

**LUCAS
COUNTY
JUVENILE
COURT
TOLEDO, OHIO**

**1985
ANNUAL
REPORT**

**ANNUAL REPORT DEDICATED TO:
DR. ANDREW GLATTER (1921-1985)**

"Since counseling and therapy still stand in the sphere of art, not science, it would be nice if I could show you an artist's sample. Naturally, I cannot. I wish you could observe me as I am with people."

(Dr. Andrew Glatter)

The art that he created will always remain with us who had the privilege of knowing, working and associating with him.

His insightful reports, dedication to his profession, unusual sense of humor and concern for his fellow human being will be missed. But most of all, the man will be missed.

Rest in peace Andy Glatter.

TO: *Honorable James Holzemer
Honorable Alfred Hawkins
Honorable Sandy Isenberg
Board of Lucas County Commissioners.*

*J. Thomas Mullen, Director
Ohio Department of Youth Services, and*

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 1985. 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.

We are blessed with a large number of community volunteers whose efforts play a vital role in providing quality care and programming for the children and families of Lucas County. We are especially appreciative of the dedicated service given us by the League of City Mothers and the Junior League of Toledo over these many years.

I am indebted to a hardworking and dedicated staff, who, as I am, can be justifiably proud of our accomplishments.

Respectfully submitted,



Andy Devine, Judge

Lucas County Juvenile Court Judge Andy Devine

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administering juvenile justice

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. Humane 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. Since it was established in 1907, the Court has struggled to maintain this delicate balance. As society and its legal structures grow more complex, so has the task of serving both goals.

The Juvenile Court reflexes a family attitude: a focus away from simply the "child" and towards the "family" as a unit. According to Court Director, Lawrence Murphy, "We're not going to make any headway in reversing delinquent behavior unless we're able to have total family involvement."



Court Director - Lawrence P. Murphy

Caseload management has increasingly emphasized family counseling; community social and private service agencies work closely with the Court to provide offenders specialized services; placements are made locally whenever possible, with an eye towards the timely return of the child to the family.

The accountability approach to juvenile justice permeates the entire Court's operations. Counselors and specialists integrate basic Court values into the child's treatment, while emphasizing the consequences of the child's actions as well. Counselors are encouraged to violate a child's probation, if the terms of that arrangement aren't being met.

Accountability is also a primary consideration of many of the Court's programs, such as restitution and diversion. Youths see the immediate effect of their actions, as well as learning to view their "repayment" in very real terms.

The community is continuously involved in the Court's operations. Specialists lend their unique skills to such groups as the Advisory Board, Placement Consortium and C.A.R.E.S. Volunteers work throughout the Court, as probation counselors, reading tutors, court-appointed special advocates, etc. By maintaining that important link with the community, the Court benefits in many ways — not just from the special skills the volunteer can offer, but also from the dedication the volunteer exhibits in working with troubled youth.

Future directions will reinforce the involvement of the Court in the family environment, with even greater emphasis on family therapy and drug and alcohol counseling. Local placement and treatment of offenders will be stressed, either as Court services or with continued cooperation of community agencies.

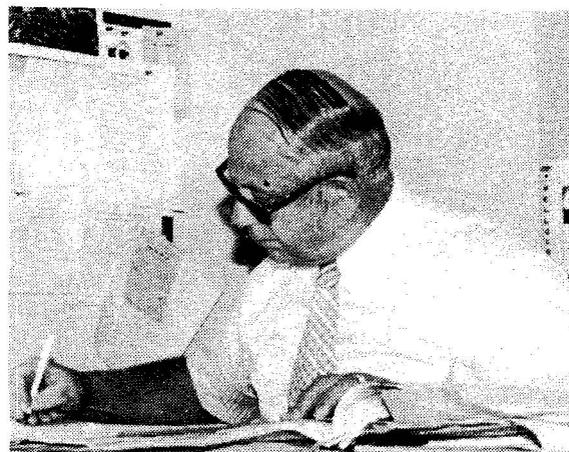
SUPPORT SERVICES

Any organization is only as good as its support services. This is especially true of the Juvenile Court.

The Business Manager and his staff are responsible for budget preparation and control; financial reports and records for state and federally subsidized projects; support and collections; purchasing of equipment and supplies; and building maintenance.

A dedicated clerical staff lends its assistance to every department to ensure the smooth and efficient operation of the Court.

There are the juvenile clerks office, assignment office, security, data control and records, transportation, detention workers, intake officers, cooks, receptionists, volunteers and maintenance - all of these people working together make up the Lucas County Juvenile Court.



Business Manager - Frank E. Landry

referee division: hearing the court's cases



Administrator of Legal Services - James A. Ray and
Chief Referee - Louis Fulop

The Juvenile Court has jurisdiction over cases of delinquency, juvenile traffic, unruly (truancy, runaway, incorrigible), dependency, neglect, abuse, parentage (paternity) and contributing to the delinquency of minors. Although not required by law, Lucas County Juvenile Court referees are attorneys, because the Juvenile Court is organized and intended as a "due process court" affording all constitutional rights. To insure that all legal safeguards are provided during the formal hearing process, attorneys with specialized knowledge of juvenile law and rules of procedure are needed to serve as referees.

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)
- parentage
- dependency, neglect and abuse

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.

A referee's job is to balance the best interest of the child with the protection of the community when recommending a disposition to the judge, who is ultimately responsible for each case registered in Juvenile Court. Without the assistance of the staff of sensitive and qualified referees, the swift disposition of cases in this high volume Court could not be accomplished.

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.

court & community together

tackling substance abuse with community aid

Substance abuse is a problem reaching into every corner of the community; it is also a problem no single force can overcome. The problem exists nationally and locally. Consider these facts:

- * four out of five Ohio students in grades 7-12 have tried some drug
- * 43% of Ohio high school seniors are current marijuana users
- * one marijuana cigarette causes a 41% decrease in driving skills
- * the percentage of high school seniors who have ever tried cocaine has nearly doubled in the past 10 years, from 9% to 17.3%.

Alcohol abuse is much more common; and sadly becoming much deadlier. Consider these facts:

- * 3,300,000 teenagers are alcoholics and the number is rapidly rising
- * 41% of high school seniors regularly abuse alcohol
- * the single leading cause of death among young people is drunk driving
- * alcohol use usually precedes use of other drugs.

Over 70% of the youth referred to our Juvenile Court have been involved in drugs and/or alcohol; in many cases, alcohol and drugs were the underlying reason for the illegal behavior, even when the case was not substance abuse related. It is estimated that over 13,000 youth in Lucas County are heavy users of alcohol and drugs.

