

**Lucas
County
Juvenile
Court
Toledo, Ohio**

**1988
Annual
Report**

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

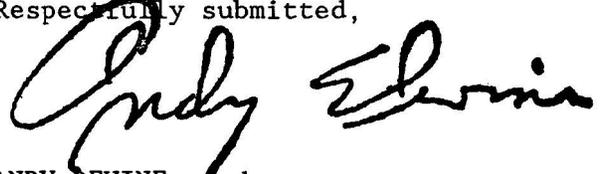
Geno Natalucci-Persichetti, Director
Ohio Department of Youth Services

Citizens of Lucas County,

In compliance with Section 2151.18 of the Ohio Revised Code, I submit herewith, my final Annual Report as Judge of the Lucas County Court of Common Pleas, Juvenile Division, covering the calendar year 1988. It shows the number and types of cases that have come before the Court and various data and information pertaining to the operations that are of interest to you.

My term as Judge has been fulfilling and I wish to thank all of those who have supported me over the years. It is my hope that the Court has impacted the community and families in a positive manner.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Andy Devine". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

ANDY DEVINE, Judge

LUCAS COUNTY JUVENILE COURT
429 Michigan Street
Toledo, Ohio 43624

1988 Annual Report

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INTRODUCTION

The year 1988 was one of significant change for the Lucas County Juvenile Court.

- * Juvenile Court Judge Andy Devine announced he would not seek reelection and would end thirty-four (34) years of public service;
- * Administration of Legal Services, James A. Ray, ran unopposed in November for the vacated seat;
- * Dan Pompa, a fourteen (14) year employee, was appointed Court Administrator, replacing Lawrence Murphy, who was appointed Administrator of Detention (CSI);
- * Keith Zeisloft, a Court Referee, was appointed to the new position of Assistant Court Administrator;
- * Deborah Hodges was hired as the Administrator of Probation Services, replacing Dan Pompa who held the post on an interim basis for one (1) year;
- * Cocaine/crack continued as the number one social problem and arrests continued to escalate;
- * Police and court officials began hearing about organized gangs in Toledo;
- * The state announced that Lucas County would receive \$4 million to build a forty-four (44) bed treatment center;
- * Members of the local Juvenile Justice Advisory Board criticized Judge Devine questioning if the Court intended to treat offenders or just "lock them up";
- * In January, the Court began operating it's Sexual Offender Treatment (SOT) Program; and
- * The second phase of the new Family Court addition continued but County Commissioners indicated that unless a new financing service was found, the project would stop after completion of the phase (June/July 1989).

ANDY DEVINE

When asked their opinion on Andy Devine, people describe him as caring, committed, aggressive, creative, obnoxious, concerned, pushy, sensitive, daring, a risk taker, insensitive, open-minded, adventurous, close-minded, liberal, a mover and shaker, conservative, opinionated, a man before his time, a moderate old-style politician, articulate, etc. Everyone who came in contact with him walked away with an opinion. You see there was no way you came in contact with the man and walked away without somehow being affected by him. They said it was the Irish in him. If a true measure of a person is the effect that their actions have on a community, then Andy Devine is a yardstick by which all others are measured. His affect - considerable. His impact - considerable. His community stretched from the Old West of Toledo to the east and west coasts and everywhere in between.

Born on December 4, 1921, in Shelby, Ohio, he attended both parochial and public schools. He graduated from St. Meinrad College (Indiana) and Marquette University Law School. He was admitted to the Wisconsin bar in 1948 and the Ohio Bar in 1949. He began his political career in 1954 and he would serve the next thirty-four (34) years in various political offices.

He was elected for three terms to the Ohio House of Representatives (1954-60). During the 101st General Assembly, he was voted the outstanding freshman legislator. He was instrumental in starting the Ohio Gifted Children's Program as a member of 102nd General Assembly's Education Committee. Out of one hundred thirty-nine (139) members, he ranked second most productive member by the Ohio Legislative Correspondence Corporation during the 103rd Assembly. Serving on Education, Finance, Welfare, Conservation and Rules Committee, he was Chairman of the Blue Ribbon Committee where all policy bills were heard. But, it was time to move on and come back home.

