

**Lucas  
County  
Juvenile  
Court  
Toledo, Ohio**

**1986  
Annual  
Report**

To: Honorable James Holzemer  
Honorable Alfred Hawkins  
Honorable Sandy Isenberg  
Lucas County Board of Commissioners

Geno Natalucci-Persichetti, Director  
Ohio Department of Youth Services

Citizens of Lucas County,

In compliance with Section 2151.18 of the Ohio Revised Code, I submit herewith, the Annual Report of the Court of Common Pleas, Juvenile Division, covering the calendar year 1986. It shows the number and types of cases that have come before the Court (various data and information pertaining to the duties of the Court) that are of interest to you and the general public.

Respectfully submitted,



ANDY DEVINE, Judge

LUCAS COUNTY JUVENILE COURT  
429 Michigan Street  
Toledo, Ohio 43624

1986 Annual Report

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## INTRODUCTION

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

Simply put, the goal of the Court is to insure that the children 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 resolution of these cases is time consuming and difficult because of the ongoing personal, familial and social problems encountered by the people involved. The Judge and staff have concern not only for resolving cases in Court but also for improving family life, personal relationships, education and social services for youth and families within the community. As society and its legal structures grow more complex, so has the task of serving both goals. With this in mind the Court proceeds with confidence to achieve its goals; realizing that it is not within human power to achieve total success, but nonetheless committed to its ideal.

It would be funny if it weren't so frightening - and if, in cities and suburbs all across the nation, a generation of American children were not increasingly at risk to the nightmare of cocaine addiction. As thousands of teens have already learned to their families' infinite sorrow, coke is it in the 1980s - the most glamorous, seductive, destructive, dangerous drug on the supersaturated national black market. The federal government's failed attempts to interdict smuggling from Central and South America has allowed a flood tide of cocaine to reach consumers of all ages in this country: prices are down, purity is up and The Man doesn't care if you're under twenty-one. "There are two trends in cocaine use," says Frank LaVecchia, a former high school guidance counselor who runs a drug treatment center in Miami. "Younger and younger and more and more."

But all of that is half-truth at best - and at worst, it is dangerous myth. The plain fact is that cocaine abuse is the fastest growing drug problem in America for adults and school-age children alike. The plain fact is that coke is widely available at low prices - within the financial reach of the young. And the plain fact is that coke is now being sold and used in an especially destructive new form. The new coke goes by many names on the street, but it is usually called "crack" or "rock". It is smoked, not snorted, and the resulting intoxication is far more intense than that of snorted cocaine - much quicker, much more euphoric and much, much more addictive. "Crack is the most addictive drug known to man right now," says Arnold Washton, a psychopharmacologist at Fair Oaks Hospital in Summit, New Jersey. "It is almost instantaneous addiction, whereas if you snort coke

it can take two to five years before addiction sets in. There is no such thing as the 'recreational use' of crack." (Newsweek, March 17, 1986)

National news organizations were calling it a major epidemic that was exposing a generation of youth to cocaine addiction. A survey conducted by the Institute of Social Research at the University of Michigan indicated that while use of drugs - marijuana, stimulants, depressants and so on - for high school seniors was leveling off or declining. But during the same period of ten years, cocaine use increased from 9% to 17%. This epidemic was slowly creeping into Lucas County.

The County Commissioners had announced plans to proceed with the second phase of the expansion of the Family Court Center in early 1987. Two county owned buildings adjacent to the Family Court complex were torn down to make room for the 90,000 square foot expansion. The completion of the five story steel framework marked the end of the first phase of the \$10.3 million expansion.

The second phase will include construction of the exterior walls and a new stone facade for both the new addition and the existing complex. The new facade is being designed to unify the appearance of the old and new buildings.

A new front entrance will also be completed, along with new elevators, heating, air conditioning, ventilating and plumbing work. Completion of second phase will take up to a year.

A third phase, being projected at \$2.1 million, will make the new addition ready for occupancy by juvenile and domestic relations being planned for a 1989 completion.

The final phase, projected at \$1.5 million, was on the drawing boards and included remodeling of the existing structure.

In August of 1986, the Court embarked on a mission to develop and implement a classification system for use within the Probation Department. The Federation for Community Planning of Cleveland provided the social research and technical assistance needed to carry out this difficult task.

The Federation was funded in 1985 by the Governor's Office of Criminal Justice Services to develop probation classification systems for juvenile courts in Lucas and Cuyahoga Counties. Entitled "Probation Classification", the project was designed to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of juvenile probation by assisting the courts in more accurately identifying youth who are most likely to recidivate and in re-allocating the resources of the courts according to the different levels of risk posed by the probation population. The specific objectives of the project were:

- \* To develop a statistically based risk assessment instrument by which the courts can more effectively identify potential repeat offenders and which will provide a basis for "sorting" the probation population into groups representing different levels of risk;
- \* To develop a method for more efficient distribution of court resources in the area of probation by providing differential levels of supervision to the groups identified as having differential risk levels (classification); and
- \* To enhance the effectiveness of probation supervision for high risk offenders and to expand judges' options for dealing with serious and high risk offenders in the community, through the development of an intensive supervision program within the classification system (Intensive Supervision).

Mr. Richard Wiebush, a consultant with the Federation, was assigned to supervise data collection, analyze and interpret the data, and to provide technical assistance to a Classification Committee, which was responsible for recommending key policy decisions to Juvenile Court Judge Andy Devine.

## ADMINISTRATION

As of January 5, 1977, the Family Court Center was divided into two separate divisions within the Lucas County Court of Common Pleas:

- JUVENILE DIVISION
- DOMESTIC RELATIONS DIVISION

Under the authority of the Juvenile Court Judge, the new arrangement allowed for a greater emphasis and specialization in the respective legal areas of juvenile and domestic law.