"None of us can handle the problem alone," says Judge Andy Devine. "We all have to work together." This attitude was the logic behind the Court's 1981 reorganization of its approach to substance abuse intervention. The process begins as soon as a court referee or probation counselor suspects a problem. James Ray, Administrator of Legal Services, states that if court referees suspect any substance use, they immediately refer the youth to the Probation Department for a drug assessment.

Catherine Champion of the Juvenile Court's Probation Department says certified counselors assess a child for problems and the court joins hands with a wide variety of community agencies (both public and private) to seek a solution. If inpatient treatment is needed, the youth is referred to either the Adolescent Alcoholism Treatment Center of the Toledo Hospital or the Tennyson Center of St. Vincent Hospital. Both facilities offer an intensive residential program lasting as long as 42 days, with weekly aftercare of up to 8 weeks. Parents and family are actively involved in the recovery process.

The "Circle C" Allenby Group Home offers residential care for chemically dependent boys. In addition to utilizing the AA concept in treatment, the specially trained staff also provides counseling services for the family. Emphasis is placed on an eventual return to a normal lifestyle at home and school.

The Court, throughout the probation period, is involved in any inpatient treatment program, and actively participates in weekly staff meetings. Court staff works toward adjustments in probationer's goals, while developing their own awareness and education. Probation has linkage with all community support groups.

Within the Probation department itself, random drug screens are performed through urinalysis. The Chemical Awareness Program (CAP) is operated in the evenings by probation staff for the purpose of educating families about the concepts of chemical dependency and treatment.

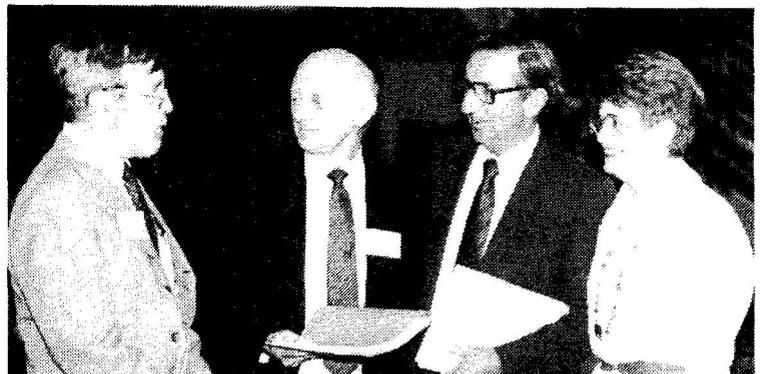
Champion says that the department receives additional volunteer support from a group of recovering young adults who have come together to form R.I.S.K. (A Reason for Sharing and Caring). R.I.S.K. is a support group for youthful offenders whose lifestyles include substance abuse. The group gives youth the opportunity to talk about their problems in a confidential setting with young adults who have been there.

Authorities on drug and alcohol abuse from across the United States, including representatives from the White House, studied Lucas County's drug abuse prevention program in July of 1985.

The day long conference, sponsored by C.A.R.E.S., featured presentations by education and law enforcement officials, a panel discussion with various treatment and support agencies, and talks by parents and youth.

"They've done here what we'd like to see all over the country," said James Wooton, a deputy administrator of juvenile justice and delinquency prevention in the U.S. Justice Department.

Loran Archer, a senior advisor for President Reagan's drug abuse policy office, commented that, "We see a lot of things that look good on paper, but what comes through is the level of commitment here in Toledo."



Dr. Ian Macdonald, Administrator of ADAMHA (National Office of Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration); Loran Archer, Senior Policy Advisor Drug Abuse Policy Office for the White House; Judge Andy Devine; Mary Jacobson, Chairman National Federation of Parents

Parents Helping Parents is a parent support group based on the Tough Love concept. A number of groups meet in different locations throughout the community for parents who are troubled by the undesirable behavior of their children. The true value of PHP is that groups offer hope and support through sharing, and with this, parents can gain new insights into their own situations.

Out-patient abuse counseling is widespread, offering some of the most complete service available anywhere to abusers and their families. A phenomenally successful program of chemical abuse prevention and intervention was developed in 1981 by Judge Devine and the Junior League of Toledo, and has earned respect and attention throughout the nation, including the praise of Ohio's First Lady, Dagmar Celeste.

A multi-disciplined approach to dealing with the rising problem of substance abuse among the community's youth was sought for the entire community. From that joining of the area's schools, police, concerned citizens, treatment and support groups came Toledo Lucas County C.A.R.E.S., an effort to increase the education, treatment, rehabilitation and prevention efforts in the community.

C.A.R.E.S. (Chemical Abuse Reduced through Education and Services) seeks to coordinate the services of a wide variety of areas in an effort to "set the example," according to Mrs. Celeste. "We must organize a therapeutic community to overcome denial (of the problem)," she says. "The answer lies in the community as a whole."

Community needs in the area of youth substance abuse were identified, and such areas as community awareness, juvenile justice and law enforcement, treatment, family strengthening, education and support were addressed specifically. Today, separate committees actively pursue areas of the problem. They meet regularly to network plans and implement programs to combat the pervasive substance abuse problem among youth.

In 1985, every school in Lucas County was represented at the C.A.R.E.S. Youth-to-Youth conference. The conference was held to establish a positive peer group network for drug-free youth to team up and support others who want to remain drug-free.

The Toledo Lucas County C.A.R.E.S. Program (Chemical Abuse Reduced Through Education & Services) was selected by the Awards Committee of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges as the OUTSTANDING, UNIQUE and INNOVATIVE PROJECT of 1985.

C.A.R.E.S. has been successful for many reasons. The more than 150 volunteers serving on various committees and projects believe that the concern for today's youth brings about a better future for all of us. C.A.R.E.S. utilizes existing organizations, agencies and systems, who, through a combined effort, can see a positive impact by working together. C.A.R.E.S. has reinforced the bond of family, neighborhood, church, school and community. The key is total community involvement and commitment in working together with the same philosophy.

Judge Devine says, "The philosophy is based on the premise that to change the environment we must help the family deal with the problem of substance abuse."

That philosophy, according to Judge Devine, is critical to the success of any substance abuse program. Alone, we will accomplish little. Working together is the only way we will get on top of this problem.

THE C.A.R.E.S. POSITION STATEMENT

We believe that alcohol and/or chemical dependency among youth and adults is a primary, progressive and chronic disease, adversely affecting individuals and their families physically, emotionally, socially and spiritually.

We believe that the family is essential in the pre-

vention of chemical dependency and the rehabilitation of chemically dependent youth.

