

**LUCAS COUNTY
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS**

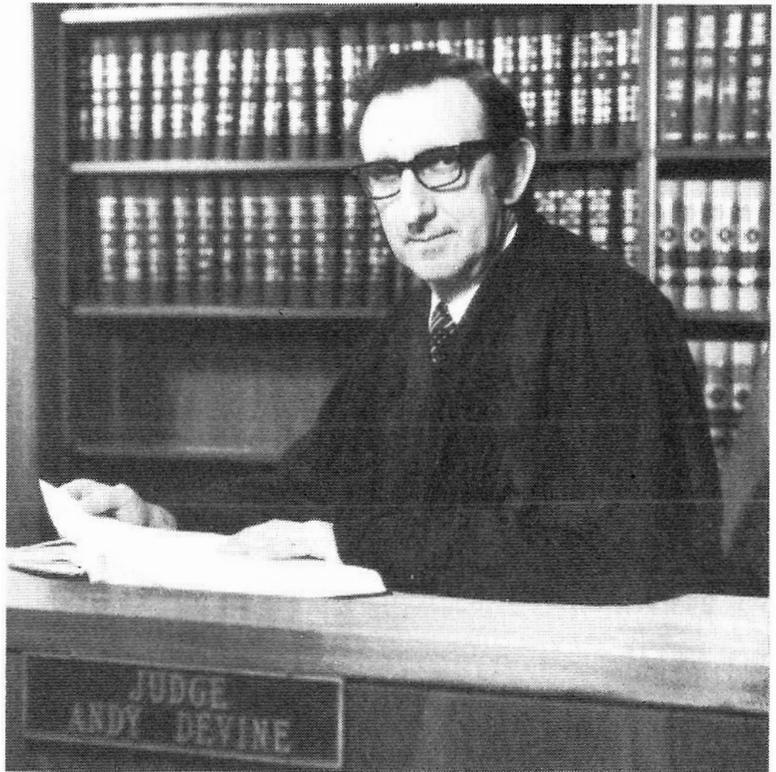
Juvenile Division

Toledo, Ohio



Annual Report 1978

Andy Devine, Judge



Lucas County Board of Commissioners
Hon. James M. Holzemer, President
Hon. Max C. Reddish
Hon. Francis E. Szollosi

Citizens of Lucas County

The readers of this report will find juvenile delinquency once again on the increase. What is even more disturbing is the fact that dependency, neglect, and child abuse cases have not only increased but they have increased dramatically.

No matter how perfect our effort - no matter how much money we spend, I do not foresee this trend changing.

Until we - the community - re-establish the home and the family; until we - the community - re-establish a meaningful value system in our own lives as well as in the lives of our children, there is no hope for a change.

Sincerely yours,

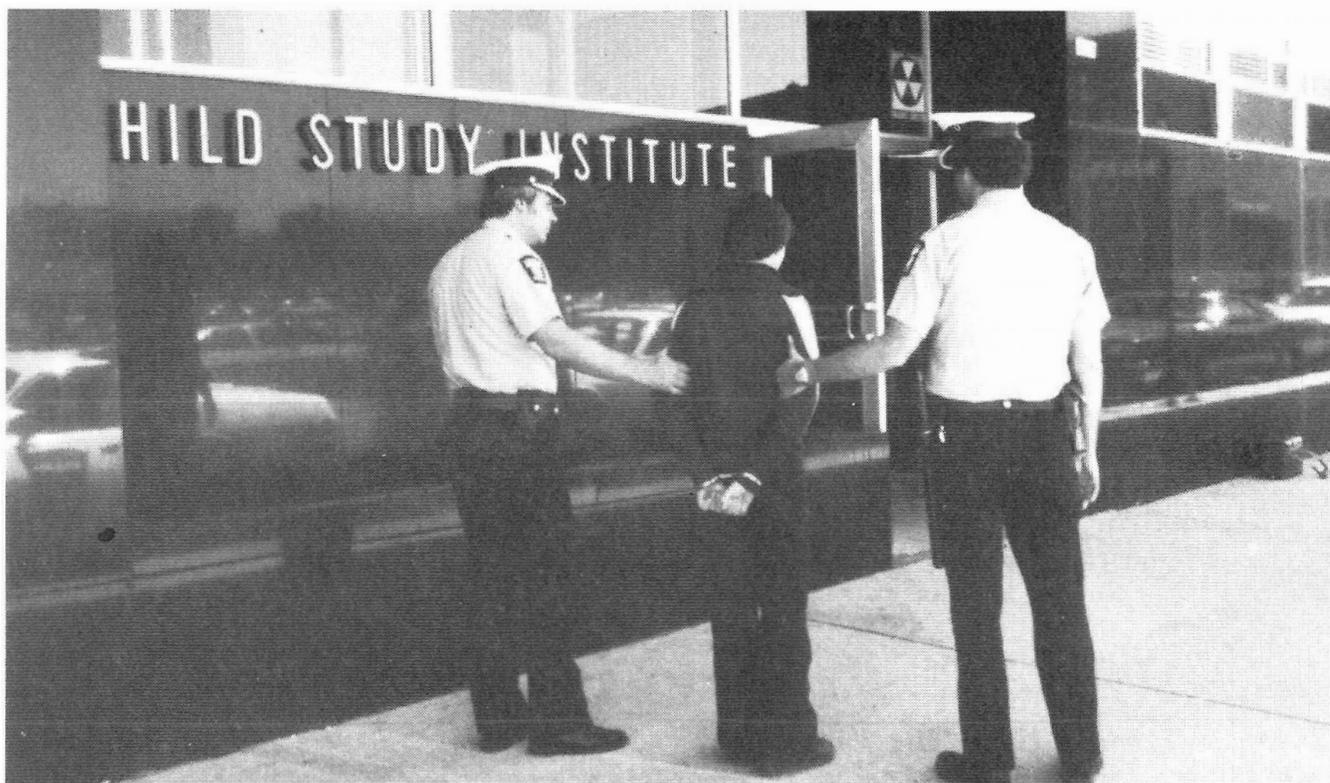


ANDY DEVINE, Judge

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INTRODUCTION



January 5, 1977, marked the beginning a new direction for the Lucas County Juvenile Court. Its formation into a separate Juvenile Division within the Court of Common Pleas permitted a comprehensive response to juvenile problems in Lucas County. As a result of organizational changes and prior Supreme Court decisions, the court has transformed itself from being primarily a social service agency to a more formal structure which still has concern for juveniles and their interests, but at the same time requires full due process and the respect of the juvenile for the law.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The purpose of the Lucas County Juvenile Court may seem obvious, but research has shown that methods vary from court to court regarding the complex task of responding to juvenile problems. Often the court is looked upon by parents of

problem children as a depository for their years of misguidance and neglect. They mistakenly expect that the court can successfully act as a surrogate parent, who can modify delinquent and unruly behavior that has germinated and grown in an unstable environment for many years. These expectations are unrealistic at best and must be tempered with the experiences of the real world.

Those who work within the court daily are witness to the constant domestic upheavals of a number of families. As a result of this experience one soon learns that if our community is to improve, each of us as citizens and all community institutions and services; churches, schools, social service and mental health agencies, must take responsibility for our actions. This is especially critical in the parent/child relationship. It is therefore important that the court's response to this situation be understood, and its purpose clearly stated.

The goal of the Juvenile Court is to effectively, efficiently, and equitably, administer justice. Due process is imperative, humane consideration is instrumental, and the responsible balance of society's just demands and the individuals rights is implicit.

NEW DIRECTIONS FOR 1978

1978 was a watershed year for the Juvenile Court. As caseloads reached record proportions new strains were placed upon the Juvenile Court's existing judicial and administrative systems. Based on practical experience and statistical projections it can be conservatively stated that the Juvenile Court can expect this trend to continue (See Statistical Highlights). Not only will cases rise in terms of raw numbers, but also their inherent complexity will reach a point where the Court's ability to administer justice in a fair and equitable manner will be threatened if programmatic changes are not

instituted.

This chapter outlines various programs developed in 1978 that will address both short and long range problems. It must be remembered, however, that these problems and their ultimate solutions cannot be limited to the sphere of the Juvenile Court. It is critical that the Court receive full support and cooperation from area social agencies, other governmental entities, and the community if it is to meet the challenges of the next decade. Without this comprehensive support the future of our youth will be imperiled.

RESTITUTION PROGRAM



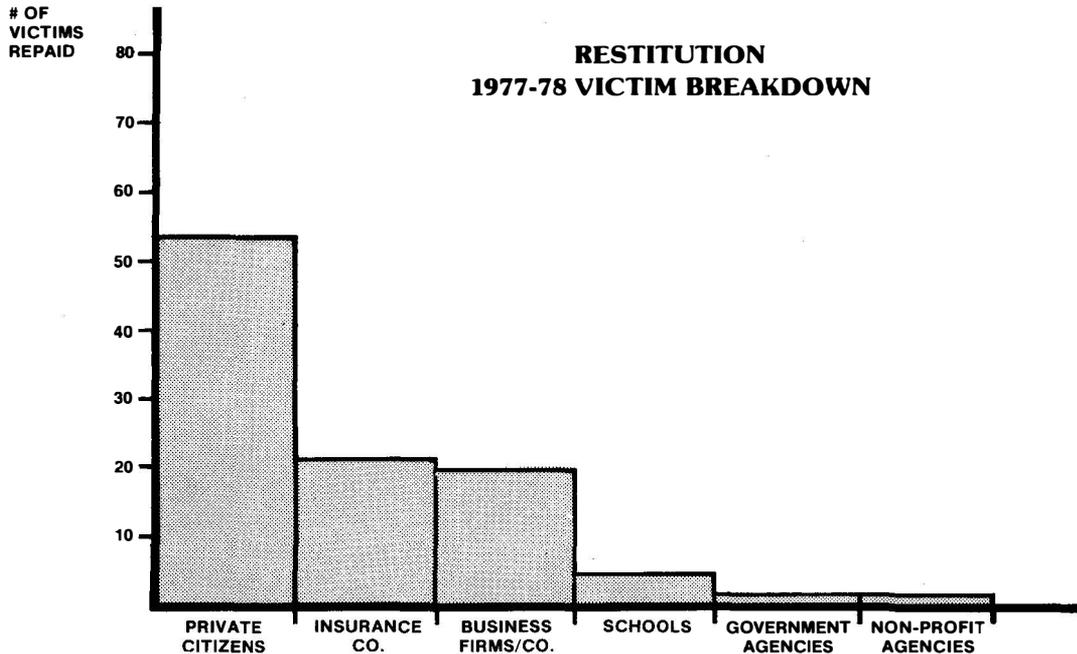
Restitution work crews in action.

Prior to May 1977, few juvenile offenders who had committed acts against property or persons were paying restitution to their victims. Often they were unable to pay because of lack of employment or parental inability to pay. To remedy this, the Juvenile Court Restitution Program was begun.

The program works like this: After a juvenile has been found delinquent by the Juvenile Court and is ordered to pay restitution, the youth is immediately enrolled in the Restitution Program. Program counselors act as mediators between offender and victim by determining restitution damages through mutual agreement. Once damages are set, several restitution alternatives are made available to the youth. The offender must either make restitution through direct service to the victim or through monetary payment. If the youth is not employed, the program will provide him/her with a temporary job until all restitution is paid. For many program participants,

this is the first time they have ever held a job. As part of their learning experience and as an incentive to seek future employment, clients assigned to the program are permitted to keep 25% of their wages, with the remainder of their wages going to their victims.