The Juvenile Court is divided into the following administrative departments:

- 1) Business/Fiscal
- 2) Child Study Institute
- 3) Clerical
- 4) Probation Services
- 5) Referee Department

The Juvenile Court and the Child Study Institute were administered by Court Director Lawrence P. Murphy. All business/fiscal matters were under the direction of the Business Manager, Frank E. Landry. James A. Ray assumed the responsibilities of the Chief Referee in 1986 and heads the Referee Department. Probation Services continued to be under the direction of Michael Walsh. Patricia Balderas was appointed to the newly created position of Supervisor of Clerical.

REFEREE DEPARTMENT

All cases registered at Juvenile Court are assigned to the Judge. Direct responsibility for each case is, however, delegated by the Judge to the Referees. Attorney Referees, under the supervision of the Chief Referee, hear, adjudicate and dispose of the cases assigned to them. Referee decisions are submitted in the form of a recommendation and are reviewed and journalized by the Judge. Objections to the recommendation of a Referee are reviewed and heard by the Judge.

Certification hearings, to determine if a juvenile is to be bound over to the Common Pleas Court to be tried as an adult, are heard by the Judge.

Due to the legal complexities of juvenile law, Referees are assigned to different types of juvenile cases. The three types are:

- Delinquency (including Traffic and Unruly)
- Dependency, Neglect and Abuse
- Parentage

This system allows the Referee to utilize specific knowledge concerning that area of law and procedure to guarantee that the right to due process is protected.

All complaints are screened through the Juvenile Prosecutor's Office and formally filed with the Clerk of Courts. Prosecuting Attorneys are assigned to the Court to ensure proper presentation of all the evidence and to provide all complainants with representation.

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CASES DISPOSED IN 1986

Traffic Complaints	5,845
Delinquency/Unruly	5,323
Parentage	3,446
Change of Disp./Review Hearings	1,539
Reciprocal	1,230
Dependency/Neglect	695
Contributing/Neglect	401
Custody/Visitation	321
Child Abuse	316
"Out-of-County" Runaways	62
Other	32
Consent to Marry	2

TOTAL 19,212

This figure represents an increase of 2,693 (or 16.3%) cases as compared to 1985.

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RECORDS/STATISTICS

The Statistical Information Office compiles and stores information, both manually and for the court's computer. This office is under the supervision of the Court Director and materials and information are confidential conforming to relevant Ohio Revised Code statutes.

During 1986, the Court agreed to be a test site for the Ohio Department of Youth Services (O.D.Y.S.) new statistical reporting form. The purpose of this updated and expanded form is to provide better and more comprehensive data to the state and back to the individual counties on the type of individuals involved in the juvenile justice system.

1986 JUVENILE STATISTICS

## OFFENSES/SEX

Juvenile offenses disposed of in 1986 totaled 5,385 - an increase of 143 cases (or 2.7%) from 1985. Included in these cases were 3 Continued to the Call of the Prosecutor, 522 Dismissed-Diversion Program, 819 Dismissed, 8 Marked Off Docket, 599 Nolle Prosequi and 62 "Out-of-County" Runaways.

Of the 5,385 cases, 3,960 (or 73.5%) involved boys and 1,425 (or 26.5%) involved girls as compared to 3,813 (or 72.7%) for boys and 1,429 (or 27.3%) for girls in 1985.

## INDIVIDUAL YOUTH/SEX

A total of 3,346 individual youth appeared in Court during 1986 (excludes Out-of-County runaways). Of this number, 2,400 (or 71.7%) were boys and 946 (or 28.3%) were girls. As compared to 1985, individuals boys increased by 49 (or 2.1%) and girls decreased by 52 (or 5.2%).

## FIRST OFFENDERS VS. REPEATERS

Of the 3,346 individual youth who appeared in Court, 1,955 (or 58.4%) appeared for their first offense and 1,391 (or 41.6%) were repeat offenders. The following breakdown occurs:

	<u>FIRST OFFENDERS</u>	<u>REPEATERS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Boys	1,334 (55.6%)	1,066 (44.4%)	2,400
Girls	621 (65.6%)	325 (34.4%)	946
TOTAL	1,955 (58.4%)	1,391 (41.6%)	3,346

The percentage is virtually unchanged from 1985 in each category.

#### DELINQUENT VS. UNRULY

Of the 5,385 cases for 1986, 4,494 (or 83.5%) were delinquency cases and 891 (or 16.5%) were unruly cases. As compared to 1985, the delinquency cases were 82.3% and unruly 17.7%.

#### RACE PER OFFENSE (Excludes "Out-of-County" Runaways)

		<u>WHITE</u>	<u>BLACK</u>	<u>LATIN</u>
<u>OTHER</u>				
Boys (3,920)	2,433 (62.1%)	1,227 (31.3%)	239 (6.1%)	21 (.5%)
Girls (1,403)	807 (57.5%)	518 (36.9%)	78 (5.6%)	
(5,323)	3,240 (60.9%)	1,745 (32.8%)	317 (5.9%)	21 (.4%)

These percentages were virtually unchanged from 1985.

