1
Possession Criminal Tools	1
Total Number Offenses	24
Average Per Individual	1.5
1994 Ave. Number Per Individual	3.9

## DISPOSED JUVENILE OFFENSES FOR 1995

### ROBBERY/THEFT

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Aggravated Robbery	34	1	35
Aggravated Robbery (Complicity)	2	0	2
Aggravated Robbery (Complicity to Attempted)	1	0	1
Robbery	32	5	37
Robbery (Complicity)	7	1	8
Robbery (Attempted)	5	3	8
Robbery (Complicity to Attempted)	1	0	1
Aggravated Burglary	41	11	52
Aggravated Burglary (Complicity)	2	1	3
Aggravated Burglary (Attempted)	3	0	3
Burglary	32	8	40
Burglary (Complicity)	6	1	7
Burglary (Attempted)	1	0	1
Burglary (Complicity to Attempted)	1	0	1
Breaking & Entering	33	1	34
Breaking & Entering (Attempted)	5	0	5
Grand Theft	56	9	65
Grand Theft (Complicity)	4	0	4
Grand Theft (Attempted)	9	2	11
Grand Theft - Auto	6	2	8
Grand Theft Motor Vehicle (Attempted)	1	0	1
Receiving Stolen Property - Auto	2	1	3
Receiving Stolen Property	215	22	237
Receiving Stolen Property (Complicity)	1	1	2
Receiving Stolen Property (Attempted)	6	0	6
Unauthorized Use of a Motor Vehicle	91	9	100
Unauthorized Use of Motor Vehicle (Attempted)	1	0	1
Misuse of Credit Card	1	1	2
Misuse of Credit Card (Attempted)	1	0	1
Pass Bad Check	4	0	4
Forgery	7	4	11
Forgery (Attempted)	0	1	1
Petty Theft	173	79	252
Petty Theft (Attempted)	2	1	3
Petty Theft (Complicity)	5	1	6
Petty Theft (Complicity to Attempted)	1	0	1
Theft	3	0	3
Unauthorized Use of Property	12	1	13
<b>1995 TOTALS</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>972</b>
<b>1994 TOTALS</b>	<b>1,189</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>1,508</b>

**SEX**

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Gross Sexual Imposition	14	0	14
Gross Sexual Imposition (Attempted)	2	0	2
Pandering Obscenity	2	0	2
Public Indecency	13	1	14
Rape	9	0	9
Rape (Attempted)	3	0	3
Sexual Battery	1	0	1
Sexual Battery (Attempted)	2	0	2
Sexual Imposition	6	0	6
Soliciting	0	4	4
<b>1995 TOTALS</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>1994 TOTALS</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>52</b>

**INJURY TO PERSON**

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Assault	164	75	239
Assault (Attempted)	0	1	1
Assault (Complicity)	3	1	4
Assault (Negligent)	1	1	2
Aggravated Assault	13	3	16
Aggravated Assault (Complicity)	1	0	1
Aggravated Assault (Attempted)	0	1	1
Felonious Assault	41	4	45
Felonious Assault (Complicity)	6	1	7
Felonious Assault (Attempted)	3	0	3
Felonious Assault (Complicity to Attempted)	2	0	2
Aggravated Murder	2	0	2
Murder	3	0	3
Murder (Complicity)	0	0	0
Murder (Attempted)	0	0	0
Voluntary Manslaughter	0	0	0
Involuntary Manslaughter	0	0	0
Voluntary Manslaughter (Complicity)	0	0	0
Negligent Homicide	2	0	2
Vehicular Homicide	0	0	0
Kidnapping	2	0	2
Child Endangering	1	2	3
Domestic Violence	143	122	265
Abduction	0	0	0
<b>1995 TOTALS</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>598</b>
<b>1994 TOTALS</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>541</b>

**WEAPON OFFENSES**

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Carrying Concealed Weapon	92	8	100
Carrying Concealed Weapon (Attempted)	1	0	1
Discharging Firearm	3	0	3
Failure to Secure Dangerous Ordinance	0	0	0
Handgun ID	1	0	1
Improper Discharge Firearm from Motor Veh	2	0	2
Improper Discharge Firearm in School/Home	4	1	5
Possession of Weapon	6	3	9
Possession of Dangerous Ordinance	7	0	7
Prov Firearm	1	0	1
Weapons Under Disability	0	0	0
<b>1995 TOTALS</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>129</b>
<b>1994 TOTALS</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>148</b>