In 1960, he was elected Lucas County Commissioner for a four-year term. He served on the Board of Directors of the Ohio Association of County Commissioners, as well as the Board of Directors of the National Association of Counties. In his latter position, he testified before both the Senate and House of Representatives. He worked with Attorney General Robert Kennedy in the formation of the domestic Peace Corps and met with President Lyndon Johnson and his cabinet in the formation of policy of local governmental matters such as county home rule. But, it was time to move on and to tackle some issues of city government.

Elected to a two-year term on Toledo City Council (1967-69), he was Chairman of the Legislative Committee which was successful in adopting the first hand gun and safe school ordinances. Now, it was time to switch from the legislative to judicial branch of government.

His judicial career began as a Toledo Municipal Court Judge (1970-75), where he was one of the principle players in the design and construction of the new Municipal Court Building. He also was instrumental in drafting a new city housing code and was a full-time Housing Court Judge for two years. His associations included being a Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Ohio Municipal Court Judges Association. It was now time to move on to his final destination.

On January 8, 1975, Judge Devine submitted his resignation from the Municipal Court to Ohio Governor John Gilligan. Later that day, he was

appointed by Governor Gilligan to fill a vacancy in the Domestic Relations Division. (NOTE: The Domestic Relations Division handled both domestic and juvenile matters.) In December of 1975, he appeared before the Ohio Legislature asking them to create a new juvenile judgeship in the Court of Common Pleas. They approved a new judgeship in 1976 and Judge Devine was elected to the new position and was sworn in as the juvenile judge in January of 1977.

With a commitment to work with the community and create programs that met the needs of youth and their families, his impact and philosophy was felt immediately. The Juvenile Restitution Program was created during his first year (1977) and was the cornerstone of his accountability and responsibility model of justice. When told that the program would be called Restore and Redirect (restore the victim and redirect the youth), he huffed "The program is about restitution. That's what we call it - The Restitution Program." It was simple and to the point. The Court programs created during his administration included the Citizens Review Board (1979), Structural Family Counseling (1981), Court Appointed Special Advocates (1981), Diversion Program (1981), Placement Consortium (1983), Chemical Awareness Program (1984), Serious Juvenile Offender Program (1984), Probation Classification (1987), Intensive Supervision Unit (1987), and Sexual Offender Treatment (1988). Working in partnership with the community, he was instrumental in creating Extended Day Program at Cummings-Zucker (1980), Chemical Abuse Reduced Through Education and Services - C.A.R.E.S. (1981), Parents Helping Parents (1981), Truancy Project (1982), Jerusalem Outreach Program (1982), and Mountain Mentors (1984). Both C.A.R.E.S. and Mountain Mentors were awarded national honors by the Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges as "Outstanding, Unique, and Innovative Projects".

After years of meetings, committees, site visits, discussions, and some honest to goodness disagreements (which is a nice word for fighting), Judge Devine's dream of a local juvenile treatment center took a major step towards fruition. In March of 1988, Ohio Governor Richard Celeste includes Lucas County in a statewide juvenile facility construction program. The \$4 million allocation would enable the county to build a 44-bed secure facility for the treatment of juvenile felony offenders. It was anticipated that the facility would be open in the early 1990's.

In spite of all his elective offices, positions, committees, and accomplishments, his greatest impact was in the area of youth substance abuse. He was "preaching the word and warning the flock" years before it was recognized as a major societal problem.

His plan of attack was a community approach to a community problem. Everyone had a part - Court, schools, police, church, agencies, parents - and everyone had to understand and speak the same language. There was no such principle as "responsible use". All use was illegal and irresponsible.