#### JUVENILE OFFENSES - 1986

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
<u>Robbery/Theft</u>			
Auto Theft	47	1	48
Aggravated Robbery & Robbery	32	2	34
Aggravated Burglary & Burglary (B&E)	168	5	173
Forgery	9	6	15
Grand Theft	152	29	181
Receiving Stolen Property	129	24	153
Shoplifting	29	31	60
Other Theft	254	93	347
Unauthorized Use of Property	14	7	21
Attempt & Complicity	53	7	60
Unauthorized Use of Motor Vehicle	76	11	87
	<u>963</u>	<u>216</u>	<u>1,179</u>
<u>Sex</u>			
Rape	10	0	10
Gross Sexual & Sexual Imposition	43	0	43
Soliciting	1	17	18
All Other Sexual Offenses	5	0	5
Public Indecency	16	4	20
	<u>75</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>96</u>
<u>Injury to Person</u>			
Aggravated Assault & Assault	154	66	220
Felonious & Negligent Assault	22	3	25

Aggravated Menacing & Menacing	47	6	53
Aggravated Murder	3	0	3
Involuntary Manslaughter	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	226	76	302
<u>Property Damage</u>			
Aggravated Arson & Arson	5	2	7
Criminal Damage	169	17	186
Vandalism	18	1	19
Tampering With Coin Machine	8	0	8
Criminal Mischief	<u>11</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>11</u>
	211	20	231
<u>Drugs</u>			
Drug Abuse	24	13	37
Aggravated Trafficking & Trafficking	5	1	6
Possession/Use of Drug Implements	<u>15</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>22</u>
	44	21	65
	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
<u>Alcohol</u>			
Disorderly Conduct (Intoxication)	18	3	21
Consuming	20	6	26
Possession/Purchase/Sale/Use of Intox.	21	9	30
Open Container	9	2	11
Prohibitions Under 19	<u>38</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>42</u>
	106	24	130
<u>Status</u>			
School Truancy	136	129	265
Runaway	38	109	147
Ungovernable	<u>81</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>147</u>
	255	304	559
<u>Other Delinquencies</u>			
Disorderly Conduct	170	52	222
Carrying Concealed Weapon	27	4	31
Domestic Violence	39	24	63
Possession of Criminal Tools	8	0	8
Trespassing & Criminal Trespassing	122	12	134
Other Carelessness & Mischief	19	3	22
Escape	9	1	10
Falsification	7	2	9
Loitering	1	10	11
Obstructing Official Business	16	9	25
Resisting Arrest	43	26	69
Violation of Curfew & Park Rules	16	12	28
Violation of Safe School Ordinance	106	29	135
Other Delinquency Behaviors	<u>37</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>43</u>
	620	190	810
	SUBTOTAL	2,500	872
			3,372
Continued to the Call of Prosecutor			
Dismissed/Diversion	3	0	3
Dismissed	362	160	522
Marked Off Docket	537	282	819
	8	0	8

Nolle Prosequi		<u>510</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>599</u>
	SUBTOTAL	3,920	1,403	5,323
"Out-of-County" Runaways		<u>40</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>62</u>
	TOTAL	3,960	1,425	5,385

## SOURCE OF REFERRALS (Excludes "Out-of-County" Runaways)

	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Parents or Relatives	194 (05%)	212 (15%)	406 (08%)
Probation Officer	6	1	7
Law Enforcement Officer	3,071 (78%)	750 (53%)	3,821 (72%)
Other Courts	76 (02%)	21 (01%)	97 (02%)
School	201 (05%)	165 (12%)	366 (07%)
Social Agency	19	72 (05%)	91 (02%)
Parole Officer	0	1	1
Victim	304 (08%)	150 (11%)	454 (08%)
Other Source	49 (01%)	31 (02%)	80 (01%)
	<u>3,920</u>	<u>1,403</u>	<u>5,323</u>

## AGE RANGE OF ALL YOUTH

<u>YEARS</u>	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
6	1	0	2
7	1	0	1
8	6	2	8
9	26 (01%)	4	30
10	35 (01%)	4	39 (01%)
11	72 (03%)	15 (01%)	87 (03%)
12	96 (04%)	34 (04%)	130 (04%)
13	211 (09%)	72 (08%)	283 (08%)
14	308 (13%)	164 (17%)	472 (14%)
15	450 (19%)	211 (22%)	661 (20%)
16	521 (22%)	210 (22%)	731 (22%)
17	556 (23%)	181 (19%)	737 (22%)
18	108 (04%)	45 (05%)	153 (04%)
19	4	3	7
20	1	0	1
21	1	1	2
22	2	0	2
23	1	0	1
TOTAL	<u>2,400</u>	<u>946</u>	<u>3,346</u>

## COMMITMENTS TO OHIO DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES

Committed	169	19	188 (75%)
Recommitted	<u>66</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>69 (25%)</u>
TOTAL	235 (91.4%)	22 (8.6%)	257

During 1986, the Court committed 38 (or 17.3%) more youth than during 1985.

The degree of committing felony offense was as follows:

Felony 1	30	(12%)
Felony 2	31	(12%)
Felony 3	42	(16%)
Felony 4	136	(53%)
Consecutive Sentences	16	(06%)
Aggravated Murder	2	

There was a total of 185 requests for early release filed during 1986, with the following breakdown occurring:

Granted	78	(42%)*
Denied	101	(55%)
Other	9	(03%)

\*This does not include 23 youth in the Serious Offender Program who had their commitments rescinded bringing the total number to 101.

#### BUSINESS/FISCAL

The Business Office is under the supervision of the Business Manager. The Business Manager is responsible for: budget preparation and control; payroll; financial reports and records for state and federally subsidized projects; support and collections; purchasing and procurement of equipment and supplies; and building maintenance. The Clerk of Court's Office is also under the supervision of the Business Manager.

The budget must be prepared annually and be approved by the County Commissioners. Subsequent to its approval, funds are budgeted separately for the Juvenile Court and Child Study Institute. Expenditures must conform to various appropriations and are constantly monitored by the County Auditor.

