

Embracing our mission.



Engaging our community.

# 2015 Annual Report



*Lucas County Juvenile Court*

Care | Guidance | Treatment | Protection



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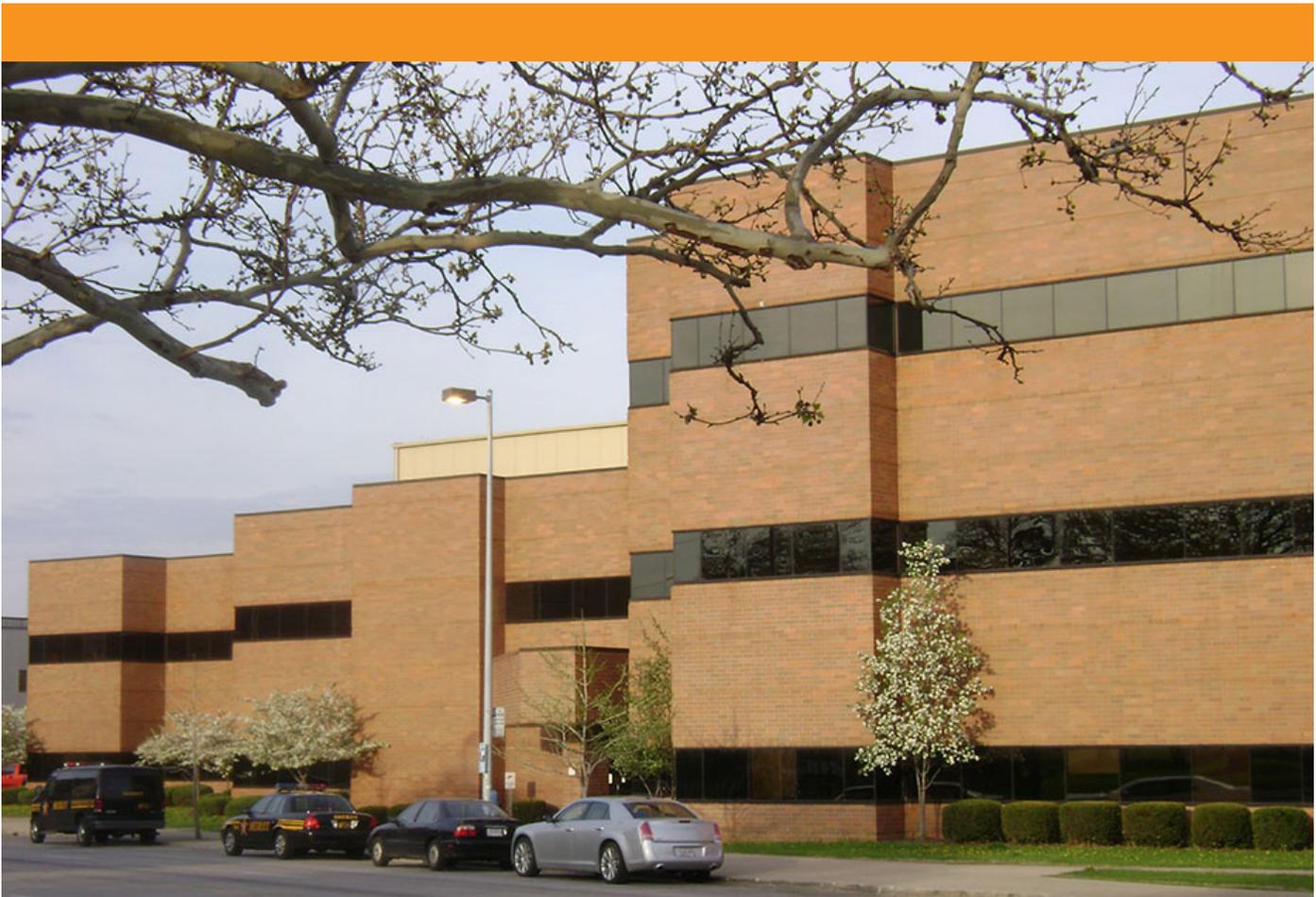
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## Lucas County Juvenile Court Elected Judges



Administrative Judge

Denise Navarre Cubbon

- Focused individually on the best interests of the child.
- Working locally with community partners to help make Toledo and Lucas County a safer place to live.
- Leading nationally in Juvenile Justice Services and Reform.

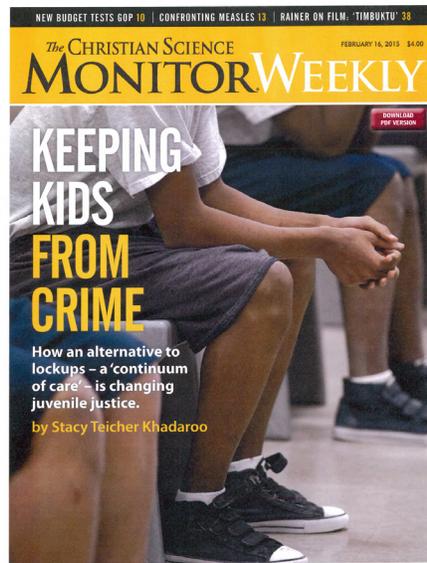


Judge Connie Zimmelman

## Public Service: Beyond the bench and in the community



Toledo Police Chief George Kral and Judge Denise Navarre Cubbon both presented Safe School Ordinance Action Updates at T.U.S.A. Toledoans United for Social Action's May meeting.



“Judge Cubbon and her team say they constantly analyze data to see if they are on the right track –

trying to balance what works for the kids with public safety.” Christian Science Monitor Weekly, February 16, 2015 <http://www.csmonitor.com/USA/Justice/2015/0215/How-communities-are-keeping-kids-out-of-crime>



Above, from left: Scott Sylak, Executive Director/Mental Health & Recovery Services Board; Commissioner Carol Contrada; Commissioner Tina Skeldon Wozniak; Commissioner Pete Gerken; and Administrative Judge Denise Navarre Cubbon. The Lucas County Commissioners proclaimed the month of September, 2015 as Recovery Month, in recognition of the Mental Health & Recovery Services Board of Lucas County and the Lucas County Juvenile Court collaborating to improve access to treatment services through the Reclaiming Futures initiative (see more on page 51). Reclaiming Futures improves the way communities intervene with teens to improve behavioral health and coordinate substance abuse treatment.



Judge Connie Zimmelman is an active member of the newly formed Toledo Trauma Coalition.



Judge Connie Zimmelman (at right) presented at the University of Toledo's 12th Annual Human Trafficking and Social Justice Conference. Above, Judge Zimmelman speaks with Mary Jay, conference co-chair, who is with the Lucas County Health Department.



## Description and Jurisdiction of the Juvenile Division

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 11 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, non-support, visitation, custody, and contributing to the delinquency of a minor.

The sections in 2151. of the Revised Code, with the exception of those sections providing for the criminal prosecution of adults, shall be liberally interpreted and construed so as to effectuate the following purposes:

A. To provide for the care, protection, and mental and physical development of children subject to 2151. of the Revised Code;

B. To protect the public interest in removing the consequences of criminal behavior and the taint of criminality from children committing delinquent acts and to substitute therefore a program of supervision, care, and rehabilitation;

C. To achieve the foregoing purposes, whenever possible, in a family environment, separating the child from its parents only when necessary for his welfare or in the interests of public safety;

D. To provide judicial procedures through which Chapter 2151. of the Revised Code is executed and enforced, and in which the parties are assured a fair hearing, and their constitutional and other legal rights are recognized and enforced.

Source: Ohio Juvenile Law, by William Kurtz & Paul Giannelli, Banks-Baldwin Law Publishing

## A message from the Court Administrator

Looking over the past year, it is difficult to adequately describe the pace of the work at the Lucas County Juvenile Court. We must recognize and thank each staff member at LCJC that worked persistently throughout the year to put our Lucas County Juvenile Court Reform Work Plan into action. After spending the past several years working with experts in the field reviewing juvenile court data and learning best practices in juvenile justice, the focus shifted from research and extensive training to putting theory into practice. The development of a strategic Work Plan outlined goals, objectives and next steps to implement reforms to improve outcomes for youth, while ensuring public safety. The Work Plan detailed the course of action for the organizational restructure of existing positions required to meet the changes in process, practice, service delivery, roles and responsibilities. You will find a copy of the LCJC Reform Work Plan at the end of this report.

The court embraced the foundation of the Positive Youth Justice (PYJ) framework in the Work Plan. PYJ emphasizes the importance of building upon the strengths of youth and families, creating meaningful experiences and interventions for youth to develop healthy relationships that promote youth success. The Coalition for Juvenile Justice states that their *“principal mission is to build safe communities, one child at a time, ensuring that all children, youth and families are treated fairly and given the resources and support to be positive and productive contributors to society”*.

Moving these efforts forward in Lucas County required a plan to engage the community members in reform efforts in a manner that has not been achieved in prior years. We are excited to report that an advisory council was created to guide reform and the committee began meeting monthly in 2015. In addition, the court developed a Family Navigator Program to provide support and advocacy for youth and families involved in the juvenile justice system. The court is committed to improving community engagement in the process of changing the lives of youth, as the court cannot achieve positive outcomes alone.

Much of the implementation of new initiatives will continue in 2016. The good news is that the court has a competent, well trained staff. We must recognize and thank each staff member at LCJC that worked tirelessly throughout the year to put our Work Plan into action. Staff has continued to step up and meet the challenges of moving forward. At the core of the court’s mission is the expectation that each staff member will work for what is in the best interest of the child and the community as a whole.

The court continues in its efforts to build a continuum of care for youth and families that supports treating youth in the community and reduces unnecessary incarceration and disproportionate minority confinement. We are committed to reducing racial and ethnic disparity in our system. As we continue striving to achieve the mission of the Lucas County Juvenile Court, we ask the community to participate with us in our efforts. **Together** we can accomplish so much, ultimately creating a community that is a safe place to live and thrive. Research shows that these efforts help build safer communities in the long run. As stated in last year’s report, there is still much work to be done. Please join us.

**Deborah Hodges**, Court Administrator

# Lucas County Juvenile Court



## Mission Statement

The Lucas County Court of Common Pleas, Juvenile Division, is Mandated and Governed by Law. In Fulfilling its Mandate, the Juvenile 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.





## Lucas County Juvenile Court Goal:

The goal of the Juvenile 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 staff have concern not only for resolving cases in Court but also for improving family life, personal relationships, education, and treatment for children, youth and families within the community.



*Lucas County Juvenile Court*

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## Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI) Site

The Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI) was started by the Annie E. Casey Foundation in 1992 as a pilot project in a handful of sites across the nation to reduce reliance on secure detention. As the early sites began to find success in detention reform, the Foundation cultivated JDAI to become a multi-site, multi-year project aimed to prove to more and more jurisdictions across the nation that sites could safely reduce their reliance on secure detention. Today the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative is in more than 300 jurisdictions, 23 states, and the District of Columbia. Objectives that JDAI sites adhere to include:

1. Eliminate the inappropriate use of secure detention;
2. Minimize failure to appear and incidence of delinquent behavior;
3. Redirect public monies to successful reform and;
4. Improve conditions of confinement in secure detention facilities.



These objectives are achieved through implementing 8 core strategies: Collaboration, Data Driven Decisions, Objective Admissions, Alternatives to Detention, Case Processing Reforms, Special Detention Cases, Reducing Racial and Ethnic Disparities, and Improving Conditions of Confinement.



National representatives of leading reform organizations from across the country participated in the Lucas County Juvenile Court Probation Transformation, two-day training event. Court staff at all levels were present.

At left: Tara Hobbs, YTC Administrator; Deborah Hodges, Court Administrator; Rev. Rubén Austria, CEO and Founder of Community Connections for Youth, Bronx, New York; Scott MacDonald, Annie E. Casey Foundation's Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI); Muntu Mbonisi, Alameda County Department of Probation; Hon. Denise Navarre Cubbon, Administrative Judge.

Lucas County began implementing JDAI in 2000 by creating a myriad of alternatives to locked detention. These included an Evening Reporting Center, Electronic Monitoring, Surveillance, and Home Detention. In 2010 the State of Ohio became a JDAI site and Lucas County was one of the five first sites in Ohio to be an official JDAI site. Since 2000 Lucas County has diligently worked to implement and expand detention reform in order to improve community safety. These efforts have been done in collaboration with our partners from Toledo Police Department, Lucas County Sheriff's Office, Oregon Police Department, Toledo Public Schools, Lucas County Board of Recovery and Mental Health Services, Lucas County Board of Developmental Disabilities, Educational Service Center of Lake Erie West, Lucas County Prosecutor's Office, Lucas County Family Council, The Neighborhood Health Association, Toledo Area Ministries, Family Services of Northwest Ohio, The East Toledo Family Center, The University of Toledo, The Lucas County Public Defender's Office, The Salvation Army, Lucas County Job and Family Services, and other non-profit, faith based, and grassroots organizations. We thank you for your collaboration!



Deborah Hodges, LCJC Court Administrator, stands between Bart Lubow, (left) AECF Senior Consultant and Nate Balis, (at right) (current) Director, Annie E. Casey Foundation's Juvenile Justice Strategy Group, after receiving her JDAI Distinguished System Leadership Award in Phoenix, Arizona.

#### Highlights from 2015 include:

- Deborah Hodges, Court Administrator, was presented with the JDAI Distinguished System Leadership Award by The Annie E. Casey Foundation for her tireless work in our community to safely transform the work of the Lucas County Juvenile Court.
- Judge Denise Navarre Cubbon, Deborah Hodges, Deme-cia Wilson, and Rachael Gardner were asked by Annie E. Casey Foundation to act as faculty in various workshops for the 2015 JDAI National Conference.
- Reform efforts to expand the Assessment Center, a non-secure alternative to detention for low level – low risk misdemeanors, continued with the goal to effectively link more families to community based organizations to meet their needs. These needs are identified through evidenced based screenings, assessments, and meaningful interventions for each child and family.
- Training was provided to 22 community members as an introduction to restorative circle practices.
- The Juvenile Detention Center remained committed to a cognitive behavior management system that has reduced incidents of violence, improved safety of the facility for staff and children, and promotes pro-social behavior among the residents.
- Visitation hours for families whose child is in secure detention were expanded to allow for daily visitation.
- Young people housed in secure detention are linked to an Educational Specialist to assist the child and their family transfer back into their home school upon resolution of their case.

## Assessment Center

Jim Sworden, Assessment Center Director

The Juvenile Assessment Center was developed to divert low risk offenders from further penetrating the juvenile justice system. The center's main goal is to ensure the right youth receive the right service at the right time and place. The Assessment Center and Court are committed to keeping the community safe through evidenced-based screenings, assessments and meaningful interventions for each child and family. Current research has demonstrated that more harm can result when a youth is exposed to detention and high risk offenders, thus resulting in raising the risk level of the offender.

The Assessment Center is a non-secure diversion alternative for low risk offenders to detention. Youth charged with offenses such as, status offenses (unruly), alcohol and other drug related misdemeanors, minor domestic violence/family conflict, simple assaults, property offences, criminal trespass, and safe school ordinances (SSOs), are transported by officers to the Assessment Center for processing. Each youth is screened by trained staff utilizing evidenced-based tools. The youth and family are linked to community-based services that meet the need of the youth and family. If the youth successfully engages in the required services, these cases can be diverted from official court proceedings.

During 2015 the Juvenile Assessment Center screened 1022 arrested youth. 47% of the cases were closed with an unofficial status, while 52% of the cases were sent for an official court hearing. The Center also continues to divert a majority of youth from detention while ensuring appropriate interventions and responses while keeping community safety as our primary mission. This response continues to provide youth with a continuum of responses and opportunities that minimize a youth's penetration of the juvenile justice system.

This year the Assessment Center began plans to expand services to include Misdemeanor Services, as evidence indicates that increased Juvenile Justice involvement for low risk youth increases the likelihood that they will continue in delinquency. This service will provide a front loaded screening process utilizing the Ohio Youth Assessment System Dispositional tool (OYAS) and

other various screening and assessment tools. Recommendations, including a community plan for youth formally adjudicated on Misdemeanor charges will be presented to the jurists. This intervention will provide a case management service to youth and families that will ensure court orders are followed, and ensure good community service coordination. This response will place Misdemeanor Services Case Managers in the community enabling them to directly engage the youth and families with community-based opportunities and services.

The SBIRT (Screening Brief Intervention Referral to Treatment) screening tool will be implemented for use for a majority youth under the Assessment Center Umbrella in 2016. This screening tool was developed by Chestnut Health Systems and the Reclaiming Futures Initiative. Additionally domestic violence cases will be screened with the Adolescent Domestic Battery Typology Tool developed by the Models of Change, Systems Reform in Juvenile Justice, and the MacArthur Foundation. The

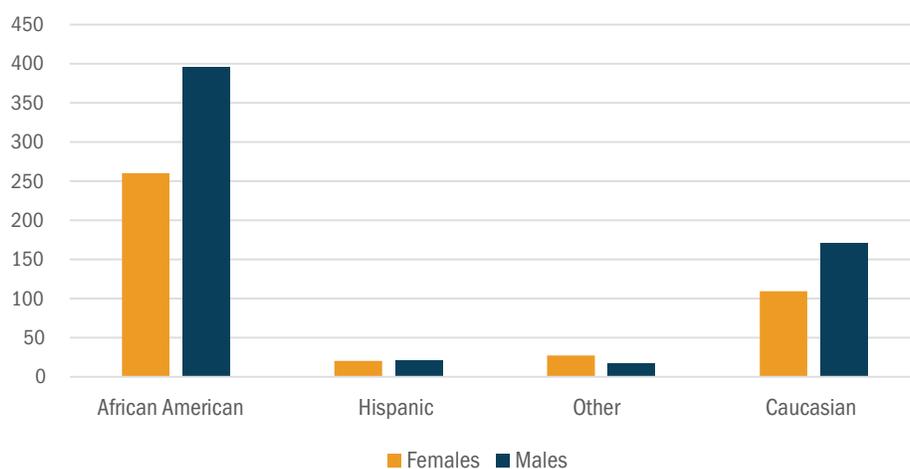


Jim Sworden, Assessment Center Director, participated in providing training to the Toledo Police Academy's new officers. Kendra Kec, Assistant Court Administrator and Dan Jones, Juvenile Detention Administrator also presented.

trauma screening process continues to be under review as we move forward using best practices in assisting youth and families that have experienced trauma. With the use of evidenced

based screening tools, community engagement and continued staff training and development, the Court will ensure the right youth receive the right service at the right time and place.

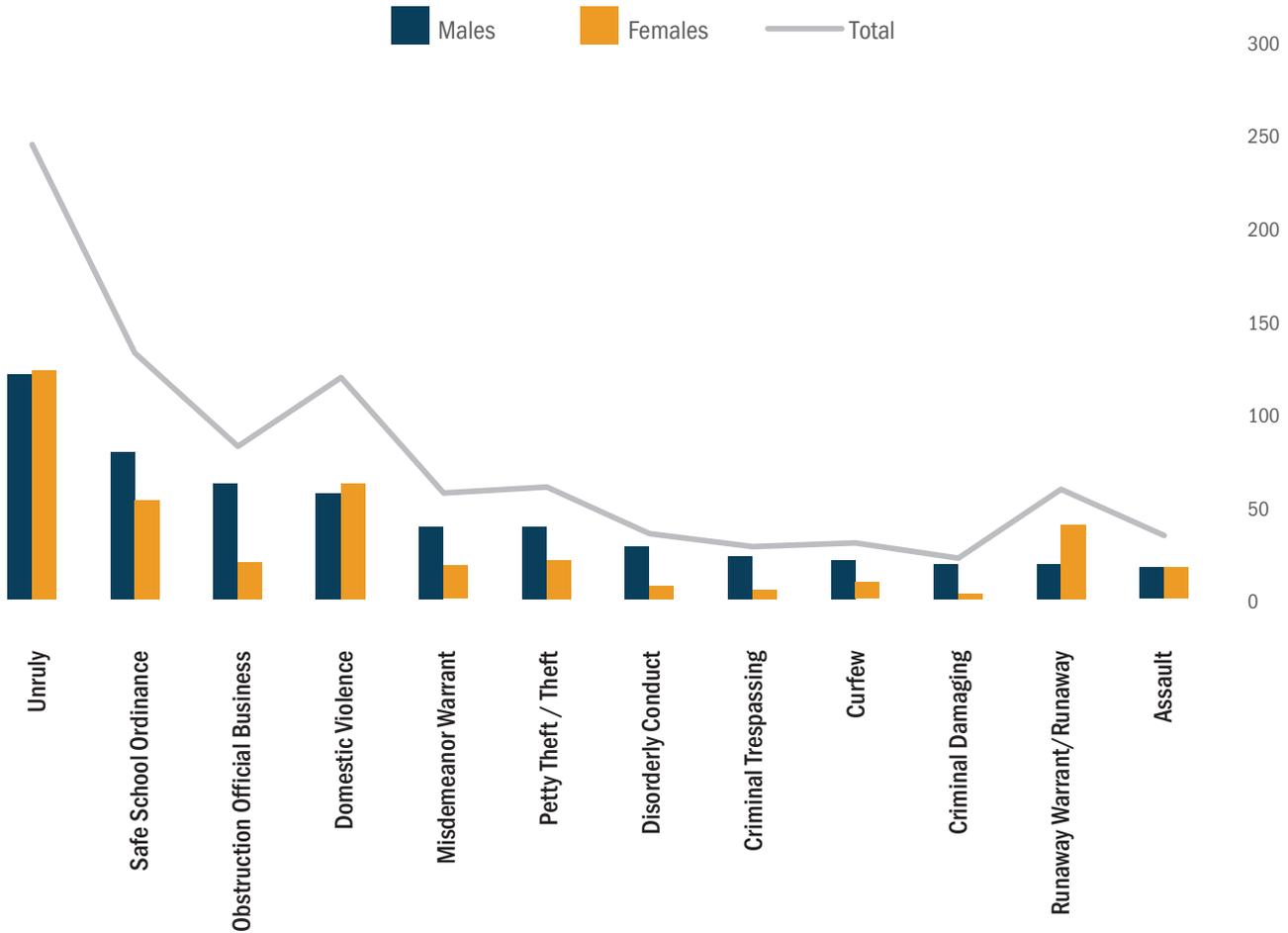
### ASSESSMENT CENTER EVENTS - 2015; by Race and Sex



### Assessment Center Statistics of 2015

- 1020 screenings
- 885 unique youth
- 52% of all events were made official
- 42% of all events were processed unofficially
- 42% of youth were engaged in mental health services at the time of arrest
- 41% of all (events) were referred for mental health assessments\*
- 17% of all (events) had no recommendations for services

### ASSESSMENT CENTER - 2015; Most Prevalent Charges



Screening criteria was developed by the Lucas County Juvenile Detention Alternatives Executive Steering Committee.