Realizing that a large number of alcohol/drug related offenders were coming before the Court and recognizing that the problem went beyond the Court, Judge Devine felt that the community needed to be aware of the enormity problem and assist in seeking solutions. The Court and The Junior League of Toledo, Inc. enlisted the assistance of community leaders and concerned citizens. From this group Toledo/Lucas County C.A.R.E.S. was developed in 1981. C.A.R.E.S. stands for Chemical Abuse Reduced through Education and Services. It joined together Toledo and Lucas County citizens and representatives from schools, law enforcement, juvenile court, chemical abuse

treatment facilities, and other organizations in a cooperative effort to prevent chemical abuse and improve youth treatment and rehabilitative services. Today, separate committees actively pursue areas of the problem in such areas as:

- * Community awareness;
- * Juvenile justice;
- * Law enforcement;
- * Treatment;
- * Family strengthening;
- * Education; and
- * Support - to name a few.

The C.A.R.E.S. effort placed Toledo/Lucas County in the national limelight. Similar efforts were modeled elsewhere and the approach was being talked about and written up by scholars, politicians, and presidential cabinet holders. Judge Devine served on a number of national committees and was a much requested banquet and workshop speaker. He recognized early on the importance of family and community and all his programs reflected that belief.

Some folks retire - some move on. Judge Andy Devine has moved on. With thirty-four years of public service completed - he still remains a public servant. Married with six children and eleven grandchildren, he still remains active in various organizations, serves on boards, conducts workshops, and is active in youth substance abuse locally, nationally and internationally. In between, he has committed to sit the bench as a visiting/retired Judge. He still roams these halls with a style and grace that only befits Andy Devine. His enormous impact has not yet reached it's zenith - and may never. This generation and future generations of families will benefit from his insight and courage.

During a December recognition party, Judge Devine was presented with a marble plaque engraved with a picture of a child in a palm of a hand and the biblical quotation:

"See. I will not forget you."

ADMINISTRATION

On January 5, 1977, by act of the Ohio Legislature, the Lucas County Family Court was abolished and the Court of Common Pleas of Lucas County was expanded by adding a Juvenile Division and a Domestic Relations Division.

Both Divisions inherited the judges, staffs and offices in The Family Court Center at 429 Michigan Street in Toledo, Ohio, formerly assigned to The Lucas County Family Court.

The establishment of a separate, distinct Juvenile Division within the Common Pleas judicial system is an acknowledgement of the specialization and greater community emphasis on juvenile justice.

The Juvenile Division, under the leadership of the Juvenile Division Judge Andy Devine, is divided into the following administrative departments:

1. Business/Fiscal
2. Child Study Institute
3. Probation Services
4. Legal Services
5. Clerical Services

In July of 1988, Dan Pompa was appointed by Judge Devine as Administrator of the Juvenile Division. Lawrence P. Murphy, who was administering both the Juvenile Division and the Child Study Institute, was appointed full-time Administrator of the Child Study Institute.

Judge Devine also appointed Keith Zeisloft, who served as a delinquency Referee since 1986, as Assistant Administrator to Mr. Pompa. Deborah Hodges, formerly of Starr Commonwealth in Albion, Michigan, was appointed as Administrator of Probation Services.

Referee James A. Ray continued to serve as Administrator of Legal Services, as did Frank Landry as Business Manager, and Patricia Balderas as Supervisor of Clerical Services.

REFEREE DEPARTMENT

All cases filed in the Juvenile Division are assigned to the Juvenile Court Judge. Direct responsibility for each case is delegated by the Judge to Court Referees. The Attorney Referees, under the supervision of the Administrator of Legal Services, adjudicate and dispose cases assigned to them in the form of a recommendations to the Judge.

Due to the legal complexity of juvenile law, Referees are assigned to hear specific juvenile cases. The separation of case type included are as follows:

- * Delinquency (including Traffic and Status);
- * Dependency, Neglect and Abuse; and
- * Parentage.

This system allows the Referee to utilize specific knowledge concerning

the area of law and procedure to guarantee that the right to due process is protected.

During 1988, a total of 21,771 cases were disposed. This represents an increase of 907 cases or 4.4% from 1987.