#### 1986 JUVENILE COURT EXPENDITURES

Salaries (Officials)	\$ 13,367.67
Salaries (Employees)	2,403,062.71
Equipment Purchases	18,791.67
Supplies	74,234.63
Contractual	158,779.33

Child Support	451,723.00
Rental	18,048.14
Travel	37,708.48
Other Expenses	<u>94,530.37</u>
TOTAL	\$3,270,246.00

1986 CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE EXPENDITURES

Salaries (Employees)	1,143,216.31
Supplies (Food, clothing, office, medical, janitorial)	116,929.60
Equipment Purchases	12,892.28
Contractual	19,696.11
Travel	2,569.15
Other Expenses	<u>3,461.23</u>
TOTAL	\$1,298,764.68

1986 JUVENILE COURT COLLECTIONS

Support of children, wards of the Court maintained in private residential treatment centers, foster homes and group homes.	32,148.21
State Subsidy for education.	8,741.27
Juvenile Clerk Court costs, fines, motions, witness fees investi- gations & forfeited bonds.	181,839.82
Reimbursement for Court Appointed Attorneys.	5.00
United States Department of Agri- culture - school lunch programs.	44,731.22
IV-D reimbursement (Parentage).	211,693.32
Single County Detention Subsidy.	150,000.00
Miscellaneous (Medical, conveyance, coin machines, phones, etc.).	<u>854.23</u>
TOTAL	\$630,013.07

COURT APPOINTED SPECIAL ADVOCATES (CASA)/GUARDIAN AD LITEM (GAL)

Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA) are trained citizen volunteers serving as Guardian Ad Litem (GAL) who represent youth in dependency, neglect or abuse cases. A GAL is a person appointed by the Juvenile Court to advocate for the best interest of the child. These advocates investigate a child's social and emotional background and advise the Court concerning their recommendations.

The program goal is to insure that a child's right to a safe, permanent home is acted on in a sensitive and expedient manner. The GAL follows the case to its satisfactory conclusion with the child's best interest in mind at all times.

The CASA program was developed and established by Judge Andy Devine and the Junior League of Toledo, Inc.

CASA/GAL ACTIVITY

During 1986, sixty-seven active CASA were assigned to one hundred and fourteen new cases which involved one hundred and seventy-six children. Additionally, work continued on over two hundred on-going cases. Two training classes were held for twenty-six new CASAs.

CITIZENS REVIEW BOARD

The purpose of the Juvenile Court Citizens Review Board is to review the status of each child in the care or custody of a public or private agency to determine that a plan for a permanent, nurturing environment exists and that the agency is working toward achieving this plan. Review Board members receive extensive training with regard to state statues governing child welfare, information concerning child placement and Review Board policies and procedures. The four five-member Boards each meet twice monthly.

Reviews are held sixty days and one year after placement, although the Review Boards may request a review on a case whenever they deem it necessary. The Board can:

- approve a treatment plan,
- request additional information from a caseworker through an update,
- request an appearance from a caseworker,

- request a revision of the plan,
- request a court hearing.

CITIZENS REVIEW BOARD ACTIVITY

New Cases Reviewed	444
Annual Reviews	1,125
Administrative Reviews	629
Terminations	524
Relative Custody Annual	<u>291</u>
Total Reviews	3,013
Cases Terminated - Over 18	89
Cases Terminated - Adoption	111

JUVENILE JUSTICE ADVISORY BOARD

The Juvenile Justice Advisory Board (JJAB) advises the Court in development of an annual youth services plan in accordance with the objectives of the Youth Services Grant. Funding is provided by the Ohio Department of Youth Services to assist the Court in developing and/or expanding prevention, diversion and non-secure treatment services.

The 1987 fiscal year plan (which runs from July 1, 1986, to June 30, 1987) was approved for a total of \$810,273.00 in funding for the following projects:

- Chemical Abuse Reduced Through Education and Services (CARES)
- Intensive Family Counseling
- Jerusalem Outreach Center
- Juvenile Restitution Program
- Parental Substance Abuse Counseling (Parents Helping Parents)
- Residential Placements
- Salem Outreach Center
- Staff Training
- Treatment Services Planning for Serious & Chronic Offenders

## PROBATION SERVICES

The goal of Probation Services is to focus on reducing the incidence of crime and its effects on the community. This is accomplished by providing services to adolescents and their families through programming that instills the traditional ideals of family, school and the community as the foundation of human development.

Believing that the home environment is a primary motivator in a youth's behavior, the department has developed numerous strategies towards strengthening the family. Utilizing a method of investigation, assessment, supervision and treatment, counselors involve the family in all aspects of probation.

Other outside influences, besides peer pressure, also greatly effect the juvenile offender's behavior. Importance is placed on the effect of chemical use, physical and sexual abuse, which are addressed in a number of treatment plans.

Probation Officers are assigned to one of four geographical teams with each team under the supervision of a Case Manager. The team concept allows the Probation Officer to become familiar with neighborhoods, peer groups, schools and community resources. Supervision includes home and school visits and interviews (counseling) with the youth and family. The Probation Officer attempts to discover the cause of the child's difficulties and aids the child and family in bringing about changes in their behavior.

A variety of staff training is available to probation personnel with a focus on the family and the epidemic problem of substance abuse.

Probation Services also operates a variety of programs to meet the individual needs of youth and families in Court.