**Assessment Center Eligible Youth:** Must be arrested and 17 years of age or younger, NO WEAPONS

**Offense Types:**

- Alcohol and other drug related misdemeanors
- Misdemeanors against a person, no medical care needed for victim (DV-minor family conflict/chaos, Assault)
- Property offenses such as petty theft and criminal trespass
- Safe School Ordinance – no medical care needed, no physical contact against school official
- Status offenses
- Tier 2 (“Green”) Warrants (warrants issued by the Judge for low level offenses that require youth to be taken to the Assessment Center instead of Secure Detention.

## Lucas County Juvenile Detention Center

Dan Jones, Administrator



Dan Jones trains at the Toledo Police Academy on procedures to follow for bringing youth to the Assessment Center.

As a result of JDAI efforts, bookings and admissions into secure detention have continued to decrease since 2000. Since 2009, when Lucas County officially became a JDAI site, bookings have decreased by 55.8% from 3,295 bookings in 2009 to 1457 in 2015. Likewise, the Average Daily Population (number of youth in JDC on an average day) dropped from 67.3 in 2009 to 27.6 in 2015.

The opening of the Lucas County Assessment Center has greatly contributed to the reductions in detention bookings. This was the direct result of two years of planning and collaborating with community leaders. After October 1, 2014, non-violent misdemeanor offenses began to be served upon arrest by non-secure assessment center staff. Cases that had previously been served in JDC such as, Safe School Ordinance, Unruly, and Domestic Violence now meet with case managers in the assessment center and are screened and linked to services in the community that can immediately help meet the youth's and family's needs. Every youth who enters the assessment center receives the OYAS and GAIN-SS. As reported above, the Lucas County Assessment Center screened 1,022 youth in 2015. It is important to note that prior to creating this process, youth were often booked and released, without the benefit of screening and

assessment. Today, each youth arrested and brought to the Assessment Center receives screening, and when necessary, referral for further assessment and interventions.

Lucas County Juvenile Detention (JDC) also strives to meet the highest quality for Conditions of Confinement. During 2015, a priority was ensuring the educational needs of youth were being met. Toledo Public Schools provides educational services in JDC. Over six hours of education are offered every day during the week throughout the year for every youth in JDC. JDC offers traditional learning classes taught by teachers and a menu of on-line educational material set at the student's own pace. Youth also engage in summer school for 8 weeks. All residents get to take part in an Art Integrated Math (A.I.M.) program five days a week, year round. All of the art projects encompass math, facilitated by a certified art teacher with degrees in education and art therapy. Several of these art pieces can be found proudly displayed throughout the Lucas County Juvenile Court today. Individual G.E.D and O.G.T. sessions are also provided for youth. An educational specialist helps youth transition out of detention back into the school environment assisting with any needs throughout the reentry process. In 2015, JDC had three youth who earned their final credits to successfully graduate from TPS.

After school hours, youth participate in psycho-educational groups conducted by the Juvenile Detention Officers that use Rational Behavioral Training teaching the youth pro-social skills and how to make healthy and safe decisions. RBT also provides the fundamental basis for the cognitive based behavior management system utilized in JDC. This approach which incorporates praise, logical consequences and disengagement greatly reduces the need for seclusion.

Every youth admitted into JDC receives a pamphlet on behavior expectations, their rights and what they can expect from staff. The youth in JDC spend their days in school or the common areas on the units learning and are only confined to their rooms during sleeping hours or earned consequences consistent with the program. In addition, the pamphlet clarifies what appropriate behavior is expected from each youth to earn all their points

and what consequences are earned if inappropriate behavior is displayed.

JDC staff also worked diligently in 2015 to comply with the federal Prison Rape Elimination Act. Safety for both staff and youth in the facility is of utmost importance. Juvenile Court recognizes how imperative safety is by prioritizing equipment purchases and policy reviews resulting in a safer environment. A major accomplishment this year in JDC was the replacement of the entire camera system to help ensure a safe setting for all youth and staff. Youth are taught multiple ways that they can report sexual abuse in the facility. Each youth entering the facility signs for and receives a PREA informational pamphlet with all pertinent material printed for their reading. The Juvenile Court website was also updated, per policy, for any interested party to file a concern about sexual abuse in a Lucas County Juvenile Court Facility: <https://www.co.lucas.oh.us/FormCenter/PREA-8/PREA-Sexual-Misconduct-Reporting-Form-43>. With resident safety being one of our utmost responsibilities and objectives, Rescue Mental Health staff are on site working with youth on a daily basis by staff referral or youth request. Rescue has accomplished a total of 2,805 counseling sessions with JDC residents in 2015.

With aid from the Lucas County Commissioners, JDC youth and staff benefited from an updated camera system and a substantial project renovating the gym ceiling to exceed higher sanitary specifications. Lucas County Juvenile Detention Center and the Court look forward to building upon the successes of 2015 in the upcoming year ahead. JDC is committed to continuous quality improvement of its operations. JDC and staff accept the great responsibility of caring for and respecting youth while teaching fundamentals that will give them the tools they need to make healthier, more responsible decisions once transitioned back into the community.



# Community Detention

Mary Niederhauser, Community Detention Manager

The primary purpose of the Community Detention (CD) Program is to provide a safe community-based alternative to secure detention for low to moderate youth awaiting trial.

Community Detention consists of four levels:

Level 1 is Secure Detention/JDC.

Level 2 is contracted out to the East Toledo Family Center (ETFC). Youth attend programming from 12pm-8pm if not in school, and 4pm-8pm if they are in school. While in the program, youth are on house arrest. Youth complete community service, attend Thinking for a Change Classes, and take part in group discussions and positive recreational activities. ETFC collaborates with many agencies in the community.

Level 3 is house arrest with surveillance.

Level 4 is Electronic Monitoring.

During 2015, 80% of all CD clients were successfully terminated from the program, while only twenty percent were unsuccessfully terminated from the program.

	Successful	Unsuccessful	Total
CD2	77	24	101
CD3	129	30	159
CD4	88	21	109
Total	294	75	369

Community Detention- Level 2 focused on training and implementation of Positive Youth Justice (PYJ) activities this year. Youth were engaged in a variety of activities ranging from participating in Global Youth Day Clean Up to helping Bowling Green State University paint a mural in East Toledo on East Broadway Street. CD2 started a job readiness program that consists of teaching the youth how to fill out job applications, dressing for interviews, and most importantly how to keep a job. CD2 staff have helped at least four of youth involved in the program to

get a job. Youth participated in town meetings at the East Toledo Family Center (ETFC) to foster a sense of pride in the community in which they live. Youth helped set-up and tear down community functions that were being held at ETFC. CD2 partners with the Toledo Museum of Art (TMA) where the youth visit on Fridays for various tours and educational instruction. The TMA scheduled studio time for the youth after every tour, which provided the youth with an opportunity for self-expression. CD2 introduced youth to the Maumee River and its history. They visited the outlet of the river where it meets Lake Erie, and traveled to Grand Rapids, Ohio to show the youth the different parts and functions of the Maumee River.



## Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA)

Judith A. Leb, J.D., Director



Judy Leb, CASA Director, with Mike DeWine, Ohio Attorney General, at CASA's May Volunteer Recognition Banquet.

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

Since 1980, the most crucial role of the CASA department has been and remains providing qualified volunteers to advocate for abused and neglected children involved in Lucas County Juvenile Court. In 2015, a total of 732 children were served by 188 CASA advocates. CASA volunteers served 50% of the abused and/or neglected children in the system and donated over 13,300 hours.

Terri Town, a Lucas County CASA volunteer, received the

### Department Achievements of 2015

- Lucas County CASA volunteers advocated for 732 abused, neglected, and/or dependent children in 2015. This was an increase of 115 children from the prior year.
- CASA Terri Town received The Ohio CASA Association's top honor.
- Lucas County CASA received a significant increase in VOCA (Victims of Crime Act) grant funds via the Ohio Attorney General's Office. The grant enabled CASA to employ a second full-time attorney so that every CASA volunteer will be accompanied by an attorney in Court Hearings.
- Lucas County CASA was chosen as a recipient of the net proceeds of the Marathon Classic Grant enabling CASA to hire a part-time Emancipation Specialist.
- A total of 39 volunteers were trained to become CASA volunteers in 2015.

Ohio CASA Association's highest honor, the Ohio CASA Pro Star Award. This is the second year in a row that a volunteer from Lucas County CASA received the award. Terri was honored at the 2015 Celebrate Kids! Conference in Columbus. The award is given annually to one Ohio CASA volunteer who demonstrates exceptional diligence, thoroughness, and persistence in representing the child's best interest, clearly demonstrates the understanding of the appropriate role of the CASA/GAL volunteer, and commits to further education/training and personal development.

VOCA representatives have in the past consistently said they would not fund an attorney position. This year VOCA repre-

sentatives advised Lucas County CASA to make the best argument for the full-time attorney position, and it was granted. Due to the grant award, Lucas County CASA hired a second, full-time staff attorney. Now every CASA volunteer is accompanied by a CASA staff attorney at every Court hearing.

Lucas County CASA was chosen as a recipient of the net proceeds of the Marathon Classic enabling CASA to hire a part-time Emancipation Specialist. The Emancipation Specialist's role is to train and monitor CASA volunteers who work with those foster youth about to emancipate from foster care to independent living. Research confirms that these youth are likely to experience catastrophic setbacks in their attempts to transition out of foster care into independence. The Emancipation Specialist is responsible for designing training to educate CASA/GAL on how to best:

- Identify and link CASA/GAL youth to needed services and resources;
- Educate CASA/GAL youth to better understand the systems that make decisions about their lives;
- Teach CASA/GAL youth how to advocate for themselves; and
- Prevent CASA/GAL youth from aging out without a family or support system in place.

Two CASA/GAL pre-service training classes were held in 2015. A 40-hour traditional, in-person training was held in January and February. In August and September a flex-training using a mixture of online and in-class components was offered. A total of 39 new volunteers were trained and sworn-in during 2015.



Above, Magistrates Nedal Adya and William Hutcheson celebrate the work of CASA volunteers at the CASA Courage Awards event.



Right, Magistrate Pam Manning and Attorney Peter F. Field at the CASA Courage Awards event.



Carol Martin, who served as CASA's Director for 23 years, with retired Judge Andy Devine, Lucas County CASA's founder.

## Citizen Review Board (CRB)

Judith A. Leb, J.D., Director

The Citizens Review Board (CRB) is comprised of volunteers who review the status of children in the care or custody of a public agency, as required by law. CRB reviewers determine that a plan for a permanent, nurturing environment exists, and that Lucas County Children Services (LCCS) is working toward achieving that plan. CRB members are professionals experienced in working with children. They receive training regarding state statutes governing child welfare and LCCS policies and procedures.

In 2015 the Citizen Review Boards included 24 volunteers, all of whom have professional experience with children, as required by Ohio law. Board members meet twice monthly to review case plans of every abused, neglected and/or dependent child in the juvenile justice system. The CRB must approve the case plan or make arrangements to review the case more formally. The CRB has the ability to call for caseworker and/or guardian ad litem (GAL) appearances before the CRB if a case plan or case plan issue is unclear.

CRB has developed and maintains an excellent professional relationship with LCCS caseworkers and supervisors. LCCS diligently answers CRB inquiries in a timely manner. In three cases the CRB was concerned about the children's safety in the home so a Caseworker/GAL appearance was held. The case plans for these cases were not initially approved because of concerns for these children; however, all issues were resolved during the appearances enabling revised case plans to be approved.

The Ohio Revised Code mandates what is required of a Citizen Review Board. The Lucas County Citizen Review Board is in complete compliance with those stipulations, adhering to Code requirements and timelines. The all-volunteer CRB Boards are extremely proud of their professionalism and the role they play in seeing an abused, neglected and/or dependent child to a safe, permanent home.

### Department Achievements of 2015

- CRB continues to have a positive, collaborative relationship with Lucas County Children Services staff, resulting in 100% caseworker compliance with request for information.
- CRB reviewed 2,523 LCCS case plans. This represents an increase of 222 cases compared to the prior year. All case plans were reviewed timely per the Ohio Revised Code timelines.



Excellent training is a hallmark of the CRB and CASA department.

## The Clerk of Juvenile Court

Marcie Cousino, Chief Deputy Clerk/Administrator

The Lucas County Juvenile Court Clerk's Office is a systematic stream of processes that intertwine with all departments of the Juvenile Court. The mission of the Clerk's Office is to effectively and accurately manage the case flow of the Court by preparing and maintaining the official records while providing professional and courteous customer service. Cases are initiated through the Clerk's Office through a process of systems that include Intake, Mediation Assessment, Scheduling and Service. After the initial hearing, the Clerk's Office staff process all interim and final orders and are responsible for the managing of the dockets and caseloads for the Magistrates. Final decisions issued by the Magistrates are processed and then sent to the Judges for signature of the Judgment Entries (JE). Once the JE is signed, the entry is processed by the Clerks and copies are sent to all parties. The Clerk's Office is open and accessible to the public. The staff in the Clerk's office are often times the first interaction someone has with the Juvenile Court. As a result, we recognize that most individuals who come to the office are going through a difficult and stressful time in their lives. As a result of this, we make it our priority to acknowledge that stress and to be sensitive to the needs of the public while maintaining our professional and ethical obligations to the Court and the citizens of Lucas County.

The Clerk's Office is dedicated to supporting and serving the Public, Court staff and Agencies with clear and accurate information doing so in a professional and courteous environment.

### Electronic and Web-based payment options

In 2015 the Clerk's office added the additional options of credit card and on-line payments for customers of the Court paying toward Court fees, costs, guardian and restitution payments. Other than the initial costs to acquire the card readers, the additional option is at no additional cost for operation to the Court. A small fee is added to the payment that covers the cost to Forte for the services. Since adding the readers and web payments in September of 2015, we received 183 electronic payments in the total amount of Fifteen Thousand Six Hundred Fifty-four dollars and 60/100 (\$15,654.60) through December 31, 2015. Of this amount \$3,802.69 were on-line Court costs and fees and

\$319.45 were on-line restitution payments.

Before the addition of the credit card and on-line payments, customers would have to wait in long lines on Friday mornings during our weekly traffic docket to pay their Court costs and fines. Now they have the convenience of leaving the Court and making the payment from their home. Also, individuals who are required to make regular restitution payments used to have to make a special trip to the Court house business office to make the payment, but now they are able to make payments at their convenience from home or portable device.

In some case types, parties are required to make large deposits when a Guardian Ad Litem (GAL) is appointed to their

### Overview of Department Achievements of 2015

- Implemented Electronic and Web payment options
- Conducted National Teen Driver Safety Week event
- Conducted Customer Service Training
- Participated in the preparation for new case management system
- Increased reliance on technology
- Met with vendor, CourtView, to document processes
- Developed and implemented a process for unrepresented individuals seeking emergency hearings
- Realigned of Managers to work groups
- Installed phone monitoring system
- Hired new staff

case. In the past, parties struggled to come up with the cash for these payments, delaying their case and often times resulting in the dismissal of it. Now, these parties have the ability to pay their deposit with a credit card. Offering the ability to make this payment by credit card has been beneficial for both the Court, the GAL and the parties. Cases are no longer delayed for additional time to pay, GAL's are ensured payment once they have earned it and parties are receiving timely services.

Finally, the most notable improvement of the new payment options is the decreased inconvenience of the customer. In a fast paced tech savvy world where we have the capability of paying our grocery bill with our phone, the inability to make a payment via credit card at the Court was frustrating. More often than not, people no longer carry their checkbook with them. As a result, they would have to leave the Court in search of an ATM to withdraw the money, often times incurring additional fees and a return trip to the Courthouse. The greatest outcome has been the ability to reduce the amount of time a customer has to spend in the Court, and in return reducing the stress for customers.

The increased use of the electronic payment options is not only a benefit for the customer, but also a huge benefit for the Clerk staff who must spend a significant amount of their day managing and balancing cash payments. The more payments made via an electronic option, the less burden for the staff. The time saved, can be spent focusing on the needs of the customer.

### National Teen Driver Safety Week

In collaboration with the Safety Council of Northwest Ohio and Magistrate Restivo, the Juvenile Court Clerk's Office hosted a week long distracted driver simulator course. This coincided with the National Teen Driver Safety week October 19 through October 23, 2015. The simulator was located within the Court and open to the public at no cost during operational hours. Staff from the Safety Council of Northwest Ohio were on site and available to run, demonstrate and answer questions that many teens had regarding distracted driving. One of the big ideas pushed during this week was to make sure teens understood the "5 to drive" ways that contribute to distraction while driving. Many of the parents and teens who participated found the experience to be both eye opening and disturbing and several of them signed pledges to not drive distracted in the future.

During this week, some of our teen drivers who qualified for a diversion program, were able to participate in the simulator program and those who did were able to substitute the program for an evening diversion program. Having the ability to complete



Lucas County Juvenile Court was pleased to host the Safety Council of Northwest Ohio and their distracted driver simulator during Teen Driver Safety Week in October. During the weeklong event the staff and general public were invited to test their driving and texting skills. Instructor Joanne Ward, right, explains the procedure.

both the Court hearing and diversion on the same date was beneficial to parents and teens by limiting the amount of time spent in the Court, and by providing an opportunity to learn very important driving tips in the process.

### Chief Deputy Clerk retirement and replacement

On July 1, 2015 the Chief Deputy Clerk, Nicholas Boggioni, retired after 5 years of dedicated service and commitment to the employees, community and customers of the Juvenile Court. Nicholas will be sorely missed. He oversaw the reorganization of the office and began several initiatives that have been implemented. As the office moves closer to the implementation of the new case management system, several of these initiatives will be further improved.

On July 13, 2015, Marcie Cousino, was appointed to the position of Chief Deputy Clerk. As a newly appointed Chief Deputy Clerk, much of the year was dedicated to learning the work of the Clerk's Office, as well as the work of the Court. Much time was devoted to developing working relationships with the staff of the Clerk's Office, as well as the staff in other areas. As with all change comes obstacles, resistance and areas of exploration. We are currently working through these phases of change in hopes of making significant improvements that will benefit the services received by the customer as well as the staff's understanding of the work that they do.

### Customer Service Training

In December 2015 staff participated in Customer Service Training for Court staff. Laura Wickett, Human Resource Director

of the Hamilton County Juvenile Court was recommended by the Ohio Supreme Court to conduct the training. Laura spent 2 days in Lucas County at the Juvenile Court conducting the training she has conducted throughout Hamilton and Franklin County. All staff found the training informative and helpful. Even though many of them felt they had a general understanding of customer service in the Court setting, it was a good refresher. We are continuing to work on ways to reinforce good customer service and to identify and address poor customer service within our work environment.

### CMS preparation

For the past few years, the Juvenile Court, with the assistance of the Lucas County Integrated Court Systems, has been working on a plan to replace and upgrade the current outdated case management system. In 2015 a contract was signed and substantial work toward drafting, designing and eventually acquiring a new system began. The Clerk's Office began systematically reviewing processes to ensure they are efficient and effective to accomplish current goals, while planning for the new system.

In order to improve this process and prepare staff for our future system, we began scanning and emailing the motion to the Magistrate. Since the Clerks were already responsible for scanning all documents into Onbase, the additional step of emailing the motion to the Magistrate was minimal in impact. However, the decrease in the amount of time it took for the Magistrate to receive the document was significant, as well as the process created an electronic record for accountability.

As a result of the implementation of this process, the Clerks have been working to find other ways they could use technology. The Clerks/Bailiffs suggested and began emailing the scheduling unit when service needs to be completed on a case they are re-scheduling for their Magistrate. Once again, this process was manual/paper driven, leaving room for mistakes with no accountability. The new process is more efficient and increases accountability by creating an electronic record.

In November 2015, the CourtView staff spent a week at Juvenile Court observing current processes in an effort to help create the new case management system. CourtView spent a significant amount of time

documenting processes and identifying variances in process amongst case type.

### Emergency Pro Se filings

In 2015, with the assistance of the General Legal Counsel and the Civil Magistrates, a process was created to develop forms that would enable a pro se litigant to Request an Emergency Hearing when filing for an underlying action. Since the implementation of these forms, there has been a significant increase in the number of the Emergency Requests, but this is an improvement in the process, as we are offering a service to everyone, that in the past only those who could afford an Attorney were given.

### Phone monitor

In a follow-up from the 2014 Annual Report, the phone monitor is installed and fully operational. It has helped us to manage the work by knowing how many staff are logged in, how long someone is waiting and how many calls are in the queue. Additionally, there are reports that can be pulled which make adjustments and schedule staff when needed. The monitor improves customer service by decreasing wait times and ensuring that calls are handled timely.

In 2016, much of the work in the Clerk's Office will focus on continuous quality improvement and the implementation of E-filing and a new Case Management System.



Chief Deputy Nicholas Boggioni and the Clerks Office staff take a few minutes away from their duties, to show their support for April as National Prevent Child Abuse month by wearing blue.

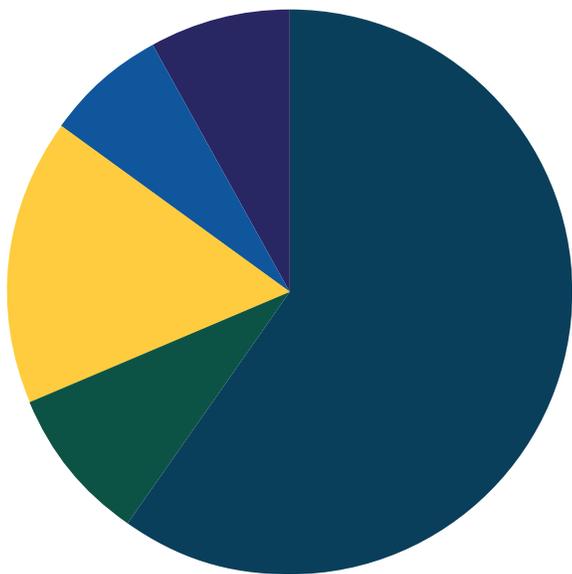
## Juvenile Court Business Office

Amy Matuszewski, Finance Manager

The purpose of the Lucas County Juvenile Court Fiscal Department is to oversee all fiscal transactions for the Juvenile Court, Juvenile Detention Center and the Youth Treatment Center. The Fiscal Department is responsible for the following: the preparation of all division budgets; payroll management; disbursements of all collected fees and court costs; development

and/or maintenance of all financial contracts, reports, and records; coordination of attorney appointments and reimbursement of their fees; fiscal management of all state and federal grants; purchasing and procurement of supplies and equipment; and coordinating with the County Facilities Department to maintain building maintenance and custodial services.