**DRUG**

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Aggravated Trafficking	12	1	13
Aggravated Trafficking (Attempted)	0	0	0
Aggravated Trafficking (Complicity)	2	0	2
Trafficking	2	0	2
Trafficking (Attempted)	1	0	1
Possession of Drugs	0	0	0
Drug Abuse	135	12	147
Drug Abuse (Attempted)	4	0	4
Drug Abuse (Complicity)	1	0	1
Permitting Drug Abuse	0	0	0
Counterfeit Drugs	4	0	4
Drug Paraphernalia	40	3	43
Drug Abuse Instruments	3	0	3
<b>1995 TOTALS</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>220</b>
<b>1994 TOTALS</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>184</b>

**ALCOHOL**

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Open Container	0	0	0
Possession/Use of Intoxicant	34	18	52
Prohibitions	3	1	4
Minor Purchasing	39	8	47
Misrepresentation	1	1	2
Abuse Harmful Intoxicant	2	2	4
Permit Alcohol	1	0	1
<b>1995 TOTALS</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>110</b>
<b>1994 TOTALS</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>135</b>

**PROPERTY DAMAGE**

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Aggravated Arson	5	0	5
Aggravated Arson (Complicity)	1	0	1
Aggravated Arson (Attempted)	2	0	2
Arson	9	0	9
Arson (Complicity)	1	0	1
Vandalism	10	1	11
Vandalism (Attempted)	1	0	1
Criminal Damage	164	18	182
Criminal Damage (Complicity)	10	0	10
Malicious Destruction of Property	5	0	5
Tampering with Coin Machine	0	0	0
<b>1995 TOTALS</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>227</b>
<b>1994 TOTALS</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>229</b>

**STATUS**

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Truancy	4	0	4
Runaway	1	12	13
Unruly Curfew	7	0	7
Unruly	104	38	142
<b>1995 TOTALS</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>166</b>
<b>1994 TOTALS</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>311</b>

**OTHER DELINQUENT OFFENSES**

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Anti-Stalking	0	0	0
Certain Acts Prohibited	2	0	2
Criminal Mischief	17	1	18
Criminal Mischief (Complicity)	1	0	1
Criminal Mischief (Attempted)	1	0	1
Criminal Trespassing	85	8	93
Cruelty to Animals	3	0	3
Curfew	0	1	1
Disorderly Conduct	193	75	268

Disrupting School Act	1	0	1
Endangering Children	0	0	0
Eluding	0	0	0
Escape	13	0	13
Extortion	0	0	0
Failure to Comply with Police	10	0	10
False Alarm	1	2	3
Falsification	12	3	15
Furnishing False Information	29	8	37
Fleeing	0	0	0
Inducing Panic	1	2	3
Interfering with Custody	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0
Killing Animals	2	0	2
Littering	1	0	1
Loitering	16	1	17
Menacing	47	14	61
Menacing (Aggravated)	23	6	29
Menacing (Complicity to Aggravated)	1	0	1
Menacing (Complicity)	1	0	1
Misconduct at Emergency	2	0	2
Obstructing Justice	3	1	4
Obstructing Official Business	44	4	48
Park Curfew	0	1	1
Possession of Criminal Tools	23	1	24
Possession of Tobacco	0	0	0
Resisting Arrest	96	21	117
Rioting	8	0	8
Rioting (Aggravated)	5	2	7
Rioting (Complicity to Aggravated)	1	0	1
Riot (Inciting)	0	0	0
Safe School Ordinance	297	71	368
Safe School Ordinance (Complicity)	1	0	1
Smoking (Tobacco)	6	1	7
Tampering with Evidence	1	0	1
Tampering with Meter	1	0	1
Telephone Harassment	2	2	4
Unruly	3	0	3
Violation of Hunting Laws	0	0	0
Other Delinquent Offenses	7	0	7
<b>1995 TOTALS</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>1,186</b>
<b>1994 TOTALS</b>	<b>1,070</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>1,413</b>