The following formal programs are under the direction of the Administration of Probation Services:

- Chemical Awareness Program (CAP)
- Diversion Program
- Juvenile Restitution Program (JRP)
- Placement Consortium
- Remedial Reading Program
- Serious Offender Program
- Structural Family Therapy
- Volunteer Probation Counselor Program
- Reason for Sharing & Caring (RISK)

PROBATION SERVICES - 1986 DATA

Carried on Probation from 1985	870
Placed on Probation in 1986	1,123
Carried on Probation to 1987	882
Social Histories Completed	244

JUVENILE RESTITUTION PROGRAM

Cases Carried from 1985	266
Referrals in 1986	1,042
Amount of Restitution Paid	\$74,448.15
Public Service Hours Completed	9,984
Cases Carried to 1987	443

DIVERSION PROGRAM

Official Referrals	344
Unofficial Referrals	300

VOLUNTEER PROGRAM

Referrals	128
Terminations	95

### JUVENILE RESTITUTION PROGRAM (JRP)

The relationship between youth, crime, victims and the community are demonstrated in the two components of the Juvenile Restitution Program.

The "Restitution Process" holds youth directly responsible financially for the loss and/or damages they have caused. Based on financial ability, the youth either pays the debt, works on a program work crew to earn the money or a combination of both. The restitution owed by each youth is determined through a loss verification process conducted with the victim. Payments, restitution records and reimbursements for each youth owing restitution is recorded through the program.

The "Public Service" component can best be described as "symbolic restitution". The child, victim and the community receive no monetary compensation. Rather, the public service work the offenders perform is a way the youth can make amends with the community.

A unique aspect of the Restitution Program is the operation of supervised work crews. A wide variety of community service projects are completed by these crews at Toledo area parks, schools and public service agencies. They are also active in the set-up and dismantling of the Crosby Gardens Festival of the Arts and the Toledo Festival each year.

### DIVERSION PROGRAM

The Juvenile Court Diversion Program was designed to provide the Court with viable, dispositional alternative for first-offenders committing misdemeanors. The goal of the program is to reduce the number of youths who become formally involved with the juvenile justice system while educating them about the law through positive activities, information and experiences. This program is designed to enable youths to make positive choices in the future.

The program has two components - official and unofficial diversion. Those youth referred for official diversion are adjudicated by the Court and must attend a series of one hour sessions (five for those 13 years and younger; eight for those 14 years and older). Session topics include:

- value clarifications,
- understanding the law,
- dangers of drug and alcohol use,
- police relations,
- respect for rights and property,
- tours of the Child Study Institute.

Most sessions are conducted by representatives from community social agencies and the Toledo Police Department. When a youth has successfully completed the program, the original referral charge is dismissed at a formal court hearing.

In September of 1984, an unofficial diversion component was added, which completely diverts the youth from the formal system. After an intake interview with the youth and family, appropriate referrals to community agencies are recommended.

#### CHEMICAL AWARENESS PROGRAM (CAP)

The Court with the assistance of community chemical dependency programs and support groups in 1984 implemented an intensive 15-hour education/awareness/ intervention program targeted at youth and their family. The CAP combines group sessions with education to enable families to understand the concepts of chemical dependency and treatment.

Under the direction of probation staff with specific training in chemical abuse, the program has become entrenched within the department. The program provides information about the pharmacological effects of alcohol and chemicals and the concepts of alcoholism and chemical dependency. A primary focus of the program is on family life and adolescent development. Family intervention is provided by assessment and through a combination of family, parent and adolescent group sessions. The CAP staff assists families in linking with the appropriate chemical dependency agency in the community and provides valuable information to probation staff and the Court.

#### A REASON FOR SHARING & CARING (RISK)

The department receives additional volunteer support from a group of recovering young adults who have come together to form RISK. RISK is a support group for youthful offenders whose life-styles include substance abuse. The group gives youth the opportunity to talk about their problems in a confidential setting with young adults who have been there.

#### SERIOUS OFFENDER PROGRAM

The Juvenile Court Serious Offender Project is a unique treatment strategy for youths classified as serious offenders (felony 1 or 2) and who are committed to the Ohio Department of Youth Services. The program is designed as a cooperative team approach of three agencies: Lucas County Juvenile Court, Cummings-Zucker Center and the Ohio Department of Youth Services.

A wide range of treatment has been developed to positively influence serious offenders and their families, while providing the community with security and the assurance that justice is being served.

A treatment team has the responsibility of formulating and implementing a treatment plan for randomly selected youths committed to state institutions.

Treatment and counseling with the youth and family begins in detention and continues during institutionalization. The team works with the youth, family and D.Y.S. institution staff to achieve the necessary progress to allow an early release from the institution into a structured setting. If all parties have cooperated, the family unit has stabilized and an early release has been granted, the youth enters the Cummings-Zucker Extended Day Program. Some youth are also in need of short term placement in a community based group home.

Community support advocacy for the family and counseling continues throughout the program and youth are eventually mainstreamed back into their home school. Youth are given needed aftercare services and counseling continues until the treatment team terminates the youth from the project.

#### PLACEMENT CONSORTIUM

Although the goal of Probation Services is to deal with problems in the natural home setting, in some cases this is not the best method to correct behavioral problems. An inadequate home environment where supervision is lacking and other problems exist often necessitates temporary removal of the child from that home and placement into an alternative living arrangement until matters can be corrected.

In 1982, the Probation Department formed a committee of various placement personnel to staff cases in need of possible placement. Each case was presented by the Probation Officer for a treatment/placement recommendation. With the realization that the Court was not the first (or only) service provider, information and input was requested from various community agencies to assist the committee in exploring treatment alternatives.

Since there were still gaps in service and service area boundaries, the Placement Consortium was organized to take a significant step toward improving coordination and communication of existing resources and to more appropriately address the needs of multi-problem youth and their families.

With funding from the Ohio Department of Health, the Lucas County Placement Consortium was divided into two groups:

- 1) Executive Planning and Conflict Resolution

Group: Composed of the directors of major funders, policy makers and planners of children services in Lucas County, the group seeks joint funding solutions, policy resolutions, high-level coordination and appropriateness of services provided.