### The Fiscal Department Managed over \$16 million in funding for the Juvenile Court, the Juvenile Detention Center and the Youth Treatment Center



- \$10 million in General Fund and Trust Account funds
- \$1.5 million in Youth Subsidy and Reclaim funds
- \$2.7 million in CCF (Youth Treatment Center) funds
- \$1.2 million in Title IV-E and Title IV-D funds
- \$1.3 million in Miscellaneous State and Federal Grants

#### Fiscal – Business Office 2015 Achievements

- Trained and went live in SACWIS – the State Automated Child Welfare Information System in order to manage our Title IV-E youth
- Disbursement of the fine and court costs collected by the Clerk’s Office.
- Passed several Audits and Monitoring visits by local and state agencies from which the Juvenile Court receives funding.
- Assisted the Clerk’s Office in setting up the acceptance of credit card and online payments for restitution, fines and court costs.
- Continued coordination with Lucas County Facilities in updating the physical appearance of the court with new paint, carpet and general maintenance.

### JUVENILE COURT & DETENTION EXPENSES

LINE ITEM ACCOUNT	JUVENILE	DETENTION
Salaries (Elected Officials)	\$27,923.28	\$-
Salaries (Employees)	\$4,839,560.60	\$2,327,439.47
<b>TOTAL SALARY ACCOUNT</b>	<b>\$4,867,483.88</b>	<b>\$2,327,439.47</b>
OPERS	\$665,311.85	\$321,429.34
FICA	\$66,471.52	\$32,813.80
Workers Compensation	\$-	\$-
Health Insurance	\$-	\$-
Contract Services	\$128,691.98	\$539,799.56
Contract Repairs	\$52,934.36	\$13,030.47
Fees	\$-	\$-
Expenses Foreign Judges	\$1,204.81	\$-
Per Diem Foreign Judges	\$2,291.80	\$-
Transcripts	\$19,596.65	\$-
Witness Fees	\$1,074.00	\$-
Gasoline	\$5,216.19	\$-
Supplies	\$101,543.89	\$43,623.10
Medical Supplies	\$-	\$11,825.65
Drug Testing	\$27,078.90	\$-
Postage	\$76,035.02	\$-
Advertising / Printing	\$2,935.80	\$-
Motor Vehicles	\$-	\$44,987.00
Copying	\$1,689.06	\$804.80
Emergency Transportation	\$206.84	\$-
Telecommunications	\$69,075.06	\$13,451.12
Training	\$48,813.33	\$2,872.12
Membership Dues & Subscriptions	\$16,251.38	\$150.00
Miscellaneous	\$-	\$-
Equipment	\$19,134.60	\$17,857.00
<b>TOTAL OTHER EXPENSES</b>	<b>\$1,305,557.04</b>	<b>\$1,042,643.96</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET EXPENSES</b>	<b>\$6,173,040.92</b>	<b>\$3,370,083.43</b>

**DESCRIPTION OF GRANT & SUBSIDY FUNDS RECEIVED**

Department of Youth Services Reclaim Ohio	\$294,863.82
Department of Youth Services 510 Funds	\$595,710.00
Department of Youth Services Targeted Reclaim	\$544,725.00
Department of Youth Services Competitive Reclaim	\$50,000.00
Department of Youth Services EVB Funds	\$20,000.00
Department of Youth Services 403 Funds	\$2,526,031.65
JABG	\$55,782.75
CASA (VOCA)	\$23,609.33
CASA (SVAA)	\$2,193.00
CASA Ohio Expansion	\$27,880.00
CASA Marathon Toledo Classic	\$43,000.00
OJJDP JTC Reclaiming Futures	\$260,731.47
ACF - Educational Stability	\$100,633.22
VAWA - Family Violence Intervention	\$38,060.76
OMHAS Family Drug Court	\$87,132.54
AECF JDAI Deep End/Probation Reformation	\$200,000.00
WSOS - Face Forward	\$109,944.73
OMHAS - Specialty Docket	\$148,536.00
JFS Truancy Mediation	\$168,691.27
Title I TPS Truancy Mediation	\$5,400.00
JFS Access & Visitation	\$40,163.00
<b>TOTAL GRANT &amp; SUBSIDY FUNDS RECEIVED</b>	<b>\$5,343,088.54</b>

**DESCRIPTION OF CONTRACT AND STATE REIMBURSEMENTS**

Title IV-D Program Cost Center Reimbursement	\$475,840.94
Title IV-E Placement Reimbursement	\$199,291.85
Title IV-E Administrative Reimbursement	\$483,873.71
USDA School Breakfast/Lunch Program	\$54,540.60
<b>TOTAL CONTRACT &amp; STATE REIMBURSEMENT</b>	<b>\$1,213,547.10</b>

**DESCRIPTION OF COURT COSTS, FINES AND FEES COLLECTED**

Fines and Court Costs	\$94,923.42
State Reparation Paid	\$41,132.10
Traffic Law Library	\$3,674.38
Traffic Cty. Highway	\$1,751.70
Sheriff Fees	\$918.10
Restitution Cash Payments	\$13,217.88
Legal Research Fees	\$5,015.00
Computer Automation Fees	\$16,712.20
Genetic Testing (Blood Testing Fees)	\$-
Home Study Investigations (Custody)	\$-
Miscellaneous Revenue	\$75.75
Township Fees	\$202.50
Juvenile Court - Microfilming Fees	\$6,858.95
Juvenile Court - Postage Fees	\$3,436.00
Juvenile Court - Mediation Services Fees	\$22,335.05
Juvenile Court - Mediation Court Cost Fees	\$21,505.00
Juvenile Court - Special Projects Fees	\$17,523.00
<b>TOTAL COURT COSTS / FINES / FEES</b>	<b>\$249,281.03</b>

**DESCRIPTION OF OTHER REVENUE**

Juvenile Assistance Trust Interest & Deposits	\$21,058.04
Ohio Indigent Driver Alcohol Drug Treatment	\$35,934.63
Indigent Driver Alcohol Drug Treatment	\$477.64
<b>TOTAL OTHER REVENUE</b>	<b>\$57,470.31</b>

## Human Resources Department

Diana Miller, Human Resources Director

The Human Resources Department is committed to being a strategic, proactive partner of the Court. Human Resources acts as a liaison between employees and management, monitors compliance with employment laws and manages the Courts human resources to ensure Court goals and objectives are met. The primary mission of the Human Resources Department is to design and implement legally sound HR policies that will support Court goals and fulfill workforce needs as conditions change.

### Core Human Resources responsibilities include:

- Design and delivery of Human Resources programs, practices and processes that meet the needs of the Court and its employees.
- Support line supervisor efforts to achieve the goals of the court through effective management of employees.
- Contribute to organizational development and strategic planning through developing Human Resources practices that enhance overall efficiency and competency.

In 2016 Human Resources will focus on the numerous training needs of all departments within the Juvenile Court. We will be creating a new staff orientation program for all new hires of Juvenile Court.



2015 Staff Appreciation Day at the Valentine Theater emphasized healthy lifestyles and the importance of self care.



### 2015 Hiring and Staffing Related Statistics

Statistics for hiring and staffing related concerns for the year 2015 are as follows:

- 4 positions within the Court were reviewed and reclassified.
- 9 Court staff were promoted or participated in a lateral move within the Court itself.
- 16 new hires from outside the Court.
- Turnover for the year 2015 was 16 positions with 5 retirements, 11 resignations, and 1 termination.
- 8 positions were restructured to meet the philosophical framework of the Lucas County Juvenile Court as we move forward in national reform efforts; many staff were relocated to different areas of the court to better serve our clients.

Continued on page 33



### 2015 Hiring and Staffing (continued)

- Received and processed over 1000 employment applications.
- Planned and held an all day Staff Appreciation Day (photo, page 32) at the Valentine Theatre to emphasize the importance of self care and healthy lifestyles.
- Hired a Training Coordinator to develop and coordinate training for the Lucas County Juvenile Court and to assist in other areas of Human Resources.



Whether the event is held in the gym, a training room or even a courtroom, best wishes are always communicated.

Top left: Judge Denise Navare Cubbon at Mike Brennan's retirement after 32 years.

Above: Lisa Demko, right, wished two co-workers and friends goodbye. Julie Henry, left and Beverly Schick-Cowell (center) moved on to new jobs over the course of the year.

## Legal Department

Said M. Orra, General Counsel

Joshua D. Draughon, Staff Attorney

The Court's General Counsel drafts and negotiates contracts for services from community providers and placement agencies and also maintains knowledge of relevant rules, legislation, and case law to manage implementation of changes in the law. Additional highlights include responding to records requests from the public for information and access to Court records, handling public complaints, working with Human Resources concerning employment law issues and investigations, advising Court administration and departments, coordinating with Magistrates on the resolution of matters before the Court, and providing research and writing support for the Juvenile Court Judges.

The Court's Staff Attorney primarily drafts judgment entries for the Juvenile Court Judges. Additionally, the Staff Attorney provides assistance to the General Counsel with contract drafting and editing. The Staff Attorney also performs research and writing support for the Juvenile Court Judges.

Members of the Legal Department also perform in various leadership roles by serving on or chairing committees within the Court and providing training/education for Court staff and for judicial officers.

### Magistrates

Nedal Adya  
Sue Cairl  
William Hutcheson  
Robert Jones

Pam Manning  
Laura Restivo  
Brenda Rutledge  
Linda Sorah

### Department Achievements of 2015

- Drafted and negotiated contracts, memoranda of understanding, and other agreements for services for youth/families, implementation of court programs, and funding requirements.
- Drafted over 200 judgment entries for the Juvenile Court Judges' rulings on objections and motions.
- Continual revision and simplification of procedures and forms for pro se litigants.
- Continual revision and simplification of judgment entry and decision language.
- Creation and implementation of Language Access Plan for court interpreter and translation services.
- Continual revision and implementation of the records retention schedule for the Court and its departments.
- Ongoing regular meetings with Lucas County Children Services and the Lucas County Child Support Enforcement Agency regarding procedures and processing of cases.
- Review and revision of sealing and expungement procedures.
- Review and revision of public records requests procedures.
- Coordination and contractual support provided for the transition of Medical Clinic staff for the Juvenile Detention Center and Youth Treatment Center.
- Creation and coordination of an emergency hearing request procedure for pro se litigants in conjunction with the Juvenile Court Clerk's Office.

## Probation Department

Demecia Wilson, Probation Administrator

The Lucas County Juvenile Probation Department remains committed to applying the balanced and restorative justice approach as a response to juvenile delinquency. In doing so, we continue to be led by the core principals of this framework; accountability, public safety, competency development and victim reparation. We are dedicated to our vision and mission and we strive to build on its core values and principles.

### Probation Department Principles

- We Will Treat Every Individual with Dignity and Respect.
- We Will Approach Each Youth and Family From a Strength-Based Perspective.
- We Will Work to Support and Empower Parents.
- We Believe that Accountability for the Offender Means Accepting Responsibility and Acting to Repair the Harm Done to People and Communities



National reform leaders provide technical assistance to the Juvenile Court. Above, from left; Malachi Garza, Burns Institute, California, and Rev. Rubén Austria, CEO and Founder of New York's, Community Connections for Youth prepare to present at Lucas County Juvenile Court's Probation Transformation staff training event.

- We Are Committed to Continuous Quality Improvement to Assure the Best Possible Service to Our Customers.
- We Will Work to Develop Positive and Collaborative Relationships with Other Systems and Service Providers in the Community to Ensure the Greater Likelihood of Successful Family Outcomes.

### Probation Department Achievements for 2015

As much of 2014 was devoted to researching and receiving technical assistance to guide reform efforts, 2015 was focused on further planning and outlining the necessary steps to implement the reform outlined in the court work plan. Probation played an integral role in the restructuring and reform efforts directed at improving outcomes for youth. Throughout the year, the probation staff worked diligently to build the necessary workforce to achieve identified goals. In addition, the staff took part in ongoing training and technical assistance providing the direction and expertise necessary to prepare for substantial changes in process. As a result, the following events took place during 2015:

- Much of the year was spent creating new positions outlining responsibilities to fulfill mission. Management efforts were directed toward filling positions due to retirements, resignations, appointments, and lateral moves
- Mike Brennan, Probation Administrator, retired after 32 years of dedicated service to youth and families within the community
- The Probation Classification Manager as well as a Probation Officer also retired with over 30 years of service

- 8 new positions were filled
- Four staff resigned to pursue other opportunities
- Two new Probation Officers were hired
- The Probation Department continued its commitment to staff development and growth through trainings; specifically in the areas of Motivational Interviewing, Trauma Informed Care, as well as JDAI training for all staff
- Staff took part in training to develop and implement a structured decision making matrix and process court wide to improve objective decision making. When implemented, tools will be utilized to ensure objective decision making at disposition with the goal of reducing racial and ethnic disparities.
- Staff participated in an all-day JDAI retreat entitled: The PYJ Expedition. Technical assistance was provided by the Annie E. Casey Foundation. The retreat provided insight on building community capacity for juvenile justice reform, the purpose of probation, the importance of community engagement, and putting Positive Youth Development into practice
- The Probation department began work to embrace the Positive Youth Justice (PYJ) model as a guide to build upon strengths, creating opportunities, and promoting positive relationships with youth.
- Developed a Probation Transformation work plan that outlined the implementation of a new process for cases referred for Probation Services.
- The department continued to evaluate the reform initiatives through probation restructuring, paying particular attention to Community Safety, Accountability, and Competency Development
- The Community Engagement Advisory Board was formed to engage community members in the reform process. The Board will meet on a monthly basis in 2016.
- With the technical assistance from the Burns Institute, a plan was put in place to develop a Family Navigators program in Lucas County modeled after a successful program in the Bronx, New York.
- The development and implementation of Functional Fami-



Lucas County Juvenile Court staff engage in ongoing training covering a multitude of topics. Above, staff are engaged in positive youth justice training activities.

ly Therapy (FFT) for youth on probation. FFT is a strength-based model which focuses on assessment and intervention to address risk and protective factors within and outside of the family that impact the adolescent and his/her family.

- Probation staff attended the Reclaiming Futures Conference featuring James Bell which emphasized the importance of equity as it relates to Racial and Ethnic Disparities within the Juvenile Justice system.
- The court leadership was recognized at the JDAI Conference in Phoenix, Arizona, as well as at the Youth Advocate Conference in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

As we move forward, the Probation Department is committed to put into action whatever is necessary to provide quality services for youth referred to Probation Services with the overall goal of making a positive impact in the community. We will maintain our position of applying best practices and evidence-based programming when serving youth and families to reduce delinquency, improve outcomes, and enhance the safety of the community.



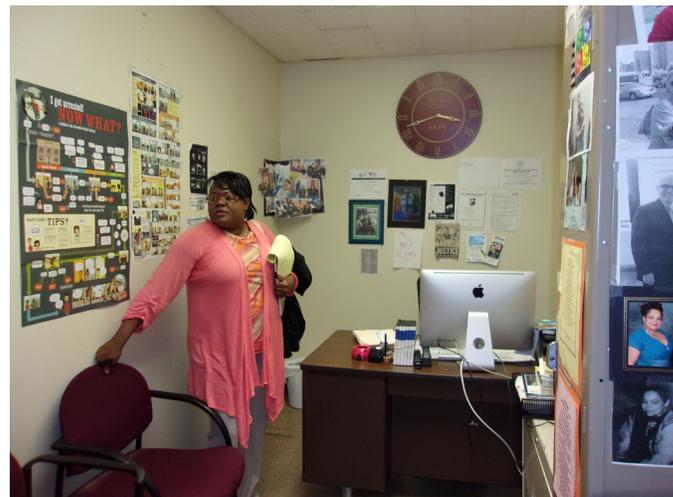
Rachael Gardner, LCJC JDAI Program Coordinator at the 2015 Probation Transformation training.



Cheryl Bath, Day Treatment Coordinator arranges one of the panels of staff notes created during the 2015 Probation Transformation training.



The Burns Institute sponsored an on site observation of Community Connections for Youth Family Navigator program in Bronx, New York. LCJC staff were able to see first-hand the comprehensive operation and witness the community benefits of working with court-involved families in a more positive environment.



Demecia Wilson, Probation Administrator, visited the Family Navigator office, run by Community Corrections for Youth in the Bronx, New York. Here, court-involved families are able to meet in the courthouse with a Family Navigator support staff member. This successful model is one Lucas County Juvenile Court plans to bring to our county in 2016.

*Multi Systemic Therapy Multisystemic Therapy (MST)* is an intensive family- and community-based treatment program that focuses on addressing all environmental systems that impact chronic and violent juvenile offenders -- their homes and families, schools and teachers, neighborhoods and friends. MST recognizes that each system plays a critical role in a youth's world and each system requires attention when effective change is needed to improve the quality of life for youth and their families. MST works with the toughest offenders ages 12 through 17 who have a very long history of arrests.

<http://mstservices.com/what-is-mst/what-is-mst>

*Family Functional Therapy (FFT)* helps youth and their families to overcome delinquency, substance abuse, and violence. FFT is a short-term, high quality intervention program with an average of 12 to 14 sessions over three to five months. FFT is a strength-based model built on a foundation of acceptance and respect. It focuses on assessment and intervention to address risk and protective factors within and outside of the family that impact the adolescent and his or her adaptive development.

FFT works primarily with 11- to 18-year-old youth who have been referred for behavioral or emotional problems by the juvenile justice, mental health, and school or child welfare systems. Services are conducted in both clinic and home settings, and can also be provided schools, child welfare facilities, probation and parole offices/aftercare systems and mental health facilities.

FFT consists of five major segments: engagement, motivation, relational assessment, behavior change and generalization. Each of these segments: has its own goals, focus and intervention strategies and techniques.

<http://fftlc.com/about-fft-training/clinical-model.html>

## Psychology Department

Liza Halloran, PhD, Court Psychologist

The Psychology Department at the Lucas County Juvenile Justice Center serves youth who currently: 1) have court involvement or are on probation, 2) are in the Juvenile Detention Center, and 3) are at the Youth Treatment Center (YTC). The Court Psychologist is responsible for conducting comprehensive evaluations on youth who have been referred by Judges, Magistrates, Probation Officers, or YTC staff. The evaluations are used to assist with judicial decision-making and treatment planning. Furthermore, the Court Psychologist is involved in consultations and planning meetings about youth and provides expertise to the Court on a multitude of psychological issues including: child and adolescent development, psychiatric symptoms and diagnoses, the impact of trauma, educational/learning issues, and therapeutic approaches to youth.

The Court Psychologist is licensed by the Ohio State Board of Psychology and must satisfy continuing educational requirements, keep up with relevant research, stay abreast of laws governing the practice of psychology, and adhere to the ethical principles of psychologists.

### Psychology Department Achievements of 2015 (January-December)

- A total of 34 psychological evaluations were completed in 2015. These evaluations consist of: extensive record review, interviewing youth, interviewing parent, teacher, or outside providers when possible, administering and scoring psychological testing (which may include cognitive abilities, psychiatric symptoms, socio-emotional functioning, criminal attitudes, and other experiences or perceptions related to their well-being and behavior). This information is then distilled into a report with detailed descriptions of the youth's thoughts, feelings, and behavior. The evaluations end with recommendations to help the youth be successful.
- Most of the evaluations took place in the Juvenile Detention Center (24 out of 34). Four evaluations took place at the Youth Treatment Center, and 5 evaluations took place in the Probation Department. One evaluation was started in detention but completed in probation. Evaluations were completed on youth ages 12-18 years with the bulk of them (27/34) completed on 14-17 year olds. Ten evaluations were evenly split on 14-15 year old youth (i.e. five each), 10 on 16 year olds, and 7 on 17 year olds. Additionally 1 evaluation was done on a 12 year old, 4 on 13 year olds, and 2 on 18 year olds. Of the 34 evaluations completed, 30 were on male youth and 4 were on female youth, 17 identified as African American, 13 identified as Caucasian, 2 identified as a mix of backgrounds, and 2 identified as Hispanic-American.
- Typically, the Court Psychologist is present in court for disposition hearings when the Court Psychologist has written a report on the youth. The Court Psychologist also typically provides feedback to the youth regarding the test results. When possible, the Court Psychologist includes parents to hear the feedback and recommendations from the evaluations.
- In addition to the 34 completed evaluations, there were two additional referrals during the year. One referral was terminated as "other" rather than "successful" due to an evaluation ultimately being unnecessary. The referral was required by House Bill 173, but a completed evaluation from a community mental health agency sufficed. The other referral came at the end of the year and will be completed in 2016. It is also a House Bill 173 referral. Two House Bill 173 referrals were made to the Court Psychologist in 2015.
- In general, the Court Psychologist is available for consultation regarding cases. Probation officers, the Crossover Youth Coordinator, the Director of the Assessment Center, and the parent facilitator of the Juvenile Treatment Court parent group have sought consultation at various times. The Court Psychologist also co-facilitated a parent group in Juvenile Treatment Court on one occasion.
- The Court Psychologist also participates in numerous Re-

source Staffings and Placement Reviews. Resource Staffings are when various professionals from the probation department meet (typically with the parent/guardian of a youth present) to develop dispositional recommendations for the judge or magistrate. Placement Reviews are when various staff members meet to discuss a youth's progress while in placement. When placements are disrupted, a meeting is called to address placement issues. Meetings such as these typically occur several times per week. The Court Psychologist facilitates these meetings when the primary facilitator cannot be present.