In May of 1977, the Court formally implemented the Program. Since that time, 727 cases have been referred to it. (581 restitution cases and 145 fine and court cost cases). Of these referrals, 401 restitution cases have been completed and over \$32,000.00 has been returned to the community. Some of the recipients of restitution awards have been local schools, private citizens, private businesses, insurance companies and public parks. As of December 31, 1978, 79 cases are in the process of making restitution in excess of \$17,000.00 (See Graph)



VICTIM TYPE	Amount Repaid To Victim	% By Category Of Victim
Private Citizens	\$17,188	54%
Insurance Companies	6,446	20%
Private Business Firms	6,105	19%
Local Schools	1,558	5%
Government Agencies	454	1%
Non-Profit Agencies	270	1%
TOTAL	\$32,021	100%

The Restitution Program has proven so successful that it has been chosen through nationwide competition to participate in the National Juvenile Restitution Initiative, sponsored by the office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention, LEAA. The total grant award is \$275,000. A major thrust of the project will

be to greatly expand the program's capabilities by establishing closer ties with the local business community. Several businesses are already participating in this effort. The Court would like to especially thank the Kroger Company for their special support. Hopefully, the pattern established by their initiative will be followed by other companies.

The Lucas County Juvenile Court Restitution Program is a unique experiment in the handling of juvenile offenders because it is a community oriented program that depends upon the cooperation and participation of government and private business.

Working together, the successful development of this program will have a tremendous impact upon the lives of many youth who would otherwise fail to experience direct responsibility for their anti-social behavior. In this way the Restitution Program not only holds the hope of meaningful rehabilitation for these delinquents, but also, it is a means to better serve the citizens of Lucas County.

FOSTER HOME PROGRAM

The Foster Home Program has proven to be a viable alternative for those youths who for various reasons cannot be placed either on probation in their natural homes or committed to the Ohio Youth Commission. When a proper match has been made between the juvenile and foster parent(s), an environment is created that provides understanding, guidance and stability in lifestyle for troubled youth. Such personalized care is not possible in an institutionalized setting.

There are, however, several problems encountered with this particular program that prohibit the expansion of services. The primary obstacle is the recruitment of qualified persons for foster parenting, especially black foster parents. Secondly, once recruited it is essential for the court to support foster parents with foster parent training, regular counseling contacts and psychotherapy for the delinquent youth. It is anticipated that this support will enhance foster parenting skills and also encourage longer participation in the program. In 1977, the Juvenile Court with the financial assistance of the Regional Planning Unit began working to resolve these

problems. It was decided that increased resources were needed to strengthen the Foster Home Program in three specific areas:

Recruitment

Beginning the coming year, the strategy for recruitment of qualified foster parents will include the formation of a speakers bureau comprised of Juvenile Court and Foster Home Department personnel. They will begin participating in speeches, discussions and video presentations to be given at churches, schools and social organizations. In addition to these personal appearances, funds will be allotted to purchase media time, newspaper advertising space and for the printing of brochures and posters to communicate the need for foster homes in the community.

Training

The long distance between Toledo and the locations of

most of the present foster homes have prevented many of these foster parents from taking advantage of the Parent Effectiveness Training presently offered at the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. Therefore, training will be made available within their own communities on a contractual basis. Foster parents will also periodically meet in groups to discuss and exchange problem-solving ideas. This type of sharing is not only therapeutic, but rewarding in knowing that others have the same concerns and experiences.

Psychological Services

The Foster Care Grant will permit up to three hundred hours of psychotherapy for youths in foster home

placement. This on-site service availability will permit many more youth to participate in the program who otherwise would be unable because of special psychological needs. All services will be contracted through accredited psychologists and coordinated between the Juvenile Court's Diagnostic and Foster Home Departments.

If these three areas (recruitment, training, psychological services) can be substantially improved, a total of forty homes will be in operation by the end of 1979. This will provide the court with additional alternative residential care at a time when limited resources cannot match the increasing costs of other types of placement.

PLACEMENT REVIEW OF ABUSED, DEPENDENT, NEGLECTED CASES

Every year, in Lucas County and in Juvenile Courts across the country, children are separated from their natural parents. These children, who are removed from the home through no fault of their own, fall into the following three categories:

1) Dependent Children — A dependent child is one who is homeless, destitute, or without proper care, or support, through no fault of his/her parents, guardian, or custodian.

2) Neglected Children — A neglected child is one abandoned by his parents, guardian or custodian who neglects or refuses to provide him or her with proper necessary subsistence, education, medical or surgical care, or other care necessary for his or her health or well being.

3) Abused Children — An abused child is one who is the victim of sexual abuse, endangering and/or battering as defined in the definitional subcategories 2151.031 in the Ohio Revised Code.

If after a Juvenile Court hearing a child is found to be dependent, neglected, or abused, temporary custody is initially given to either social service agencies approved for placements by the State of Ohio, or directly to individuals. The placement of the child in temporary custody is a legal method of protecting the child from his present home situation, but only for a given time. During this interim, hopefully the natural

parents will have rectified the problems that precipitated court action to a point that the return of the children to the home is feasible, thereby, satisfying the Juvenile Code's mandate of rehabilitation in the home environment. In some cases, however, the circumstances fail to improve, or are hopeless at the outset. In these situations the court must terminate the natural parents' rights and place permanent custody elsewhere.

Although in the past custody cases have been handled with good intent and in the best interests of the child, once the temporary placement had taken place the child was often forgotten by the court.

It is the intention of the Court to change this situation. With the aid of volunteers, the court intends to investigate and review all cases where custody has been directly granted. The objectives of these investigations will be to make available sufficient information to facilitate fair judgments regarding the future status of the child. It is important for the court to establish a "plan" and to either return the child to the biological parents, dependent upon the rehabilitation of the home environment, or if that is not possible, to search for the best alternative placement available which may be the present placement. If an alternative placement is sought the ultimate goal would be the termination of parental rights and the permanent adoption of the child by a family. The establishment of a "plan" for the child will ensure that the child's welfare is accounted for, and will prevent the child from drifting into a limbo state of existence.

SPACE NEEDS ANALYSIS STUDY

In Lucas County, as in jurisdictions elsewhere in the country, symptoms are surfacing to warn of an underlying crisis in judicial administration. Confronted by rising caseloads, advances in every kind of technology and increasingly loud demands for due process, court management tools and the ways they are used, are becoming inadequate. Perhaps nowhere are such deficiencies more in evidence than in the buildings housing the Juvenile Court facilities. The quantity and quality of court and court-related space is sadly inappropriate to the judicial mandate.

Although the Lucas County Juvenile Court is adequately handling its present caseload, if present trends continue this court will be faced with an acute space shortage that will impare

the Court's ability to do business. The increasing deterioration can presently be seen upon a visual inspection of the Family Court facility. Examples include: the crowding of administrative office space; referees forced to conduct hearings in rooms that were not designed for formal proceedings; and file cabinets that are spilling out into hallways, further obstructing already congested passageways.

In 1977, the Juvenile Court addressed this problem by contracting the services of Louis E. Bonanni and Associates for the express purpose of developing a "plan" that would satisfy not only immediate space shortages, but also, resolve longer range needs; up to a period of twenty years.

The report completed on December 29, 1978, is a

comprehensive effort that looks at the Court's needs through both innovative and standard methods, such as: traffic flow, job functions, work/paper flow, crime and population projections, national standards, staff interviews, and comparisons with other Courts of comparable size. These recommendations represent a conscious effort on the part of the consultant to

minimize cost through the optimum use of existing facilities, while still providing for the convenience and safety regarding the general public's use of the improved facility.

(A copy of the Space Needs Analysis can be seen for public inspection at the Juvenile Court Administrator's Office.—

COURT INFORMATION ANALYSIS PROJECT

From an administrator's point of view this is perhaps the most important project undertaken by the Juvenile Court for several reasons. Scheduled for completion in 1979, the Court Information Analysis Project will provide the Court with a comprehensive policies and procedures manual for the first time, the content of which is broad and inherently impacts every aspect of Juvenile Court activities. It will produce general rules for the court, define interdepartmental relationships and provide for systematic case flow management.

The Juvenile Court contracted the services of James L. Fletcher of the Toledo Consulting Group to research and write the manual. It is his intention that it be constructed in a meaningful, but straight forward design that can be easily used by all court personnel. Also, it must be able to be readily updated to accommodate changing laws and social trends. Although this manual is designed as a daily reference source to aid court employees, it may also be used by citizens interested in the internal workings of the Juvenile Court.

COMPUTERIZATION OF JUVENILE COURT

Those who work daily with our courts can serve the cause of justice more effectively if they have complete, rapidly retrievable information a computerized information system can provide. A more efficient judicial system protects the rights of the accused and assures a fair and speedy trial. Since its inception, the Northwest Ohio Regional Information System (NORIS) has been committed to this ideal and is the public agency responsible for the development of an area-wide criminal justice computerized informational network.

In 1978 NORIS and the Lucas County Juvenile Court jointly began the complex task of developing a comprehensive electronic data processing system that will result in the computerization of the following areas: typing minor warrants, summonses, subpoenas; writing court dockets and updating files for hearings; a daily detention list, individual files, placement reports; management and state reports; performance analysis and budget reports.

Completion date for the entire project is presently scheduled for 1980.

VOLUNTEER SERVICES PROGRAM

Volunteer Probation Counselors serve in a "Big Brother" or "Big Sister" capacity, spending a minimum of three hours a week with their probationers on a one-to-one basis. They engage in constructive activities with the goal of helping each child to cope with his/her problems at home, in school, and in the community. Volunteer workers also aid the court as tutors, counselor aides and clerical aides. The efforts of volunteers have a twofold benefit: 1) these efforts help reduce recidivism, and 2) help reduce the caseloads of (paid) probation counselors.

The Volunteer Program contributes a great deal to the total service capacity of the Juvenile Court. In 1978, an average of 36 cases were assigned per month, involving an estimated 1,450 home visits for the year. These hours of volunteer service greatly improve the effectiveness of the probation department enabling the department's professional counselors to

concentrate their efforts on the most serious cases.

Some significant changes appear likely as the Volunteer Program heads into its eighth year. A more focused approach to recruitment is planned with more attention placed on recruiting professionals to volunteer their time and energy to build meaningful relationships with juvenile offenders. New training procedures will also be developed that will more adequately prepare volunteers and the probation staff. This contact should develop a sense of unity and support between groups, and assist in maintaining good morale.

There is still a growing need for men as Volunteer Probation Counselors because more boys than girls enter the Court as first offenders. We ask everyone to help in the recruitment of men willing to work with a youngster who needs an example to follow and an ear to listen.

STATUS OFFENDER PROGRAM

Concern has increased in recent years about the Court's method of handling the so-called "status offender" -- the child who comes under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court for offenses that would not be crimes if committed by adults. Attention has been particularly focused on the practice of comingling status offenders with criminal-type offenders in detention and correctional facilities. Rightly or wrongly, the contention is made that this practice tends to make criminals out of children who were not previously criminal. The allegation is that "they come out of such institutions worse than when they went in."

Since 1977, the Juvenile Court's response to recent federal guidelines regarding the detention of status offenders has been to

divert these cases upon referral directly to the Children Services Board (CSB). CSB is the logical social agency that can best deal with status offenders, because it is the only juvenile multi-service organization in Lucas County which can provide comprehensive care to troubled families experiencing such problems as: truancy, incorrigibility and runaway.