## 1995 OFFENSE SUMMARY

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT OFFENSES	2,815	684	3,499
DISMISSED DELINQUENCY	1,246	283	1,529
<b>TOTAL DELINQUENT OFFENSES</b>	<b>4,061</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>5,028</b>
ADJUDICATED STATUS OFFENSES	116	50	166
DISMISSED STATUS OFFENSES	151	159	310
<b>TOTAL STATUS OFFENSES</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>476</b>
<b>TOTAL ADJUDICATED OFFENSES</b>	<b>2,931</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>3,665</b>
<b>TOTAL DISMISSED OFFENSES</b>	<b>1,397</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>1,839</b>
<b>TOTAL OFFENSES TERMINATED</b>	<b>4,328</b>	<b>1,176</b>	<b>5,504</b>
UNOFFICIAL CASE HANDLING	926	607	1,533
<b>1995 GRAND TOTAL DISPOSED CASES</b>	<b>5,254</b>	<b>1,783</b>	<b>7,037</b>
<b>1994 GRAND TOTAL DISPOSED CASES</b>	<b>5,479</b>	<b>1,725</b>	<b>7,204</b>

## OFFENSE CATEGORY BREAKDOWN

CATEGORY	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Robbery/Theft	806 (27%)	166 (23%)	972 (27%)
Sex	52 (2%)	5 (1%)	57 (1%)
Injury to Person	387 (13%)	211 (29%)	598 (16%)
Weapon Offenses	117 (4%)	12 (2%)	129 (3%)
Drug	204 (7%)	16 (2%)	220 (6%)
Alcohol	80 (3%)	30 (4%)	110 (3%)
Property Damage	208 (7%)	19 (2%)	227 (6%)
Status	116 (4%)	50 (7%)	166 (5%)
Other Delinquent Offenses	961 (33%)	225 (31%)	1,186 (32%)



## FIVE YEAR TRENDS

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
<b>Juvenile Offenses Disposed</b>	7,550	6,735	6,629	7,181	7,037
Year to Year Difference		- 10.8%	- 1.6%	+ 8.3%	-2.3%

### Offenses by Sex (Percentage)

Boys	73%	77%	78%	76%	75%
Girls	27%	23%	22%	24%	25%

<b>Num. Cases by Youth Disposed</b>	5,088	4,563	4,120	4,424	3,861
Year to Year Difference		- 10.3%	-9.7%	+ 7.4%	-13%

### Cases Disposed by Sex (Percentage)

Boys	69%	72%	73%	72%	77%
Girls	31%	28%	27%	28%	23%

### Delinquency vs Status (Percentage)

Delinquency	86.3%	95.5%	95.0%	95.7%	91.4%
Status	13.7%	4.5%	5.0%	4.5%	8.6%

### Commitments of Ohio Department of Youth Services

Boys	280	226	225	213	147
Girls	18	16	19	13	8
Total	298	242	244	226	155
Year to Year Difference of Total		- 18.8%	+ <1%	- 7.4%	-31%

### Commitments vs. Recommitments

Commitments	199	162	170	145	97
Percent of Total	67%	67%	70%	64%	63%
Recommitments	99	80	74	81	58
Percent of Total	33%	33%	30%	36%	37%

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
<b>Certifications to General Trial Division</b>					
Number Certifications	21	12	22	16	16
Number Certified Offenses	42	22	46	63	24
Ave. Number Offenses	2.0	1.8	2.5	3.9	1.5

**Adjudicated Offense Categories**

Robbery/Theft	1,653	1,576	1,548	1,508	972
Percent of Year Total	33%	37%	37%	33%	27%
Sex	68	78	63	52	57
Percent of Year Total	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%
Injury to Person	513	486	537	541	598
Percent of Year Total	10%	11%	13%	12%	16%
Property Damage	153	165	175	229	227
Percent of Year Total	3%	4%	4%	5%	6%
Status	1,035	305	318	311	166
Percent of Year Total	21%	7%	7%	7%	5%
Drug	158	126	106	184	220
Percent of Year Total	3%	3%	3%	4%	6%
Alcohol	234	170	150	135	110
Percent of Year Total	5%	4%	4%	3%	3%
Weapon	114	118	142	148	129
Percent of Year Total	2%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Other	1,098	1,278	1,195	1,413	1,186
Percent of Year Total	22%	30%	28%	31%	32%
Total	5,026	4,302	4,234	4,521	3,665