- The Court Psychologist continued to establish ties with other professionals in the local community (e.g. Dr. Elhai, Dr. Hamme, and Dr. Tompsett) as well as have peer supervision with Dr. Tetz and Dr. Brennan. The Court Psychologist made arrangements to visit two of the group homes frequently used for placement (the Wolfe and Lee group homes) as well as The Village Network in order to be better informed about these placements and to further relationships with those providing services at these placements. The Court Psychologist attended an Inner Resource Team meeting and a school meeting at Independence Education Center as an advocate for 2 separate youths on whom she had done a report. The Court Psychologist also toured the Sofia Quintero Art and Cultural Center, Toledo Museum of Art, and Toledo Grows as they offer programming to youth involved in the juvenile justice system.
- The Court Psychologist attended a conference with other Ohio Psychologists and made an effort to interact with other psychologists in the juvenile justice field. These contacts continue to be a resource when questions come up as other psychologists have significant expertise that the Court Psychologist can call upon as needed. The Court Psychologist has also further developed relationships with local professionals included those at the Lucas County Board of Developmental Disabilities, the Mental Health and Recovery Board, the Cullen Center, the Youth Advocacy Alliance, and the Trauma Coalition.
- The Court Psychologist attended over 55 hours of continuing education programs during 2015 with at least 20 hours of training focused on working with traumatized youth and addressing violence in the community. Other trainings were focused on underserved populations, minorities, immigrants, transgender youth, those with intellectual disabilities, Fetal Alcohol Syndrome, Functional Family Therapy, Effective Practices in Community Supervision, and a review of the Ohio Youth Assessment System (OYAS).
- The Court Psychologist presented with Judge Cubbon at the Hartman Symposium at the University of Toledo, College of Law. The Hartman Symposium is a conference on Law, Psychiatry, and Behavioral Science. The title of our presentation was "Bringing Behavioral Science to the Juvenile Court." The Court Psychologist presented on the role of assessment and using research, as well as a developmentally informed approach, to best address youths' delinquent behaviors. The Court Psychologist also delivered a lecture to University of Toledo graduate students in the Clinical Psychology Program regarding the interface of psychology and juvenile justice.
- The Court Psychologist and a former co-worker put together a presentation about trauma for the Assessment Center staff. The goal of the training was to prepare them to pilot a trauma screener with all youth coming through the Assessment Center. The initial training was approved by administration and then completed with Assessment Center staff. A brochure with resources and information about trauma was developed in collaboration with the Public Relations Coordinator to hand out to youth following the completion of the trauma screener. This project is currently waiting for approval to move to the next step of piloting.
- When a co-worker left in 2015, the task of providing Reflective Supervision to supervisors was passed to the Court Psychologist. The goal of Reflective Supervision is to provide time and space to allow for reflection on how to be a more effective supervisor. The group format of the reflective supervision allows for support and learning from colleagues also in a supervisory role. The Court Psychologist facilitates reflective supervision for a group based in Probation and then another group of supervisors from various offices in the Juvenile Justice Center. Detention supervisors are currently not part of reflective supervision.
- The Psychology Clinic requires ongoing maintenance in the keeping up to date on assessment materials, finding and ordering new materials, reading manuals and professional guidelines for assessment, and generally overseeing the inventory of the Psychology Clinic.

## Youth Treatment Center (YTC)

Tara Hobbs, YTC Administrator

### Accomplishments for 2015:

1. Enhanced visitation
  - Added a day time visitation day
  - Implemented flexible visit days based on family need
  - Implemented flexibility for visitation check-in procedures
  - Increased the number of visitors each resident is allowed to have at each visitation time
  - Eliminated visitation based on resident progress in treatment
  - Expanded visitation to include those people who are supportive of the resident
  - Monthly birthday celebration
  - Family chili day
  - Ice cream social
  - Monthly meal served at visitation
2. Quarterly Integrated Art Experience program including art exhibit of the pieces created
3. YTC Chess Club
4. Trauma training provided to all staff to increase staff knowledge and skill level in addressing youth who may have had past traumatic experiences
5. In conjunction with grants awarded to the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council from the Juvenile Reentry Second Chance Grant and the Ohio Department of Youth Service/Competitive Reclaim, implemented Functional Family Therapy (FFT) for residents moving into reentry to support families after resident return home.



Administrative Judge Denise Cubbon, center, with Tara Hobbs, YTC Administrator, right, and Tiffany Brewster, YTC Lead Primary Counselor at a recent retirement celebration pot luck luncheon in the JDC gym.

The mission of the Lucas County Youth Treatment Center is to rehabilitate juvenile offenders and their families by developing prosocial attitudes, values, beliefs, and skills, to increase community safety, reduce victimization, and support youth reintegration with opportunities to demonstrate accountability and responsibility.

**Overview:** YTC uses a cognitive-behavioral and systems-based approach to correction that believes, “Everything together is treatment.” Thoughts, feelings, behaviors, moral development, social skills, substance abuse, relationship issues, and traumatic histories are addressed in individualized treatment planning. All residents work to identify and correct criminal thinking errors; they participate in individual and family therapy, and attend school. The group counseling curricula used are: Thinking for a Change; Aggression Replacement Training’s skill streaming, advance practice in skill streaming, anger control and moral reasoning components; Voices for female residents; Gang Intervention; and Boosters skill streaming for residents as they reenter the community. Public service and completing any court ordered restitution assist residents in addressing the harm caused to their victims and to the community. 51 youth and their families were serviced in 2015.

### Goals for 2016

1. Improve intake procedures to be more inclusive of families
2. Implement a motivation assessment
3. Develop a sensory and/or calming space for residents within the facility

## *PYD Positive Youth Development*

is an approach in youth that is guided by the science of how adolescents develop and make positive transitions to adulthood. Success is measured by a youth developing skills and achieving positive outcomes not just avoiding negative outcomes. Promoting PYD helps youth transition to adulthood through the acquisition of pro-social skills and supportive relationships. Juvenile courts, communities and other stakeholders are utilizing a PYD approach when they are building on achieved developmental assets as the foundation for subsequent change.



Lesson plans related to the “Transformations” theme, incorporated literal and symbolic applications, incorporating biology and visual arts as a communication tool.

*The basic premise of PYD is that even the most disadvantaged young person can develop positively when connected to the right mix of opportunities, supports, positive roles, and relationships.*

-pg 9, PYJ; 2010 Butts, Bazemore, Meroe <https://positiveyouthjustice.files.wordpress.com/2013/08/pyj2010.pdf>



Toledo’s professional music community has been very generous in visiting YTC with their educational outreach programming. Above, Toledo Masterwork Chorale introduces alternative holiday music selections to the youth.



Family and Court staff fill the audience for quarterly themed art shows. Youth participating in the program present their artwork. Later, their work will be exhibited in the Juvenile Justice Center’s gallery areas, which are open to the public.

One youth commented,  
 “We [are] messing our life up  
 and they [our forefathers]  
 would not be  
 happy to see this.”



Above; Part of the mission of YTC is to rehabilitate juvenile offenders by developing pro-social attitudes, values, beliefs, and skills. The tools utilized to accomplish this involve creating learning opportunities under the care of the treatment team within the community. This group traveled to Detroit’s Charles H. Wright Museum of African American History, the world’s largest institution dedicated to the African American experience. Observing the lifesize exhibits of slave ship quarters generated discussion on the lengths people went to be free back then and whether or not the youth were taking full advantage of their freedom and the right to learn.

*All justice-involved youth... need basic supports and opportunities if they are to avoid future criminality and learn to lead positive, productive adult lives.*

-pg 7, PYJ; 2010 Butts, Bazemore, Meroe



A holiday visit to the Manor House at Wildwood afforded an opportunity to try to experience life in another time period.

*PYJ Positive Youth Justice* is a framework that helps juvenile justice courts and staff plan and design suitable interventions and apply the developmental principles of PYD specifically to justice-involved youth.

*PYJ emphasizes a strength-based, developmentally-sound approach that builds on community connections, positive peer culture and family engagement.*

**-pg 5, PYJ; 2010 Butts, Bazemore, Meroe**

*Young people learn that while they have made mistakes in the past, they are capable of learning new skills they can use to better themselves, their families and their communities.*

**-pg 8, PYJ; 2010 Butts, Bazemore, Meroe**

## Community Integration and Training for Employment (CITE)

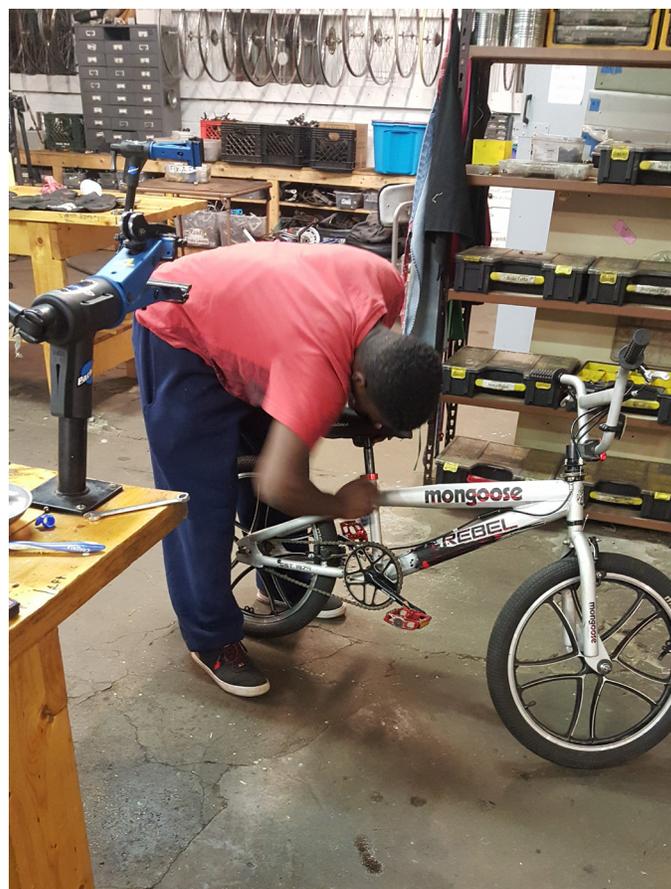
Charlie Johnson, CITE Program Manager

Elizabeth Sepeda, CITE Program Officer

The Community Integration and Training for Employment (CITE) Program provides job readiness training, paid work experience, linkage to employment and community service activities to court involved youth with the Lucas County Juvenile Court. The CITE Program reflects the overall mission of the Court to provide activities that promote positive youth justice (PYJ).

CITE Programming includes job readiness training to help participants develop life skills, entry level employment skills and job search assistance, CITE youth attend job fairs, open interviews and community classes designed to help them find work. In addition, the CITE Program partners with other youth serving agencies including Toledo GROWs, Toledo Bikes, and Sofia Quinterio Art and Culture Center (SQACC) and United North to provide work experiences and pro-social activities.

All CITE activities are focused on the foundation of providing positive youth development (PYD) activities. Some of these activities were building community gardens, raised beds, hand made wooden canoes and bicycles. Whether youth are building bikes, boats, or birdhouses, the more important goals they accomplish involve building the courage, confidence, competence and character they will need to be successful in life. CITE activities are designed to provide them with a positive experience and path to success.



### Program Achievements of 2015

**Build a Bike Program:** Thirty five (35) Youth learned about basic bicycle mechanic skills, the knowledge and use of tools to assemble adjust and tune a bike in a 10 hour curriculum. Upon completion of the program, youth received the bike they built and a lock. They also participated in bicycle safety training. The program had one special case where a youth demonstrated restorative justice by building a bicycle and delivering it to his victim to replace a bike he had stolen.



**Boat Building Project:** Six (6) youth built a 16 foot cedar strip canoe. The boat was completed in 21 Saturday sessions (200 hours). The youth then displayed the boat at the Toledo Classic Boat Show, the Erie Street Market and the Grand Rapids Apple Butter Festival. Youth received a stipend based on the hours each of them put into the boat building.



**Face Forward Program:** The CITE Program assisted with management of 130 youth referred to the Face Forward Program, a Department of Labor Grant in collaboration with WSOS, a community development agency. Face Forward provided certificate training including STNA, Forklift and ServSafe. Several youth achieved their high school diploma or GED while in the program. Youth worked and participated in the installation of a Commemorative Park to honor North Toledo Activist Beth Lewandowski with United North.



**Toledo Botanical Garden / Toledo GROWS: 25**

Reentry youth were provided job training and paid work experience at the Urban Farm Campus/Toledo GROWS, which included events like the Seed Swap, Harvest Festival, and Taste of the Nation. They also grew thousands of vegetable plants for community gardeners and in return produce was sold at the Garden Market.



## Crossover Practice Model

Janice Lodge, Crossover/Special Projects Coordinator

The Lucas County Youth Practice Model is a collaborative process to address the special circumstances and needs of youth who are dually involved with Lucas County Children Services (LCCS) and Lucas County Juvenile Court (LCJC). It includes: the incorporation of formalized procedures to increase communication between agencies; teamwork to identify available resources; application of trauma informed care and strength based treatment; and most importantly always including the youth's input in the process and decision making.

### Desired outcome of the Crossover Youth Practice Model are:

- Reduction in the number of youth placed in out-of-home care
- Reduction in the disproportionate representation of children of color
- Reduction in the number of youth being dually adjudicated
- Reduction in number of placement changes
- Increase in youth and family engagement
- Increase in access and utilization of resources
- Increase in Youth and Parent satisfaction with Court Process
- Increase in staff satisfaction regarding the process
- Increase in successful termination from probation

The Lucas County Crossover Youth Practice Model is based on Georgetown University's evidenced-based model. Our process was fully implemented 3 years ago following significant planning and collaboration between agencies. Since inception, 133 youth have participated in the process.

### Lucas County Crossover Youth Practice Model includes the following:

- Early identification (computerized) of youth 10-18 years of age who are involved concurrently with LCJC and LCCS.
- Crossover Youth Conferences with joint case planning
- Joint visits with youth, family and all involved services or support persons
- Information sharing
- Joint participation in written recommendations to the Court
- Identification of appropriate services/programs
- Implementation Committee which meets monthly to update policies and procedures and monitor quality assurance and standards of the practice
- Coordinator from both LCJC and LCCS to assure timely communication and facilitate continuity of care, problem solving and continued education regarding the process and youth served.
- Coordination and collaboration with judicial, IT, agency managers, CASA/GAL and service providers for input on improving practices and working towards best outcomes for youth

The incorporation of this formalized process has created more efficient service provision, which ultimately has improved outcomes for youth as seen in the following:

### Program Achievements of 2015

- 69 youth participated in the practice model at some point during the year
- 31 were successfully terminated (successfully terminated from probation, assessment center linked with services, no probation recommended and/or LCCS closed their case)
- 2 moved, 1 aged out but remained on probation, 1 went to DYS and 1 terminated from probation due to maximum benefit
- 6 Youth received a LCJC Youth Advocate
- 5 youth participated in the Toledo Bikes-Co-Op
- 3 youth were linked with the CITE program
- Classes were made available to youth at The Toledo Museum of Art
- 4 University of Michigan MSW candidates interned with Program/Process
- Staff satisfaction survey completed. Results from staff were positive
- Collaborated with agencies working with victims of human trafficking to better assist youth



Several Crossover youth participated in various studio opportunities at the Toledo Museum of Art. The art classes ranged from glassblowing (above with TMA glassblowing instructor, Leonard Marty) to Visual Literacy.



The bright blue pinwheels were “planted” outdoors by youth in foster care around the Juvenile Justice Center property in support of April as National Prevent Child Abuse month.

## Family Drug Court

Judge Connie Zimmelman

Kristen Blake, Family Drug Court Coordinator

According to the National Association of Drug Court Professionals, between 60% and 80% of substantiated child abuse and neglect cases involve substance abuse by a custodial parent or guardian. A family dependency treatment court is a juvenile or family court docket of which selected abuse, neglect, and dependency cases are identified where parental substance abuse is a primary factor. Judges, attorneys, child protection services, and treatment personnel unite with the goal of providing safe, nurturing, and permanent homes for children while simultaneously providing parents the necessary support and services to become drug and alcohol abstinent.

The Lucas County Family Drug Court program is a family dependency treatment court that began in March of 2000 and was granted final certification by the Specialized Docket Section of the Supreme Court of Ohio effective August 13, 2014. The mission of the program is to provide on demand, collaborative services for substance abusing parents who have either lost custody of their children or are at risk of removal of their children. The multi-disciplined services shall be timely, holistic, and meet the identified needs of drug court participants. The goal is achieving permanency in a child's sense of time.



Reunifying families torn apart by drug use is the goal of Family Drug Court.

The vision of the Lucas County Family Drug Court program began in 1998, when the Juvenile Court received a planning grant from the Ohio Department of Drug Addiction Services to start a Drug Court in our community. The initial implementation advisory committee was led by Family Drug Court Judge James A. Ray and Chief Magistrate Donna P. Mitchell. The current and



longest presiding Judge Connie F. Zimmelman, has presided over the program since 2007. Throughout the program's history, the Lucas County Family Drug Court served as a host site for the Family Drug Court Planning Initiative (DCPI), as well as the Supreme Court of Ohio's Specialized Dockets. As a host site, the Lucas County Family Drug Court assisted with numerous visits from courts across the United States who were in the process of planning a dependency treatment court.

In 2014, Judge Connie Zimmelman and Kristen Blake were chosen as members of the Joint Subcommittee of the Ohio Supreme Court which is responsible for the oversight and implementation of the Statewide System Reform Program (SSRP). The SSRP is an initiative funded by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency to support Ohio's efforts increase the scale and scope of existing family dependency treatment courts, and to infuse common family drug court practices into all child welfare cases affected by parents with substance use disorders. In addition to serving on the Joint Subcommittee, in October 2015, Lucas County Family Drug Court was chosen as a Phase One Demonstration Site for the Statewide System Reform Project. As a demonstration site, Lucas County's Family Drug Court will receive training and technical assistance on evidence-based practices to improve family outcomes; county-wide data analysis of current practices; and the collection of administrative data for program monitoring, toward the end goal of imparting effective family treatment court practices established at the individual local level and institutionalize them in the larger state-level child welfare, substance abuse treatment and court systems.

During 2015, the Lucas County Family Drug Court served



Family Drug Court offers hope and encouragement along each step of the way. Above, left: The “Brag Board” in Judge Zimmelman’s courtroom is an incentive tool for clients who have met their court orders to be recognized. They are entitled to write their name on the board, as well as pick a small gift from the basket (above at right). The gifts value around one dollar, but adults and children look forward to the opportunity to make a selection, as well as receive recognition.

88 parents and 142 children who were either in the protective supervision or temporary custody of Lucas County Children Services due to their parent’s substance abuse issues. Lucas County Family Drug Court continues to expand services as this is a 33% increase in parents served and a 20% increase in children served over 2014.

The drug of choice for clients in Family Drug Court has continued to remain heroin and other opiates and represented 69% of all referrals to the program in 2015. Due to the continued high number of referrals for opioid dependence, Lucas County Family Drug Court team has continued to increase their training and knowledge in evidence based Medication Assisted Treatment, and to collaborate with additional agencies that offer these services.

### Family Drug Court Achievement of 2015

- The Lucas County Family Drug Court successfully graduated 14 parents in 2015 which is a 180% increase over 2014.
- Of the 14 parents who successfully graduated from the program in 2015, 22 children were re-unified with their parents and 5 children remained at home with their parents under protective supervision during the family dependency case.
- 2 drug-free babies were born in 2015 to mothers in the Family Drug Court program, and 52 drug-free babies were born to mothers in the Family Drug Court program since the inception of the program.
- Lucas County Family Drug Court was chosen as a Phase 1 Demonstration Site for the Statewide System Reform Project which is funded by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency to support Ohio’s efforts increase the scale and scope of existing family dependency treatment courts, and to infuse common family drug court practices into all child welfare cases affected by parents with substance use disorders.

## Juvenile Treatment Court/Reclaiming Futures

Judge Denise Navarre Cubbon

Andrea Hill, Program Coordinator

### JTC Program Achievements of 2015

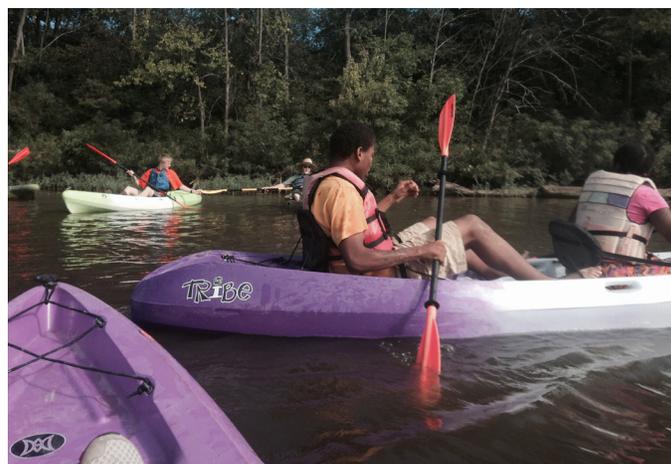
- The Juvenile Treatment Court graduated eight youth from the program in the year 2015
- In addition to youth graduation the Juvenile Treatment Court Program, three youth involved in the program successfully completed high school requirements and graduated from high school with diplomas.
- The Juvenile Treatment Court (JTC) has continued to maintain the relationships established with treatment agencies as well as the Youth Advocate Program. All treatment providers continue to be licensed and trained in using the Global Appraisal of Individual Needs evidence based family of assessment tools, as well as the Seven Challenges model for AOD treatment. JTC continues to work on goals to uphold the mission of increasing community safety and reducing delinquency by providing court supervised substance abuse treatment and intensive case management for non-violent substance abusing youth.
- JTC has utilized the court contract with the Art Museum by engaging in outings to the Toledo Museum of Art. One event involved youth and families with a tour and activities and another involved a tour of the “Sneaker Culture” exhibit with program staff.
- In efforts to continue strengthening families, JTC referred three families to the new Family Functional Therapy services offered in the Lucas County community.

The mission of the Juvenile Treatment Court is to increase community safety and reduce delinquency by providing Court supervised substance abuse treatment and intensive case management for non-violent substance abusing youth.

Juvenile Treatment Court (JTC) began operation as a specialized docket within Lucas County Juvenile Court in 2004 and earned final certification in December 2014. The state of Ohio has more than 150 specialized dockets that bring together court and treatment personnel. Juvenile treatment courts, also referred to as juvenile drug courts are just one type of specialized docket. These particular courts intensively supervise youth with delinquency or status offenses who are considered drug-involved.

Throughout its history, the Juvenile Treatment Court has brought national expertise, attention and progressive programming to the area.

Reclaiming Futures, a national program founded by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, is a public health and juvenile justice coordinated approach toward more effective sub-



Creating opportunities to explore new prosocial activities is another aspect to Reclaiming Futures model. Lucas County Juvenile Court has been a Reclaiming Futures site since 2012, bringing in over \$745,000 in juvenile treatment court benefits to the county.

stance abuse treatment practices. The Reclaiming Futures six-step model encompasses initial screening and assessment to program engagement and ultimately, transition back to the community, in order to break the cycle of drugs, alcohol, and crime. Court-involved teens with substance abuse problems are kept in the community and served by a partnership consisting of the judge, treatment providers, case manager, probation officer, and Reclaiming Futures project director.

In order to be eligible for this program, youth must be between the ages of 14 to 17, been assessed as having a substance dependent diagnosis, and have a parent/ guardian who is willing to participate in the program and follow the parental requirements. Both youth and parent participate in separate support environments. The youth must progress through each of the four phases in order to successfully complete their Court orders/requirements.