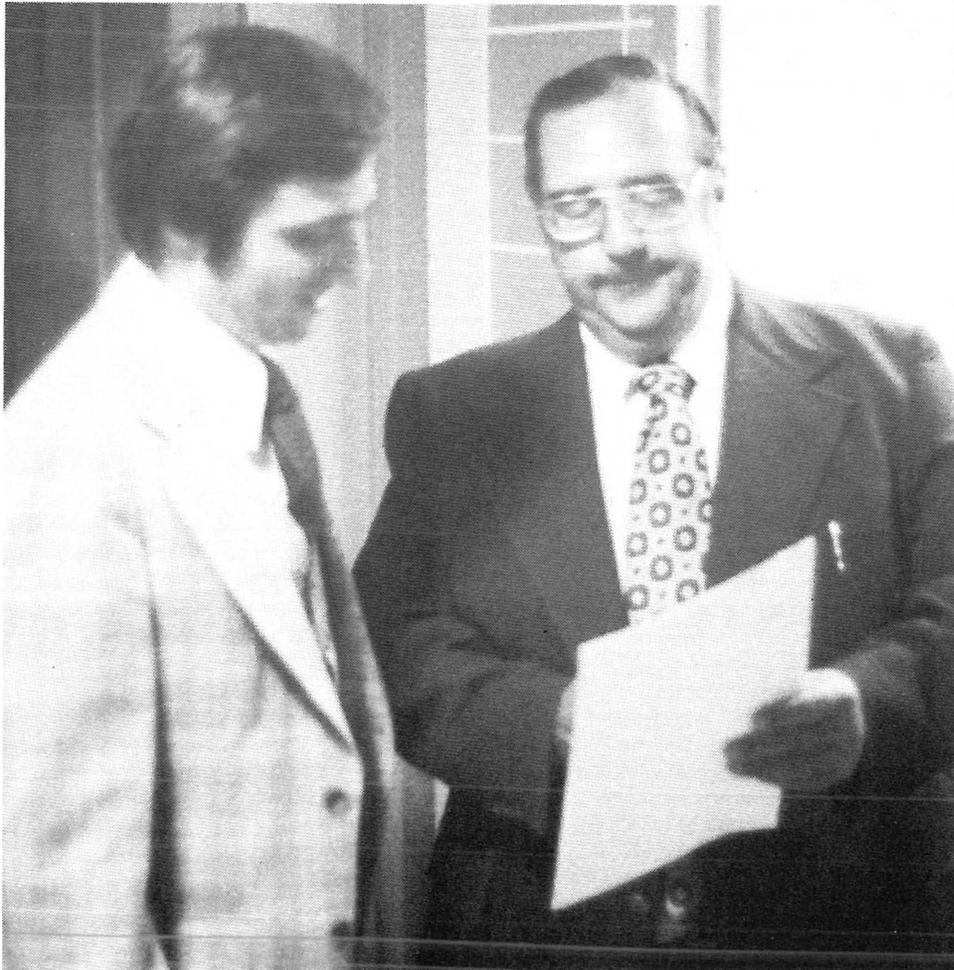
In order to insure that the goals and objectives of this program are met, the entire status offender program will be monitored and evaluated in 1979. It is hoped that what is learned from this study will insure that the present service delivery system remains responsive to the needs of both clients and the community.

POLICE LIASON OFFICER

The position of Police/Court Liaison Officer was established by the Toledo Police Department at the request of the court in 1977, in an effort to better coordinate activities between the court and the Toledo Police.

Sgt. William Case was appointed to this position and is

responsible for the coordination of information, reports, and the scheduling of police officers for court hearings. His diligent efforts and those of the Prosecutor's Office have resulted in the elimination of much paper work, has shortened the time between arrest and trial and has lessened the use of court continuances.



Police Liaison officer William Case (on right) coordinates daily activities with Assistant Prosecutor Perry Driscoll.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



*From Right to Left: Charles Hinkelman, C.S.I. Administrator; Frank Landry, Fiscal Officer;
Lawrence Murphy, Director; Paul Sullivan, Probation Administrator;
Lou Fulop, Chief Referee.*

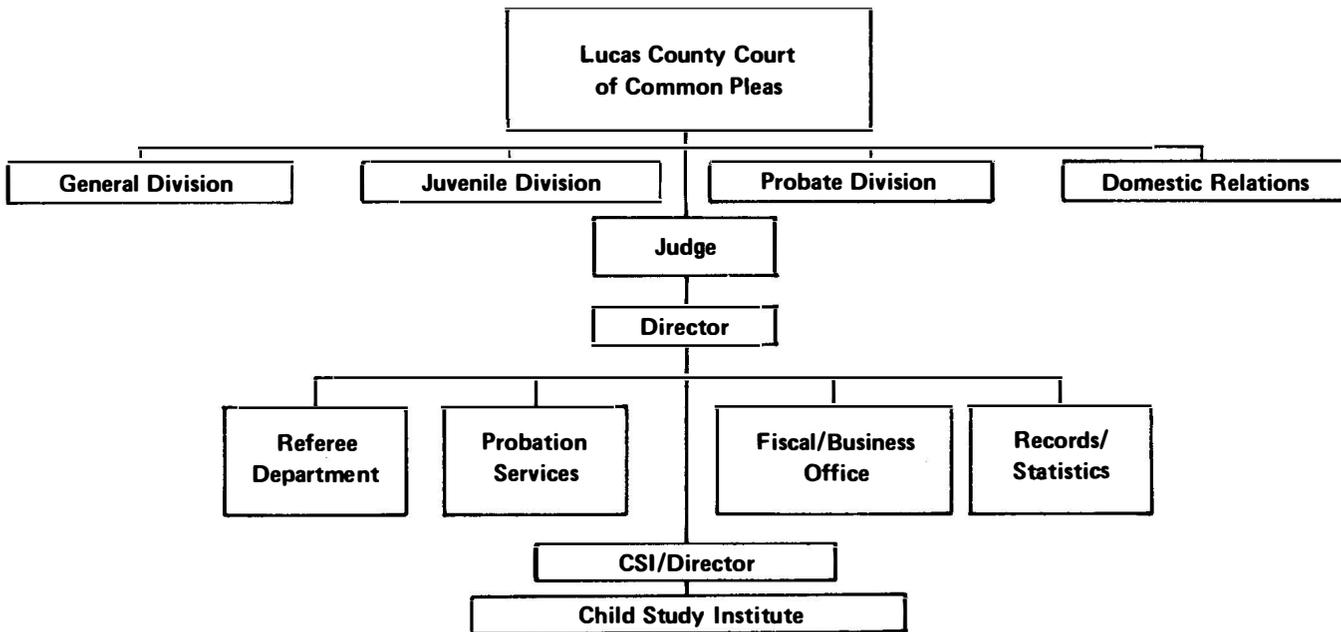
COURT ORGANIZATION RELATIONSHIPS

Beginning January 5, 1977, the Family Court was formally divided into two separate divisions within the Court of Common Pleas. This new arrangement enables a greater emphasis on juvenile matters. Specialization in this area is needed as the court finds itself involved increasingly in

complex special and legal juvenile problems.

The Lucas County Juvenile Court is divided functionally into four departments: Referee Department, Probation Services, Fiscal/Business Office, and Records and Statistics. The Child Study Institute is also under the administrative control of Juvenile Court.

DIVISIONAL RELATIONSHIPS



REFEREE DEPARTMENT

Although all cases registered at the Juvenile Court are legally assigned to the judge, direct responsibility for each case is delegated by the judge to referees. The chief referee manages the caseload and matches each case according to the type of offense, with the appropriate referee.

Certain serious offenses are reserved for the judge alone. The decisions of the referees are reviewed by the judge who is ultimately responsible for each case. Certification hearings to determine if a juvenile is to be tried as an adult are held by the judge.

The screening of cases formerly performed by an intake referee is now performed by an attorney/referee and a prosecutor.

PROBATION SERVICES

Probation Services is responsible for two basic functions within the court: investigations and supervision/counseling. Investigations are made at the order of the court prior to disposition hearing. The facts from these investigations are documented into reports, and along with recommendations from the probation staff form the basis from which dispositions are made.

If a period of probation is the disposition of the referee or judge, each youth placed on probation is assigned a probation counselor. Periodic home visits and meetings are held throughout the probation period between the counselor, child, and the family. Progress reports are submitted by each counselor to probation supervisors, and the referees assigned to the case make final decisions regarding the continuation or termination of probation.

Probation Services began the year with 931 active supervision cases, down 17% from 1977 and closed the year with 861 active cases, down 12% from 1977. A total of 823 cases were successfully terminated in 1978, a reduction of 8% from the previous year. The average probation caseload was 40 for the boys' counselors and 32 for girls' counselors. The average length of probation in 1978 was 11 months, compared to 10 months in 1977. Although most juveniles are placed on probation at home, some for serious reasons are unable to remain at home and are placed in foster homes, group homes, private schools, psychiatric hospitals, and other alternative treatment centers.

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 twofold: (1) to provide temporary secure detention for children under the jurisdiction of the court who need this type of control pending disposition; (2) to conduct psychological and psychiatric evaluations of children in order to help and advise the court regarding the best treatment plan for each child. CSI is one of the few detention facilities in the country which has this dual function.

While the original structure was built in 1953, the facility was expanded in 1962. The capacity of this facility is 76; single-bed rooms are available for 47 boys and 29 girls. Detainees are classified according to sex and whether they are first time or repeat offenders. Children under the influence of drugs or

alcohol are not accepted for detention; they are placed in local hospitals.

The following table presents data relevant to the children detained at CSI in 1977 and 1978.

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION

	1977	1978	% Change
Boys	31	34	+10%
Girls	9	8	-10%
Total	40	42	+ 5%

**ANNUAL POPULATION (Registered)
Excluding Out of County Runaways**

	Status Offender		Delinquent		Total	
	1977	1978	1977	1978	1977	1978
Boys	220	311	1533	1528	1753	1929
Girls	315	351	276	271	591	636
			TOTAL		2344	2565

Ninety-five percent of CSI residents in 1978 were thirteen years of age or older. The median age was 15.4 years for boys and 15.3 years for girls.

CSI SERVICES

The Child Study Institute (CSI) offers numerous services for those youth in its care, including a complete educational program that provides those youth residing at CSI the means

with which to continue their studies while detained. This program is located within the confines of CSI and is called the Lottie S. Ford School; named for a dedicated teacher who served with the Court from 1922-1944. It is part of the Toledo Public School System and is fully accredited for grades 1-12.

The school is designed to facilitate a smooth transition from one learning setting to another; a student's educational activities parallel to those found in his/her local school, i.e. materials, books and course outlines are the same as those found in other Toledo Public Schools.

Class time is not play time at the Lottie S. Ford School. Mandatory attendance is required in a strict disciplined setting. The staff consists of two certified teachers and a principal. Each makes a conscientious effort to concentrate on the basics of education for their students, and attempts to raise low achievers up to their appropriate grade level through a special remedial program. At the elementary level the three R's are taught and in the high school class the accent is on English, Social Studies, General Science and Math. The instructional program at the school has been awarded full approval by the Ohio Division of Elementary and Secondary Education.

Other services include complete medical facilities. Children placed in CSI are given a physical examination on admission. Health records are kept on each child. Medical care is available as needed; dental care is provided by the Toledo Health Department and private physicians.

Catholic and Protestant services are held on Saturday and/or Sundays and Jewish services as needed.

Gym and playground activities are available to all who are approved by the medical clinic. Ceramic classes are held twice a week. In addition, CSI staff are trained to organize a variety of games and craft projects within the section.

The CSI is open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Visitations with CSI residents are strictly limited to the natural parents, or legal guardians of the child. Visitation hours are Wednesdays 7-8:30 P.M. and Saturdays 1-3:00 P.M.



BUSINESS/FISCAL OFFICE

The responsibility of the Business Office includes several areas: annual budget preparation and control, financial reports and records for federally subsidized projects, support, collections, building maintenance, procurement of supplies and building security.

Budget preparation and control are the chief responsibilities of the Business Office. The budget must be prepared annually and approved by the County Commissioners by March 30th of each calendar year. Subsequent to its approval, funds are budgeted separately for Juvenile Court and the Child Study Institute. These expenditures must conform to various appropriations and is constantly monitored by the Business Office.