BUSINESS/FISCAL

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

The budget must be prepared annually and be approved by the Board of County Commissioners. Funds are budgeted separately for the Juvenile Court and the Child Study Institute.

1988 JUVENILE COURT EXPENDITURES

Salaries (Officials)	\$ 13,924.52
Salaries (Employees)	2,638,240.44
Supplies	68,957.83
Postage	34,975.28
Equipment	22,239.32
Motor Vehicles	17,351.81
Contract Repairs	19,586.88
Contract Services	48,022.56
Rentals	113,970.62
Travel	38,102.93
Expenses - Foreign Judges	2,008.24
Per Diem - Foreign Judges	2,800.00
Advertising and Printing	1,933.91
Witness Fees	15,144.40
Transcripts	7,710.35
Child Support	347,489.49
Special Project	0.00
Title IV-D	38,542.00
Other Expenses	25,035.66
Telephones	40,556.36
FICA	8,404.18
PERS	361,770.08
Insurance	<u>414,863.76</u>
TOTAL	\$4,281,630.62
1987 EXPENDITURES (+5% increase)	\$4,082,214.90

1988 CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE EXPENDITURES

Salaries (Employees)	\$1,267,121.09
Supplies (Food/Clothing/Janitorial)	129,998.97
Equipment Purchases	11,255.83
Contract Repairs	2,387.21
Travel	2,337.66
Psychiatric Residence	335.00
Medical Fees	5,298.15
Other Expenses	448.93
Telephones	4,193.74
FICA	3,308.21
PERS	162,253.09
Insurance	<u>173,390.33</u>
TOTAL	\$1,768,947.94
1987 EXPENDITURES (8% increase)	\$1,636,449.63

1988 JUVENILE COURT COLLECTIONS

Support of children maintained in private residential care, foster homes, and group homes.	\$ 33,168.18
State subsidy for education.	1,790.32
Juvenile Clerk (Court costs, fines, motions, witness fees, forfeited bonds, and investigations.)	302,215.30
Reimbursement for Court Appointed Attorneys	50.00
United States Department of Agriculture school lunch program.	52,268.50
IV-D Reimbursement (Parentage)	161,731.30
Blood Testing Fees	10,675.50
Single-County Detention Subsidy	150,000.00
Interest Income	1,127.44
Miscellaneous	<u>776.37</u>
TOTAL	\$ 713,802.91
Other Revenue - 510 State Subsidy	\$ 756,028.00

JUVENILE JUSTICE ADVISORY BOARD

The Juvenile Justice Advisory Board (JJAB) consists of seventeen (17) members: Eight (8) appointed by the Juvenile Judge; eight (8) appointed by the Board of County Commissioners; and one (1) appointed at large by the Board. Their primary goal is to advise the Court in the development of an annual youth services plan in accordance with the objectives of the 510 Ohio Youth Services Plan. This annual funding is provided through the Ohio Department of Youth Services to assist Juvenile Courts in developing and/or expanding prevention, diversion, and non-secure treatment services/programs.

The 510 Subsidy Allocation for Fiscal Year 1989 (July 1, 1988 to June 30, 1989) was \$806,759.00. Although this represented an increase over the final FY 1988 appropriation of \$50,731.00, it was still a decrease over the original FY 1988 appropriation by \$3,514.00.

The following projects were funded:

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

CASA/CRB

The Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA) and the Citizens Review Board (CRB) are both under the direction of Irene Nugent.

In 1988, the Voluntary Action Center Council awarded the Juvenile Court with a Certification for Excellence in Volunteer Management for these two program.

A CASA/CRB Advisory Board oversees the operations of these programs and makes recommendations to the Juvenile Court Judge on program operations.

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

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

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

The CASA program was developed and established by Judge Andy Devine and the Junior League of Toledo, Incorporated, in 1980.

1988 CASA ACTIVITY

New CASAs Trained	30
Total Number of Active CASAS	86
New Referrals	120
Number of Volunteer Hours	7,900

CITIZENS REVIEW BOARD (CRB)

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

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

- * Approve a treatment plan;
- * Request additional information from a caseworker through an update;
- * Request an appearance from a caseworker;
- * Request a revision of the plan; and
- * Request a Court hearing.