Because the family develops those qualities and experiences which result in responsible, productive persons, it is our intent to advance and strengthen the role of the family in society.

mountain mentors - meeting the challenge

Some men are dreamers. Some men are doers. Some men act on their dreams. The man is Reverend Everett Mills. The dream was to use the mountains of New Hampshire as a vehicle to help troubled teens. The act has become the Mountain Mentor Program.

What he wanted was more than a 14 day wilderness expedition to the White Mountain National Forest. He wanted a program that offered

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

for Toledo youngsters involved with the Juvenile Court system.

"I'm scared! I want down!" Timmy, 17, was stuck. He was alone, about three-quarters of the way up a rock face called Eagle Cliff. 'Hey!' he hollered again. 'I'm scared. I want down.'

"A voice from below called up. 'The only way down is to get to the top first. Then you can come down.'

"It took Timmy some time to decide what to do. He had to listen to voices inside, even while his knees quivered and his palms oozed sweat. But he did it. He made it to the top of Eagle Cliff, all 100 feet, climbing the more difficult of two possible routes at that. It was our first lesson in what Mountain Mentors had to teach us."

"Physically, Timmy was quite safe. Stout lines and rock-climbing hardware and a harness and a partner below, relaying the climbing line for him, assured that he would not freefall to injury or death. But for him the fear of heights is - or was - very real, and in rock climbing you confront natural fears head-on.

"One of the lessons of Eagle Cliff and the mountain trails to come is simple but crucial. Tom, a biology teacher from Findlay, and a Mentor, said it more than once to David, his student, and other students during the two weeks. It went something like this: 'If I can do this, I can do anything I have to do to change my life back home.'

Feature story by Steve Pollick in The Toledo Blade, Toledo Magazine, August 11, 1985.

The key element is the matching of a volunteer mentor with each youth assigned to the trip. The Mentor, according to Rev. Mills, is an individual of high moral character who is willing to give a one-year commitment of time, energy and spirit and is willing and able to participate in the rugged 14 day mountain expedition.

"The Mentor. He is so much more than a man who likes to spend a two-week vacation by taking a boy mountaineering in the summer. He needs to be willing to follow up and follow through, maintain contact with his student for the year afterward, to help the youth as he climbs personal mountains at home, in school, on the street."

Pollick



The Mentor's constant interaction with one youth causes a bonding process to take place, according to Mills. From this comes the experience of trust, care and understanding that is so important in human interaction. This is the essence of Mountain Mentors.

"But why should a man become a Mentor, why should there even be a dream, why should there be a Mountain Mentors program for troubled teenage boys? It was best summed up by Everett Mills as he looked across the meadows toward ridgetops overlooking the Wild River valley:

"The best things in life are free, and here they are."

Pollick

placement consortium: the community working together for youth

Utilizing a variety of resources toward the effective treatment of troubled youths - that's the purpose of the Court's Placement Consortium.

In mid-1982, the Court's Probation Department realized that the year's placement budget had almost been expended. In addition, Judge Devine also felt the "Hospital model" of staffing cases would be a more effective method of exploring treatment alternatives, without having to rely on the singular judgment of the Probation Counselor in deciding to remove a youth from his or her home.

In a system where all action is based on information, a missing piece may be crucial to the resolution of the matter. By directly involving all those agencies having contact with a youth, Judge Devine felt all alternatives may be explored.

Judge Devine was actively involved in the initial meetings in early 1983, and persuaded the Director of the Lucas County Children Services Board, the Superintendents of the Toledo and Lucas County Schools, the Executive Director of the Mental Health Board, the Deputy Director of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities (Region Two) and other local service providers to be active participants during the experimental period.

Each week, Probation Department personnel would present case histories of six adolescents who were identified as multi-problemmed and difficult to place. The committee developed and coordinated a treatment plan which reflected the variety of services available and necessary to meet the needs of adolescents and their families.

The committee also served as a forum for the resolution of conflicts, sharing of information and support and was improving the relationships among all the agencies involved. Most importantly, cases could be jointly funded by multiple agencies where boundaries overlapped.

The project was funded by the Ohio Department of Health in December 1983, and has been recognized as one of the first committees to utilize the "collaborative process."

Consortium Coordinator Fred Baxter says nearly 20 community agencies may be involved in the disposition of the case. "It's our responsibility to exhaust all the alternatives", Baxter says, adding that the removal of the child from the home is the last they consider. "We try to find creative alternatives."

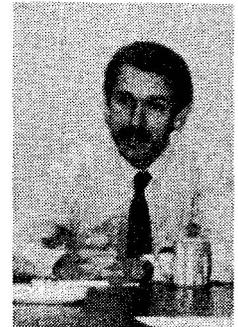
A potential case is submitted to Baxter for screening by any community source (such as schools, law enforcement officials, the Department of Youth Services, mental health and retardation, etc). If the case is judged appropriate for consideration by the Consortium, a hearing date is set. Prior to the hearing, any agency (public or private) which may possibly have information concerning the case is notified, and asked to provide input at the hearing.

The committee, named the Lucas County Placement and Service Consortium, is now a permanent fixture of the Juvenile Court. The Consortium is divided into two groups:

1) Executive Planning and Conflict Resolution Group: Composed of the executive directors of major funding sources, policy-makers and planners of children services in Lucas County, the group seeks joint funding solutions, policy resolutions, high level coordinations and appropriateness of services provided.

2) Placement, Providers, 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.

By utilizing the resources of the entire community in the treatment of juveniles, every effort possible is made to serve that individual's unique needs. "We're trying to involve whoever is significantly involved with the child", Baxter says. And when the community shares in solving a child's problems, the community as a whole reaps the rewards.



Under the direction of Fred Baxter (upper right), the Placement Consortium staffs cases every Thursday with the input of 18 local agency representatives

advisory board - determining needs

"To advise the Court in the development of an annual youth services plan in accordance with the objectives of the Youth Services Grant and monitor its progress."

Thus is the objective of the Juvenile Justice Advisory Board. Named by Judge Devine and County Commissioners, the board developed an application for a first Youth Service Grant in 1980 which called for expenditure of \$246,335 in intensive family counseling, additional foster homes and residential placements, substance abuse treatment and additional probation services.

meeting central city needs

An effort to provide alternatives to a socially disorganized area of Toledo resulted in a marriage of the Juvenile Court and the community to create the Jerusalem Outreach Center.

The relationship began in 1979 to address the special problems of the predominantly black population of central city in Toledo. "Most of these kids have no involvement in groups," says Henry Norwood, Probation Department Liaison to the center.

Rev. Harry Crenshaw of the Jerusalem Baptist Church sought to solve this problem by organizing with such community residents as educators, counselors, etc., outside the church setting. A formal program that emphasized counseling and tutoring was begun in 1982.