JUVENILE COURT EXPENDITURES

1978

Salaries	\$1,378,631.00
Travel	4,691.00
Equipment	9,644.00
Supplies (office)	15,712.00
Contractual	6,772.00
Other Expenses	92,453.00
Child Support	171,437.00
TOTAL	\$1,679,340.00

CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE EXPENDITURES

1978

Salaries	\$ 732,688.00
Supplies (food, clothing, bedding, building maintenance)	75,611.00
Equipment	1,675.00
Contractual	9,529.00
Medical	3,768.00
Other expenses	35,378.00
TOTAL	\$ 858,649.00

**JUVENILE COURT
COLLECTIONS FOR 1978**

Support of children, wards of the Court, maintained in private residential treatment centers, foster homes and group homes (Juvenile Court)	\$ 19,722.00
Monies collected under the Uniform Reciprocal Support Act	245,745.00
Restitution paid by children for damage or loss and fines	29,736.00
Poundage and/or service fees	3,686.00
State subsidy for education	9,247.00
Juvenile traffic and delinquency fines (collected by Juvenile Clerk's Office)	97,338.00
Juvenile court costs (collected by Juvenile Clerk's Office)	96,021.00
Reimbursement for court-appointed attorneys	3,419.00
Probation Development Subsidy	50,500.00
Miscellaneous: Medical, conveyance, coin machines, phones, etc.: 872.00	
United States Department of Agriculture School Lunch Subsidy	25,594.00
Ohio Youth Commission Group Homes	16,391.00
lv-D Reimbursement Paternity	22,785.00
TOTAL	\$621,056.00

RECORD/STATISTICS

Records/Statistics Department includes the Registrars Office, Statistics and the File Room. These offices are under the supervision of the Director and are the means by which the court internally compiles and stores social/demographic client information and is held strictly confidential, conforming to all Ohio Revised Code statutes.

THE HEARING PROCESS



Referee, Jim Ray conducting Adjudicatory Hearing

SYSTEM CHANGES

The hearing process underwent two major changes in 1977, the purpose of which was to expedite cases and generally make matters more efficient. They were:

1. The length of the hearing process was shortened to approximately 30 days.
2. All cases filed with the court are now handled officially, though the judge or assigned referee does have the option to hear the matter unofficially, once it has come before the court via formal citation.

1978 is the first year that this streamlined hearing process has been in operation. The new system has proven valuable to court personnel in terms of greater efficiency. The following sections in this chapter briefly illustrates how this process works.

ARRAIGNMENT/DETENTION HEARING

When a juvenile has been charged with an illegal act the child appears before a referee with a parent or guardian for arraignment. The referee examines the evidence and determines if the matter should be handled officially, unofficially, or should be dismissed for good cause.

If the decision is to continue with the official hearing process, the youth's constitutional rights are explained and an admission or denial is entered. If an admission is made, knowingly and voluntarily, the referee may either refer the matter to a court counselor for pre-disposition report or proceed to disposition immediately. A determination whether to detain the child is also made. If the child has no place to live, might abscond, or might be a threat to himself or the community the child may be detained.

If denial is entered, the juvenile may be detained and the case set for trial within 10 days. If the youth is not detained, a pre-trial conference is scheduled.

PRE-TRIAL CONFERENCE

The pre-trial conference is a meeting between the prosecutor, defense attorney and the complaintant (usually the police). This is basically a plea bargaining process where the evidence is reviewed and negotiations conducted as to whether to proceed to trial or whether a new plea will be entered. If an admission is entered, the referee handles the case essentially as in the arraignment. If a denial is entered, an adjudicatory hearing is then scheduled.

PRE-HEARING MOTIONS

A series of motions may be heard by the Court before the adjudicatory hearing takes place regarding defects in a complaint, or the institution of proceedings. Motions may also be heard to suppress evidence.

ADJUDICATORY HEARING

This is a closed, non-jury hearing before the judge or a referee. It is essentially the same as a trial in adult court, but without a jury. The standard of proof in delinquency cases requires the State to prove the juvenile guilty of the offense beyond a reasonable doubt. Rules of Evidence and Procedure are followed in a juvenile trial.

DISPOSITION HEARING

After a finding of delinquency, the court then moves on to disposition. Prior to this disposition, a social investigation is conducted by the probation staff, and from its recommendations the court renders a decision regarding the treatment plan for the child. This disposition recommendation for the child may include several elements, such as counseling, foster care, restitution, etc. In serious cases commitment to the Ohio Youth Commission may be recommended.

REVIEW HEARING

If a child or guardian wishes to object to a decision of a referee, he/she may do so within 14 days. All objections to hearings are heard immediately by the judge. Objections to the judge's ruling are taken to the Court of Appeals.

CERTIFICATION

This is a determination whether Juvenile Court will relinquish jurisdiction to the Adult Division of the Court of Common Pleas. Certification involves the establishment by the prosecution of:

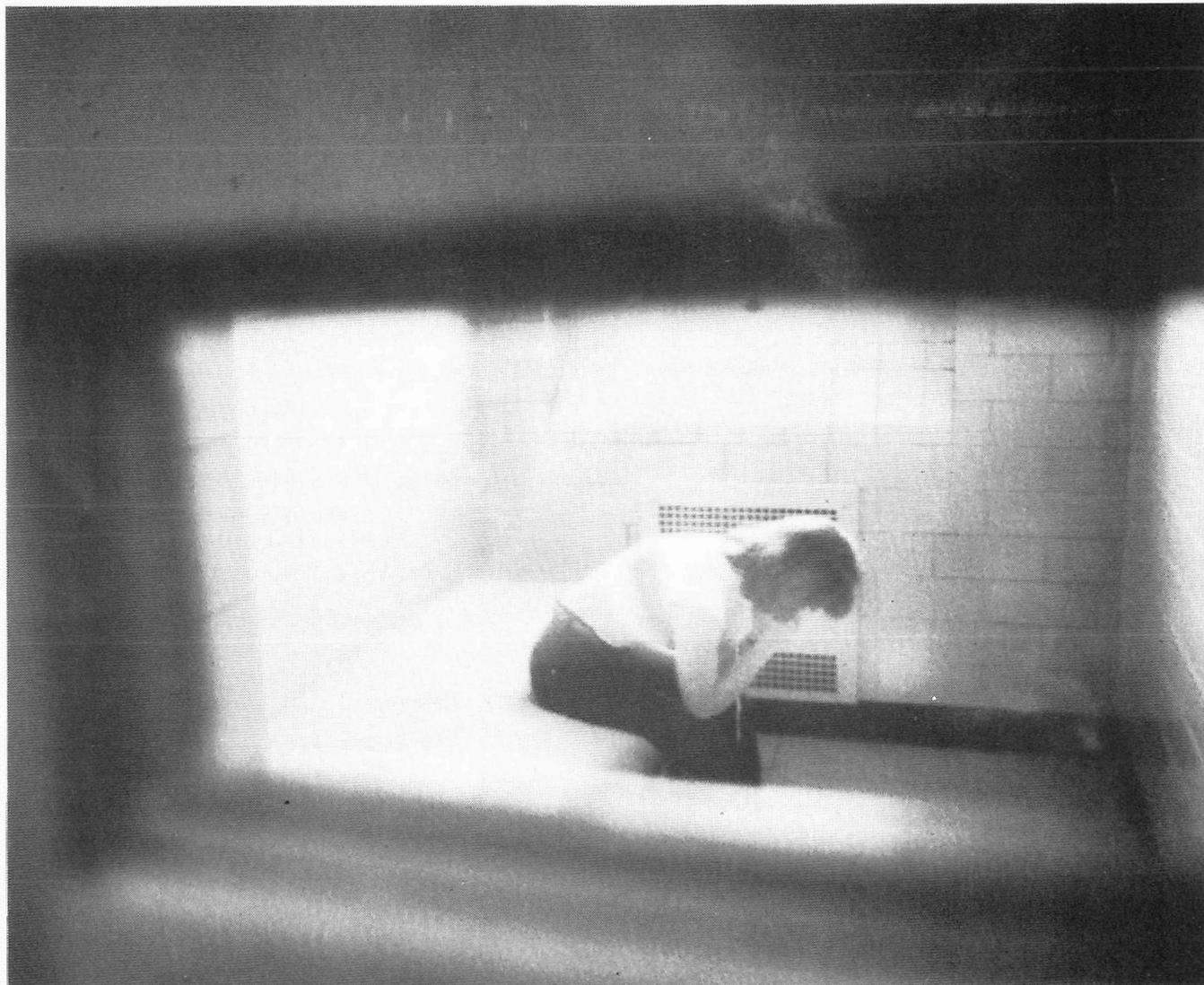
1. Probable cause that the juvenile committed the offense.
2. Whether the juvenile is amenable to treatment within the juvenile system.
3. Whether the community safety requires his prolonged incarceration.

Four factors regarding the youth are considered:

1. Child's age (15 years or over), and mental and physical health.
2. Prior efforts made to treat or rehabilitate.
3. Family environment.
4. Prior juvenile record.

For a further explanation, see Section 2151.26 of the Ohio Revised Code.

STATISTICAL HIGHLIGHTS



Alleged 16 year old Shoplifter - Parents Cannot be Reached

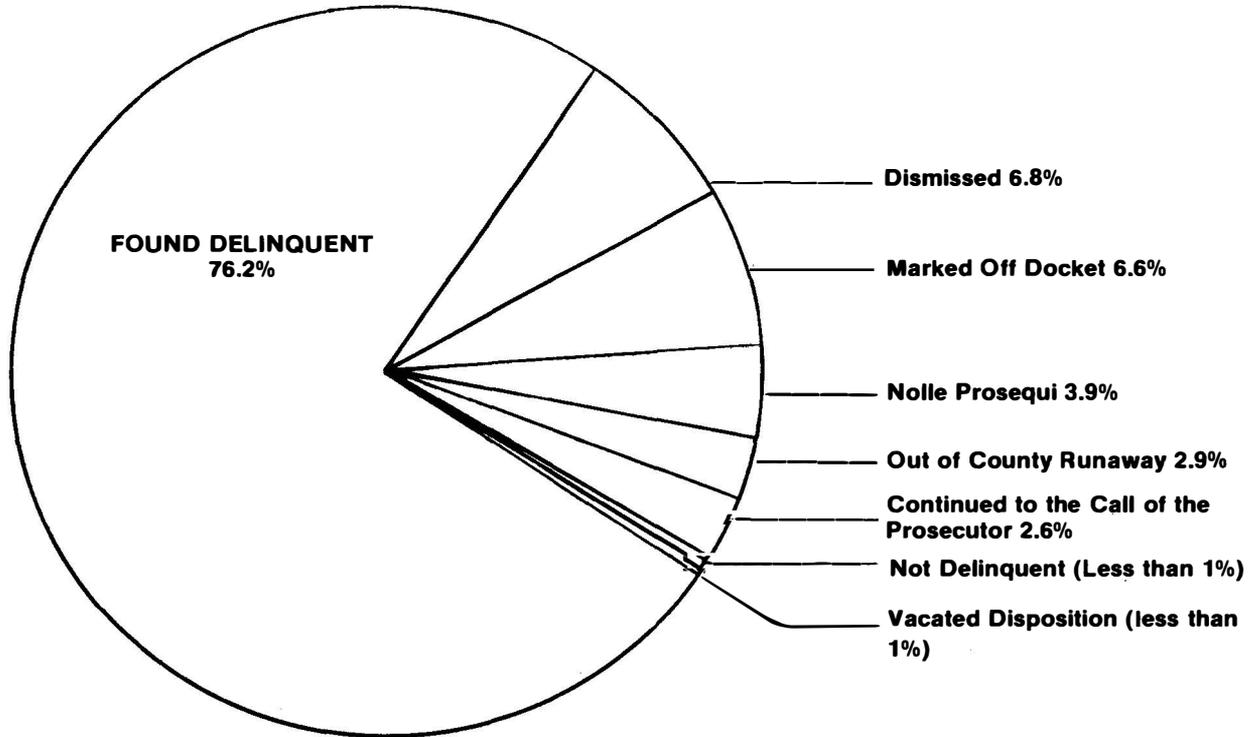
1978 DELINQUENCY

Even though the Juvenile Court has instituted the policy of diverting status offenders and other less serious offenders away from the court, this year the total offenses registered totaled 5,416 an increase of 364 cases (or 7.2%) from 1977. Of these registrations 140 were continued to the call of the Prosecutor, 366 dismissed, 359 marked off docket, 213 Nolle

Prosequi, 32 were found not delinquent, 155 were "out-of-county" runaways and 1 case vacated. There were 4150 findings of delinquency entered. (See figure below.)

The sizeable ratio of delinquent findings (76.9%) in part can be attributed to the high priority placed upon screening cases by both the Toledo Police Juvenile Bureau, the Prosecutor's Office, and the Referee Division.