- 2) Placement, Providers and Case Planning Group: This group is composed of representatives reflecting the various services available throughout the county and staffs cases weekly, identifying barriers to service and service gaps.

At present, twenty agencies representing the six major Ohio disciplines providing services for children are members of the Consortium. Since its inception, the Consortium has sought creative solutions for youth with a variety and combination of problems, such as mental illness, mental retardation, significant health problems, delinquency, dependency and abuse, chemical dependency and youths in need of additional and extraordinary educational services. The cluster concept itself has demonstrated that by working together, youngsters who ordinarily would fall through the cracks of the service delivery system are finding treatment and services now available.

#### REMEDIAL READING PROGRAM

To develop and improve an individual's self-image through personal attention and instruction that is the primary objective of the Probation Department's Reading Program. Developed in 1980 and staff with a large percentage of volunteer tutors, which include foster grandparents and college students, the program was established to address a specific educational program among a large group of juveniles referred to the Court.

Volunteer tutors are matched to probationers and provide a wide range of materials which should spark the student's interest in reading. Volunteers work with the students to help them increase in reading. Volunteers work with the students to help them increase their self-concept while aiding them in acquiring reading skills. An ultimate objective is the re-integration of the student into the academic world.

#### VOLUNTEER PROBATION COUNSELOR PROGRAM (VPC)

The Volunteer Probation Counselor Program is designed to encourage concerned citizens to assist in the supervision of youth on probation. The program, which was developed in 1971, recognizes the fact that volunteers can be a valuable resource in the overall treatment of juvenile offenders.

Volunteers and student interns generally work with low risk offenders. All VPCs must participate in orientation and training classes before being assigned a probationer. In addition, on-going training is provided to all volunteers.

Volunteers establish weekly contact with the probationer to monitor behavior at home, school and in the community. In addition, they counsel and/or resolve difficulties that may develop while the youth is on probation.

### STRUCTURAL FAMILY COUNSELING

In keeping with the philosophy of keeping families together by building on their strengths, Probation Services has been training their counselors to learn structured family therapy techniques since 1981.

With the purchase of audio-visual equipment and installation of one-way glass in one of the department's interviewing rooms, live supervision and taping of sessions are done with no distractions to the family. Tapes are critically reviewed in training sessions at Catholic Social Services by Dr. Stephen Greenstein, a Philadelphia consultant. The tapes are reviewed not only at the training sessions, but also by Probation Staff at regularly scheduled meetings within the department.

The counselors learn through the review how to expand, improve and acquire new skills and techniques in counseling families. The focus is on family structure as the context for planned, problem-oriented therapy. From these sessions, counselors learn how to read, join and restructure family systems.

The goal - to have a core staff proficient in the area of family counseling so that they may train their fellow counselors.

Probation Staff also utilize a number of community based programs, many of which the Juvenile Court was instrumental in developing.

### JERUSALEM BAPTIST OUTREACH CENTER

The Jerusalem Outreach Program meets a need in the central city area of Toledo for a single organization to provide community based, multiphasic services at a centralized area for court-involved youth.

Jerusalem Outreach works with youth on probation and their parents for a period of fifteen weeks. Those youth selected are from the Dorr/Detroit Street area and are referred by probation officers.

The program addresses the needs of:

- academic tutoring,
- counseling (individual, group and family),
- hypertension control,
- health care services.

An aftercare component accommodates those youth in need of follow-up care. Also, a parental counseling group was established to address parental concerns concurrently during the participation of their child(ren) in the program. The Ohio Department of Youth Services also contracts with the Outreach Center to work with parolees returning to the community.

### SALEM OUTREACH CENTER

The Salem Outreach Program is patterned after the Jerusalem Outreach Program and serves North Toledo youth on probation. The Center works with youth to assist them in study skills, academics, health, social values and family and peer relationships.

Salem was approved by the Juvenile Justice Advisory Board for funding as a one year pilot program. They accepted and graduated their first class in late 1986.

### MOUNTAIN MENTORS

Mountain Mentors is a project sponsored by the Euclid United Methodist Church. The program consists of three phases:

- 1) A Youth Selection Process conducted jointly by the program's representatives and representatives of the Juvenile Court.

- 2) A Two-Week Backpacking Trip to create a strong bond between the youth and the mentor pair.
- 3) A Year's Commitment between mentor and youth which includes weekly individual mentor-youth meetings and monthly group meetings.

Candidates for selection are interviewed to determine if the program suits their needs. A "growth contract" or plan is developed during this phase for each participant. It represents the personal growth goals each young person will commit himself to for the next year.

The backpacking trip involves the preparation and involvement of a two-week backpacking trip to the White Mountains of New Hampshire. Each participant is assigned a "mentor", a carefully selected adult role model who has previously committed to work with their young person for the year.

The follow-up includes the one-to-one weekly meetings arranged by the mentor with his youth. Assessing and encouraging the youth's progress toward his or her personal goals is the mentor volunteer's job. This phase involves a continuous process of follow-up, monitoring, advocacy and counseling. From beginning to end, the young person is provided with professional services including medical, legal, spiritual and others at no charge.

The Mountain Mentors Program has been characterized as offering:

- the physical challenge of Outward Bound,
- the helping hand of a Big Brother,
- the commitment and dedication of a Peace Corps worker.

#### PARENTAL SUBSTANCE ABUSE COUNSELING

Parental Substance Abuse Counseling (Parents Helping Parents) is a support group system for parents. The purpose of the program is to strengthen and reinforce parents in their struggle to preserve the family unit and to deal with problems stemming from unacceptable adolescent behavior and/or chemical dependency. This is accomplished by fostering a network of parents' self-help support mechanisms, public education and social action. The groups offer hope and support through sharing and suggestions. Parents gain new insight into their own situation from others in the group.