A maximum of 20 probationers are enrolled in each of the 15 week sessions. They are selected under the following criteria:

- * they are on probation
- * they reside in the central city
- * they need tutorial services
- * they need individual or family counseling.

Probationers are brought to the center by van and are involved in educational and counseling-related areas. They are returned home by van each day.

"We're taking a common sense approach," says Norwood. "The institution (church) exists in the community, the kids are in need, and there are people willing to address those needs."

"We create a support mechanism in the community by letting the kids know how things should be, not how they are. We expose them to aspects of learning - we become their springboard to meaningful activities."

The Jerusalem Outreach Center remains a fixture in the community for many youth. According to Reverend Harry Crenshaw, "Many youngsters who have completed the program come back just to say hello and remain in touch. The program definitely has made an impact on their lives."

These monies are allocated by the Ohio Department of Youth Services to assist juvenile courts in developing or expanding prevention, diversion and non-secure treatment services.

During 1985, the seventeen-member board, which represents a cross section of the community, took an active and aggressive role in the review and recommendation of funding for subsidy projects. The 1986 fiscal year plan was approved for a total of \$756,485.00 in funding for the following projects:

- Chemical Abuse Reduced Through Education & Services (C.A.R.E.S.)
- Intensive Family/Child Treatment Program
- Jerusalem Outreach Center
- Juvenile Restitution Program
- Parental Substance Abuse Counseling (Parents-Helping-Parents)
- Residential Placements
- Staff Training
- Treatment Services Planning for Serious and Chronic Offenders

The Board was also involved in studying youth substance abuse services and in the planning of a wide variety of services for serious and chronic offenders, including a local treatment facility.



Ellie Silva-Davis (Regional Planning Unit), Thomas Baker, Arturo Quintero, Patricia Branam and Patricia Holmberg of the Allocations Committee of the Juvenile Justice Advisory Board

casa/gal: in the child's interest



Irene Nugent (center), CASA/GAL Coordinator meets with volunteer CASA/GAL's Wayne Davis and Kathy Wagner

The name says Court Appointed Special Advocates/Guardian ad Litem (CASA/GAL). The function is straightforward: advocate for children. But the work can be tough.

CASA/GAL, under the direction of Irene Nugent, investigates suspected cases of neglected, abused and dependent children, who are referred from the Children Services Board to Juvenile Court. A CASA/GAL is appointed by the Court to advocate for the best interest of the child. These advocates investigate a child's social and emotional background and

make recommendations to the Court throughout the hearing process.

The program goal is to ensure that a child's right to a safe, permanent home is acted on in a sensitive and expedient manner. The CASA/GAL follows the case to its satisfactory conclusion.

Previously handled only by attorneys, the volunteer CASA/GAL came to the Juvenile Court as a result of work requested by Judge Devine of the Junior League of Toledo, Inc. in 1981. The Lucas County program was the third of its kind in the nation and has over 60 active volunteers.

review board - watching the process

The Ohio Revised Code requires "an annual review to be made of every child placed in the care or custody of a public or private agency." The Junior League of Toledo, in conjunction with the Juvenile Court, answered that request by forming the Citizens Review Board to make sure that a permanent treatment plan existed for every child and that the agency is working toward implementation of that plan.

Although Judge Devine is empowered to handle the reviews personally, he felt that more involvement by people in the community would heighten awareness and bring varied viewpoints to each case.

Ohio's first Review Board training manual was written here in Toledo and was combined with in-depth training sessions for 34 volunteers and alternates. The group went to work in 1979. Half of the original 24 volunteers are still members of the board.

Reviews are held 60 days after placement and one year after placement, although the Review Boards may request one whenever they deem 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.

Approximately 2,500 reviews are conducted each year.

Coordinator Irene Nugent says the Boards, in addition to fulfilling the law, have cleared a number of cases "and have helped others progress in a timely manner."

probation services are diverse

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 child's behavior, the department, under the leadership of Judge Devine and department administrator, Michael Walsh, 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 affect 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 highlights include:

- * Case management of high, medium and low risk offenders.
 - * Developing a behavioral contract with parents and their child.
 - * Random drug screens through urinalysis.
 - * Setting limits through terms of probation that result in more responsible behavior at home and in the community.
 - Working closely with school and community-/child service agencies to provide unity of services.
 - * Intervention and removal when children are at risk.
- The child is taught realization of his/her responsibility, especially through the Restitution and Diversion programs.
 - Adult role modeling and a physically challenging mountain experience form the basis of the year-long Mountain Mentor Program.
 - The needs of the central city youth are addressed through the Jerusalem Baptist Outreach Program.
 - Primary academic problems are addressed through the Remedial Reading Program.
 - Volunteer Probation Counselors supervise first-time offenders.
 - A Chemical Awareness - identification - education - referral Program (C.A.P.) brings children and families together with chemical dependency experts and agencies in the community.
 - The Lucas County Placement Consortium provides child-serving agencies the opportunity to meet weekly in the department and work together staffing placement cases.
 - Truancy Counselors making daily school visits address the needs of the truant child.
 - Counselors trained in structural family counseling work with families with a focus on family structure.
 - Reason for Sharing and Caring (R.I.S.K.) groups bring recovering AA sponsors and youth together for weekly group sessions to enhance their efforts in recovery.



Administrator of Probation Services - Michael Walsh

- Foster Care offers short term removal from the home with family counselor, in a trained "cluster" foster home.
- The serious juvenile offender is returned to the community under a case management system that involves a team approach with a probation counselor, a family counselor, extended day programming, and neighborhood liaison supervisor.

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

probation: focus on family

Focus on Family - Probation counselors work in four geographical district teams in the county, providing a more intensive counseling effort. Michael Walsh, department administrator, believes this approach has greatly improved the effectiveness of the probation counselor. They are able to become familiar with the families, schools, neighborhoods, peer groups, and resources in the district communities. Counselors do not feel so isolated; they're able to discuss cases as an unit, and plan their approach as a team.