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
<b>Probation Services Activity</b>					
Intakes	879	786	860	962	796
Difference	-18%	-11%	+9%	+12%	-17%
Assignments	745	665	755	834	720
Difference	-17%	-11%	+14%	+10%	-14%
Terminations	831	694	616	766	848
Difference	-6%	-16%	-11%	+24%	+11%

**Case Filings/Terminations**

<b>New Case Filings</b>					
Filings	13,938	12,652	13,528	13,566	15,073
Difference		-9%	+7%	+<1%	+11%
<b>Case Terminations</b>					
	13,634	12,437	14,683	15,938	15,550
		-9%	+18%	+9%	-2%

**Fiscal Information**

Juvenile Court Expenditures (rounded to nearest dollar)

Expenditure	4,494,052	4,787,056	4,522,976	4,937,031	5,235,158
Difference		+7%	-6%	+9%	+6%

Child Study Institute Expenditures (rounded to nearest dollar)

Expenditure	1,982,354	2,013,378	2,007,894	2,108,835	2,163,527
Difference		+2%	+<1%	+5%	+3%

**CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE DATA FOR 1995**

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Total Detained 1995	1,694 (49%)	588 (46%)	2,282 (48%)
Total Detained 1994	1,650 (54%)	496 (44%)	2,146 (52%)
Total Booked/Released 1994	1,768 (51%)	687 (54%)	2,455 (52%)
Total Booked/Released 1994	1,393 (46%)	624 (56%)	2,017 (48%)
Total Residents Booked 1995	3,462	1,275	4,737
Total Residents Booked 1994	3,043	1,120	4,163
1995 Daily Population	72	14	86
1994 Daily Population	62	14	76
1995 Total Detention Days	23,691	4,285	27,976
1994 Total Detention Days	20,665	4,452	25,117

## **1995 COURT STAFF**

**JAMES A. RAY  
ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE**

**JOSEPH A. FLORES  
JUDGE**

**DAN POMPA  
COURT ADMINISTRATOR**

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### **JUVENILE COURT**

#### **LEGAL DEPARTMENT**

**Chief Magistrate  
Donna Mitchell**

#### **MAGISTRATES**

Susan Cairl  
Judy Fornof, Administrative Magistrate  
Brian Goodell  
William Hutcheson  
Cynthia Schuler  
Geoffrey Waggoner  
Joyce Woods  
John Yerman

**UNOFFICIAL HEARING OFFICER  
Fred Whitman**

**MEDIATION SERVICES  
Teresa Martin, Coordinator**

#### **COURT APPOINTED SPECIAL ADVOCATES (CASA)**

Carol Kunkle, Coordinator  
Susan Eriksen, Community Relations Specialist

**CITIZENS REVIEW BOARD (CRB)  
Carol Kunkle, Coordinator**

**DEPENDENCY INVESTIGATOR  
Sally Mermer**

**COURT REPORTERS  
Jami Bettinger  
Rose Day**

**BAILIFFS  
Mary Baum (to Judge Flores)  
Laura Restivo (to Judge Ray)**

**SECRETARIES TO JUDGES  
Dawn Roberts, Administrative to Judge Flores  
Marcille Yerman, Administrative to Judge Ray  
Denise Pacynski, Secretary  
Maria Arriaga - Secretary**