Using the expertise of participating parents is a prominent part of the program. One of the major strengths is the commitment demonstrated by many of the parents who serve as volunteer co-facilitators, speakers and those who make phone

contacts and give support to parents in crisis situations, at any time of the day or night.

#### EXTENDED DAY PROGRAMS

Many of the youth who were coming before the Court were found to be experiencing estrangement from their families. The breakdown in family relationships manifests itself in the form of anger and frustration and often resulted in a child who was seen as out of control and delinquent.

The Cummings-Zucker Center, Inc. of Toledo in conjunction with the Juvenile Court developed a program with the major objectives of:

- 1) restoring a healthy relationship between the child and parents;
- 2) instilling the traditional acceptable ideals of society which include affirmation of the family, the school and community as the foundations of human society;
- 3) increasing self-worth, stimulating personal growth and developing a sense of responsibility on behalf of the youth.

The objectives are achieved through simultaneously operating program elements; 12-hour extended day treatment/school programming, behavior modification, family therapy sessions and community support advocacy for the family.

Cummings-Zucker is operated in conjunction with the Toledo Public Schools to serve Toledo youth. The Alternative Learning Center is operated by the Lucas County Schools to serve county youth.

## CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE

The Child Study Institute (CSI) provides temporary detention for children between the ages of 8 - 18. The function of the CSI is two-fold:

- 1) to provide temporary secure detention for children under the jurisdiction of the Court who require detention pending the disposition of their cases;
- 2) to conduct psychological and psychiatric evaluation of children in order to help and advise the Court regarding disposition of their cases.

The capacity of CSI is 76 single bed rooms, 47 for boys and 29 for girls. Detainees are classified according to sex and whether they are first or repeat offenders.

Children who enter CSI are given a physical examination upon admission. Health records are kept on each child and medical and dental care are provided as needed. A pediatrician visits CSI daily and nurses are on duty or on call at all times.

A complete educational program is a service provided in the CSI. The school is fully accredited for grades 1 - 12 and is part of the Toledo Public School system. The staff consists of four certified teachers, one of whom also serves as a principal. Each teacher concentrates on the basics of education and attempts to raise low achievers to their appropriate grade level through remedial instruction.

Gym and physical activities are available to all who are approved by the Medical Clinic. Ceramic classes are held twice a week and the CSI staff is trained to organize a variety of games and craft projects within the detention setting.

Spiritual needs are addressed by the Juvenile Court Chaplaincy Program. Catholic and Protestant services are held on Saturday or Sunday, and Jewish services as needed.

The League of City Mothers has been actively involved with the CSI since the 1930's by contributing funds toward the purchase of equipment and by organizing special activities.

CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE - 1986 STATS

	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Detained - Pending Hearing	853 (38%)	374 (38%)	1,227 (38%)
Not Detained - Released (Pending Hearing)	<u>1,409 (62%)</u>	<u>602 (62%)</u>	<u>2,011 (38%)</u>
TOTAL RESIDENTS	2,262	976	3,238
Previously in C.S.I.	1,364 (60%)	569 (58%)	1,933 (60%)
Delinquent	2,027 (90%)	725 (74%)	2,752 (85%)
Unruly	150 (07%)	240 (25%)	390 (12%)
Traffic	<u>85 (03%)</u>	<u>11 (11%)</u>	<u>96 (03%)</u>
	2,262	976	3,238
Average Age	15.2	15.1	15.1
Average Daily Population	40	20	60
Capacity	47	29	76
Days Over Population	50	7	57
Total Detention Days	15,981	7,985	23,966
Average Detention Days (Per Child)	7	8	7
Average Detention Days (Per Child Excluding Not Detained)	18	20	19

1986 COURT STAFF

## JUDGE

HONORABLE ANDY DEVINE

## COURT DIRECTOR

Lawrence P. Murphy

## BUSINESS MANAGER

Frank E. Landry

## ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR

Dan Pompa

## SUPPORT OFFICER

William Zunk

## SUPERVISOR OF CLERICAL STAFF

Patricia Balderas

## CLERICAL STAFF

Rose Foisy - Secretary to Judge  
 Maureen Townsley - Secretary  
 Harriette Twiss - Secretary to Director  
 Darlene Piojda - Secretary to Business Manager  
 Lenora Nelson - Chief Bookkeeper  
 Jean Lammon - Secretary  
 Cynthia Posadny - Secretary  
 Terrie McGillis - Account Clerk  
 Dolores Harrison - Bookkeeper  
 Linda Roder - Account Clerk  
 Margaret Sadowski - Clerk

## COURT APPOINTED SPECIAL ADVOCATES (CASA)

Irene Nugent - Coordinator  
 Patricia McConnell - Community Relations Specialist  
 Henrietta Galyas - Secretary

## CITIZENS REVIEW BOARD (CRB)

Irene Nugent - Coordinator  
 Marge Jacob - Secretary

## ASSIGNMENT COMMISSIONER

Joyce Zunk - Assignment Commissioner  
 Rebecca Chriss - Typist

## REFEREE DEPARTMENT

James Ray - Chief Referee  
 Brian Goodell  
 Donna Greenfield  
 Rosalie Musachio  
 Patricia Rideout  
 Joyce Umbles  
 Geoffrey Waggoner  
 John Yerman  
 Keith Zeisloft

## MARSHAL

Norton Cassady

## CLERICAL STAFF

Barbara Bieniek  
Missy Couture  
Sharon Ferguson  
Beverly Kane  
Judith Keith  
Sandra Moore  
Denise Pacynski  
Marsha Sewell  
Mary Stevens  
Janice Thieman  
Joyce Vargo