Walsh says, "We're helping the family look at alternatives and we're helping to support and direct families to the most appropriate resource in the community. The counselor works with the child and family to develop a probation contract with clear expectations throughout the probationary period. Case-loads are kept low, averaging thirty-five, with low risk youth referred to programs within the department or the community. Our plan is to help the parents gain control of their child and we encourage them to be consistent in their discipline."

restitution = responsibility + accountability

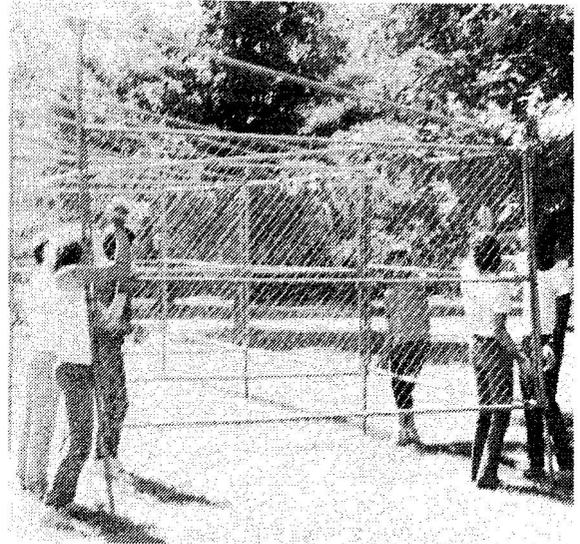
The relationship between youth, crime, victims and the community are demonstrated in the two components of the Juvenile Restitution Program.

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.

"Accountability and responsibility, that's what the program is all about," says Program Coordinator Gary Lenhart. Although the program doesn't purport



Restitution crews setting up display booths for the Crosby Garden Festival of the Arts

to be rehabilitative, it has "an impact on all the kids who come through." The program is a successful and cost effective community-based treatment in which youth, victims and the community all benefit. Since its inception, the program has realized a completion rate of over 94 percent. But its primary goal is much simpler; making youth pay for their crime.

serious offenders - a new approach

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. Fred Whitman, the Court's representative, serves as case manager and provides overall direction for the program.

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 is placed in the detention center and the treatment plan is reviewed with all responsibilities outlined.

The youth (if appropriate) enters the Cummings-Zucker Extended Day Program with simultaneously operating elements of: 12-hour extended day school/treatment programming, behavior modification, family therapy sessions, and community support advocacy for the family. Family counseling continues

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.

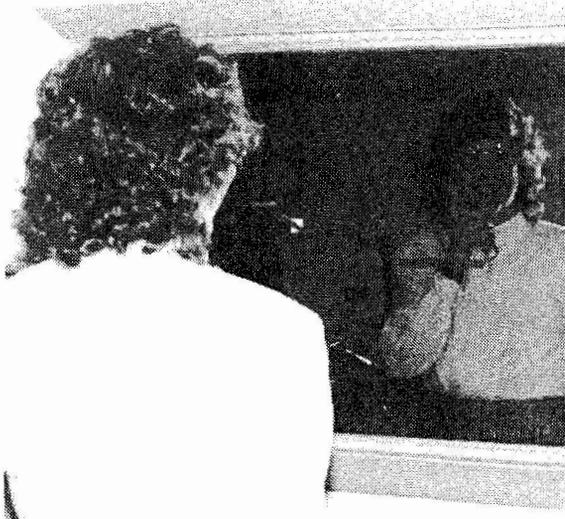
chemical awareness - cap

A Toledo Police Department undercover dog investigation at five local high schools in May 1984 resulted in 60 juveniles being charged with drug trafficking. This sting operation graphically pointed out the seriousness of teenage chemical abuse and vividly illustrated that "chemical abuse has no boundaries."

In response to the operation and arrests, the Court with assistance from nine chemical dependency programs and support groups in the community, implemented an intensive 15-hour education/awareness and intervention program. The Chemical Awareness Program (C.A.P.), as it was called, combined 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 C.A.P. staff assists families in linking with the appropriate chemical dependency agency in the community.

bonding families through structural therapy



Theresa McCarthy-Acocks supervises staff during family therapy sessions

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. According to Probation Administrator, Michael Walsh, "We found that in most cases the situation was not hopeless and parents really do care for their children and want to do what is right for them."

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 re-structure family systems.

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

reading program reaps benefits

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 staffed with a large percentage of volunteer tutors, which include foster grandparents and college students, the program was established to address a specific educational problem 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.

According to program administrator, Janice Schiffer, "The program has a good success rate, and generally increases the reading score one grade level, and in some cases, 5 or 6 grade levels. The one-on-one, tutor-student match is the key to the program's success.



John Reardon, volunteer tutor, works with a student in the reading lab

diversion program discourages first offenders

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.

Coordinator, Richard Sansbury, believes that this can happen if one works under the assumptions that:

Education is an effective deterrent to delinquency;

The basic unit of organization to combat delinquency is the local community;

People need to be diverted to agencies already existing in the community.

Sansbury says, "We try to create a climate that addresses the primary contributors to delinquency and hold each youth accountable for their act."

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 and eight for those 14 years of age 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.

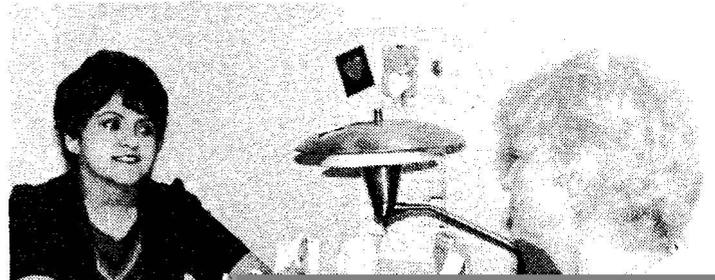
Ignorance of the consequences for unlawful behavior, lack of accurate drug and alcohol information and misguided loyalty to peer influences are primary contributors for youths coming into contact with the Court, says Sansbury. "This is where we focus our attention."

VOLUNTEER PROBATION COUNSELOR

One of the first efforts to utilize volunteers in criminal justice setting, the Volunteer Probation Counselors have become an integral part of the probation department. Director Andrea Loch says the volunteers "have real initiative, and are totally involved in counseling. Instead of simply volunteering for community service work, direct service work is much more difficult."

Volunteers supervise first or second offenders - "the cream of the crop" - and handle only one at a time. The more serious cases are handled by probation department counselors who are well trained and better able to handle the diversity of the more sophisticated cases.

Volunteers are trained in the knowledge of court operations, attitudes towards offenders and counseling and listening skills.



placement - living in the community

While the counseling and rehabilitative needs of each probationer within the Court are unique, so are the services offered them. The goal of Probation Services is to deal with problems in the natural home setting, but 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 the temporary removal of the child and placement into an alternative living arrangement until matters can be corrected.

Many of the youth who were coming before the Court experienced estrangement from their families as well as the larger society. The breakdown in family relations manifests itself in the form of anger and frustration and often results in a child who is seen as out-of-control or 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 includes 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.

These objectives are achieved through simultaneously operating program elements of: 12 hour extended day treatment/school programming, behavior modification, family therapy sessions and community support advocacy for the family. The Cummings-Zucker Pathfinders program has an after-school component for those youth with chemical dependency problems.

The time a child spends at Cummings gradually decreases, depending on his/her progress, to include more time at home, eventually returning to their home school.