The goal of the Juvenile Treatment Court Reclaiming Futures model is to encourage a continuum of treatment and community services within Lucas County that will also meet the needs of youth and their families.

The Juvenile Treatment Court (JTC) has continued to maintain the relationships established with treatment agencies as well as the Youth Advocate Program. All treatment providers continue to be licensed and trained in using the Global Appraisal of Individual Needs evidence-based family of assessment tools, as well as the Seven Challenges model for AOD (alcohol and other drugs) treatment. JTC continues to work on goals to uphold the mission of increasing community safety and reducing delinquency by providing court supervised substance abuse treatment and intensive case management for non-violent substance abusing youth.



Through Reclaiming Futures focus on supporting positive youth development through healthy family engagement in the community, Juvenile Treatment Court youth and their families took part in several gallery visits and studio classes together at the Toledo Museum of Art.





Cross-site collaboration is one of the reasons Reclaiming Futures has become such a strong national network of 42 sites. Staff from the Montgomery County (Dayton, Ohio) site traveled to Toledo to assist the National Program Office in specialized community engagement/mentorship training. From left: Duane Welch, LCJC Treatment Court; Christa Myers, National Program Office Fellowship Manager; Eric Shafer, Montgomery County Court Administrator; Jennifer Heckman, Montgomery County Reclaiming Futures Community Fellow; Tricia Lucido, Montgomery County Reclaiming Futures Project Director; Brittini Long, Montgomery County Community Engagement Coordinator; Andrea Hill, LCJC Reclaiming Futures Project Director

### Reclaiming Futures Program Achievements of 2015

- Reclaiming Futures Change Team continues to meet regularly to implement changes to the program process
- Assessment Center staff have again been trained on the use of the Gain Short Screener as it relates to referrals to JTC
- Reclaiming Futures Fellows meet regularly to begin the framework for Recovery Champions
- Fellowship Team attended Reclaiming Futures Conference in La Jolla, CA.



The Juvenile Treatment Court team strives to engage the public from the moment they walk into the Juvenile Justice Center lobby in the power of knowledge and hope about addiction recovery.

## Family Violence Program

Hans Giller, Domestic Violence Counselor

Amy Lentz, Domestic Violence Counselor

### Program Achievements of 2015

- Met with 304 youth that were charged with Domestic Violence and created a Family Safety Plan prior to being released from detention.
- Attended all hearings with youth and their families throughout the process providing support to parents, assessing the youth's progress, and making recommendations and referrals.
- Assessed 54 families for DV programming, including group and individual.
- Provided DV programming (either Group or Individual) for 68 youth.
- Facilitated weekly Step Up DV group (170 group sessions) and Family DV Office sessions (158 individual family sessions) for families who could not come to or were inappropriate for the Group program.
- Provided 567 days of respite for 29 youth over the year through Adriel, Inc and Family Connections- The 12, Inc. Avg. length of stay for youth in respite was 17 days.
- Out of the 46 Youth who graduated successfully from DV programming in 2015 only 6 had new charges.
- Out of 61 youth active in DV programming in 2015, 50 youth had no new Domestic Violence charges while in programming.
- Of youth terminated from DV programming, 25 youth had new charges for a total of 83 new charges and only 7 of those charges were DV charges.
- Family Functional Therapy (FFT) started in Lucas County in November of 2015 and the DV program referred two families in that first month.

The Family Violence program meets with every youth that comes into the Juvenile Court with a new Domestic Violence charge. The team shows the youth and their parents a video teaching the program's safety plan. Afterwards, the team works with the youth to create a safety plan that will be signed by the parents. The family will be given an opportunity to participate in mediation and be provided with support throughout the court process by staff that attend hearings and make recommendations.

The Family Violence program continues to offer Respite to families in need of an alternative to detention due to conflict or fear of youth coming home after an arrest. Respite may last from anywhere between 10 and 30 days. Families will also be assessed for other referrals or for in house domestic violence program services and then referred appropriately.

The DV group is a 21-week intensive educational group that requires both parent and youth to attend weekly. It is strength based, solution focused and a collaborative family process. Families who may not be appropriate for the DV group due to mental health, scheduling, and other issues can instead be referred to individual services. Both of these programs help families learn a variety of tools from the DV curriculum that reduce violence and abuse and increase skills, such as communication, problem solving, and accountability to family. The goal of building Healthy Respectful Family Relationships is based on teaching skill sets that include Safe Behaviors; Responsibility for Behavior; Self Awareness of Thinking, Feeling, and Behavior; Respectful Communication; and Self Calming Skills.

A young man was arrested for Domestic Violence against his mother during the past year. This was his first offense but had been an issue in the home for awhile. He lives with only his mom. The DV team assessed the family for DV services and found them to be appropriate for the DV STEP UP group. He and his mother began group

and like many others had their ups and downs. The DV team was able to meet with the family individually when things were not progressing and get the youth back on track. Overall, he participated well in group and began to apply the tools he was learning. It was evident that mom was also learning new skills

in working with her son and was also applying them at home. They graduated on time from the group and had a significantly better relationship. They had the following things to say on their evaluations:

*“I always find a good thing at least once a week and point it out to him” - Parent*

*“We communicate more respectfully and openly” - Parent*

*“I love spending time with him again and don’t feel like it’s going to get argumentative” - Parent*

*“I have changed my behaviors by using the tools” - Youth*

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*Adolescent brain development* Recognition that brain development takes place in stages and is not fully complete in adolescence. The area of the brain that controls “executive” functions the frontal lobe, especially the prefrontal cortex, is one of the last parts of the brain to fully mature. This area undergoes dramatic development during the teen years. This region of the brain that regulates decision making, planning, judgment, expression of emotions, and impulse control may not be fully mature until the mid-20s. <http://www.njjn.org/our-work/adolescent-brain-research-inform-policy-guide-for-juvenile-justice>

## Juvenile Court Sex Offender Treatment Program

William Weis, JSOT Program Supervisor

The Lucas County Juvenile Court Sex Offender Treatment Program is committed to reducing the incidence of sexual abuse by developing community partnerships which promote community safety, victim restoration and public education by: enhancing healthy relationships, holding youth and parents accountable, and ensuring an effective continuum of care for both survivors and youth who sexually offend. The Lucas County approach stresses collaboration, community education, valid and reliable assessment, effective treatment, supervision/management and transition to different levels of care.

The program emphasizes community-based supervision and a cognitive-behavioral treatment model and features:

1. Specialized Probation Officers to provide increased supervision and support;
2. Family involvement including parental engagement and accountability;
3. Frequent juvenile court review hearings in a specialized juvenile sex offender docket;
4. Enhanced service collaboration among community agencies including law enforcement, schools, mental health, board of Developmental Disabilities, and juvenile court; and
5. Involving participants in a variety of positive youth development opportunities in an effort to build well-rounded individuals while introducing pro-social activities.

Together with Harbor Behavioral Healthcare, the Lucas County Juvenile Court has developed a comprehensive JSOT Program that addresses the key components of an effective community-based treatment program. Using this model, therapists and probation staff are able to address and treat a wide range of populations including adolescent males, females, pre-adolescent offenders & lower functioning offenders by using individual, group and family therapy.

In 2015, 34 youth were referred for specialized juvenile sexual offender treatment assessments. All were completed successfully and follow-up referrals for treatment were made where required, usually to intensive group therapy or community-based outpatient treatment. During this year, seven youth were terminated from the group program with an 86% successful completion rate. Youth who were involved in community-based treatment programs were successful at a rate of 100% (18 out of 18 clients). At the end of 2015, an estimated 21 youth were active in community-based treatment, 11 were in group, and four juveniles were placed in out-of-home placements.

Continuing the emphasis on research and evidence-based practices, the JSOT program has begun a partnership with Dr. Jaime Yoder, PhD, from The Ohio State University, to explore quality of life experiences for those youth in treatment. It is anticipated that this research will be completed in 2016, and will provide insight into how treatment interventions impact the overall life experiences of program involved youth.

## Mediation

### Kevin A. Tackett, Director of Mediation Service

The Lucas County Juvenile Court currently offers 31 different types of mediations to the community in 46 different locations. The Mediation Department processed over 4,100 cases in 2015. Mediation is a form of dispute resolution that creates a nurturing environment for all parties to safely and respectfully convey their feelings about the issues in a case to the other participants with the help of a neutral third party.

The Lucas County Juvenile Court remains committed to keeping the community safe and improving the lives of youth and families by offering mediations in various community centers across Lucas County. Evidenced-based research reveals that a youth who walks through our front doors and has his/her charge officially processed has a higher likelihood of reoffending than a youth who is offered a diversionary process, such as mediation, when appropriate.

Mediation embraces the principles of Positive Youth Development. The focus is on building relationships and positive role models with the adults in the youth's life and by building the bond between the youth and their community by offering youth enrichment programs in their local community centers.

The following are highlights of some of the most common mediations:

#### Unruly/Delinquency (UD) Mediations

The Juvenile Court offers Unruly/Delinquency (UD) mediations at The Frederick Douglass Community Association, The East Toledo Family Center, The Monclova Community Center and the Monroe Street Community Center. These mediations provide families a way to resolve their children's cases in their own neighborhoods without having to come downtown to the Juvenile Court.

Mediations follow the principles of restorative justice by allowing the victim and their support people to discuss with the youth how they felt about what happened, and all the parties in the mediation are equally involved with making an agreement

that satisfies both the victim and the offender.

During these mediations, the parties may agree that the youth by themselves or with their family may participate in an enrichment program at one of the community centers to help the youth build a connection with their parents and the community that they live in thereby building stronger families and tightening community bonds.

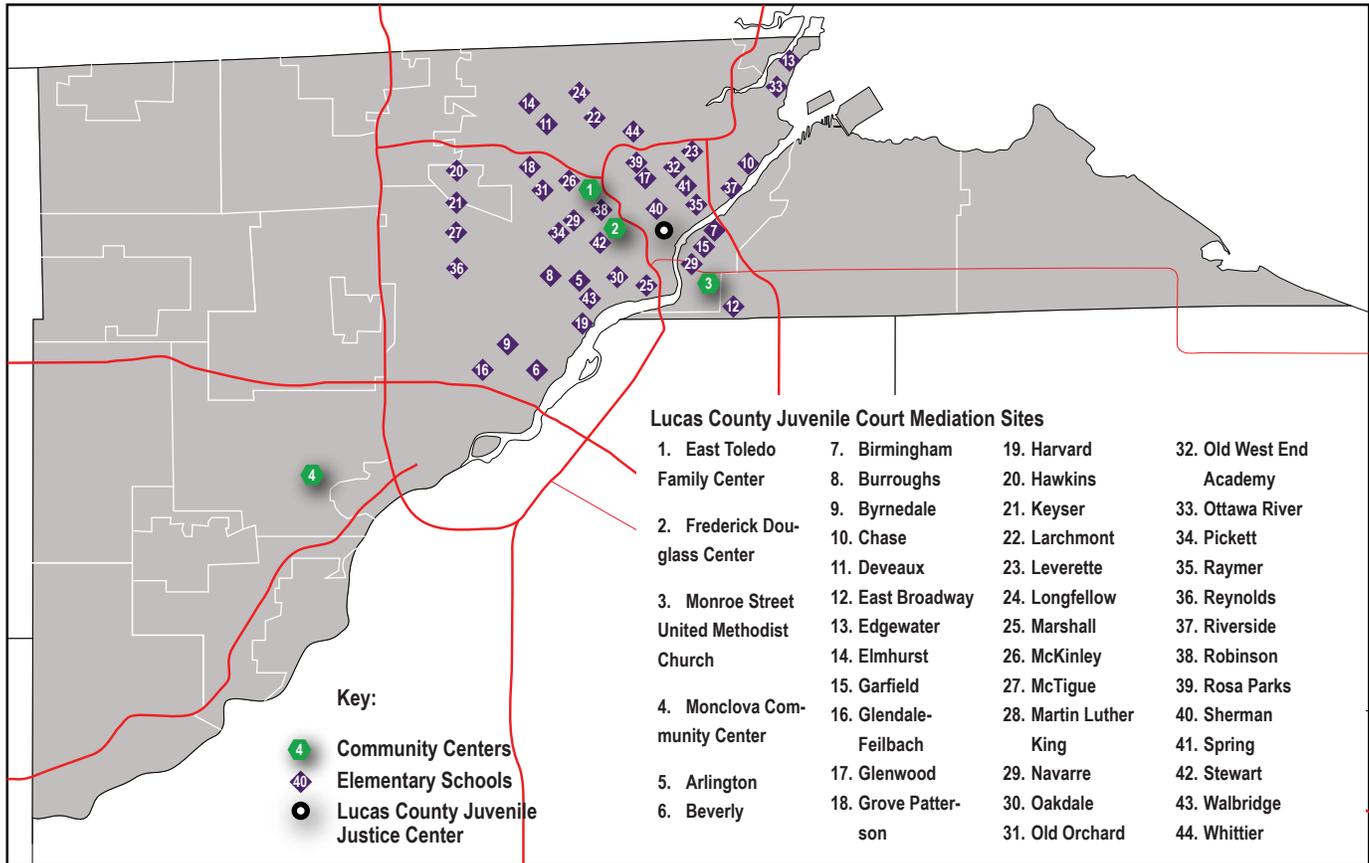
Statistically, the Mediation Department processed 546 UD cases and achieved a 98.3% success rate on 343 mediated cases helping 182 parents and 358 children strengthen their families.

The Juvenile Court's Access to Visitation Mediation Program in partnership with the Child Support Enforcement Agency and Jobs and Family Services helps strengthen families by offering free parenting plan mediations at the Child Support Enforcement Agency. Upon completion of the mother's and father's paternity hearing the parents are invited to attend a parenting plan mediation to establish their parental rights and responsibilities. This program strengthens families by establishing fathers' rights and responsibilities sooner allowing them to become more involved in their child's life at an earlier age and increases the likelihood of parents staying more current on their child support payments.

At the end of the mediation, the mediated agreement is converted into a judgment entry and filed at the Juvenile Court where it is signed by a Judge and becomes an order. This service is offered free of charge to the parents.

Statistically, the Mediation Department processed 304 cases and achieved a 91.6% success rate on 225 mediated cases.

The Juvenile Court's Truancy Prevention through Mediation Program in partnership with Toledo Public Schools and Jobs and Family Services helps parents whose children are consistently tardy or absent from school by offering the opportunity to discuss school issues with their child's teacher in a neutral setting



### Program Achievements of 2015

- Growth of the Truancy Prevention through Mediation Program
- Created additional awareness of the Access to Visitation Program
- Expansion of Mediation into Lucas County Community Centers
- Increase of volunteers in our department volunteer program
- Recruited and trained additional Mediators

where they can be actively involved with establishing an attendance plan to get their child back in class.

This is our largest Mediation Program offering mediations in 40 Toledo Public Schools. It also has the highest mediation success rate, primarily because everyone recognizes the importance of education and has a desire to do what's best for their child.

Statistically, the mediation department processed 1,433 Truancy Prevention through Mediation cases and achieved a 99.6% success rate on 937 mediated cases helping 1,074 parents and 2,432 children.

When added to the balance of the other 28 types of mediations from last year, the Mediation Department processed over 4,100 cases making 2015 one of our busiest years ever.

### Goals for 2016

This year, we are planning on creating new mediation opportunities to serve the residents of Lucas County by expanding our programs into Adelante Latino Resource Center, WPOS in Holland Ohio, The Zablocki Community Center, Glass City Gym, Franklin Park Mall, and the Walbridge Park Shelter House.

Hire additional staff or increase the department volunteer program to combat the increase in volume which has created a challenge in processing the cases through the department. We have more stats, more paperwork, more indexing and scanning, and inputting of information into our computer system.

Create a mediation program in the Maumee Public Schools to address various issues facing their pupils— to be funded by Maumee Public Schools.

Create Court Basic Mediation training program.

Hire a coordinator for the Parent Mentoring Program for Toledo Public Schools. This program assists parents who are having a difficult time getting their children to school in Grades K-8. This program is in association with Toledo Public Schools and is funded through a grant from Jobs and Family Services.

We look forward to serving the residents of Lucas County in 2016.



*Restorative Justice* a system of criminal justice that focuses on the rehabilitation of offenders through reconciliation with victims and the community at large.

### *Trauma-informed*

In a trauma-informed approach, all people at all levels of the organization or system have a basic realization about trauma and understand how trauma can affect families, groups, organizations, and communities as well as individuals.

According to SAMHSA, “A program, organization, or system that is trauma-informed:

1. Realizes the widespread impact of trauma and understands potential paths for recovery;
2. Recognizes the signs and symptoms of trauma in clients, families, staff, and others involved with the system;
3. Responds by fully integrating knowledge about trauma into policies, procedures, and practices; and
4. Seeks to actively resist re-traumatization.”

- <http://www.samhsa.gov/>

## Reentry Support Service (RSS)

Cheryl Bath, RSS Program Coordinator

**Reentry Support Services (RSS)** formally known as Reentry Treatment Center (RTC) began in May of 2011, as an initiative from the Department Youth Services Targeted Reclaim Fund Initiative and Annie E. Casey Foundation Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative assessment (JDAI) to implement an evidence-based community program for youth being released from the local community correctional facility, the Youth Treatment Center. Youth transitioning back to the community are at risk for commitment to the Department of Youth Services. Youth range in age from 12 to 21. Based upon JDAI assessment to engage local community supports, the court contracted with the University of Cincinnati and The Youth Advocate Program to provide a highly structured, non residential, community-based programming to support successful reentry that focuses on Cognitive Behavioral Interventions (CBI), such as Pathways to Self Discovery, skill streaming, and the EPICS (Effective Practice in Community Supervision) Model of probation supervision.

Reentry Support Services are individualized and family driven. Youth are assigned a Reentry Advocate through the Youth Advocate Program during the third phase (reentry preparation) of treatment at YTC. Advocates meet with each assigned youth on average of 10 hours per week upon reentering the community. Hours per week are individualized and based on the case plan. Once released, family team meetings are held to address and support youth and family's work on the case plan. Family meetings are either conducted in the family's home or at designated place in the community of family's choice. Youth are held accountable through the court's Graduated Responses process, which includes but is not limited to family accountability, Reentry Support Advocate hours increased (temporarily as an intervention), review hearings, violation being filed, community detention (house arrest) and detention.

**Community Treatment Center Program (CTC)** began in October of 2013. This program has been implemented through the Department of Youth Services Targeted Reclaim Fund Initiative to intervene in a youth's delinquent behavior by providing services without removing a youth from home. Eligible youth have been found delinquent for felony 3, felony 4, or felony 5 offenses,

score moderate or high on the court's risk assessment, have not experienced success through other community based programming, and are in need of interventions that target pro-criminal attitudes, values, and beliefs.

The Court contracts with The Youth Advocate Program to provide highly structured and non residential program that focuses on Cognitive Behavioral Interventions (CBI), such as Pathways to self discovery, skill streaming and EPICS (Effective Practice in Community Supervision) Model of probation supervision. Youth report to CTC five days a week and receive approximately 100 hours of treatment targeting criminogenic needs. Parents and guardians meet bi-weekly and are educated on the skills youth are learning and to address any issues or concern they may have. Youth are also provided a wide variety of pro-social community activities, including but not limited to: recreation time, tending a community garden, attending Mud Hens and Walleye games, visiting museums and colleges. The Youth also have the opportunity to complete community services hours.

Through ongoing consultation the University of Cincinnati monitors program effectiveness in addressing criminogenic needs as it was designed by the model and providing ongoing oversight of groups and coaching of CTC staff. Youth are held accountable through the court's Graduated Responses process, which include but not limited to family accountability, review hearings, violation being filed, community detention (house arrest) and detention.

### *Youth Advocate Programs, Inc. (YAP)*

is an international organization that has been working with youth and families for almost 40 years. The Court contracts with YAP to safely and successfully engage youth in the juvenile justice system. The purpose of this is to safely integrate youth within their community by building their skills and positive connections to the community. YAP offers alternatives to detention and state incarceration, supports youth post-adjudication to help with compliance and other needs, and also provides re-integration support for youth transitioning out of these placements. <http://www.yapinc.org/youth-jj>

*RECLAIM Ohio* is a funding initiative created July 1, 1993 in House Bill 152. The initiative encourages juvenile courts to develop community based options to meet the needs of juvenile offenders. RECLAIM stands for Reasoned and Equitable Community and Local Alternatives to the Incarceration of Minors.

#### **Program Achievements of 2015**

- Reentry Support Services are being conducted in the community and are no longer based on youth receiving services at a center. This parallels ongoing reform efforts within the juvenile court.
- As a result of funds provided by the Juvenile Reentry 2nd Chance Grant, implemented Functional Family Therapy (FFT) as an intervention for families involved in Reentry Support Services (RSS) and Community Treatment Center (CTC). The grant also funds the following menu of services to families in RSS and CTC: ABLÉ Legal Services, Reentry Substance Abuse Services offer through A Renewed Mind and Nurturing Parents offer at the Center of Hope.

#### **Goals for 2016:**

- Implement educational support for youth at CTC
- Streamline the screening and referral process for CTC
- Review quality assurance process for RTC



**LUCAS COUNTY JUVENILE COURT**  
**Statistical Report 2015**



**TABLE A1: TRAFFIC OFFENSES BY SEX & RACE FOR OFFENSES DISPOSED**

	<b>MALES</b>	<b>FEMALES</b>	<b>UNKNOWN</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
African American	381	177	0	558
Hispanic	45	19	0	64
Caucasian	810	576	0	1386
Other	28	28	0	42
Unknown	12	4	0	16
Totals	1285	798	0	2083

**TABLE A2: FIVE YEAR TREND FOR TRAFFIC OFFENSES DISPOSED**

	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
Male	1163	1094	1219	1030	1285
Female	614	619	603	468	798
Unknown	0	2	1	0	0
Totals	1777	1715	1823	1498	2083



## COURT INTAKE

Court Intake receives unruly/delinquent complaints from the Clerk of Juvenile Court. Each complaint is analyzed, processed, and assigned as appropriate to ensure public safety and allow rehabilita-

tion. Complaints are processed as either official, whereby the case is handled by a Judge or Magistrate, or unofficial, whereby the case is referred to a Juvenile Court program or community-based program.