ADJUDICATORY FINDINGS



JUVENILE OFFENDER PROFILE

The typical juvenile offender is white male, age 15 to 17, and has been before the court on a previous occasion. Of 5,416 cases registered, 75% involved boys and 25% involved girls. This is a decrease of 2% for the boys and an increase of 2% for the girls compared to the previous year. The recidivism rate for boys in 1978 was 38.6% and for the girls 23%.

OFFENSES BY AGE

The mean age for both boys and and girls in 1978 was 14 years and 11 months. As can be seen by graph (a) on page 17, children with behavioral problems serious enough for the court's attention most likely will become involved in the hearing process at some point during the teen years.

INCREASING DELINQUENCY CASELOAD

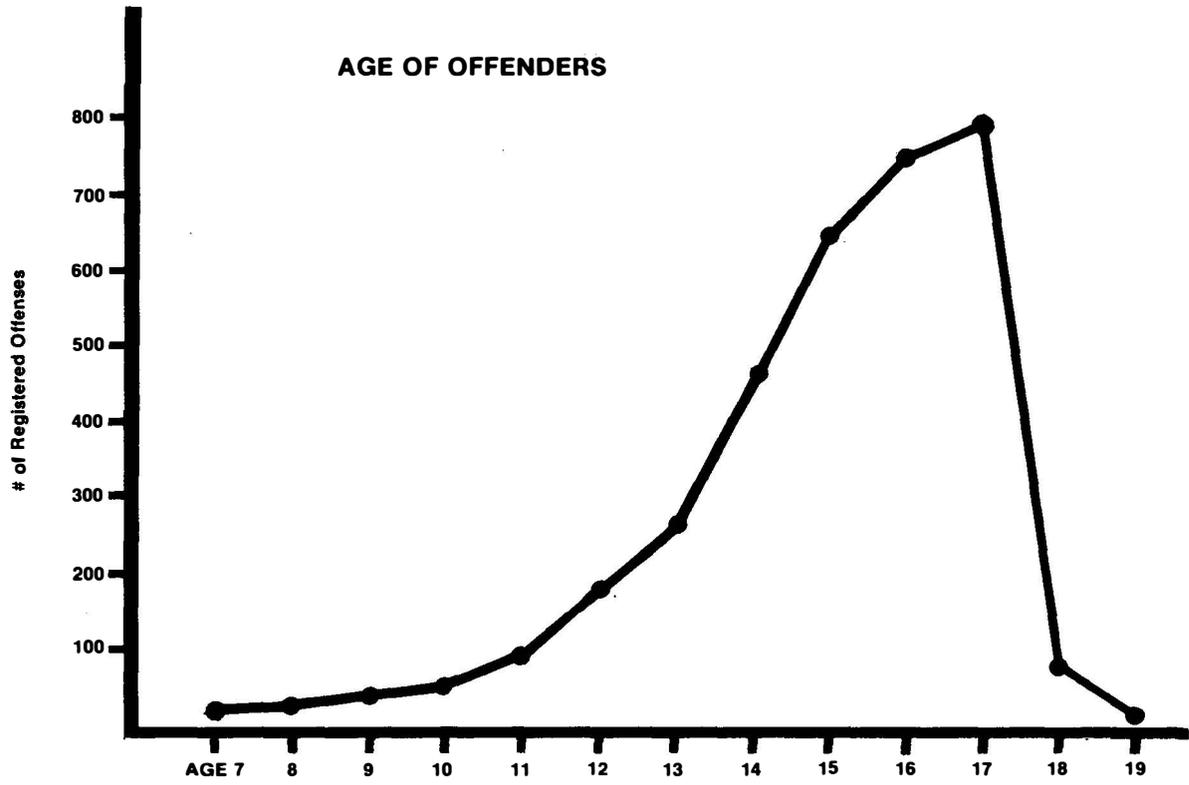
In the last five years, the severity, the formality, and the sheer volume of cases have placed new demands upon the court. Delinquency offenses have increased substantially even though total court registrations for all other types of cases have only gradually risen.

It is important to note from graph(b) on the following page that the number of serious delinquent cases in 1978 is a much larger proportion of the court's caseload compared to previous years.

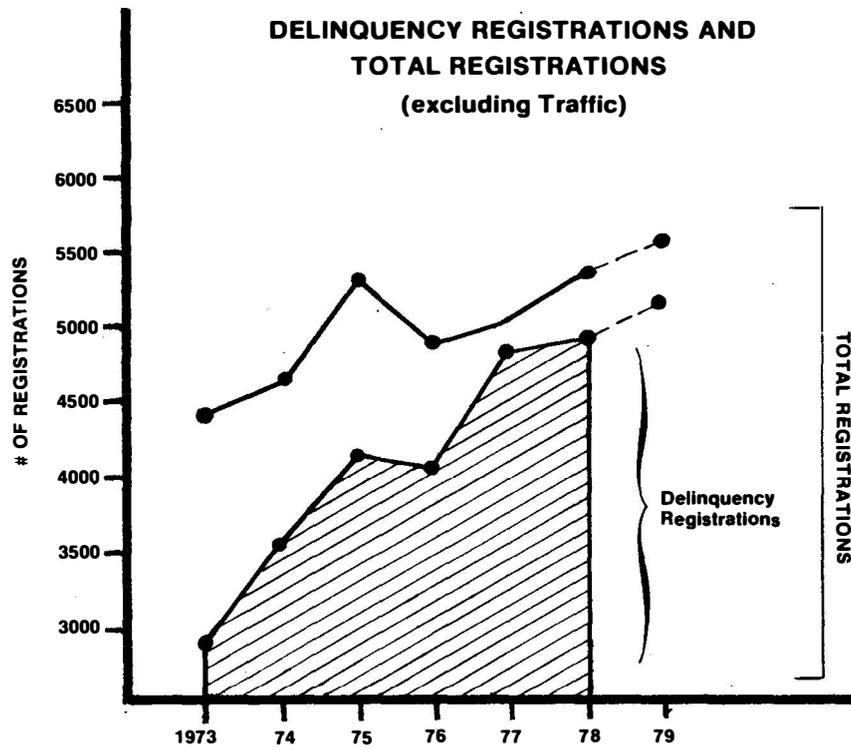
The number of adjudicated delinquency cases increased by 66% between 1972 and 1978. The number of cases categorized as unruly (or status offenders) remained constant until 1976, but since have decreased as a result of implementation of the Children Services Board/Juvenile Court Diversion Program.

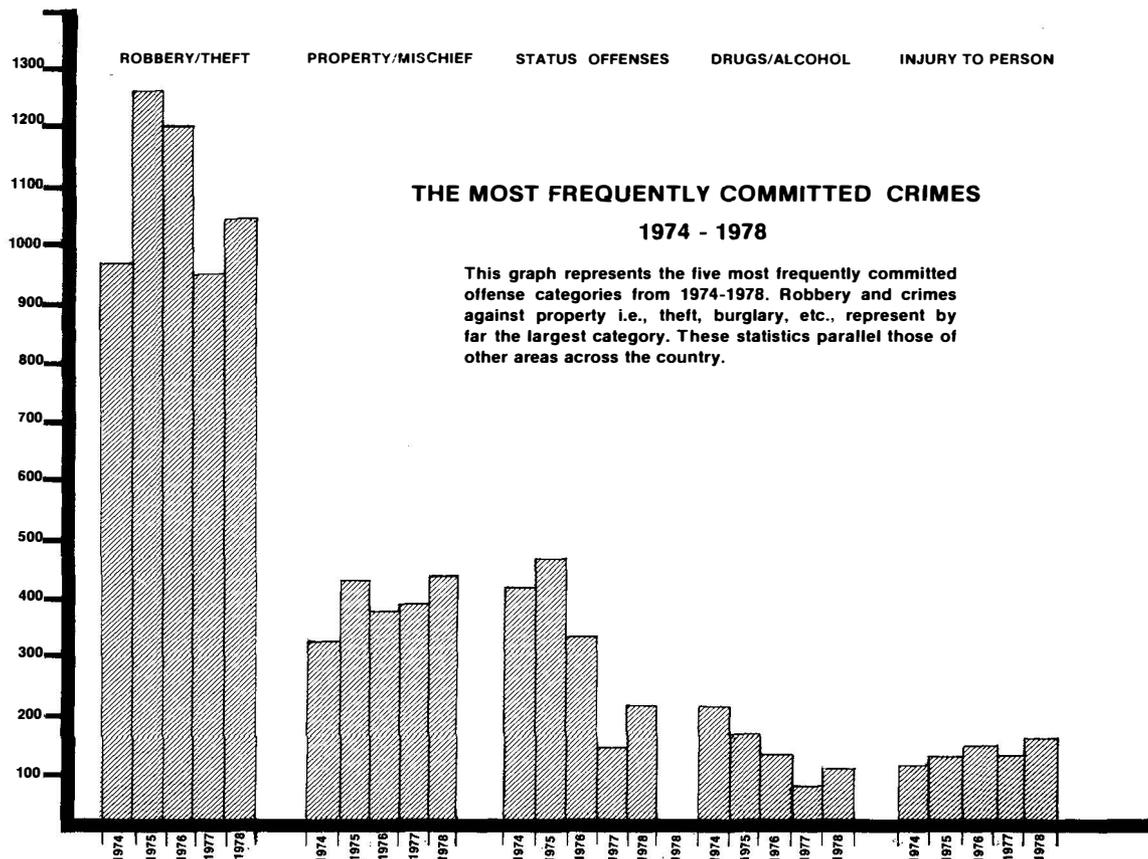
Although a number of less serious offenses are presently diverted from the formal court process, total registrations are once again rising and have surpassed 1975's record high of 5378. Total registrations for 1978 were 5416. (See graph(b) page 17).

(a)



(b)





JUVENILE OFFENSES 1977-1978

Category	Type	1977			1978			Total 1977	Total 1978	% Change	+	-
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total					
Robbery/Theft	Auto Theft	44	1	45	30	1	31	45	31	- 31.11		14
	Unauth. Use of Motor Vehicle	139	10	149	101	12	113	149	113	- 24.16		36
	Aggravated Robbery	29	2	31	36	2	38	31	38	+ 22.58	7	
	Robbery	46	3	49	28	4	32	49	32	- 34.69		17
	Aggravated Burglary	145	8	153	146	8	154	153	154	+ 6	1	
	Burglary	300	13	313	228	7	235	313	235	- 24.92		78
	Theft	736	388	1124	938	508	1446	1124	1446	+ 28.64	322	
Status	Truancy	70	47	117	139	99	238	117	238	+103.41	121	
	Runaway	28	80	108	41	94	135	108	135	+ 25.00	27	
	Ungovernable	11	2	13	9	5	14	13	14	+ 7.69	1	
	Other	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	-100.00		2
Sex	Rape	12	0	12	3	0	3	12	3	- 75.00		9
	Other Sex Offenses	22	28	50	29	14	43	50	43	- 14.00		7
Injury to Person	Murder	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	4	N/A	4	
	Attempted Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	Aggravated Assault/Assault	122	35	157	179	40	219	157	219	+ 39.49	62	
	Vehicular Homicide	6	0	6	4	0	4	6	4	- 33.33		2
	Other Injury to Person	45	2	47	35	6	41	47	41	- 12.76		6
Carelessness/Mischief	Arson	10	0	10	16	1	17	10	17	+ 70.00	7	
	Carrying Concealed Weapon	25	2	27	30	6	36	27	36	+ 33.33	9	
	Disorderly Conduct	254	56	310	223	60	283	310	283	- 8.70		27
	Trespassing	188	12	200	202	15	217	200	217	+ 8.50	17	
	Other Carelessness/Mischief	79	7	86	81	8	89	86	89	+ 3.48	3	
	Criminal Damaging	118	10	128	214	9	223	128	223	+ 74.21	95	
Drug Offenses	Possession of Drugs	19	7	26	25	4	29	26	29	+ 11.53	3	
	Other Drug Offenses	48	12	60	68	17	85	60	85	+ 41.66	25	
Alcohol Offenses	Drinking/Intoxication	15	4	19	21	8	29	19	29	+ 52.63	10	
	Other Alcohol Offenses	4	2	6	13	8	21	6	21	+250.00	15	
Delinquency	Violation of Court Order	29	12	41	33	12	45	41	45	+ 9.75	4	
	Other Delinquent Behavior	211	69	280	230	96	326	280	326	+ 16.42	46	
GRAND TOTAL		2757	812	3569	3106	1044	4150	3569	4150	+ 16.27	581	198

SOURCE OF REFERRALS

**ALL CHILDREN'S OFFENSES
(except "Out-of-County" Runaways)**

Referrals to the Juvenile Court can come from a number of different sources, but the primary source of referrals remains the eleven police departments in Lucas County.