The Lucas County Schools Alternate Learning Center was established to address the needs of the severely behaviorally-handicapped youth in an extended day educational setting. The program, which is a 10 hour school day, places an emphasis on working not only with the youth, but also the family. The strength of this educational component is in providing therapeutic intervention on an individual basis.

An additional component of the Alternate Learning Center is called Segue. Segue is a regular education block which provides a structured academic setting to chemically dependent youth. It combines school academics and counseling, plus continued education and support in the area of chemical dependency.

Probation counselors work with extended day personnel from Cummings-Zucker and the Alternate Learning Center to implement effective, consistent treatment. The goal of extended day is to assist the child and family to change behavior patterns. "The family is involved in the treatment - an alternative to placing the child out of the home," says Michael Walsh, probation department administrator. The extended day program concept is an innovative approach in dealing with the youth and family in their natural home environment. It is indicative of the Court's objective of working with existing community agencies to provide a continuous option of services for youth coming into contact with the Juvenile Court.

It is the philosophy of the Lucas County Juvenile Court to keep as many youth as possible with local treatment providers, in order to enable the youth and family to work together to resolve existing problems. Reunification of the family (residential placements) and strengthening the family unit (extended day) are primary goals for youth in placement. Taking the youth out of a dysfunctional family does not ease the dysfunction. Since most of the families share certain characteristics - severe internal problems; too little access to the resources they need; and inadequate skills to find these resources - these problems need to be addressed and resolved to hasten the reunification and strengthening process.

child study institute

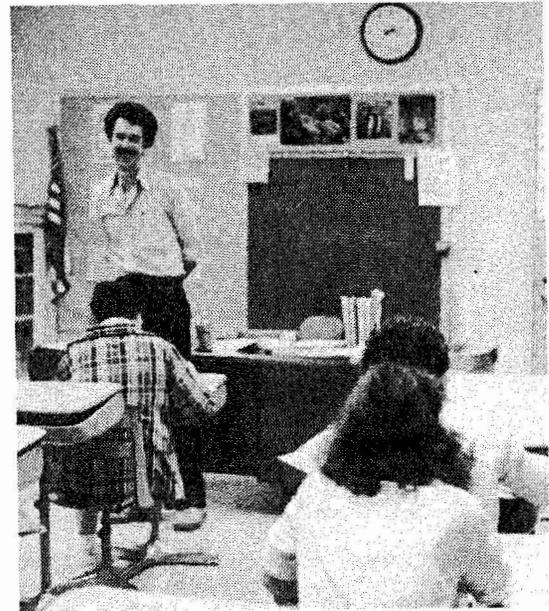
"The regimen gives order...it can be a very quieting influence...the control between the Child Study Institute (CSI) and the home can be very good." That orderly presence is very much part of the plan CSI director Paul Sullivan maintains in the temporary detention of children aged 8-18.

And although very "ordered," the daily activities at the CSI are far from sedentary; children attend school and participate in a variety of extracurricular activities, which include arts & crafts, physical fitness and tending to daily chores.

In addition to providing detention of children waiting disposition of their cases, the CSI provides an opportunity for specialists to conduct psychological and psychiatric evaluation of children in preparation for case disposition.

"These are children in trouble," Sullivan says. "They must be held responsible for their actions. But their background, their problems have to be considered. That's what brought them here."

The Lottie S. Ford School, named in honor of the dedicated instructor serving from 1922 to 1944, is a fully accredited part of the Toledo Public Schools in grades 1-12. The CSI school work parallels that found in local schools. In addition, the Toledo-Lucas County Library has staffed a facility at CSI with as many as 4,000 volumes which are continuously renewed.



Toledo Public School teacher, Mark Langenderfer, at the Lottie S. Ford School in CSI



CSI Administrator, Paul Sullivan

Medical attention is given each child entering the CSI. After the physical examination is given when the child is admitted, medical records are kept and treatment, provided when necessary. A pediatrician visits daily, nurses are on duty or on call at all times; dental care is also available.

To those physically able, gymnasium and playground facilities are available. Craft and game time is organized and supervised. Religious services are held weekly, and consultation is available most times.

Supervision in the CSI is handled by floor leaders, with probation counselors and treatment specialists providing additional services. The potential problems faced in the integration of young first offenders with older repeat offenders, often charged with more serious crimes, are headed off by placing them in First Offender Program (FOP).

Begun in 1970 by Senior Supervisor Pete Holemer and the late Dr. Henry Hartman, this award-winning program separates the first offender from the rest of the center's population. Utilizing a behavior modification principle, points are awarded youth for all activities they complete. Special privileges are awarded the child relative to the number of points earned.

Sullivan says the program has had a positive impact on the children, as well as improving the morale of staff members. That principle is also used in other sections of the CSI, where residents are rewarded for positive actions.

Statistical Highlights of 1985

Volume

Juvenile offenses disposed of in 1985 totaled 5,242 - an increase of 261 cases (or 5.2% from 1984. Included in these cases were 731 Dismissed-Diversion Program, 920 Dismissed, 8 Marked off Docket, 652 Nolle Prosequi and 62 "Out-of-County" Runaways.

Of the 5,242 cases 3,813 (or 72.7%) involved boys and 1,429 (or 27.3%) involved girls as compared to 3,578 (or 71.8%) for boys and 1,403 (or 28.3%) for girls in 1984.

Of the 3,349 individual children (Excluding "Out-of-County" Runaways) 2,351 (or 70.2%) were boys and 998 (or 29.8%) were girls as compared to 2,266 (or 69.1%) boys and 1,014 (or 30.9%) girls for 1984. Boys increased by 85 (or 3.8%) and girls decreased by 16 (or 1.6%).

First Offenders

There were 1,333 boys and 668 girls who appeared in Court for their first offenses in 1985 as compared to 1,405 boys and 717 girls in 1984. A decrease of 72 (or 5.1%) boys and 49 (or 6.8%) for girls.

Repeaters

Of the 2,351 individual boys, 1,018 (or 43.3%) repeated in 1985 as compared to 861 (or 38%) who repeated in 1984.

Of the 998 individual girls, 330 (or 33.1%) repeated in 1985 as compared to 297 (or 29.3%) who repeated in 1984.

Delinquent vs. Unruly

Of the 5,242 cases for 1985, 4,315 (or 82.3%) were delinquency cases and 927 (or 17.7%) were unruly cases.