**TABLE B1: SEX OF OFFENDER FOR OFFENSE BY PROCEDURE**

	MALES	FEMALES	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS	2657	930	5	3592
percentage	79%	64%	36%	74%
UNOFFICIAL HANDLING	711	514	9	1234
percentage	21%	36%	64%	26%
Totals	3368	1444	14	4826

**TABLE B2: SEX OF OFFENDER FOR OFFENSE BY CASE CODE**

	MALES	FEMALES	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
DELINQUENCY OFFENSES	2890	1063	8	3961
percentage	86%	74%	57%	82%
STATUS OFFENSES	478	381	6	865
percentage	14%	26%	43%	18%
Totals	3368	1444	14	4826

**TABLE B3: RACE OF OFFENDER FOR OFFENSE**

	AFR/AMER	HISPANIC	CAUCASIAN	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
DELINQUENCY OFFENSES	2355	127	1305	106	68	3961
percentage	84%	82%	82%	83%	50%	82%
STATUS OFFENSES	462	27	286	21	69	865
percentage	16%	18%	18%	17%	50%	18%
Totals	2817	154	1591	127	137	4826
percentage	58%	3%	33%	3%	3%	

**TABLE B4: ROBBERY/THEFT OFFENSES DISPOSED FOR 2015**

<b>NUMBER OF OFFENSES</b>	<b>MALES</b>	<b>FEMALES</b>	<b>UNKNOWN</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Breaking and Entering	9	0	0	9
Breaking and Entering - Attempted	3	0	0	3
Burglary	32	2	0	34
Burglary - Aggravated	6	0	0	6
Burglary - Attempted	10	0	0	10
Grand Theft	2	0	0	2
Grand Theft Auto	3	0	0	3
Misuse of Credit Card	1	0	0	1
Petty Theft	50	33	0	83
Petty Theft - Attempted	1	0	0	1
Petty Theft - Complicity to	3	0	0	3
Receiving Stolen Property	57	4	0	61
Receiving Stolen Property - Attempted	7	0	0	7
Receiving Stolen Property - Motor Vehicle	0	1	0	1
Robbery	40	2	0	42
Robbery - Aggravated	12	0	0	12
Robbery - Attempted	6	0	0	6
Robbery - Complicity to	1	0	0	1
Theft	46	15	0	61
Theft - Attempted	1	2	0	3
Theft - Complicity to Attempted	1	0	0	1
Trespassing - Vehicle/Unauthorized Use of Motor Vehicle	17	0	0	17
Unauthorized Use of Property	11	4	0	15
2015 Adjudicated Offense Totals	319	63	0	382
2014 Adjudicated Offense Totals	291	63	0	354
2015 Dismissals	178	48	2	228
2014 Dismissals	158	63	0	221

TABLE B5: SEX OFFENSES DISPOSED FOR 2015

NUMBER OF OFFENSES	MALES	FEMALES	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
Disseminating Matter Harmful to Juveniles	2	0	0	2
Gross Sexual Imposition	13	0	0	13
Gross Sexual Imposition - Attempted	4	0	0	4
Gross Sexual Imposition - Force	5	0	0	5
Illegal Use Minor Nudity	1	0	0	1
Public Indecency	1	1	0	2
Rape	6	0	0	6
Sexual Imposition	10	1	0	11
Sexual Imposition - Attempted	1	0	0	1
2015 Adjudicated Offense Totals	43	2	0	45
2014 Adjudicated Offense Totals	31	4	0	35
2015 Dismissals	36	2	0	38
2014 Dismissals	24	3	0	27

TABLE B6: INJURY TO PERSON OFFENSES DISPOSED FOR 2015

NUMBER OF OFFENSES	MALES	FEMALES	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
Aggravated Assault	0	1	0	1
Assault	75	36	0	111
Assault - Attempted	2	2	0	4
Child Endangerment	1	1	0	2
Domestic Violence	42	27	0	69
Domestic Violence - Attempted	1	0	0	1
Felonious Assault	11	2	0	13
Felonious Assault - Attempted	1	0	0	1
Murder	1	0	0	1
Murder - Aggravated	0	1	0	1
2015 Adjudicated Offense Totals	134	70	0	204
2014 Adjudicated Offense Totals	137	66	0	203
2015 Dismissals	253	157	0	410
2014 Dismissals	247	129	0	376

**TABLE B7: WEAPON OFFENSES DISPOSED FOR 2015**

NUMBER OF OFFENSES	MALES	FEMALES	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
Carry Concealed Weapon	47	2	0	49
Carry Concealed Weapon - Attempted	4	0	0	4
Carry Concealed Weapon - Complicity	0	1	0	1
Discharge of Firearms	3	0	0	3
Improper Handling of a Weapon in a Motor Vehicle	2	0	0	2
Possession of Defaced Firearm	1	0	0	1
Possession of Weapon Under Disability	6	0	0	6
Selling Firearm	1	0	0	1
Weapon At School	4	0	0	4
Weapon At School - Attempted	0	1	0	1
2015 Adjudicated Offense Totals	68	4	0	72
2014 Adjudicated Offense Totals	43	2	0	45
2015 Dismissals	28	1	1	30
2014 Dismissals	19	5	0	24

**TABLE B8: DRUG OFFENSES DISPOSED FOR 2015**

NUMBER OF OFFENSES	MALES	FEMALES	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
Drug Abuse	12	4	0	16
Drug Abuse - Attempted	5	0	0	5
Drug Trafficking	9	1	0	10
Drug Trafficking - Aggravated	3	0	0	3
Drug Trafficking - Attempted	11	3	0	14
Permit Drug Abuse	1	0	0	1
Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	21	5	0	26
Possession of Drugs	22	4	0	26
Possession of Drugs - Aggravated	3	0	0	3
Possession of Drugs - Attempted	2	0	0	2
Possession of Drugs - Attempted Aggravated	1	0	0	1
2015 Adjudicated Offense Totals	90	17	0	107
2014 Adjudicated Offense Totals	100	10	0	110
2015 Dismissals	152	30	0	182
2014 Dismissals	212	52	0	264

**TABLE B9: ALCOHOL OFFENSES DISPOSED FOR 2015**

NUMBER OF OFFENSES	MALES	FEMALES	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
Consume Underage	2	6	0	8
Possession of Alcohol	1	0	0	1
2015 Adjudicated Offense Totals	3	6	0	9
2014 Adjudicated Offense Totals	28	8	0	36
2015 Dismissals	28	20	0	48
2014 Dismissals	37	35	0	72

**TABLE B10: PROPERTY DAMAGE OFFENSES DISPOSED FOR 2015**

NUMBER OF OFFENSES	MALES	FEMALES	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
Arson	1	0	0	1
Arson - Aggravated	1	0	0	1
Arson - Aggravated Complicity to	1	0	0	1
Criminal damage	32	7	0	39
Criminal damage - Complicity to	2	0	0	2
Vandalism	1	2	0	3
2015 Adjudicated Offense Totals	38	9	0	47
2014 Adjudicated Offense Totals	41	6	0	47
2015 Dismissals	77	32	0	109
2014 Dismissals	60	5	0	65

**TABLE B11: STATUS OFFENSES DISPOSED FOR 2015**

NUMBER OF OFFENSES	MALES	FEMALES	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
Unruly	6	5	0	11
Unruly/Curfew	6	1	0	7
Unruly/Runaway	0	1	0	1
Unruly/Truancy	17	16	0	33
2015 Adjudicated Offense Totals	29	23	0	52
2014 Adjudicated Offense Totals	18	16	0	34
2015 Dismissals	143	111	0	254
2014 Dismissals	163	113	1	277

**TABLE B12: PUBLIC NUISANCE OFFENSES DISPOSED FOR 2015**

<b>NUMBER OF OFFENSES</b>	<b>MALES</b>	<b>FEMALES</b>	<b>UNKNOWN</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Criminal Mischief	4	1	0	5
Criminal Trespassing	45	11	0	56
Criminal Trespassing/Railroad Interference	1	0	0	1
Cruelty to Animals	2	0	0	2
Disorderly Conduct	96	35	0	131
Disturb Public Service	1	0	0	1
Escape	1	0	0	1
Escape - Attempted	1	1	0	2
Failure to Comply with Police	12	0	0	12
Failure to Comply with Police - Attempted	1	0	0	1
Faliure to Disperse	0	1	0	1
Failure to Disclose Information	2	0	0	2
False Alarm	2	1	0	3
False Name/Information	11	3	0	14
Falsification	8	4	0	12
Harass/Body Fluids	6	0	0	6
Induce Panic	4	1	0	5
Menacing	21	14	0	35
Menacing - Aggravated	9	0	0	9
Menacing - Attempted	1	0	0	1
Obstruct Justice	1	1	0	2
Obstruct Official Business	80	14	0	94
Possession of Cigarettes	2	0	0	2
Possession of Criminal Tools	3	0	0	3
Resist Arrest	26	15	0	41
Resist Arrest Causing Harm	1	0	0	1
Riot - Aggravated	1	0	0	1
Safe School Ordinance	94	43	0	137
Tampering with Evidence	2	0	0	2
Telephone Harassment	1	0	0	1
Terrorist Threat	1	0	0	1
Trespassing - Aggravated	0	1	0	1
2015 Adjudicated Offense Totals	440	146	0	586
2014 Adjudicated Offense Totals	434	117	0	551
2015 Dismissals	598	189	2	789
2014 Dismissals	590	185	1	776

**TABLE B13: OFFENSE SUMMARY**

NUMBER OF OFFENSES	MALES	FEMALES	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
1.) 2015 Adjudicated Delinquency Offenses	1135	317	0	1452
a.) 2014 Adjudicated Delinquency Offenses	1105	276	0	1381
2.) 2015 Dismissed Delinquent	1350	479	5	1834
b.) 2014 Dismissed Delinquent	1347	477	1	1825
3.) 2015 Total Delinquent Offenses (lines 1 & 2)	2485	796	5	3286
c.) 2014 Total Delinquent Offenses (lines 1 & 2)	2452	753	1	3206
4.) 2015 Adjudicated Status Offenses	29	23	0	52
d.) 2014 Adjudicated Status Offenses	18	17	0	35
5.) 2015 Dismissed Status Offenses	143	111	0	254
e.) 2014 Dismissed Status Offenses	163	113	1	277
6.) 2014 Total Status Offenses (lines 4 & 5)	172	134	0	306
f.) 2013 Total Status Offenses (lines 4 & 5)	181	130	1	312
7.) 2014 Total Adjudicated Offenses (lines 1 & 4)	1164	340	0	1504
g.) 2013 Total Adjudicated Offenses (lines 1 & 4)	1123	293	0	1416
8.) 2014 Total Dismissed Offenses (lines 2 & 5)	1493	590	5	2088
h.) 2013 Total Dismissed Offenses (lines 2 & 5)	1510	590	2	2102
9.) 2014 Total Official Terminations (lines 7 & 8)	2657	930	5	3592
i.) 2013 Total Official Terminations (lines 7 & 8)	2633	883	2	3518
10.) 2014 Unofficial Handling - Delinquency	405	267	3	675
j.) 2013 Unofficial Handling - Delinquency	475	317	5	797
11.) 2014 Unofficial Handling - Status	306	247	6	559
k.) 2013 Unofficial Handling - Status	350	196	6	552
12.) 2014 Grand Total Disposed Offenses (lines 9 -11)	3368	1444	14	4826
l.) 2013 Grand Total Disposed Offenses (lines 9 -11)	3458	1396	13	4867

**TABLE B14: PERCENT OF ANNUAL TOTAL FOR OFFENSE SUMMARY**

NUMBER OF OFFENSES	2015	PERCENTAGE	2014	PERCENTAGE
Adjudicated Offenses (Table B13, Line 7)	1504 of 4826	31%	1416 of 4867	29%
Dismissed Offenses (Table B13, Line 8)	2088 of 4826	43%	2102 of 4867	43%
Unofficial Case Handling (Table B13, Lines 10 & 11)	1234 of 4826	26%	1349 of 4867	28%

**TABLE B15: PERCENT OF ANNUAL TOTAL BY OFFENSE CATEGORY (ADJUDICATED & DISMISSED)**

NUMBER OF OFFENSES	2015	2014
Robbery/Theft Offenses (610 of 3592)	17%	16%
Sex Offenses (83 of 3592)	2%	2%
Injury to Person Offenses (614 of 3592)	17%	16%
Weapon Offenses (102 of 3592)	3%	2%
Drug Offenses (289 of 3592)	8%	11%
Alcohol Offenses (57 of 3592)	2%	3%
Property Damage Offenses (156 of 3592)	4%	3%
Status Offenses 306 of 3592)	9%	9%
Public Nuisance Offenses (1375 of 3592)	38%	38%

**TABLE B16: GRAND TOTAL OF ALL OFFENSES DISPOSED (ADJUDICATED/DISMISSED/UNOFFICIAL)**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number Offenses Disposed	6385	6445	5634	4867	4826
Annual Difference	-12%	1%	-13%	-14%	-1%

**TABLE B17: OFFENSE BY SEX**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Males	70%	70%	71%	71%	70%
Females	30%	29%	28%	29%	30%

**TABLE B18: OFFENSE BY RACE**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
African-American	61%	56%	57%	55%	58%
Caucasian	31%	36%	34%	36%	33%
Hispanic	4%	4%	2%	3%	1%

**TABLE B19: DELINQUENCY VS. STATUS OFFENSE**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Delinquency	87%	85%	84%	82%	82%
Status	13%	15%	16%	18%	18%

**TABLE B20-A: ROBBERY/THEFT OFFENSES**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of Offenses	458	432	469	354	382
Percent of All Adjudicated Offenses	22%	22%	28%	25%	25%
Offense Difference from Prior Year	-164	-26	37	-115	28
Percent of Difference from Prior Year	-26%	-6%	9%	-32%	8%

**TABLE B20-B: SEX OFFENSES**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of Offenses	29	31	30	35	45
Percent of All Adjudicated Offenses	1%	2%	2%	2%	3%
Offense Difference from Prior Year	2	2	-1	5	10
Percent of Difference from Prior Year	-7%	7%	-3%	17%	29%

**TABLE B20-C: INJURY TO PERSON OFFENSES**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of Offenses	264	284	248	203	204
Percent of All Adjudicated Offenses	13%	15%	15%	14%	14%
Offense Difference from Prior Year	-36	20	-36	-45	1
Percent of Difference from Prior Year	-12%	8%	-13%	-22%	<1%

**TABLE B20-D: WEAPON OFFENSES**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of Offenses	52	47	35	45	72
Percent of All Adjudicated Offenses	3%	2%	2%	3%	5%
Offense Difference from Prior Year	-2	-5	-12	10	27
Percent of Difference from Prior Year	-4%	-10%	-26%	29%	60%

**TABLE B20-E: DRUG OFFENSES**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of Offenses	187	190	131	110	107
Percent of All Adjudicated Offenses	9%	10%	8%	8%	7%
Offense Difference from Prior Year	16	3	-59	-21	-3
Percent of Difference from Prior Year	9%	2%	-31%	-19%	-3%

**TABLE B20-F: ALCOHOL OFFENSES**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of Offenses	61	57	51	36	9
Percent of All Adjudicated Offenses	3%	3%	3%	3%	1%
Offense Difference from Prior Year	-29	-4	-6	-15	-27
Percent of Difference from Prior Year	-32%	-7%	-11%	-42%	-75%

**TABLE B20-G: PROPERTY DAMAGE OFFENSES**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of Offenses	116	81	51	47	47
Percent of All Adjudicated Offenses	6%	4%	3%	3%	3%
Offense Difference from Prior Year	46	-35	-30	-4	0
Percent of Difference from Prior Year	-66%	-30%	-37%	-9%	-

**TABLE B20-H: STATUS OFFENSES**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of Offenses	16	14	25	35	52
Percent of All Adjudicated Offenses	1%	1%	1%	2%	3%
Offense Difference from Prior Year	2	-2	11	10	17
Percent of Difference from Prior Year	14%	-13%	79%	40%	49%

**TABLE B20-I: PUBLIC NUISANCE OFFENSES**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of Offenses	865	811	657	551	586
Percent of All Adjudicated Offenses	42%	42%	39%	39%	39%
Offense Difference from Prior Year	-298	-54	-154	-106	35
Percent of Difference from Prior Year	-26%	-6%	-19%	-19%	6%

**TABLE B21: ADJUDICATED OFFENSE TOTAL**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Adjudicated Offense Total	2048	1947	1693	1416	1504
Annual Offense Difference	-463	-101	-254	-277	88
Percent of Difference from Prior Year	-18%	-5%	-13%	-16%	6%

**TABLE B22: VIOLENT CRIME INDEX ADJUDICATED MALES OFFENSES**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Aggravated Robbery & Robbery	30	32	55	65	73
Homicide Offenses	1	4	2	1	1
Felonious & Aggravated Assault	16	36	21	16	24
Rape & Felonious Sexual Penetration	11	27	21	19	23
Totals	58	99	99	101	121
Annual Difference	26%	71%	0%	2%	20%

**TABLE B23: ADJUDICATED VIOLENT CRIMES COMPARED TO ALL MALES**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total Adjudicated Violent Crimes–Males	58	99	99	101	121
Total Adjudicated Offenses–Males	1697	1560	1283	1107	1164
Percent of Violent	3.40%	6.30%	8.00%	10%	10%

**TABLE B24: VIOLENT CRIME INDEX ADJUDICATED FEMALES OFFENSES**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Aggravated Robbery & Robbery	2	8	5	8	2
Homicide Offenses	0	0	0	0	1
Felonious & Aggravated Assault	1	4	5	1	4
Rape & Felonious Sexual Penetration	0	0	4	4	0
Totals	3	12	14	13	7

**TABLE B25: ADJUDICATED VIOLENT CRIMES COMPARED TO ALL FEMALES**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total Adjudicated Violent Crimes–Females	3	12	5	13	7
Total Adjudicated Offenses–Females	351	383	409	276	340
Percent of Violent	0.90%	3.10%	1.00%	5.00%	2.06%

**TABLE B26: VIOLENT CRIME INDEX ADJUDICATED OFFENSES TOTALS (MALES & FEMALES)**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Aggravated Robbery & Robbery	32	40	60	73	75
Homicide Offenses	1	4	2	1	2
Felonious & Aggravated Assault	17	40	26	17	28
Rape & Felonious Sexual Penetration	11	27	25	23	23
Totals	61	111	113	114	128

**TABLE B27: ADJUDICATED VIOLENT CRIMES COMPARED TO ALL ADJUDICATIONS**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total Adjudicated Violent Crimes—Males & Females	61	111	113	114	128
Total Adjudicated Offenses—Males & Females	2048	1947	1693	1383	1504
Percentage Violent of All Adjudicated Offenses	3.00%	5.70%	7.00%	8%	9%

**TABLE B28: FIVE YEAR TREND OF FELONIES AND MISDEMANORS FOR OFFENSES DISPOSED**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Unclassified Felony	0	0	0	0	1
First Degree Felony	75	60	49	93	62
Second Degree Felony	167	116	112	128	103
Third Degree Felony	108	116	115	96	119
Fourth Degree Felony	172	105	181	161	152
Fifth Degree Felony	250	155	172	150	126
Total Felonies	772 (12%)	552 (9%)	629 (11%)	628 (13%)	563 (12%)
First Degree Misdemeanor	2788	2597	2232	1810	1836
Second Degree Misdemeanor	685	734	590	583	614
Third Degree Misdemeanor	61	47	17	18	43
Fourth Degree Misdemeanor	789	941	735	587	561
Minor Misdemeanor	461	601	538	397	347
Total Misdemeanors	4784 (75%)	4920 (76%)	4112 (73%)	3395 (70%)	3401 (71%)
Total Status Offenses	817 (13%)	957 (15%)	873 (15%)	835 (17%)	854 (18%)
Total Unknown Degree	12 (<1%)	16 (<1%)	20 (<1%)	9 (<1%)	8 (<1%)
Total Annual Offenses	6385	6445	5634	4867	4826

**TABLE B29: SEX OF OFFENDERS BY OFFENSE DEGREE FOR OFFENSES DISPOSED**

	MALES	FEMALES	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
Unclassified Felony	1	0	0	1
First Degree Felony	61	1	0	62
Second Degree Felony	97	6	0	103
Third Degree Felony	113	6	0	119
Fourth Degree Felony	136	16	0	152
Fifth Degree Felony	115	11	0	126
Total Felonies	523	40	0	563
First Degree Misdemeanor	1162	669	5	1836
Second Degree Misdemeanor	468	145	1	614
Third Degree Misdemeanor	33	10	0	43
Fourth Degree Misdemeanor	428	131	2	561
Minor Misdemeanor	278	69	0	347
Total Misdemeanors	2369	1024	8	3401
Total Status Offenses	470	378	6	854
Total Unknown Degree	6	2	0	8

**TABLE B30: RACE OF OFFENDERS BY OFFENSE DEGREE FOR NEW OFFENSES FILED**

	AFR/AMER	HISPANIC	CAUCASIAN	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
Unclassified Felony	1	0	0	0	0	1
First Degree Felony	44	0	15	3	0	62
Second Degree Felony	78	6	16	3	0	103
Third Degree Felony	76	2	36	5	0	119
Fourth Degree Felony	115	2	30	5	0	152
Fifth Degree Felony	77	5	39	3	2	126
Total Felonies	391	15	136	19	2	563
First Degree Misdemeanor	1044	61	646	49	36	1836
Second Degree Misdemeanor	421	16	147	17	13	614
Third Degree Misdemeanor	19	2	22	0	0	43
Fourth Degree Misdemeanor	296	21	221	10	13	561
Minor Misdemeanor	188	12	132	11	4	347
Total Misdemeanors	1968	112	1168	87	66	3401
Total Status Offenses	455	27	282	21	69	854
Total Unknown Degree	3	0	5	0	0	8



**TABLE C1: SEX OF OFFENDERS FOR CASES**

	<b>MALES</b>	<b>FEMALES</b>	<b>UNKNOWN</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Delinquency Cases	1798	595	15	2408
Status Cases	144	117		261
Unofficial Cases	661	469	1	1131
Total Cases	2603 (69%)	1181 (31%)	16 (0%)	3800

**TABLE C2: RACE OF OFFENDERS FOR CASES**

	<b>AFR/AMER</b>	<b>HISPANIC</b>	<b>CAUCASIAN</b>	<b>OTHER</b>	<b>UNKNOWN</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Delinquency Cases	1486	93	708	69	52	2408
Status Cases	155	11	77	9	9	261
Unofficial Cases	550	31	456	22	72	1131
Total Cases	2191	135	1241	100	133	3800

**TABLE C3: JUVENILE CASES DISPOSED BY AGE**

Age	MALES			FEMALES			UNKNOWN			TOTAL		
	Del	Status	Unoff	Del	Status	Unoff	Del	Status	0	Del	Status	Unoff
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
9	7	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	7	0	4
10	7	0	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	5
11	16	1	17	8	1	15	2	0	0	26	2	32
12	62	2	33	24	2	26	1	0	0	87	4	59
13	134	10	62	55	5	48	1	0	0	190	15	110
14	238	20	112	103	21	86	1	0	1	342	41	199
15	392	41	129	113	32	107	2	0	0	507	73	236
16	425	36	150	145	24	97	4	0	0	574	60	247
17	494	33	139	134	32	86	4	0	0	632	65	225
18	19	1	11	12	0	2	0	0	0	31	1	13
19+	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
Unk.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1798	144	661	595	117	469	15	0	1	2408	261	1131