SOURCE OF REFERRAL			
	1977	1978	Net Change
Law Enforcement Agency .	4579	4779	+200
Parents	42	98	+ 56
Probation Counselor	115	117	+ 2
School Department	96	204	+108
Social Agency	20	29	+ 9
Other Court	17	19	+ 2
Other	45	25	- 20
Net Change			=347

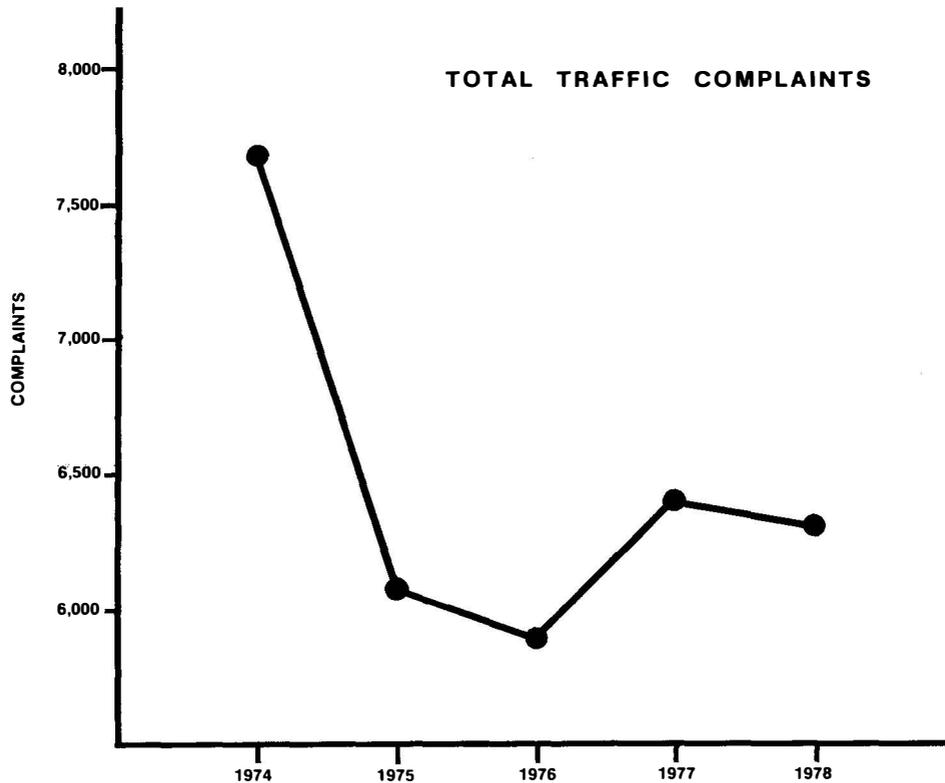
Of the total referrals to the court, including those from other police jurisdictions, Toledo Police Department accounts for approximately 91%. Although, referrals were up generally for all categories, school referrals more than doubled. Most of these cases involved truancy complaints.

TRAFFIC COMPLAINTS

Traffic offenses represent the largest volume of cases handled by the Court. A total of 6310 traffic complaints were filed, a decrease of 133 cases (or 2.1%) over 1977. The total number of individual traffic offenders also decreased, 116 children, (or 2.3%). However, those cases in which the youth had a previous traffic record increased slightly. 1504 boys repeated in 1978 (or 37.8%) compared to 37.3% in 1977. 169 girls repeated in 1978 (or 16%) compared to 15.3% in 1977.

As seen in the chart below, total traffic complaints had been steadily decreasing from 1974-1976 with a leveling pattern in 1978. This is in part due to increased cooperation between the eleven Lucas County police agencies, the Prosecutor's Office and the Juvenile Court. Their combined efforts have permitted the processing of cases in a more systematic manner, thus only those cases in which there is sufficient evidence for prosecution are brought before the Court. The work of Police Liaison Officer, Sgt. William Case has especially been of value in this area.

A juvenile who commits a traffic offense (a moving violation) must appear before the court with a Parent. All repeat offenders and serious cases must appear before a referee for a formal hearing. The less serious offense traffic offenders and non-moving violations may pay standard fines, similar to adults, so long as a parent or guardian appears at court with the youth.



FAMILY RELATED CASES

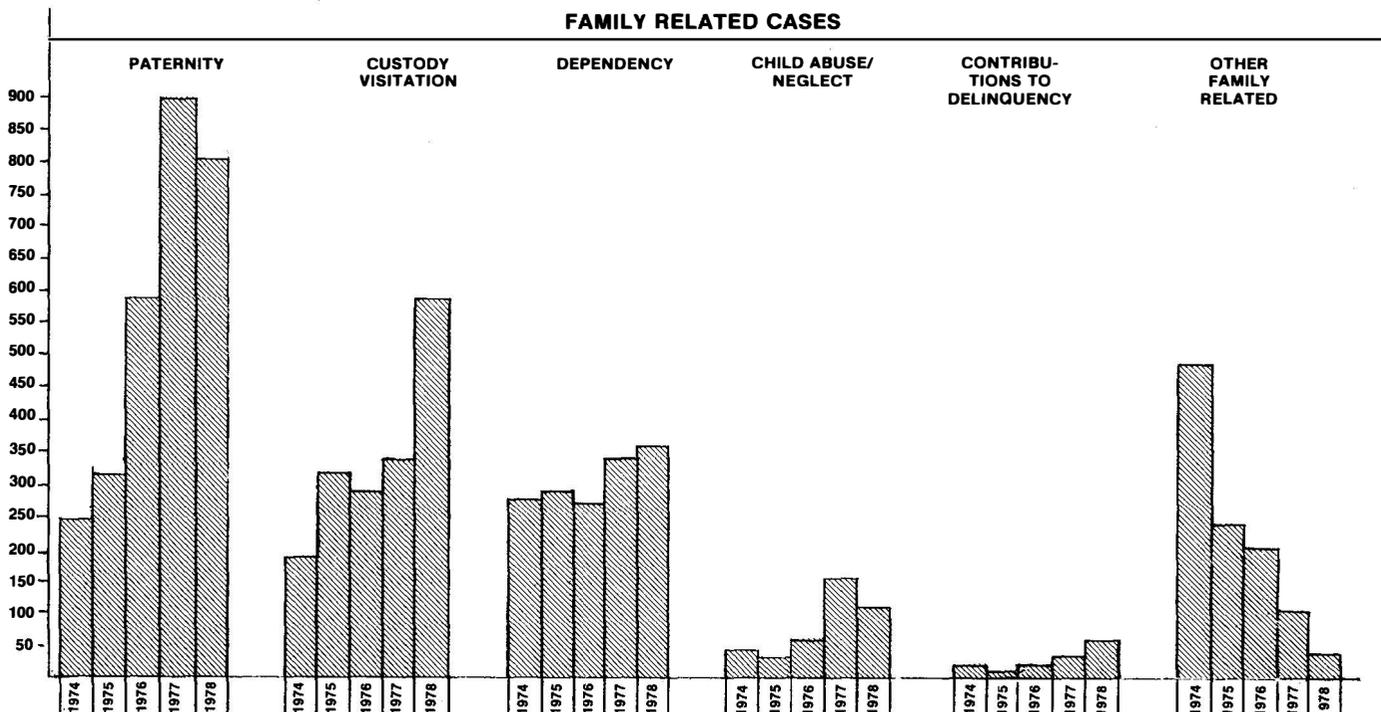
In addition to delinquency and traffic cases, the court also has jurisdiction over other matters such as dependency, neglect, child abuse, paternity, consent to marry and other family related cases. There were 2,048 of these types registered in 1978, an increase of 170 cases.

Although Paternity cases over the past five years have increased substantially and represents the largest volume within this group, Custody and Dependency have had the largest percentage increases in 1978. (See graph.) All three groups are projected to continue their upward trends. In terms of court time, these cases place a tremendous drain upon the existing judicial system, because they consist of long and involved testimony that often deals with complex legal issues. The Juvenile Court administration is presently planning for this increased case load through the addition and reassignment of personnel and the improvement of administrative procedures.

BREAKDOWN OF CASES BY TYPE 1974-1978

(excluding traffic and delinquency complaints)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Paternity.....	245	320	580	897	834
Custody/Visitation.....	182	311	278	323	582
Dependency.....	276	283	267	350	370
Child Abuse/Neglect.....	46	32	64	160	115
Contributing to Delinquency.....	31	19	27	47	111
Other Family Related Cases.....	454	238	219	101	36



PLACEMENTS



*Probation Counselor, Sandy Strong,
conducting a one to one counseling session.*

RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENT

Although the goal of Probation Services is to provide guidance and counseling to juveniles in their homes, in some cases this may not be the best method of correcting behavioral problems. In a number of cases a child's misbehavior can be correlated to an inadequate home environment where supervision is lacking and other problems exist. These situations may call for the temporary removal of the child from his/her home into an alternative living arrangement until matters can be corrected.

**1978
JUVENILES PLACED IN RESIDENTIAL
TREATMENT CENTERS AND INSTITUTIONS
(Non-OYC)**

Foster Homes (Court Supported)	
Foster Care	34
Private Schools and Group Facilities	
BOYS	
Boys Town Nebraska	11
Circle C	4
Cummings School	4
Hickory Farms	1
Miami Children Center	1
Oesterlen School	1
Pettisville Boys Farm	1
Turning Point	1
TOTAL	24

GIRLS

Cummings School	12
Florence Crittenton	2
TOTAL	14

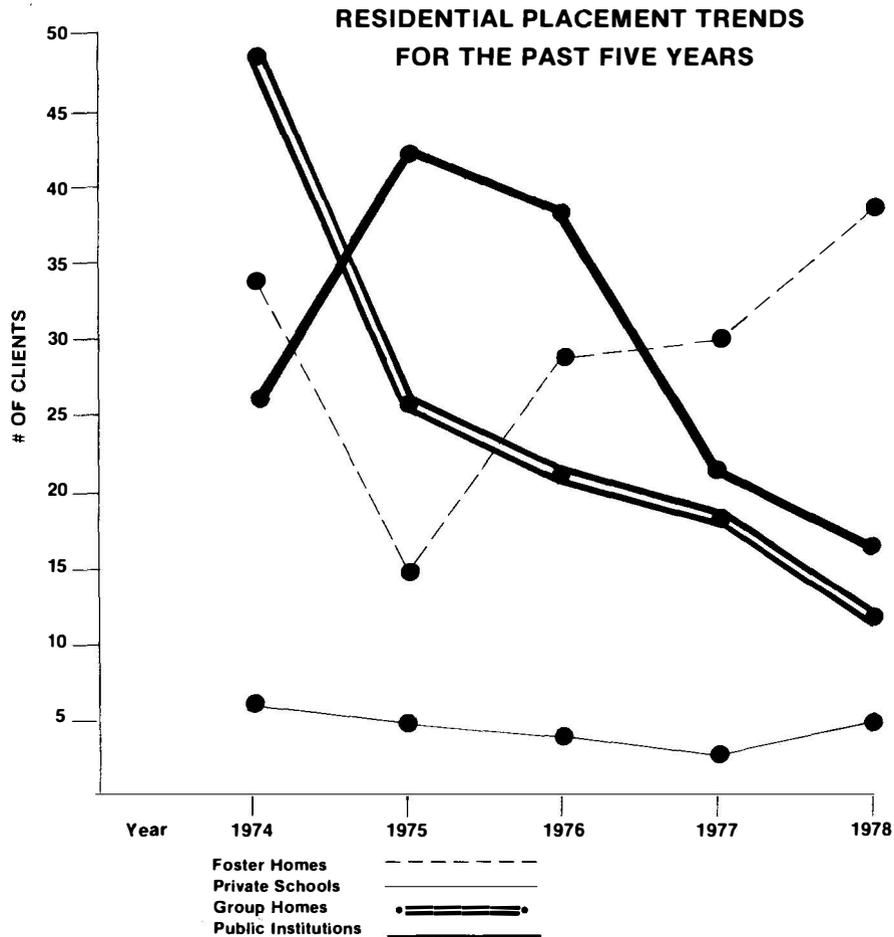
Group Homes

BOYS	
Lincoln	7
GIRLS	
Sibley	5
TOTAL	12

Public Institutions (medical, psychiatric, psychological)

BOYS	
Columbus State Institution	2
Dayton Children's Pschiatric	1
TOTAL	3
GIRLS	
Northwest Ohio Developmental Center	1
Toledo Mental Health Clinic	1
TOTAL	2

Due to the spiraling expense of residential placement, their use (excluding O.Y.C. commitments) accounted for less than 2% (or 72) of the total dispositions. Although 2% is a small segment, this group represents cases that are very difficult to resolve.