## **ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SERVICES**

### **HUMAN RESOURCES**

#### **Administrator**

**Michael Masiker**

### **MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS**

Celeste Hasslebach, Director

### **SPECIAL PROJECTS**

Richard Sansbury, Director

### **ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY**

Marsha Sewell, Administrative Secretary to Court  
Administrator

## **BUSINESS/FISCAL**

### **Fiscal Administrator**

**Gary Lenhart**

#### **Business/Fiscal Support Staff**

Lenora Pettaway, Business Office Manager

Ralph Sochacki, Grants Manager

Julie Berger, Bookkeeper

Dorothy Lewis, Assistant Bookkeeper

Dena Hack, Time Coordinator

Darlene Piojda, Administrative Secretary to Fiscal  
Administrator

Linda Roder, Chief Bookkeeper

Tonia Olmstead, Accounts Payable Clerk

#### **Building Services**

Richard Amerson, Manager

Steve Williams, Runner

## **PROBATION SERVICES**

### **Administrator of Probation Services**

**Deborah Hodges**

### **Assistant Administrator of Probation Services**

Nancy Malone

### **PROBATION SUPERVISORS**

Jeff Acocks

Henry Norwood

Ann Roberts

Sandra Strong

Martin Turner

Larry Twitchell

### **PROBATION OFFICERS**

Patricia Abdo

Kristen Blake

Michael Brennan

Johnny Carrillo

John Connors

Madonna Conrad, Intake

Connie Darling, Intake

Dwayne Cox

John Flowers

Cheryl Gerwin

Laura Glass

Stephen Lewandowski

Faye Lorenzo

Wili Meyer

Denise Perry, Intake

Fred Porter

Wendy Richardson, Intake

Lorenzo Salazar, Intake

Tonia Simmons

Walter Smith

John Thomas

William Weis

Charlene Williams

Eric Zatkan

**PROGRAMS & SERVICES**

Katherine Champion, Sex Offender Consultant  
Kathleen Connolly, Placement Coordinator  
Andrea Loch, Substance Abuse Services  
Sandra Scherf, Substance Abuse Services  
Coordinator  
Margaret Williams, Diversion Program  
Coordinator  
Thomas Perzynski, Family Counseling

**JUVENILE RESTITUTION PROGRAM  
STAFF**

William Hillabrand, Crew Leader  
Steve Hoffman, Crew Leader  
David James, Crew Leader  
Janice Knapp, Supervisor  
Joe Schwartz, Coordinator  
Dorine Smith, Victim Mediation Specialist  
James Thorrington, Crew Leader  
Robert Warne, Crew Leader

**SURVEILLANCE OFFICERS**

John Cayson  
Oscar Labiche

**PROBATION SUPPORT STAFF**

Sandra Fry, Administrative Secretary  
Lucy Cowan  
Sandra Hardiman, Receptionist  
Sandra Konwinski  
Janet Madigan  
Joyce Vargo

**SUPPORT SERVICES**

**ADMINISTRATOR OF CASEFLOW  
SERVICES**

**Pat Balderas**

**CLERICAL STAFF**

Stella Barringer  
Bridget Bovee  
Kristina Brock  
Heather Cairl  
Candace Catron

Becky Chriss  
Carol Edwards  
Debra Ellis  
Judy Elton, Supervisor  
Sharon Ferguson  
Diana Karch, Temp. Part-time  
Beth Kurtz  
Joann Martin, Supervisor  
Donna Pendrey  
Angela Russell  
Amber Whitney

**CASA/CRB SUPPORT STAFF**  
Henrietta Galyas, CASA Secretary  
Marilyn Leddy, CASA Secretary  
Margaret Jacob, CRB Office Manager

**DATA CONTROL/RECORDS**

Joanne Combs, Statistician  
Judith Frosch  
Harry Reichow, Supervisor  
Diane Snyder

**DEPUTY CLERKS**

Diann Freeman, Chief Clerk  
Birdie Hogan, Senior Clerk  
Todd Albright  
Stacy Bliss  
Shirley Carter  
Loletta Clemens  
Carolyn Crosby  
Beth Dunn (Bailey)  
Della Gafeney  
Carol Green  
Norma Henning  
Jennifer Hurley  
Kathy Husen (Heibeck)  
Joanne Killam  
Patricia Krohn  
Ellen Luda  
Anthony Noviski  
Kelly Toska  
Karen Wlodarski  
Laveda Wright  
Jason Zeisloft