TABLE C4: CASES FILED BY ZIP CODE/TOLEDO ONLY

Toledo	MALES			FEMALES			UNKNOWN			TOTAL		
	Del	Status	Unoff	Del	Status	Unoff	Del	Status	Unoff	Del	Status	Unoff
43601	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	2
43602	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0
43603	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
43604	78	6	21	26	2	25	2	0	0	106	8	46
43605	177	21	79	64	13	58	1	0	0	242	34	137
43606	94	7	20	32	3	24	1	0	0	127	10	44
43607	177	12	51	60	10	31	0	0	0	237	22	82
43608	168	15	53	41	10	53	1	0	1	210	25	107
43609	182	18	68	52	17	39	2	0	0	236	35	107
43610	65	3	23	23	4	7	3	0	0	91	7	30
43611	61	4	22	24	7	14	1	0	0	86	11	36
43612	126	16	44	37	14	22	1	0	0	164	30	66
43613	98	7	41	30	9	27	0	0	0	128	16	68
43614	41	3	7	25	4	23	0	0	0	66	7	30
43615	105	11	38	50	9	32	0	0	0	155	20	70
43616	50	6	24	12	2	18	0	0	0	62	8	42
43617	11	0	12	7	1	4	0	0	0	18	1	16
43618	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
43619	1	0	2	1	1	3	0	0	0	2	1	5
43620	62	2	8	6	1	1	0	0	0	68	3	9
43623	22	1	9	12	1	14	0	0	0	34	2	23
43624	4	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	2
43697	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Subtotal	1533	132	525	510	108	396	12	0	1	2055	240	922

**TABLE C4: CASES FILED BY ZIP CODE/LUCAS (MINUS TOLEDO)**

	MALES			FEMALES			UNKNOWN			TOTAL		
	Del	Status	Unoff	Del	Status	Unoff	Del	Status	Unoff	Del	Status	Unoff
Lucas (minus Toledo)												
43412	9	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	10	0	4
43504	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
43522	4	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	3
43528	52	1	28	14	0	9	1	0	0	67	1	37
43537	51	3	20	11	5	23	0	0	0	62	8	43
43542	4	0	2	3	1	3	0	0	0	7	1	5
43558	24	1	12	14	0	8	0	0	0	38	1	20
43560	54	2	24	13	1	13	2	0	0	69	3	37
43566	7	0	2	6	1	6	0	0	0	13	1	8
43571	17	0	11	4	0	3	0	0	0	21	0	14
43650	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Subtotal	223	7	104	66	8	69	3	0	0	292	15	173
Wood Co.	12	1	4	5						17	1	4
Southern MI	7		4	5						12	0	4
Not Lucas Co. (Other)	12	4	14	4	1	1		0		16	5	15
Unknown	11		10	5		3				16	0	13
Grand Total	1798	144	661	595	117	469	15	0	1	2408	261	1131

**TABLE C5: FIRST TIME OFFENDERS VS. REPEATERS BY SEX**

	<b>FIRST TIME OFFENDERS</b>	<b>REPEAT OFFENDERS</b>
Males	22% (542 of 2476)	78% (1934 of 2476)
Females	29% (356 of 1233)	71% (877 of 1233)
Unknown	85% (17 of 20)	15% (3 of 20)
Total Cases	25% (915 of 3729)	75% (2814 of 3729)

**TABLE C6: FIRST TIME OFFENDERS VS. REPEATERS BY RACE**

	<b>FIRST TIME OFFENDERS</b>	<b>REPEAT OFFENDERS</b>
Caucasian	34% (423 of 1243)	66% (820 of 1243)
African Americans	15% (325 of 2151)	85% (1826 of 2151)
Hispanic	16% (17 of 106)	84% (89 of 106)
Other	66% (150 of 229)	34% (79 of 229)
Total Cases	25% (915 of 3729)	75% (2814 of 3729)



**TABLE D1: SEX OF OFFENDERS FOR NEW OFFENSES FILED BY PROCEDURE**

	MALES	FEMALES	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
Formal Proceedings	2522	884	5	3411
Informal Handling	534	358	23	915
Total Offenses	3056	1242	28	4326

**TABLE D2: SEX OF OFFENDERS FOR NEW OFFENSES FILED**

	MALES	FEMALES	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
Delinquency	2690	963	18	3671
Status	366	279	10	655
Total Offenses	3056	1242	28	4326

**TABLE D3: RACE OF OFFENDER FOR NEW OFFENSES FILED**

	AFR/AMER	HISPANIC	CAUCASIAN	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
Delinquency	2151	1252	109	75	84	3671
Status	320	216	18	12	89	655
Total Offenses	2471	1468	127	87	173	4326

**TABLE D4: FIVE YEAR TREND OF OFFENSES FILED BY PROCEDURE**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Formal Proceedings	4803	4763	4032	3451	3411
Informal Proceedings	1671	1759	1429	952	915
Total	6474	6522	5461	4403	4326

**TABLE D5: FIVE YEAR TREND OF OFFENSES FILED BY CASE CODE**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Delinquency	5608	5554	4562	3750	3671
Status	866	968	899	653	655
<b>Total</b>	<b>6474</b>	<b>6522</b>	<b>5461</b>	<b>4403</b>	<b>4326</b>

**TABLE D6: FIVE YEAR TREND OF FELONIES AND MISDEMEANORS FILED**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
First Degree Felony	77	85	96	101	84
Second Degree Felony	167	185	157	129	147
Third Degree Felony	98	89	82	97	99
Fourth Degree Felony	174	143	212	163	187
Fifth Degree Felony	250	240	234	141	152
<b>Total Felonies</b>	<b>766 (12%)</b>	<b>742 (11%)</b>	<b>781 (14%)</b>	<b>631 (14%)</b>	<b>669 (15%)</b>
First Degree Misdemeanor	2777	2687	2205	1607	1721
Second Degree Misdemeanor	695	769	569	597	517
Third Degree Misdemeanor	56	40	15	24	43
Fourth Degree Misdemeanor	804	799	586	538	442
Minor Misdemeanor	496	513	419	358	299
<b>Total Misdemeanors</b>	<b>4828 (75%)</b>	<b>4808 (74%)</b>	<b>3794 (69%)</b>	<b>3124 (71%)</b>	<b>3022 (70%)</b>
<b>Total Status Offenses</b>	<b>866 (13%)</b>	<b>955 (15%)</b>	<b>874 (16%)</b>	<b>637 (14%)</b>	<b>625 (14%)</b>
<b>Total Unknown Degree</b>	<b>14 (&lt; 1%)</b>	<b>17 (&lt; 1%)</b>	<b>12 (&lt; 1%)</b>	<b>11 (&lt; 1%)</b>	<b>10 (&lt; 1%)</b>
<b>Total Annual Offenses</b>	<b>6474</b>	<b>6522</b>	<b>5461</b>	<b>4403</b>	<b>4326</b>

TABLE D7: SEX OF OFFENDERS BY DEGREE FOR NEW OFFENSES FILED

	MALES	FEMALES	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
First Degree Felony	81	3		84
Second Degree Felony	136	11		147
Third Degree Felony	83	16		99
Fourth Degree Felony	173	14		187
Fifth Degree Felony	138	14		152
Total Felonies	<b>611</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>669</b>
First Degree Misdemeanor	1076	637	8	1721
Second Degree Misdemeanor	406	111		517
Third Degree Misdemeanor	36	7		43
Fourth Degree Misdemeanor	339	93	10	442
Minor Misdemeanor	236	63		299
Total Misdemeanors	<b>2093</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>3022</b>
Status Offenses	343	272	10	625
Unknown Degree	9	1	0	10
Total Offenses for 2015	<b>3056</b>	<b>1242</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>4326</b>

TABLE D8: RACE OF OFFENDERS BY DEGREE FOR NEW OFFENSES FILED

	AFR/AMER	HISPANIC	CAUCASIAN	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
First Degree Felony	56		27	1	0	84
Second Degree Felony	99	6	33	7	2	147
Third Degree Felony	51	5	40	2	1	99
Fourth Degree Felony	143		38	3	3	187
Fifth Degree Felony	89	3	55	3	2	152
Total Felonies	<b>438</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>669</b>
First Degree Misdemeanor	964	58	610	39	50	1721
Second Degree Misdemeanor	345	16	139	9	8	517
Third Degree Misdemeanor	18	2	23		0	43
Fourth Degree Misdemeanor	237	10	175	5	15	442
Minor Misdemeanor	160	9	121	3	6	299
Total Misdemeanors	<b>1724</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>1068</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>3022</b>
Status Offenses	305	18	201	10	91	625
Unknown Degree	4	0	6	0	0	10
Total Offenses for 2015	<b>2471</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>1468</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>4326</b>

**TABLE D9: OFFENSE FILINGS OF 100 OR MORE**

	<b>MALES</b>	<b>FEMALES</b>	<b>UNKNOWN</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Assault	167	112	1	280
Criminal Damage	107	39		146
Criminal Trespass	141	30	10	181
Disorderly Conduct	110	42		152
Domestic Violence	200	123		323
Obstructing Official Business	218	39		257
Petty Theft	127	139	3	269
Safe School Ordinance	261	136	3	400
Theft	126	58		184
Unruly	96	73		169
Unruly/Runaway	56	93		149
Unruly/Truancy	149	93	10	252
a.) Totals	<b>1758</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>2762</b>
b.) Total 2015 Filings	<b>3056</b>	<b>1242</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>4326</b>
c.) 'a' divided by 'b'	<b>58%</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>72%</b>

**TABLE D10: MOST COMMON REFERRED OFFENSES FOR 2015**

	<b>NUMBER OF OFFENSES IN 2015</b>	<b>% OF TOTAL FILINGS</b>
Safe School Ordinance	400	9%
Domestic Violence	323	7%
Assault	280	6%
Petty Theft	269	6%
Obstructing Official Business	257	6%
Unruly/Truancy	252	6%
% of Total Filings		41%

**TABLE D11: MOST COMMON REFERRED MALE OFFENSES FOR 2015**

	<b>NUMBER OF OFFENSES IN 2015</b>	<b>% OF TOTAL FILINGS</b>
Safe School Ordinance	261	9%
Obstructing Official Business	218	7%
Domestic Violence	200	7%
Assault	167	5%
Unruly/Truancy	149	5%
Criminal Trespass	141	5%
% of Total Filings		37%

**TABLE D12: MOST COMMON REFERRED FEMALE OFFENSES FOR 2015**

	NUMBER OF OFFENSES IN 2015	% OF TOTAL FILINGS
Petty Theft	139	11%
Safe School Ordinance	136	11%
Domestic Violence	123	10%
Assault	112	9%
Unruly/Truancy	93	7%
Unruly/Runaway	93	7%
% of Total Filings		56%

**TABLE D13: VIOLENT OFFENSES FILINGS FOR 2015**

	MALES	FEMALES	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
Aggravated Assault	3	1		4
Felonious Assault	25	2		27
Murder	1			1
Rape	31			31
Robbery	52	5		57
Aggravated Robbery	30	1		31
% of Total Filings				3%



## COMMITMENTS

There are five categories for commitments to the Ohio Department of Youth Services. Youth who are serving their first term are COMMITTED; youth who are on parole for a prior commitment to the department and are committed for a new felony offense are RECOMMITTED; youth who have a prior commitment and are not on parole or probation

and are committed on a new felony are PRIOR COMMITMENT; youth on parole and returned to our institution for a technical violation are PAROLE REVOCATIONS; and, youth who have been given an early release and placed on probation and are returned to the institution for a technical violation are JUDICIAL RELEASE VIOLATIONS.

**TABLE E1: 2015 COMMITMENTS TO THE OHIO DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES**

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
New Commitments	13	0	13
Re-Commitments	3	0	3
Prior Commitments	0	0	0
Total Commitments	16	0	16
Parole Revocations	1	0	1
Judicial Release Violations	0	0	0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17</b>

**TABLE E2: 2015 COMMITMENTS BY FELONY LEVEL**

	COMMITMENTS	REVOCATIONS/REL. VIOLATIONS	TOTAL
Murder	0	0	0
Felony 1	9	0	9
Felony 2	3	0	3
Felony 3	0	0	0
Felony 4	3	0	3
Felony 5	1	1	2
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>17</b>

**TABLE E3: 2015 COMMITMENTS BY RACE**

African-American	14 ( 82%)
Caucasian	3 ( 18%)
Other	0
Grand Total	<b>17</b>

**TABLE E4: FIVE YEAR TREND OF OFFENSES FILED BY PROCEDURE**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
New Commitments	23	23	19	5	13
Re-Commitments	7	4	6	2	3
Prior Commitments	1	2	0	0	0
Total Commitments	31	29	25	7	16
Parole Revocations	3	4	7	1	1
Grand Total	<b>34</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>17</b>

**TABLE E5: FIVE YEAR TREND OF COMMITMENTS & REVOCATIONS—RACE/GENDER**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
African American	27 (79%)	31 (94%)	29 (91%)	6 (75%)	14 ( 82%)
Caucasian	5 (15%)	1 (3%)	2 (6%)	2 (25%)	3 ( 18%)
Hispanic	2 (6%)	1 (3%)	0%	0	0
Males	33 (97%)	33 (100%)	32 (100%)	8 (100%)	17 (100%)
Females	1 (3%)	0%	0%	0	0
Grand Total	<b>34</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>17</b>

**TABLE E6: REVOCATIONS**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Males	3	4	7	1	1
Females	0	0	0	0	0
Total Revocations:	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

**TABLE E7: COMMITMENTS & REVOCATIONS**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total Commitments	31	29	25	7	16
Total Revocations	3	4	7	1	1
Grand Total	<b>34</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>17</b>
Annual Difference	<b>21%</b>	<b>-3%</b>	<b>-3%</b>	<b>-75%</b>	<b>113%</b>

<b>TABLE F8-1: CERTIFICATION OFFENSES</b>	<b>COUNT</b>
Burglary	2
Carrying Concealed Weapon	1
Failure to Comply with Police	1
Felonious Assault	3
Improperly Handling Firearms in a Motor Vehicle	1
Murder	1
Aggravated Murder	1
Possession of Drugs	1
Rape	2
Receiving Stolen Property	1
Aggravated Robbery	3
Trafficking Cocaine	1
Weapon While Under Disability	2

<b>TABLE F8-2: CERTIFICATION BY GENDER</b>	<b>COUNT</b>
Male	6
Female	1

<b>TABLE F8-3: CERTIFICATION BY RACE</b>	<b>COUNT</b>
Caucasian	1
African American	6
Hispanic	0

<b>TABLE F8-4: CERTIFICATION BY AGE</b>	<b>COUNT</b>
16	1
17	4
18	2



## BOOKING

A youth who is brought to JDC by a law enforcement officer. The youth may be booked and released to a parent or guardian shortly thereafter if the youth scores as low risk on the JDC Risk Assessment

Instrument. If a youth was booked twice within the year, he/she may be counted twice in the numbers represented.

**TABLE G1: BOOKING BY RACE AND GENDER**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Caucasian	805 (24%)	846 (28%)	668 (27%)	423 (27%)	404 (26%)
Minority	2489 (76%)	2032 (68%)	1694 (70%)	1182 (73%)	1126 (71%)
Unknown	1 (<1%)	103 (3%)	103 (3%)	0	51 (3%)
<b>Totals</b>	<b>3295</b>	<b>2981</b>	<b>2981</b>	<b>1587</b>	<b>1581</b>
Male	2367 (72%)	2151 (72%)	2151 (72%)	1205 (76%)	1234 (78%)
Female	928 (28%)	830 (28%)	830 (28%)	382 (24%)	347 (22%)
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>3295</b>	<b>2981</b>	<b>2981</b>	<b>1587</b>	<b>1581</b>

**TABLE G2: ADMISSIONS BY RACE AND GENDER**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Caucasian	509 (23%)	531 (28%)	412 (27%)	278 (24%)	288 (25%)
Minority	1672 (77%)	1387 (68%)	1093 (71%)	868 (76%)	825 (72%)
Unknown	0	70 (4%)	36(2%)	0	34 (3%)
<b>Totals</b>	<b>2181</b>	<b>1918</b>	<b>1541</b>	<b>1146</b>	<b>1147</b>
Male	1620 (74%)	1445 (75%)	1104 (72%)	881 (77%)	909 (79%)
Female	561 (26%)	473 (25%)	437 (28%)	265 (23%)	238 (21%)
<b>Totals</b>	<b>2181</b>	<b>1918</b>	<b>1541</b>	<b>1146</b>	<b>1147</b>

**TABLE G3: ADMISSION RATE BY RACE AND GENDER**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Caucasian	63%	63%	61%	66%	71%
Minority	67%	68%	65%	75%	73%
Male	68%	67%	66%	73%	74%
Female	60%	57%	59%	69%	69%

**TABLE G4: AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION**

Calendar Year	2011*	2012*	2013*	2014*	2015
	48.3	42.3	36.6	26.2	27

**TABLE G5: AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY**

Calendar Year	2011*	2012*	2013*	2014*	2015
Days	8.1	8	8.8	8.2	9.2

**Delinquent Child:** a “Delinquent child” includes any child, except a juvenile traffic offender, who violates any law of Ohio or the United States, or any ordinance of a political subdivision of the state, that would be an offense if committed by an adult; any child who violates any lawful order of the court made; any child who violates ORC §§ 2907.39 (C), 2923.211 (A), or 2925.55 (C)(1) or (D); any child who is a habitual truant and who previously has been adjudicated an unruly child for being a habitual truant; and any child who is a chronic truant. ORC §2151.02

**Status offense:** “Status offenses” are those that involve actions that would not be a crime if they were committed by an adult. The actions are considered to be a violation of the law due to the youth’s status as a minor when they committed the act. Examples include truancy, running away, being habitually disobedient, curfew violations, etc.

**Unruly:** an unruly child is one who does not submit to the reasonable control of the child’s parents, teachers, guardian, or custodian, by reason of being wayward or habitually disobedient; who is an habitual truant from school and who previously has not been adjudicated an unruly child for being an habitual truant; who behaves in a manner as to injure or endanger the child’s own health or morals or the health or morals of others; or one who violates a law that is applicable only to a child. ORC §2151.022

## Judges

Denise Navarre Cubbon, Administrative Judge  
 Maria Arriaga, Office Manager II  
 Audrey Wright, Office Manager  
 Mary Baum, Bailiff

Connie F. Zimmelman, Judge  
 Keesha James, Office Manager II  
 Consuela Tapia, Clerk IV  
 Lindsey Gillig, Bailiff  
 Kristen Blake, Specialty Dockets Manager

## Administration

Deborah K. Hodges, Court Administrator  
 Kendra J. Kec, Assistant Court Administrator  
 Stuart Berry, Special Projects  
 Joshua Draughon, Staff Attorney  
 Janice Lodge, Crossover Program Coordinator  
 Marty McIntyre, Public Relations & Community  
 Engagement Coordinator  
 Said Orra, General Counsel  
 Dawn Roberts, Administrative Assistant

## Assessment Center

Jim Sworden, Director  
 Beth Kurtz, Office Manager  
 Kristen McClain, Assessment Center Case Officer  
 Diana Ottney, Outreach Specialist  
 Sandy Scherf, Outreach Specialist  
 Valencia Zidarín, Assessment Center Case Officer

## Fiscal Department

Amy Matuszewski, Finance Manager  
 Laurie Bayles, Grants Manager  
 Julie Leichty, Administrative Assistant  
 Bob Muir, Building Services Manager  
 Elaine Segura, Bookkeeper  
 Tonia Wilson, Bookkeeper

## CASA/CRB

Carol Martin, Director  
 Susan DeAngelis, CRB Office Manager  
 Heather Fournier, Emancipation Specialist  
 Ruth Kessen, Secretary  
 Judith Leb, Recruitment/Training Manager  
 Debbie Lipson, Staff Attorney  
 Evan Matheney, Emancipation Specialist  
 CeCe Norwood, Recruitment & Retention Specialist  
 Emily Richter, Staff Attorney  
 Karen Sawmiller, Secretary  
 Colleen Schoonmaker, Secretary



Judge Connie Zimmelman's staff, from left: from left to right, Keesha James, Judge Zimmelman, Lindsey Gillig, Connie Tapia.