FOSTER HOMES

In Lucas County, foster homes have proven to be the most viable way of addressing the alternative placement problem. In terms of cost it is the least expensive way of caring for a child. Cost per child is \$7.14 per day.

Assuming a successful match has been made between foster child and parent, the foster home environment is more able to simulate a natural home and is able to give more individualized attention to the child. Standard 24.4 of the National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, states that of all the possible facilities, the quality foster home represents the placement that has the greatest potential to provide the parent-child relationship that most youngsters need to experience. The Foster Home Program is a unit within Probation Services that is responsible for the recruitment and certification of foster homes. In 1978, 34 children were serviced; 20 delinquent boys, 7 delinquent girls, and 7 status offender girls. The average length of stay was 6 months. As of 12-31-78, 15 children were in foster homes, 8 boys and 7 girls. Their average age was 15.5 years.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTERS

Private schools have had an excellent record of changing anti-social behavior, and at one time were relied upon extensively as an alternative choice for placement. However, since the beginning of this decade the use of these facilities has fallen off dramatically.

Cost is the main constraint preventing the court from placing in this type of care. Present fees charged by private schools range from \$35 to \$60 per day, per youth. Based on a \$50 per day rate, it would cost the court \$18,250 to place on youth for one year in a private school.

The Juvenile Court's ability to place youth in private schools would have been even more substantially decreased if it were not for the cooperation of Fr. Flanagan's Boys Town in Nebraska. Due to their excellent success with behavioral problems and their low service charge, the Court is placing more youth there than in any other private institution. A total of eleven boys are living at Bows Town as of 12-31-78; some have been there for over two years and are ready for independent living.

Locally, the Cummings Group Home has also been very supportive. Several placements were made into this home in 1978 in which the youths placed displayed an array of behavioral difficulties and accompanying academic failures in school. Since their stay at Cummings, however, excellent progress has been made. The Court anticipates that this close cooperation with Cummings Group Home will continue, and by working together, even more youth will be served in 1979.

GROUP HOMES (Court Operated)

The court presently operates two group homes, one for boys and one for girls. Each home is staffed with a husband and wife who act as house parents. The children attend local schools. Volunteers are utilized in the areas of tutoring and recreation. A group home counselor from the probation staff is provided.

Sibley Group Home

Sibley was established in 1973 as a group home for girls ages 12-18. Emphasis is placed on developing personal responsibility, learning living skills pertaining to home and family, and of obtaining a satisfactory school adjustment. Capacity of the home is 6.

The court would like to thank the Toledo League of City Mothers who aided this program by donating games, puzzles, books, clothing, and other articles for the home.

Lincoln Group Home

Lincoln Group Home is a residential treatment center for boys between the ages of 10-17. Lincoln first opened in 1973. In December 1976, the facility moved to a new location, providing a better residential setting and consolidating the operation of two boys' group homes. Lincoln provides residential care, supervision and therapy. Capacity of the home is 9. In 1978, a total of 7 boys were placed into the program; the average daily population was 5. The average length of stay per child was 8 months and the average age of the boys was 14 years.

Of the 12 boys who resided in the home from September 1978 to December 1978 all were functioning either at or above their grade expectancy in school. Prior to their placement at Lincoln, all of the 12 displayed chronic truancy and behavior problems.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONAL CARE

Public institutions are those facilities located around the state which provide specialized services for individuals in need of psychological, psychiatric and medical treatment. The need for this type of care far outweighs the availability of service.

Lucas County must vie with 87 other counties for these services. In 1978 only 5 youths could be placed in this type of care for lack of available bed space.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

Columbus State Institute	2
Northwest Ohio Development Center	1
Dayton Children's Psychiatric	1
Toledo Mental Health Center	1
TOTAL	5

COMMITMENTS



Commitment Hearing

COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH COMMISSION

The mission of the Ohio Youth Commission (OYC) is to provide and support state-wide services for delinquent youth who are committed to the state by the courts. These services include 11 maximum and medium security institutions that furnish custody and rehabilitative services. In addition, OYC operates a number of community based group and foster homes. In Lucas County, OYC presently has 21 licensed foster homes and 1 group home for boys.

1978

OHIO YOUTH COMMISSION — COMMITMENTS

Boys

Committed to OYC	162
Recommitted	47
Maximum Security Institution	24
TOTAL	233

Girls

Committed to OYC	27
Recommitted	4
TOTAL	31

NEW APPOINTMENTS FOR 1978

LAWRENCE P. MURPHY, DIRECTOR

On October 1 of this year, Lawrence P. Murphy was named the Director of the Lucas County Juvenile Court. Mr. Murphy has had a long and distinguished juvenile justice career and since his appointment as probation counselor in 1959, has served the court in a number of capacities: Administrator - Child Study Institute - 1962, Assistant Director, Lucas County Juvenile Court - 1972, and Acting Director of the Lucas County Juvenile Court - 1976.

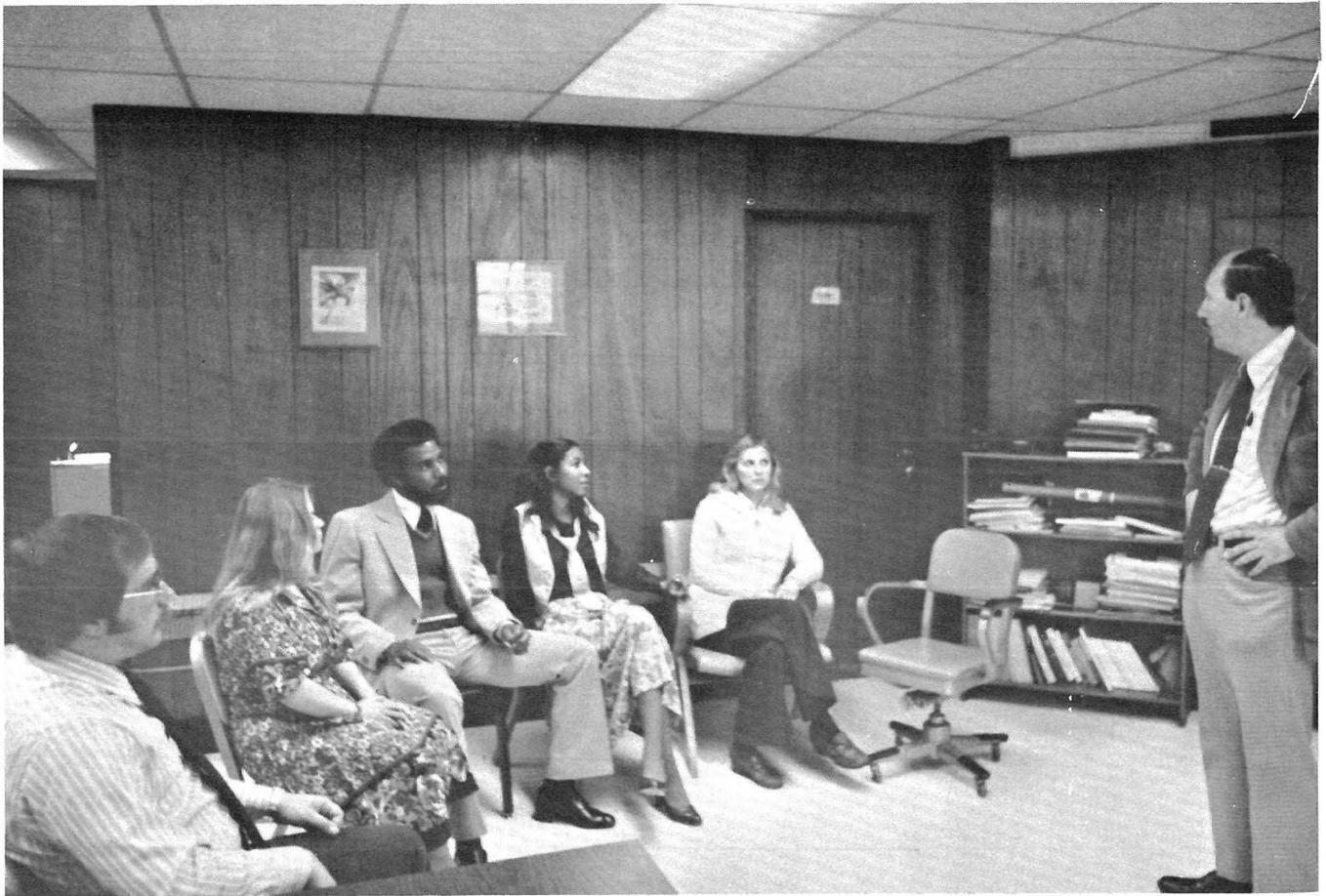
A graduate of Notre Dame, BA, MA, he is active in a number of professional and community organizations: President of the Lucas County Association of Correctional Workers June 1968 - June 1969; President of the Ohio Corrections and Court Services Association June 1970 - June 1971; and Executive Committee Member for the prestigious National Council on Crime and Delinquency 1969 - 1972.



CHARLES HINKELMAN, ADMINISTRATOR OF CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE

Charles Hinkelman was named Administrator of the Child Study Institute on October 2, 1978. A staff member since 1947, Mr. Hinkelman has served in a number of capacities at C.S.I. including: Boys Leader, Chief Leader, Coordinator of Intake Services, Assistant Administrator (1954) and Acting Administrator (1975). The Juvenile Court would like to congratulate Mr. Hinkelman on his new appointment and his many years of dedicated service.

STAFF



Probation counselors periodically meet to discuss their cases.



WILLIAM O. RUBY,
SUPERVISOR DATA CONTROL

Successful completion of systems designs depended upon the creation of a new managerial position within the court structure. The person charged with this responsibility is to be in control of all informational systems including the implementation of new, or redesigned mechanical and automated data systems.

On November 1, 1978, William Ruby was named to the new position of Supervisor of Data Control. Now for the first time, all information systems are under the directions of one person, which will improve the quality and efficiency with which data is collected by the court. The end result will be accurate monitoring of cases and the retrieval of individual social and legal client information on a timely basis.