## RECEPTIONISTS

Rosemary Dunn  
Carolyn Flanagan  
Jean McClellan

## CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE

### ADMINISTRATOR

**Antonio Garrett**

### ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR

**Bruce Williams**

### SENIOR SUPERVISORS

Pauline Dedes, Girls Floor  
Dean Jones, Boys Floor  
Tom Holzemer, Boys Floor

### BOYS LEADERS

Abelardo Anzaldua  
Marcus Arnold  
John Batson III  
Robert Begley  
Keith Brandon  
Steve Cothorn  
Matt Cousino  
Robert Derden  
Joseph Ellis  
Anthony Glover  
Cornell Grant  
William Hayes  
Jon Klotz  
Timothy Morehead  
Loren Noyes  
Darnell Peters  
Brooks Rollins  
Ralph Sochacki  
Talven Warren  
Robert Warner

### GIRLS LEADERS

Victoria Bartlett  
Kathleen Kessler

Kathleen Linenkugel

Verna Moore

Vanessa Owens

Mary Smith

Barbara Tokatlidis

Lorean Whitaker

Julia White(Morehead)

### INTAKE OFFICERS

John Batson II

Carl C. Guy

Nancy Squires

David Wagner

### PART TIME INTAKE OFFICERS & LEADERS

Kristen Blake

Michael Brennan

Kenneth Campbell

John Flowers

Sandra Hardiman

Bobbie Harris

Willi Meyer

Henry Norwood

Tonia Olmstead

Fred Porter

Dorine Smith

Sandra Strong

### PSYCHOLOGISTS

Dorothy Haverbusch, Chief Psychologist

Theresa McCarthy-Acocks

Cheryl Douglass-Leonard

### SECURITY

Dale Siefke

### COOKS

Arlene Hill

Judy Kahn

Patricia Messenger

Theresa Westphal

Rebecca Wren

### SPECIALIZED INSTRUCTION

Joanne Shapler, Arts and Crafts



## **YOUTH TREATMENT CENTER (YTC)**

### **ADMINISTRATOR Theresa Acocks**

Senior Supervisor  
Ronald Jackson

### **PRIMARY COUNSELORS**

Gene Cash  
Stephanie Cole  
Chad Hale  
Tara Hobbs  
Charles Johnson

### **SUPERVISORS**

Patricia Redfern  
Oscar Vela

### **ACTIVITIES SPECIALIST**

Tiffany Brewster

### **RESIDENTIAL SPECIALISTS & CENTRAL CONTROL**

Cheryl Bath  
Timothy Bauerschmidt  
Maurice Bulls  
Tara Campbell  
Kenyatta Crenshaw  
Andrea Cutway  
Trudy Fast  
Byron Graves  
Freddie Jeffries  
Amy Matuszewski  
Shannel Minor  
Aaronb Randolph  
Pamela Samsey  
Angelo Singleton  
George Snelling

Daryl Wilson  
Demecia Wilson  
Peter Wilson  
Demya Wimberly

### **SUPPORT STAFF**

Eleanor Brazzill  
Margaret Pupik  
Susan Keller

### **JUVENILE JUSTICE ADVISORY BOARD (J.J.A.B.)**

### **OFFICERS**

**William Sanford, Chairperson**  
**Francine Lawrence, Vice-Chairperson**  
**Jane Moore, Secretary**

### **MEMBERS**

Tom Baker, Lucas County Schools  
Rhoda Berkowitz, University of Toledo Law  
School  
James Colbert, North Toledo Friendly Center  
Martin Connors, Mercy Hospital  
Bill Copeland, Lucas County Commission  
Richard Daoust, Toledo Public Schools  
Lt. Shirley Green, Toledo Police Department  
Patricia Holmberg, Y.W.C.A.  
Sandy Isenberg, Lucas County Commission  
Francine Lawrence, Toledo Public Schools  
Bill Mangrum, Fredrick Douglas Comm.  
Association  
Jane Moore, United Way  
Virginia Ortega, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights  
Arturo Quintero, Toledo Mental Health Center  
William Sanford, City of Toledo

# **1996 OBJECTIVES AND EXPECTED OUTCOMES**

**OBJECTIVE 1. STAFF DEVELOPMENT.** Institute staff competency development on a permanent and ongoing basis throughout the organization.