1988 CITIZENS REVIEW BOARD ACTIVITY

New Cases Reviewed	450
Annual Reviews	839
Administrative Reviews	923
Terminations	457
Relative Custody Annual	<u>8</u>
Total Reviews	2,677
1977 Total Reviews	2,474
Volunteer Hours	3,133

PROBATION SERVICES

A major reorganization occurred in Probation Services during 1987. As a result of the implementation of a new classification system, both staff and service delivery was reorganized. This occurred as an effort to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of Probation Services by more accurately identifying youth who are most likely to recidivate. It also reallocated department resources according to the different levels of risk and needs of youth.

The Intensive Supervision Unit (ISU) completed it's first full year of operation during 1988. It was developed for those youth representing the highest level of risk and threat to the community. All program participants are felony offenders who would otherwise be committed to the Ohio Department of Youth Services. The Unit has a much stronger emphasis on control, surveillance, and accountability than traditional probation.

The Management Information System was developed in order to begin a systematic collection of consistent data on probation referrals and to provide monthly management and caseload data to probation personnel.

The Sex Offender Treatment (SOT) program accepted referrals for assessment and treatment beginning in 1988.

Probation Services organizational structure:

- * Administration
- * Intake
- * District Unit 1
- * District Unit 2
- * Intensive Supervision Unit (ISU)
- * Management Information
- * Substance Abuse Services
- * Programs
 - * Chemical Awareness Program (CAP)
 - * Diversion Program
 - * Juvenile Restitution Program (JRP)
 - * Placement Services
 - * Structural Family Counseling
 - * Volunteer Probation Officers (VPOs)
 - * Sexual Offender Treatment (SOT)

1988 PROBATION SERVICES ACTIVITY

INTAKE UNIT

1) Assessment Reports	844
2) Social History Investigations	82
3) Certification Reports	14
4) Department of Youth Services Reports	<u>36</u>
TOTAL	976

CASE ASSIGNMENTS

Number Assigned	<u>848</u>
* High Level	375
* Regular Level	288
* Low Level	145
* Divert	40

CASES TERMINATED

Number Terminated	857
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INTENSIVE SUPERVISION UNIT (ISU)

Number of Youth Considered	165
Number of Youth Accepted	52
Number of Youth Terminated -	<u>27</u>
* Successful	13
* Unsuccessful	14
Number of Surveillance Contacts	13,717

COURT PROGRAMS

Over the years, the Juvenile Court has worked in partnership with the citizens of Lucas County to create programs aimed at substance abuse, intensive family therapy, restitution, sex offenders, and serious juvenile offenders.

It is the Court's belief that juvenile delinquency is a community problem that can best be addressed within the community. It is also a belief that delinquency is related to the breakdown of family functioning and the use of alcohol and other chemical substances.

Over the years, this Court has tried to implement that very strategy, creating new programs to meet new challenges and matching troubled youth with the services they require. Each program, in its own way, implements a philosophy based on personal accountability, public safety, community involvement, and treating the family as an integral part of both the problem and the solution. In the end, successful treatment results in a social improvement to the community.

JUVENILE RESTITUTION PROGRAM (JRP)

The cornerstone of the accountability philosophy of the Court, the Restitution Program completed its eleventh year of operation.

JRP 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.

A unique aspect of the program is the operation of supervised work crews. A wide variety of community service projects are completed by these crews at area parks, schools, and public service agencies.

Since 1977, the program has terminated 6,793 cases, returned \$639,069.29 in restitution to victims, and has had youth complete 215,130 hours of public service work. Since its inception, 95% of the youth referred have fulfilled the term of their restitution obligation.