Per Offenses (Excludes "Out-of-County" Runaways)

		White	Black	Latin	Other
Boys	(3780)	2415 or 63.9%	1101 or 29.2%	251 or 6.6%	12 or .3%
Girls	(1400)	765 or 54.6%	543 or 38.8%	86 or 6.1%	6 or .5%
Totals	(5180)	3180 or 61.4%	1644 or 31.7%	337 or 6.5%	19 or .4%

Other Cases

There were 16,519 cases disposed of in 1985 as compared to 15,520 in 1984, an increase of 999 (or 6.4%).

Breakdown of the 16,519 cases is as follows:

Delinquency/Unruly.....	5,180	Dependency/Neglect.....	581
Traffic Complaints.....	4,776	Parentage.....	2,734
Chg. Disp./Rev. Hrgs.....	1,376	Reciprocal.....	1,061
Child Abuse.....	285	Other.....	30
Contributing/Neglect.....	342	Consent to Marry.....	1
Custody/Visitation.....	91	Out-of-County Runaways.....	62

Years	Age Range of All Children		Total
	Boys	Girls	
6	2	0	2
7	4	0	4
8	10	1	11
9	32	4	36
10	49	11	60
11	84	22	106
12	114	47	161
13	235	92	327
14	349	179	528
15	423	200	623
16	504	228	732
17	469	171	640
18	67	37	104
19	6	4	10
20	1	1	2
21	2	0	2
22	0	1	1
Totals	2,351	998	3,349

**Source of Referrals - All Children's Offenses
(Excludes "Out-of-County" Runaways)**

	Boys	Girls	Total
Parents or Relatives.....	150	250	400
Probation Officer.....	1	2	3
Law Enforcement Officer.....	2,993	790	3,783
Other Courts.....	18	2	20
School.....	273	189	462
Social Agency.....	35	41	76
Parole Officer.....	2	0	2
Victim.....	222	86	308
Other Source.....	86	40	126
	3,780	1,400	5,190

1985 Department of Youth Services

	Boys	Girls	Total
Committed	156	21	177
Re-Committed	39	3	42
	195	24	219

Of the Boys - 26 were sent to Maximum Security Institutions
20 - Committed
6 - Re-Committed

Parole Revocation Hearings for 1985

Boys 64
Girls 13
Total 77

juvenile offenses

	Boys	Girls	Total
Robbery/Theft			
Auto Theft	19	2	21
Agg. Robbery & Robbery	31	4	35
Agg. Burglary & Burglary (B&E)	202	10	212
Forgery	13	3	16
Grand Theft	127	24	151
Receiving Stolen Property	104	10	114
Shoplifting	58	27	85
Other Theft	225	97	322
Unlawful Use Property	18	0	18
Unauthorized Use Motor Vehicle	39	4	43
Attempt & Complicity	59	3	62
	895	184	1079
Sex			
Rape	13	0	13
Gross Sexual Imposition	12	0	12
Soliciting	3	5	8
All Other Sexual Offenses	4	0	4
Public Indecency	10	0	10
	42	5	47
Injury to Person			
Agg. Assault & Assault	153	42	195
Felonious & Negligent Assault	12	0	12
Agg. Menacing & Menacing	25	9	34
Abduction	1	0	1
Vehicular Homicide	1	0	1
Voluntary Manslaughter	0	1	1
Other Injury to Person	0	2	2
	192	54	246

JUVENILE OFFENSES (continued)

	Boys	Girls	Total
Property Damage			
Agg. Arson & Arson	3	1	4
Criminal Damage	135	16	151
Vandalism	10	0	10
Tampering with Coin Machine	17	0	17
Criminal Mischief	16	0	16
	181	17	198
Drug			
Drug Abuse & Possession	43	7	50
Agg. Trafficking & Trafficking	9	5	14
	52	12	64
Alcohol			
Disorderly Conduct (Intox)	10	1	11
Consuming	2	3	5
Poss/Use of Intoxicants	11	3	14
Other Drinking Offenses	1	3	4
	24	10	34
Status			
School Truancy	160	138	298
Runaway	33	61	94
Ungovernable	54	34	88
	247	233	480
Other Delinquencies			
Disorderly Conduct	144	40	184
Carrying Concealed Weapon	35	7	42
Domestic Violence	47	23	70
Poss. Criminal Tools	9	0	9
Trespassing & Criminal Tress.	114	6	120
Other Carelessness/Mischief	33	4	37
Escape	12	3	15
Falsification	7	0	7
Loitering	10	6	16
Obstructing Justice	4	9	13
Resisting Arrest	38	12	50
Prohibitions	9	4	13
Violation of Safe School Ordinance	90	17	107
Violation Curfew	4	7	11
Other Delinquent Behaviors	20	7	27
	576	145	721
Subtotal Juvenile Offenses	2209	660	2869
Dismissed-Diversion	511	220	731
Dismissed	552	368	920
Marked Off Docket	6	2	8
Nolle Prosequi	502	150	652
Out County Runaways	33	29	62
Total Offenses	3813	1429	5242

PROBATION SERVICES 1985 DATA

<i>Carried on Probation from 1984</i>	869
<i>Placed on Probation in 1985</i>	1,269
<i>Average on Probation per month</i>	912
<i>Social History Investigations Completed</i>	387

JUVENILE RESTITUTION PROGRAM

<i>Cases carried from 1984</i>	184
<i>Referrals in 1985</i>	750
<i>Restitution paid</i>	\$49,254.05
<i>Public Services hours completed</i>	12,130

PROGRAM ACTIVITY

<i>Diversion Program Referrals</i>	
<i>Official Diversion</i>	274
<i>Unofficial Diversion</i>	527
<i>Volunteer Probation Counselor Program</i>	
<i>Cases carried from 1984</i>	81
<i>Cases referred during 1985</i>	91
<i>Chemical Awareness Program</i>	
<i>Referrals in 1985</i>	300
<i>Structural Family Therapy</i>	
<i>Referrals in 1985</i>	65
<i>Remedial Reading Program</i>	
<i>Referrals in 1985</i>	50
<i>Jerusalem Outreach Program</i>	
<i>Referrals in 1985</i>	48

PLACEMENT DURING 1985

<i>Intensive Family Counseling</i>	62
<i>Group Homes</i>	26
<i>Network Foster Homes</i>	17
<i>Foster Homes</i>	13
<i>Private Schools</i>	10
<i>Boys Town</i>	6

1985 CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE POPULATION DATA

AGE OF C.S.I. RESIDENTS

Age	Boys	Girls	Total
6	1	0	1
7	0	0	0
8	3	0	3
9	6	0	6
10	14	8	22
11	45	7	52
12	83	13	96
13	165	80	245
14	311	150	461
15	452	212	664
16	510	212	722
17	521	146	667
18 and over	28	4	32
TOTAL	2139	832	2971
AVERAGE AGE	15.2	15.1	15.2

TOTAL DETENTION DAYS

	Boys	Girls	Total
DETENTION DAYS	16,046	7,507	23,553
AVERAGE	7.5	9.0	7.9

Comment: The total number of detention days has decreased from 1984 by 2,090 (8%) days.