**EXPECTED OUTCOME:** Completion will result in:

- the implementation of mandatory and elective training for all staff
- development of guidelines for completing annual performance evaluations
- refinement of hiring and discipline procedures
- institute clear and consistent expectations of interaction with the public and coworkers
- exploration of employee involvement programs

**OBJECTIVE 2. COURT ORGANIZATION.** Review current court organizational structure and related policies and procedures.

**EXPECTED OUTCOME:** Completion will result in:

- development of a new organizational chart
- review, update, and/or develop policies and procedures
- setting of process and procedures for carrying out mandates of HB 1
- review coordination of all volunteer services
- analyze support service needs
- clarification of issues and policies related to record release

**OBJECTIVE 3. COURT AUTOMATION.** Completion of Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the Juvenile court Automation Project and Case Flow Management Plan.

**EXPECTED OUTCOME:** A fully automated and integrated juvenile information system will result in:

- the processing of all criminal, traffic, and civil case types in the Juvenile Information System (JIS)
- inclusion of detention and the treatment centers in the Juvenile Information System (JIS)
- inclusion of probation in the Juvenile Information System (JIS)
- inclusion and operation of separate CASA and Mediation software
- implementation of a Case Flow Management Plan

**OBJECTIVE 4:**                   **RECORD RETENTION.** Establishment of a record retention system.

**EXPECTED OUTCOME:** Completion of a record retention system will result in:

- establishment of policy, procedure, and process for retention, storage retrieval, and destruction of records
- establishment of policy, procedure, and process for sealing and expungement of records
- identify internal responsibility for overseeing record retention

**OBJECTIVE 5:**                   **FACILITY IMPROVEMENT.** Develop a plan for short and long term upkeep, maintenance and security of current facilities and planning for new construction.

**EXPECTED OUTCOME:** Completion will result in:

- submission, to Ohio Supreme Court, and implementation of a court security plan
- complete scenario development for a juvenile justice complex, which includes a 125 bed detention facility
- coordination and communication with state legislatures for assistance in state funding of a new detention center
- identification and submission to Facilities Department of maintenance and custodial needs on a regular and consistent basis
- request placement of full time building engineer
- training and education of staff in upkeep and maintenance of equipment

**OBJECTIVE 6:**                   **PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND ENHANCEMENT.** Identify issues and develop strategies to address program planning and service needs, legal representation, and aftercare services.

**EXPECTED OUTCOME:** Completion will result in:

- completion of the Program Review and Audit Report
- IV-E funding plan
- aftercare services for the treatment center youth
- implementation of mediation pilot projects for school truancy program and dependency/abuse/neglect
- recommendations to address legal representation needs

## **KIDS WITH NO FUTURE**

It used to be that a child's greatest fears included things like the first day at a new school or a bout with acne. No more.

While Washington is wrangling about a federal budget that will not burden American children's future, the dim view many American children have of the future has little to do with the budget. Kids used to think they would live forever, that they were invincible, that nothing would stop them.

Now they worry at a very young age about getting hurt or killed at home and school, two places that once were considered their safest havens. Some children are so gripped with fear that they worry they will die at an early age.

The findings of a national survey of children ages 7 to 17 are so startling that the figures have taken veteran children's advocates aback. Kids' fear and anxieties show any plan for the future.

As astounding 71 per cent of the 7-to-10 years-olds surveyed worry that they might get shot or stabbed at home or school, and 40 percent of the girls 14 to 17 know someone their age who has been abused by a boyfriend. Nearly a quarter of the 11 and 12-year olds surveyed know someone in a gang, while 10 per cent know someone who carries a gun. About 12 percent are aware of someone who has been physically abused by an adult.

These are elementary school children we're talking about, and they are not just inner-city youngsters, as some might suspect. Of the 1,000 youngsters surveyed, 150 were African-American or Hispanic. All racial and economic categories were represented. The result is a dreadful reflection of a painful violent society created for American children. Childhood is suppose to be one time in the life to be truly carefree. For many kids of the '90s, it isn't.

So who's to blame? There's plenty to go around. The entertainment media can take their share, with violence readily available everywhere from TV to music. Shield children from violent programming and parents still have to watch out for nightly news reports of violence. Parents cannot avoid blame and neither can schools. The proliferation of guns and emphasis on material wealth have not helped either.

Fear - that's the burden modern society has dumped on millions of American children. How America responds is more important than a budgetary fight in Washington.