## PROBATION SERVICES

## ADMINISTRATOR

Michael Walsh

## ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR

Catherine Champion

## SUPERVISORS

Richard Daley  
Henry Norwood

## CASE MANAGERS

Antonio Garrett  
Ann Holzemer  
Sandra Strong  
Marty Turner

## PROBATION COUNSELORS

David Borer  
Michael Brennan  
Timothy Campbell  
Madonna Conrad  
Connie Darling  
Polly Hecht  
Tara Hobbs  
Judy Hohenberger  
Stephen Lewandowski  
Faye Lorenzo  
James MacDonald  
Corinthia Mackley  
Elizabeth Messenger  
Willi Meyer  
Mary Nolan  
Kim Oats  
Fred Porter  
Lorenzo Salazar  
Carol Schwab  
Thomas Stuber  
John Thomas  
Pamela Toadvin

David Wigent  
Rebecca Williams

DYS LIAISON  
Jeff Acocks

DIVERSION PROGRAM  
Richard Sansbury - Coordinator  
Margaret Williams

FOSTER CARE  
Melissa Habacker - Coordinator  
Michael Sell

PLACEMENT CONSORTIUM  
Nancy Malone

REMEDIAL READING  
Janice Schiffer - Coordinator  
Sandra Scherf

RESTITUTION PROGRAM  
Gary Lenhart - Coordinator  
Joseph Schwartz - Supervisor  
Janice Knapp - Victim Services Officer  
Kathleen Connolly  
Dorine Smith  
Kevin Szenderski  
James Thorrington  
Tyrone Tyson

SCHOOL LIAISON  
Leroy Lucius - Supervisor

SERIOUS OFFENDER PROGRAM  
Fred Whitman - Coordinator

VOLUNTEER PROBATION COUNSELOR PROGRAM  
Andrea Loch - Coordinator  
Thomas DeMarco

CLERICAL  
Marci Yerman - Administrative Secretary  
Sandra Fry  
Lucy Cowan  
Emma Withrow  
Nancy Zesing  
Myra Cavanaugh

JUVENILE CLERKS  
Mary Shroyer - Supervisor  
Mary King - IV-D Supervisor  
Terry Blazey  
Pamela Boose  
Loletta Clemens

Joanne Combs  
Carolyn Crosby  
Beth Dickey  
Carol Edwards  
Birdie Hogan  
Cheryl Huggins  
Marjorie Koch  
Patricia Krohn  
Bridget Never  
Donna Pendrey  
Rebecca Schuessler  
Karen Wlodarski  
Thomas Leroux - File Clerk

**RECEPTIONISTS**

Carolyn Flanagan  
Lois Middlebrooks  
Rosemary Dunn

**DATA CONTROL/RECORDS**

William Ruby - Coordinator  
Regina Fleck - Statistician  
Harry Reichow - File Room Supervisor  
Marilyn Leddy - Computer Operator  
David Wagner - Expungements  
Rosemary Dunn  
Art Jones  
Diane Snyder  
Linda Stirn

**MAINTENANCE**

Frank Powalowski - Supervisor  
Ronald Bixler  
Albert Doneghy  
Della Gafeney  
Kristine Hileman  
James Kizer  
Terrence Kreft  
Chris McGillis  
Marian Rocco  
Gale Stango  
Milas Wells

CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE - 1986

## SENIOR SUPERVISORS

Pete Holzemer - Boys' Floor  
 Pauline Dedes - Girls' Floor

## BOYS' LEADERS

Tom Holzemer - Senior Leader  
 Dave Deppen - Program Director  
 Michael Layson - Supervisor  
 Daniel Graham - Relief Supervisor  
 Charles Kanthak - Relief Supervisor  
 Bruce Williams - Supervisor  
 Donald Adamski  
 Robert Begley  
 Thomas Curry  
 Cornell Grant  
 William Hayes  
 Orlandus Hearn  
 Mark Holzemer  
 Gerald Jones  
 Dale Meyer  
 Loren Noyes  
 Brooks Rollins  
 John Schafer  
 Randy Schutt  
 Ralph Sochacki  
 Gary Waterstradt

## GIRLS' LEADERS

Minnie Glaspie  
 Tracie Kynard  
 Kathleen Linenkugel  
 Michelle Luna  
 Verna Moore  
 Brenda Morehead  
 Mary Smith  
 Nancy Squires  
 Lorean Whitaker

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Dorothy Haverbusch - Chief Psychologist  
 Cheryll Douglass-Leonard

## MEDICAL CLINIC

Isador H. Kass - M.D.  
 Joan Coghlin - R.N.  
 Phyllis Fletcher - L.P.N.  
 Bernadette Wilczynski - R.N.

## INTAKE OFFICERS

John Batson  
 Robert Blumberg  
 Carl Guy, Jr.  
 David Borer (Part-time)  
 Timothy Campbell (Part-time)  
 Antonio Garrett (Part-time)

Henry Norwood (Part-time)  
Fred Porter (Part-time)  
Sandra Strong (Part-time)

SECURITY

John Jackson  
Woodrow McCreary  
Robert Peacock  
Ronald Thomas

COOKS

Jennie Collins  
Dorothy Cowden  
Michelle Holzemer  
Judy Khan  
Patricia Messenger

LOTTIE FORD SCHOOL (Toledo Board of Education)

Steve Kolinski - Principal  
Susan Faneuff  
Mark Langenderfer  
Beryle McCloskey

SPECIALIZED INSTRUCTION

Joanne Shapler - Arts & Crafts  
Willie Loper - Night School

CLERICAL

Gertrude Gerbich  
Mary Ann Navis