REGISTRATIONS FOR 1985

Boys	2139
Girls	832
Total	2971

RELEASED PENDING HEARINGS

Boys	696
Girls	238
Total	934 (31%)

DETAINED

Boys	1443
Girls	594
Total	2037 (69%)

Comment: The total number of children registered at the C.S.I. during 1985 increased by 43 (1.5%) compared to 1984. But, the total number of youths detained decreased by 45 (2%).

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION

Boys	Girls	Total
39.5	19.7	59.2

Comment: The average daily population decreased by 3 days from 1984.

1985 JUVENILE COURT EXPENDITURES

Salaries (officials).....	13,923.52
Salaries (employees).....	2,354,058.02
Equipment Purchases.....	27,847.35
Equipment Lease.....	0.00
Supplies.....	61,277.72
Contractual.....	89,931.78
Child Support.....	470,000.00
Rental.....	104,950.76
Travel.....	36,202.22
Other Expense.....	145,400.69
TOTAL.....	\$3,303,592.06

1985 CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE EXPENDITURES

Salaries (employees).....	1,153,702.61
Supplies (food, clothing, office, janitorial).....	110,042.44
Equipment Purchases.....	8,679.47
Contractual.....	21,963.74
Medical Supplies.....	8,023.64
Travel.....	1,871.12
Other Expenses.....	2,894.34
TOTAL.....	1,307,177.36

1985 Court Staff

JUDGE

Honorable Andy Devine

COURT DIRECTOR

Lawrence P. Murphy

BUSINESS MANAGER

Frank E. Landry

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Dan Pompa

SUPPORT OFFICER

William Zunk

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
Peggy Ery, Account Clerk
Terrie McGillis, Account Clerk
Jean Lammon, Secretary
Debbie Howard, Secretary

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James Ray, Chief Legal Services
Kevin Buckley
Donna Greenfield
Rosalie Musachio
Dennis Parish
Patricia Rideout
Frank Sidle
Joyce Umbles
Geoffrey Waggoner
John Yerman

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Barbara Bieniek
Missy Couture
Sharon Ferguson
Janice Fritts
Cindy Gillis
Beverly Hack
Judy Keith
Sandra Moore
Denise Pacynski
Linda Roder
Mary Stevens
Janice Thieman
Joyce Vargo

RECEPTIONISTS

Carolyn Flanagan
Lois Middlebrooks

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Marge Jacob, Secretary

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Henrietta Galyas, Secretary
Becky Schuessler, Secretary

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Joyce Zunk
Mary Ivansco, Typist

SECURITY

Woodrow McCreary, Chief
John Jackson
Ron Thomas
Robert Peacock

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Carolyn Crosby
Joy Dannenberg
Carol Edwards
Birdie Hogan
Marge Koch
Pat Krohn
Teresa Moore
Cynthia Posadny
Vera Refermat
Margaret Sadowski
Linda Stirn
Karen Wlodarski
John Noonan, File Clerk

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Regina Fleck, Statistician
Harry Reichow, File Room Supervisor
Marilyn Leddy, Computer Operator
David Wagner, Expungements
Robert Ahrens, Microfilming
Diane Snyder, Typist

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Della Gafeney
Kristine Hileman
Myrthel Howard
James Kizer
Chris McGillis
Mike Pappas
Marion Rocco
Jack Soulidis
Randy Venturi
Milas Wells

PROBATION SERVICES

ADMINISTRATOR

Michael Walsh

ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR

Catherine Champion

SUPERVISORS

Richard Daley

Henry Norwood

Leroy Lucius

CASE MANAGERS

Ann Holzemer

Nancy Malone

Martin Turner

Sandra Strong

PROBATION COUNSELORS

David Borer

Mike Brennen

Tim Campbell

Ann Chapp

Madonna Conrad

Antonio Garrett

Kim Grier

Polly Hecht

Tara Hobbs

Judy Hohenberger

Steve Lewandowski

Faye Lorenzo

James McDonald

Corinthia Macklin

Karen McCarthy

Lisa Moree

Fred Porter

Lorenzo Salazar

Carol Schwab

Thomas Stuber

John Thomas

Pam Toadvin

Becky Williams

Elizabeth Zouhary

DYS LIAISON

Jeff Acocks

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Margaret Williams

FOSTER HOME DEPARTMENT

Theresa Acocks, Coordinator

Connie Darling

PLACEMENT CONSORTIUM

Fred Baxter, Coordinator

REMEDIAL READING PROGRAM

Janice Schiffer, Coordinator

SERIOUS OFFENDER PROGRAM

Fred Whitman, Coordinator

RESTITUTION PROGRAM

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Joseph Schwartz, Supervisor

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Kathleen Connolly

Alan Harborson

Janice Knapp

Daniel Lutz

Dotrine Smith

Tyrone Tyson

Walter Wagner

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Andrea Loch, Coordinator

CLERICAL

Marci Yerman, Administrative Secretary

Lucy Cowan

Audrey Fall

Sandra Fry

Emma Withrow

Nancy Zesing

CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE

ADMINISTRATOR

Paul Sullivan

SENIOR SUPERVISORS

Pete Holzemer, Boys' Floor

Pauline Dedes, Girls' Floor

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Tom Holzemer, Senior Leader

Dave Deppen, Supervisor/Program Director

Michael Layson, Supervisor

Ralph Sochacki, Supervisor

Bruce Williams, Supervisor

John Batson

Robert Begley

Tom Chapp

Tom Curry

Dan Graham

Cornell Grant

William Hayes

Orlandus Hearn

Mark Holzemer

Gerald Jones

Charles Kanthak

Mark Kwapich

Dale Meyer

Loren Noyes

Brook Rollins

John Schafer

Randy Schutt

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Shirley Guhl
Jenniema Krisher
Kathleen Linenkugel
Michelle Luna
Verna Moore
Brenda Morehead
Nancy Squires
Helen Weber
Lorean Whitaker

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Dorothy Haverbusch, Chief Psychologist
Cheryll Leonard

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Gertrude Gerbich, Secretary
Mary Ann Navis, Secretary

MEDICAL CLINIC

I.H. Kass, M.D.
Joan Coghlin, R.N.
Phyllis Fletcher, L.P.N.
Bernadette Wilczynski, R.N.

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Robert Blumberg
Carl Guy, Jr.

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Ed Wolny	29 years
Ellie Drotar	25 years
Mary Klein	17 years
Virginia Semler	17 years
Mariette Littelmann	10 years

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