## Clerk's Office

Marcie Cousino, Administrator/Chief Deputy Clerk  
Stella Barringer, Clerk Manager  
Stacey Bliss, Deputy Clerk/Bailiff  
Bridge Bovee, Deputy Clerk  
Heather Cairl, Deputy Clerk  
Shirley Carter, Deputy Clerk  
Deidra Cattlodge, Deputy Clerk  
Becky Chriss, Deputy Clerk  
Cassandra Coley, Deputy Clerk  
Andrea Davenport, Deputy Clerk

### Clerk's Office

Kathleen Evans, Deputy Clerk  
Dale Frantz, Deputy Clerk  
Carol Green, Deputy Clerk  
Beth Gunn, File Room Manager  
Pamela Hairston, Deputy Clerk/Bailiff  
Norma Henning, Deputy Clerk  
Flornosa Holmes, Deputy Clerk  
ShaDonna Holston, Deputy Clerk/Bailiff  
Jenny Hurley, Deputy Clerk  
Debra Jelks, Deputy Clerk/Bailiff  
Shea Jewell, Deputy Clerk  
Nora Ketchum, Deputy Clerk  
Sandy Konwinski, Deputy Clerk/Probation Reception  
Danielle Meyer, Deputy Clerk  
Ginger Morgan, Deputy Clerk  
Samira Murphy, Deputy Clerk  
Patti Pitzen, Deputy Clerk/Bailiff  
Gretchen Schiller, Deputy Clerk  
Steve Snyder, Clerk Manager  
Deborah Stuart, Deputy Clerk/Bailiff  
Faye Thompson, Deputy Clerk  
Victoria Thompson, Deputy Clerk  
Kelly Toska-Reyna, Deputy Clerk  
Ahjaynay West, Deputy Clerk/Bailiff  
Karen Zipfel, Deputy Clerk

## Community Detention

Mary Neiderhauser, Manager  
Floyd Boatman, Surveillance Officer  
Al Segura, Surveillance Officer  
Kevin Szenderski, Community Detention Officer

## Court Psychologist

Liza Halloran

## Court Reporter

Regina Perales

## Human Resources

Diana Miller, Director

## Information Systems

Eric Zatzko, Director of Lucas County Integrated Justice System  
Tim Arthur, Reclaiming Futures Data Specialist  
Sarah Sagaser, Data Analyst  
Chris Veitch, LCIS Network Technician  
Charles Vogelbacher, Systems Analyst/Programmer



Amber Piekos and Beth Kurtz

## Intake Services

Fred Whitman, Intake Services Director  
Hans Giller, Domestic Violence Counselor  
Amy Lentz, Domestic Violence Counselor

## Magistrates

Nedal Adya  
Susan Cairl  
William Hutcheson  
Robert Jones  
Pamela Manning  
Laura Restivo  
Brenda Rutledge  
Linda Sorah

## Mediation

Kevin Tackett, Director  
Shari Blackwood, Mediator/Program Assistant  
Kathy Gonyea, Clerk III  
Monica Rudman, Clerk III

## Medical Clinic

Steven B. Dood, MD  
Christy Pacer, LPN  
Tara Shaver, LPN  
Tracy Vassel, LPN

## Probation

Demecia Wilson, Administrator/Chief Probation Officer  
Cheryl Bath, Day Treatment Coordinator  
Tim Bauerschmidt, Probation Officer  
Jeff Benavides, Probation Officer  
Jennifer Burton, Probation Officer  
Gary Butler, JTC Probation Officer  
Alicia Cathcart, Probation Officer

Edwin Cox, Probation Officer  
Lisa Demko, Probation Officer  
Rachael Gardner, JDAI Program Coordinator  
Chris Giwa, Probation Officer  
Julie Henry, Probation Officer  
Andrea Hill, Juvenile Treatment Court Coordinator  
Charlie Johnson, CITE Program Manager  
Marcus Kelly, Probation Officer  
Ivonne Mendoza, Probation Officer  
Angela Morgan, Probation Officer  
Chavon Price, Probation Officer  
Elizabeth Sepeda, CITE Program Officer  
Darrel Smith, Program Manager  
Larry Twitchell, Probation Officer  
Kasey Vanwormer, Program Manager  
Cate Watts, Probation Officer  
William Weis, JSOT Program Manager  
Duane Welch, Juvenile Treatment Court Case Manager  
Pete Wilson, Probation Officer

## Juvenile Detention Center

Dan Jones, Administrator  
Gerald Aldridge, Detention Officer  
Robin Anderson, Detention Officer  
Veronica Banks, Detention Officer  
John Batson, Detention Officer  
Felicia Beacham, Detention Officer  
Jerry Bibbs, Detention Officer  
Sonya Bigsby, Detention Officer/Shift Leader  
Kimberly Blackmon, Detention Officer  
Darryl Clayton, Detention Officer  
Derek Cousino, Detention Officer  
Dericka Cunningham, Detention Officer  
Joseph Davis, Detention Officer/Shift Leader  
Paula Davis, Detention Officer  
Charles Dixon, Detention Officer  
Justin Donaldson, Detention Officer  
Clint Dorn, Shift Supervisor  
Siti Dotson, Detention Officer  
Darius Dotson, Detention Officer  
Phillip Doyle, Detention Officer  
Wayman Farmer, Detention Officer

Carla Ford, Detention Officer  
 Valrie Gilliam, Detention Officer  
 Leslie Gray, Detention Officer/Shift Leader  
 Modenia Guy, Detention Officer  
 Paul Hall, Detention Officer  
 Bobbie Harris-King, Shift Supervisor  
 James Henry, Detention Officer  
 Misti Horton, Detention Officer  
 Quintina Huff, Detention Officer  
 Thomas Hutchen, Detention Officer  
 Adrienne Jackson, Detention Officer  
 Heath Jackson, Detention Officer  
 Michele Kaminski, Detention Officer  
 Dustin Kilpatrick, Detention Officer  
 Jared Kujawa, Detention Officer  
 William Metzler, Detention Officer  
 Kevin Minnick, Detention Officer/Shift Leader  
 Julia Morehead, Detention Officer  
 Matthew Phillips, Detention Officer  
 Amber Piekos, Administrative Assistant  
 Nicole Portis, Detention Officer

## Juvenile Detention Center

Antonio Ribas, Detention Officer  
 Jim Richardson, Shift Supervisor  
 Torrence Roberts, Detention Officer  
 Jason Rush, Detention Officer  
 Denise Simpson, Detention Officer  
 Delmon Smith, Shift Supervisor  
 Anthony Turner, Shift Supervisor  
 Robert Warne, Detention Officer  
 Gilbert Watts, Detention Officer  
 Verna Woods, Detention Officer

## Youth Treatment Center

Tara Hobbs, Administrator  
 Patti Redfern, Assistant Administrator  
 Bryan Adams, Residential Specialist  
 Lionel Armstead, Residential Specialist  
 Tiffany Brewster, Lead Primary Counselor  
 Dawnielle Dodds, Residential Specialist

Marcus Evans, Residential Specialist  
 Andrea Fisher, Supervisor  
 Nicole Fressie, Residential Specialist  
 Danielle Friess, Residential Specialist  
 Steve Fruchey, Supervisor  
 Chelsea Gaudet, Residential Specialist  
 Darlene Harris, Control Booth Operator  
 Wendy Hearn, Control Booth Operator  
 Satonda Horton, Control Booth Operator  
 Satoria Houston, Residential Specialist/Shift Leader  
 Tycie Jackson, Residential Specialist/Shift Leader  
 Jerrika Jagodzinski, Residential Specialist  
 Eric Johnson, Residential Specialist/Shift Leader  
 Chris Kennedy, Primary Counselor  
 Jeremy King, Residential Specialist  
 Melinda Koczorowski, Residential Specialist  
 Tammy McArthur, Control Booth Operator  
 Tanya Meyers, Control Booth Operator  
 Dorcus Person, Audit Specialist  
 Courtney Robbins, Residential Specialist/Shift Leader  
 Traci Scott, Control Booth Operator  
 Donnell Shelton, Residential Specialist  
 Dorothy Shorter, Treatment Specialist  
 Sheirrod Singleton, Residential Specialist  
 Marcus Smith, Residential Specialist  
 Charlene Syeh, Residential Specialist  
 Kineka Wallace, Supervisor  
 Charlton Wallace, Primary Counselor  
 Stacey Williams, Control Booth Operator  
 Daryl Wilson, Residential Specialist  
 Clarence Winfield, Residential Specialist  
 Christopher Wortman, Residential Specialist  
 Sandra Zollweg, Primary Counselor



Chris Kennedy (at right) and Tiffany Brewster

**LUCAS COUNTY JUVENILE COURT**  
**Reform Work Plan 2015-2016**

**Lucas County Juvenile Court Reform Work-Plan 2015- 2016**

**1. Goal: Improve public safety by directing youth to the appropriate intervention based upon risk and offense as outlined in Structured Decision Making.**

WHAT	HOW	WHY	WHO	WHEN
<p><b>1.1</b> Divert misdemeanor offenses from deeper system penetration</p>	<p>Adjust case flow, update policies and protocols: all misdemeanor and social history reports for misdemeanor cases will go to Assessment Center</p>	<p>Evidence indicates that increased juvenile justice involvement for low risk youth increases the likelihood that they will continue in delinquency. During a series of meetings in 2014 and 2015 community consensus was achieved that LCJC should provide appropriate and early interventions for misdemeanor offenses that do not pull youth deeper into the JJ system.</p>	<p>Magistrates, Clerks, Assessment Center Probation, Detention Intake Administration</p>	<p>October 1- December 31, 2015</p>
<p><b>1.2</b> Build a Misdemeanor Services Continuum of Care</p>	<p>Update YAP contract to allow direct referrals for Misdemeanant youth who are not on Probation. Reach out to the community to create the Restorative Circle process. Map out referral process for misdemeanor youth for Functional Family Therapy</p>	<p>Prior to implementing SDM, community services for Misdemeanant offenders need to be in place if the youth will not be placed on Probation.</p>	<p>Administration, Assessment Center Mediation Restorative and Victim Services Manager,* Misdemeanant Services Manager*</p>	<p>July 1 - December 31, 2015</p>

\*denotes positions to be posted

## Lucas County Juvenile Court Reform Work-Plan 2015- 2016

WHAT	HOW	WHY	WHO	WHEN
<b>1.3</b> Provide capacity for increased case flow at Assessment Center	Move 3 Probation Intake officers to Assessment Center	Meeting the additional demand at AC will require organizational restructuring- Intake PO's have the expertise to transition quickly into slightly different role	Administration Probation, Assessment Center	November 1, 2015
<b>1.4</b> Provide support and oversight to staff positioned in the misdemeanor services tract	Restructure vacant Probation Unit Manager position to a Misdemeanor Services Manager* in the AC	The higher volume of case flow, safe diversion of youth to community services, and restructure of Probation Intake will best be supported with the vacant manager position moving to oversee misdemeanor services	Administration, Probation, Assessment Center	November 1, 2015
<b>1.5</b> Implement Structured Decision Making process court wide to improve objective decision making	Begin piloting the dispositional matrix and actively refer to new dispositional options. Develop quality assurance plan to monitor SDM pilot and implementation	Use tools to ensure objective decision making at disposition, with the goal of reducing racial and ethnic disparities	Judges Magistrates Clerks IS YTC Probation Assessment Center	Begin piloting dispositional alternatives October - November, 2015 SDM - Dec.-Jan 2016
<b>1.6</b> Ongoing analysis of racial and ethnic disparities at every point in the system	Review data regularly and create alternatives to reduce disparities. Work with the Haywood Burns Institute and other experts to provide technical oversight and recommendations for innovative, effective best practices.	All youth have the right to access services in an equitable way regardless of race, gender, ethnicity or sexual orientation.	ALL LCJC Staff and Community	Daily

\*denotes positions to be posted

**Lucas County Juvenile Court Reform Work-Plan 2015- 2016**

**2. Goal: Develop Practices Driven By Risks, Needs And Responsivity To Keep The Community Safe While Diverting Youth From JDC, YTC And ODYS.**

WHAT	HOW	WHY	WHO	WHEN
<p><b>2.1</b> Promote Positive Youth Development while balancing accountability when working with youth</p>	<p>Merge BARJ model with the tenets of Positive Youth Justice for a more strength and resilience based framework of Probation. Continue to build our continuum of care</p>	<p>Research demonstrates that most youth are able to desist from delinquency when provided with the social supports and opportunity to engage in different patterns of behavior. Probation as a department holds both the expertise and the ability to bring this merge to fruition. Probation Managers are critical for conveying information from their PO's to Administration for further logistical development, leading and exploring new opportunities for interventions, and spearheading the PYJ framework with youth</p>	<p>Judges Magistrates Administration Probation</p>	<p>June - Ongoing</p>
<p><b>2.2</b> Sharpen the focus of Probation to youth presenting higher risk and delinquent offending behavior</p>	<p>Implement Structured Decision Making including diverting low-level low risk offenses to Misdemeanor Services</p>	<p>Evidence indicates that increased juvenile justice involvement for low risk youth increases the likelihood that they will continue in delinquency. Probation will only be used for youth who demonstrate a higher risk to public safety.</p>	<p>Judges Magistrates Administration Probation Assessment Center</p>	<p>October - December</p>

\*denotes positions to be posted

## Lucas County Juvenile Court Reform Work-Plan 2015- 2016

WHAT	HOW	WHY	WHO	WHEN
<p><b>2.3</b> Promote continuity of care for youth placed on probation</p>	<p>Adjust case flow: Probation Officers will receive felony level cases directly from court and will conduct the initial OYAS and develop case plan.</p>	<p>Felony cases will come to Probation for Intake, Social History (OYAS), and Dispositional Case Planning. New protocol and time lines will be developed around intake for cases.</p>	<p>Judges Magistrates Administration Probation, Clerks</p>	<p>November</p>
<p><b>2.4</b> Ensure youth and families can provide feedback to the Probation Department. Ensure OYAS tool is accurate and completed in a timely manner.</p>	<p>Adjust the OYAS Manager Position to become a Quality Assurance Manager.* This individual will not only oversee OYAS quality assurance but will oversee quality assurance for PYJ services. This will include input from youth, family, community and service providers.</p>	<p>Quality Assurance is more than having an OYAS completed. This position will assist in providing the infrastructure to ensure quality services are being delivered to youth, families and the community to meet the youth's risks and needs identified in the OYAS.</p>	<p>Administration Probation QA Manager*</p>	<p>November</p>
<p><b>2.5</b> Provide infrastructure support to proposed areas of opportunity/change</p>	<p>Restructure one Probation Officer position to LCCS Liaison/Crossover Coordinator* (job duties will include Resource Staffing and placement responsibilities).</p> <p>Restructure the JDAI Coordinator Position to the Initiatives and Reform Director.</p>	<p>Build the infrastructure to provide leadership and sustain and institutionalize the changing workloads, initiatives and reform process.</p> <p>Position will provide the leadership and oversight to effectively manage and lead change and reform efforts.</p>	<p>Judges, Administration Assessment Center Probation</p>	<p>November</p>

\*denotes positions to be posted

## Lucas County Juvenile Court Reform Work-Plan 2015- 2016

WHAT	HOW	WHY	WHO	WHEN
<p><b>2.6</b> Improve capacity for CTC to safely divert youth from incarceration and out of home placement</p>	<p>Contract with Community Mental Health Provider to provide Family Functional Therapy. Expand other services available to CTC youth including parenting group, legal services, substance abuse services, mental health, substance abuse services and workforce development. Work with contract providers to ensure services are delivered with fidelity</p>	<p>CTC shall become a strong alternative to incarceration. Family Functional Therapy is an evidenced based approach to address maladaptive family patterns and change delinquent behavior. FFT would improve the capacity of CTC by addressing family needs and they allow other supports to remain involved.</p>	<p>Administration, YTC Probation CTC  Outside providers- YAP, A Renewed Mind CITE</p>	<p>October - Ongoing</p>
<p><b>2.7</b> Review Domestic Violence protocols and procedures to improve service delivery and outcomes.</p>	<p>Integrate the FFT model into the Family Violence Continuum. Review current model. Conduct training on Family Violence</p>	<p>Greater understanding of the role Family violence plays in delinquency will enhance the court's ability to manage family violence cases and enhance services to this population</p>	<p>Administration Mediation Family Violence Counselors</p>	<p>October- ongoing</p>

\*denotes positions to be posted

## Lucas County Juvenile Court Reform Work-Plan 2015- 2016

### 3. Goal: Make Data Driven Decisions On Individual, Organizational, And Community Levels.

WHAT	HOW	WHY	WHO	WHEN
<b>3.1</b> Improve capacity to access local data quickly and efficiently to utilize data at the policy level, managerial level and for staff day-to-day decisions.	Hire a Research and Data Specialist*	This position will improve the Court's ability to be data driven by dedicating a staff member to conduct research and data analytics in a proactive manner including data trends, forecasts, and cross initiative data analysis.	Administration Information Services Probation	November- January

\*denotes positions to be posted

**Lucas County Juvenile Court Reform Work-Plan 2015- 2016**

**4. Goal: Ensure That JDC Conditions Of Confinement Meet High Quality Of Care Standards.**

<b>WHAT</b>	<b>HOW</b>	<b>WHY</b>	<b>WHO</b>	<b>WHEN</b>
<b>4.1</b> Utilize Facility Self-Assessment guides to evaluate areas of strength and opportunity in Detention	Conduct JDAI Facility Self-Assessment	JDAI standards have been updated and as an initiative suggest conducting a self-assessment once every 2 - 3 years to ensure standard compliance in operating a safe and secure facility. This was last completed in 2010 before the new standards were released.	Administration Detention	Training for Self-Assessment team- December with ODYS Assessment in January
<b>4.2</b> Allow families the opportunity to visit with youth daily.	Increase visitation from 3 days per week to daily.	Research clearly demonstrates that youth are most successful when they have positive relationships with family members. Access to visitation is correlated with an improvement of a child's behavior while in a facility. In addition, visitation is an opportunity for families to increase a youth's sense of attaching and belonging.	Detention	October, 2015
<b>4.3</b> Ensure that all unassigned cases are monitored for progress while in JDC.	With the restructuring of upfront services, staff will be assigned to monitor the progress of youth who are in JDC and not on probation to ensure each youth is being served in a timely manner	JDAI best practices ensure that no case ever "fall through the cracks" and linger while a youth is in detention. While LCJC has made great strides in this area daily case monitoring will ensure that a youth's needs are being met in a timely fashion.	Community Detention Assessment Center Detention	October, 2015

\*denotes positions to be posted

## Lucas County Juvenile Court Reform Work-Plan 2015- 2016

### 5. Goal: Become A Trauma Informed Court

WHAT	HOW	WHY	WHO	WHEN
<b>5.1</b> Become a Trauma Informed Court	Work with the National Council of Family and Juvenile Court Judges to provide technical assistance  Provide training on the affects of exposure to trauma and trauma informed practices	Research has shown that traumatic exposure, delinquency, and school failure are related The juvenile justice system needs to be trauma-informed at all levels	Judges Administration Staff Training Coordinator	January 2016
<b>5.2</b> Provide Trauma Informed Care at YTC	Contract with Dr. Elhai to conduct and train further in YTC on trauma	Enhance the trauma informed practices at YTC	Administration YTC	December

\*denotes positions to be posted

## Lucas County Juvenile Court Reform Work-Plan 2015- 2016

### 6. Goal: Engage With Community Members To Support Reform Efforts In Diverse Ways

WHAT	HOW	WHY	WHO	WHEN
<p><b>6.1</b> All Lucas County Juvenile Court Staff will strive to positively engage with and serve the community daily.</p>	<p>Staff will embrace the tenets of Positive Youth Justice by creating meaningful experiences for the citizens we serve through the tenets of Positive Youth Justice: Learning/Doing and Attaching/Belonging. Improve Customer Service through continued quality improvement efforts</p>	<p>All youth and families deserve to be treated fairly and with respect. The Positive Youth Justice framework illustrates the importance of building upon strengths of families, creating meaningful experiences for those we serve and developing healthy relationships that promote youth success.</p>	<p>ALL LCJC STAFF</p>	<p>Daily</p>
<p><b>6.2</b> Provide youth involved in JTC with natural supports</p>	<p>Recruit and train Natural Helpers to be a community support to youth involved in JTC</p>	<p>As part of the Reclaiming Futures Initiative Lucas County aims to provide young people with natural supports in their community that can assist, support, and guide a young person in their sobriety</p>	<p>Judges Magistrates Administration Probation Assessment Center</p>	<p>TBD</p>
<p><b>6.3</b> Engage community members on a macro-level to assist in guiding reform efforts</p>	<p>Begin an advisory council consisting of Court staff, Community members, Youth, and Caregivers. Work will include- Family Navigators, Asset Mapping, Case analysis</p>	<p>The purpose of this group is to engage the community in our reform efforts- beyond collecting feedback, surveying, or gathering information from the community. This group instead will be a council that shares power with Court staff in guiding reform efforts.</p>	<p>Judges Administration Probation YTC Youth Community</p>	<p>September- Ongoing</p>

\*denotes positions to be posted

## Lucas County Juvenile Court Reform Work-Plan 2015- 2016

WHAT	HOW	WHY	WHO	WHEN
<p><b>6.4</b> Support families entering the Juvenile Justice System in navigating and advocating within said system</p>	<p>Develop a ‘Family Navigators’ program that will provide support and advocacy to families entering the JJ system by families that have previously experienced the JJ system</p>	<p>This program will be built with the guidance of the above advisory council. It will be housed outside of the Court so that ‘Family Navigators’ are not Court employees. It will be voluntary and not required of families. More training, referral process, recruitment, and general program building to come.</p>	<p>Judges Administration Probation Assessment Center YTC Advisory Council Youth Family Members</p>	<p>December-2016</p>
<p><b>6.5</b> Refine Voices Committee</p>	<p>Contract with Voices Advisory Board Coordinator</p>	<p>Court involved youth should have an advisory position to the court to ensure that youth voices are heard and needs are met.</p>	<p>Judges Administration LCCS Youth</p>	<p>TBD</p>

\*denotes positions to be posted

**Lucas County Juvenile Court Reform Work-Plan 2015- 2016**

**7. Goal: Improve Reentry Services For Youth Returning To The Community Following Out Of Home Placement, JDC, YTC, ODDS.**

WHAT	HOW	WHY	WHO	WHEN
<p><b>7.1</b> Enhance Reentry Services for youth reentering the community from YTC</p>	<p>Two Probation Officer positions will be restructured as Specialized Re-entry Probation Officers                      Reentry youth and families will receive support through FFT services                      Remove barriers for families at YTC Intake and increase visitation for families to support youth and family engagement                      Provide parent support by creating services with agency partners                      Review Workforce                      Development opportunities for youth</p>	<p>Evidence shows that youth returning from the community after out of home placement need specialized services to support their success.                      Increasing participation of family members at all levels will improve service delivery and outcomes</p>	<p>Administration                      YTC                      CTC                      Youth                      Family members                      CITE</p>	<p>October - ongoing</p>

\*denotes positions to be posted

## Lucas County Juvenile Court Reform Work-Plan 2015- 2016

### 8. Goal: Further The Vision And Mission Of The Lucas County Juvenile Court By Creating And Filling Positions To Sustain The Work.

WHAT	HOW	WHY	WHO	WHEN
<b>8.1</b> Assess, monitor, and provide for the training needs of all Court Staff in an effective manner	Hire a Training Coordinator*	This position will coordinate training needs of the various departments of the Court and reduce departmental silos through inter-agency and intra-agency coordination of training.	Judges Administration All Department Heads to communicate training needs	November
<b>8.2</b> Address the needs of victims in the community	Hire a Restorative Services Coordinator*	This position will work with various departments to support restorative justice principles and improve victim services in the Court.	Judges Magistrates Administration Probation Assessment Center YTC Mediation Prosecutors Office Public Defenders Business Office	November
<b>8.3</b> Develop an Educational Specialist Liaison	Hire an Educational Specialist Liaison*	Provide support to court involved youth in their academic environment by working with court staff and acting as a liaison to schools.	Administration Probation	January 2016

\*denotes positions to be posted



Lucas County Juvenile Court's gallery of artwork by youth in Court-related programs is on display throughout the building for the public to enjoy. These paperweights (below) were made by youth in their first glass blowing class.



## *Strength-based vs Deficit-based view of youth*

Focusing on a youth and their interactions as positive opportunities in which to develop skills and learn, not as negative risks and problems to avoid.

### **Lucas County Court of Common Pleas**

Division of Juvenile Court

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### **Youth Treatment Center**

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