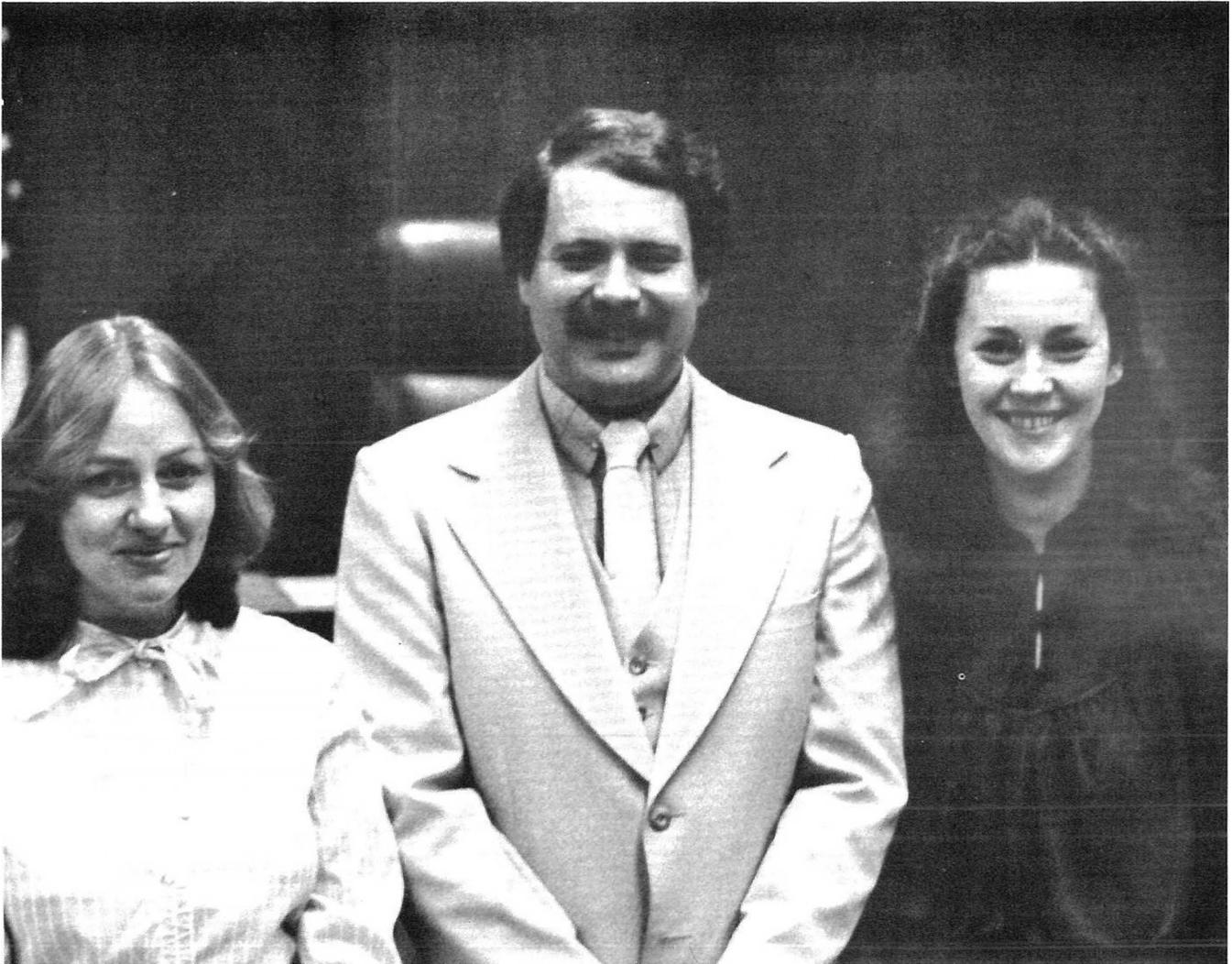
Mr. Ruby was chosen for this key position because of his long Juvenile Court experience and his ability to relate to the problems of on-line staff. A graduate of the University of Toledo (M.A.) and a former Referee and Probation Counselor, he knows the intricate problems of court administration and how accurate and up to date information is a critical component necessary for judicious decision making.

CATHERINE CHAMPION,
FOSTER CARE COORDINATOR

As of October 1978, Catherine Champion joins Ann Langenderfer as Coordinator of the Foster Care Program. Ms. Champion's appointment culminates a total of twenty-two years employment at the Lucas County Juvenile Court. During this time, she has served in the capacities of Referee and Probation Counselor.

Ms. Champion's experience will be used to successfully direct the expanded Foster Care Program, especially in the areas of recruitment and foster parent training. It is the objective of Ms. Champion to expand Foster Care placements by 100% for a total of 40 foster homes.





Referees: Rosalie Musachio, Gary Orlow, Donna O'Dell.

DONNA O'DELL, TRAFFIC REFEREE

Ms. Donna O'Dell was appointed to the position of Juvenile Court Traffic Referee on October 25, 1978. She is a graduate of the University of Toledo College of Law (1974), served as an assistant with the Attorney General's Office (1974-1976); and has been in private practice in Toledo since 1976.

A major change she hopes to implement includes the establishment of night traffic court, which will enable traffic offenders and their parents the opportunity to appear in court during non-school hours. Ms. O'Dell also states that it is imperative the Juvenile Court work closely with schools and others responsible for drivers education. Through their cooperation standards will continue to be maintained at the highest level possible.

GARY ORLOW, REFEREE

Mr. Orlow was appointed to the position of Juvenile Court Referee on December 27, 1978. A graduate from the University of Toledo Law School, Mr. Orlow finished in the top third in his class. His past experience included an internship with the Perrysburg Prosecutor's Office and Law Clerk for the Teamster's Legal Defense Fund. In his present capacity as Referee for the Juvenile Court, Mr. Orlow is responsible for hearings involving delinquency.

ROSALIE MUSACHIO, DEPENDENCY/NEGLECT REFEREE

Ms. Rosalie Musachio was appointed to the position of Dependency and Neglect Referee on March 3, 1978. She is a graduate of Gonzaga University School of Law, Spokane, Washington (1977) and served with Ramsey County Welfare Department, St. Paul, Minnesota from 1973 to 1977.

Dependency and neglect cases represent an area of juvenile law that requires not only complete knowledge of the law, but also expertise regarding multifaceted social and family problems. Knowledge of the family structure and its ability or inability to influence a child's life is critical in the decision making process. Rosalie Musachio is experienced in these interrelated issues, therefore the Juvenile Court is fortunate to have the unique talents and temperament which she brings to her position.

Ms. Musachio feels that more emphasis should be placed on determining what is best for the child as opposed to what is convenient or easiest for the parents. In some extreme cases, where parental neglect is obvious and persistent, and where there seems to be little hope of an improved home life, the termination of parental rights must be given serious consideration.



Sibley Group Home Parents, Doug and Jane Daye.

**DOUGLAS AND JANE DAYE,
GROUP HOME PARENTS**

In November of 1978 Douglas and Jane Daye were appointed as Sibley Group Home Parents. Mr. Daye is an Associate Professor, Department of Philosophy, Bowling Green State University. His areas of teaching include:

Graduate and Under Graduate classes in Comparative Philosophy of Religion and traditional undergraduate (Western) philosophy courses.

Mrs. Daye is devoting all of her time to the Group Home, but has held positions as a Teacher and Counselor.

Living with them in the home is their four year old daughter, Loren Daye.

JUVENILE COURT STAFF 1978

REFEREES

R. Katz D. O'Dell J. A. Rudge
T. Mako J. Ray F. Sidle
R. Musachio

CASEWORK SUPERVISORS

J. Acocks R. Daley D. Wagner

PROBATION COUNSELORS

J. Abdullah E. Kass C. Schwab
J. Brennan D. Lanier J. Schwartz
M. Conrad B. Lee G. Stamos
Edmonson S. Lee S. Strong
C. Gorny L. Moree M. Turner
A. Holzemer C. Mossman M. Walsh
M. Johnson H. Norwood M. Williams
W. Johnson L. Salazar

COMMUNITY BASED GROUP HOMES

Lincoln

Boyd and Anise Burton, Houseparents

Sibley

Doug and Jane Daye, Houseparents

ASSIGNMENT COMMISSIONER

G. Waggoner

STATISTICIAN

R. Fleck

SUPPORT OFFICER

W. Zunk

BAILIFFS

N. Cassidy G. Waggoner

FOSTER HOME RECRUITERS

C. Champion A. Langenderfer

UNRULY COORDINATOR

D. Rublaitus

CUSTODY INVESTIGATORS

M. Berta B. Smith

RESTITUTION PROGRAM

D. Pompa,
Coordinator J. Knapp
B. Bethany R. Ricks
H. Edwards J. Thieman

CONTROL SUPERVISOR

William Ruby

RECIDIVISM PROJECT

L. Lucius

COMMUNITY RESOURCES COUNSELOR

T. Mohler

SPECIAL PROJECTS COORDINATOR

R. Marcus

TOLEDO POLICE DEPARTMENT — LIASON OFFICER

W. Case

CLERKS, STENOGRAPHERS, SECRETARIES

B. Bieniek E. Herbac D. Piojda
N. Bouck M. Hopkins V. Refermat
R. Buckingham P. Hoover H. Reichow
B. Carroll R. Ibarra M. Rompf
M. Claypool M. Ivansco F. Sage
L. Clemens J. King V. Semler
L. Cowan M. King M. Shroyer
M. Deville M. Klein S. Sobecki
L. Drager K. Linenkugel R. Sohacki
E. Drotar M. Littelmann M. Sommerfield
R. Dunn M. Luna H. Twiss
J. Egbert F. Mato J. Vargo
A. Fall M. Meier M. Vergiels
J. Fisher A. Miller J. White
C. Flanagan M. Mitchell K. Wlodarski
S. Fry S. McCoy B. Yourist
H. Galyas M. Navis J. Zunk
A. Green L. Nelson
G. Gerbich D. Pacynski
C. Guy, Sr. C. Petry
S. Guhl
D. Harrison

MAINTENANCE STAFF

F. Jurski, Day Foreman E. Grice
F. Wolny, Night Foreman J. Kizer
B. Bobo M. Pappas
A. Doneghy M. Rocco

M. Wells

C.S.I. STAFF

PSYCHIATRIST

Dr. H. Hartman

PSYCHOLOGISTS

Dr. A. Glatter
D. Haverbusch

MEDICAL CLINIC

Dr. I. H. Kass, Pediatrician
J. Coghlin, D. Jackson, P. Fletcher, Nurses

SENIOR SUPERVISOR — GIRL'S FLOOR

M. Valiant

SENIOR SUPERVISOR — BOY'S FLOOR

D. Holzemer

SUPERVISOR OF TRANSPORTATION

R. Donovan

SUPERVISORS

J. Jackson E. Poczekaj

JUVENILE COURT STAFF 1978

(CONTINUED)

PROGRAM DIRECTOR

D. Deppen

SECURITY

C. Grant J. Jackson W. McCreary

COOKS

J. Fitzpatrick, *Chief Cook*
M. Brady P. Messenger J. Collins

GROUP LEADERS

J. Batson	T. Holzemer	T. Rayl
G. Crawfis	G. Jones	J. Schafer
P. Curran	M. Layson	B. Shields
P. Dedes	L. Layton	S. Shields
S. Dedes	K. Long	D. Slayton
M. Glaspie	W. Loper	R. Thomas
C. Grant	V. Moore	L. Whitaker
S. Guhl	L. Noyes	B. Williams
M. Harrah	M. Patton	
P. Hickey	R. Peacock	

INTAKE

R. Blumberg C. Guy, Jr.

LOTTIE FORD SCHOOL — TOLEDO BOARD OF EDUCATION

J. Christen, *Principal*
S. Kolinski J. Cremean

ARTS AND CRAFT TEACHER

J. Shapler

1978 STAFF RETIREES

The Juvenile Court would like to extend its appreciation for faithful service to the following employees who retired during the year. Without their dedication and commitment, the Juvenile Court would be unable to provide quality service for the citizens of Lucas County.

Name	Position	Service
Catherine Shrider	Supervisor Leader	27
Marie Brunsmann	Chief Bookkeeper	24
Pauline Hammonds	Intake Secretary	21
Edna Layman	Secretary	17
Martha Drzewiecki	Maintenance	16
Rebecca Boudrie	Leader	14
Janice Christofel	Intake Referee	11
Modesta Clapp Bauman	Leader	10
Gusta Leiser	Maintenance	9
Clara Jastrzanski	Maintenance	7
Romane Romick	Assistant Cook	5