1988 JUVENILE RESTITUTION PROGRAM ACTIVITY

Referrals in 1988	875
Cases Terminated	875
Cases Successfully Completed	843 (96%)
Amount of Restitution Recovered	\$101,628.69
Public Service Hours Completed	24,923

DIVERSION

The Diversion Program offers the judicial staff a viable option to handle first time minor misdemeanors. Based on the overall Court philosophy of accountability, offenders attend a series of educational classes to earn the right to have their charge(s) dismissed upon successful completion.

With the implementation of the Probation Classification System, it also provides an effective alternatives to probation for low risk, low need offenders who have scored out as "Divert". These sole-sanctioned youth are terminated from probation supervision once the program requirements have been met.

Since it's inception, a total of 2,739 youth have been referred to the Diversion Program.

1988 DIVERSION PROGRAM ACTIVITY

Official Referrals	268
Number of Terminations	282
Successful Terminations	272 (96%)
Unsuccessful Terminations	10 (4%)

STRUCTURAL FAMILY COUNSELING

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

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

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

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

1988 STRUCTURAL FAMILY COUNSELING ACTIVITY

Number of Families Referred	48
Number of Families Assigned	30
Number of Families Terminated	28

PLACEMENT SERVICES

Placement Services has existed as an adjunctive treatment available for delinquent youth since the early 1940's. It's main function, the temporary out-of-home placement for Court involved youths to treat issues related to delinquent behavior, has remained consistent throughout the years. The means and methodology of accomplishing those goals and staff responsibilities have varied over the years. It is the intention and expectation that out-of-home placement is a temporary episode which will end when treatment planning goals and objectives for family and youth have been met.

A Placement Committee screens all cases for possible placement and makes appropriate recommendations to Probation Officers, Court Referees, and the Judge. Every ninety (90) days in placement, cases are reviewed to assure that goals and services are coordinated and family reunification will occur in a timely manner.

The Lucas County Interdepartmental Cluster Services to Youth is mandated in each Ohio county by Ohio Revised Code Section 121.37. The local cluster exists to assure that a continuum of quality services is available to youth with severe and multiple problems. The Placement Coordinator served as the Cluster Executive Director during 1988.

1988 PLACEMENT SERVICES ACTIVITY

Total Youth in Residential Placement	128
Purchased Services Days	12,977
Total Per Diem Costs	\$766,882.75*
Total Youth in Day Treatment	92
Total Per Diem Costs	\$101,054.00*
Total Number of Youth in Placement	220
Total Per Diem Costs	\$867,936.75*
* Costs exclude travel, clothing, medical, etc.	
Number Shared Funding with Other Agencies	11
Number Referrals to Cluster	11

SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES

The Juvenile Court in 1988 began the formal process of designing a comprehensive substance abuse program. This would include family intervention provided through the process of:

- * Identification;
- * Assessment;
- * Education; and
- * Referral.

Through networking with community service providers, various services are offered on a consistent basis to families with varying emphasis based upon the needs of a particular family. The key to success is individualized treatment planning.

The objectives set forth by the unit included:

- 1) To decrease the likelihood of alcohol and other drug use by youths referred to the Juvenile Court;
- 2) To improve family/parental knowledge of drug and alcohol use/abuse with special attention given to empowering parents to set effective limits for their children;
- 3) To help improve parent/child communication; and
- 4) Initiate community support for families identified to be in need.

CHEMICAL AWARENESS PROGRAM (CAP)

The Chemical Awareness Program (CAP) is a fifteen (15) hour comprehensive drug/alcohol education program. The program provides information about the pharmacological effects of alcohol and chemicals and the disease of alcoholism. Family intervention plans are determined by assessment through a combination of family, parent, and adolescent group sessions. Parents are required to attend all sessions with their child. The sessions are under the direction of Court personnel with various community agencies facilitating some sessions.

INDIGENT CARE

With the assistance of a federal anti-drug grant awarded to the Court, St. Anthony Villa opened a new twelve (12) bed primary care chemical dependency unit. The unit targets indigent males who are in need of in-patient care. The grant has a four year life cycle.

1988 SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES ACTIVITY

Assessments	179
CAP Referrals	245
CAP Terminations	<u>198</u>
* Successful	171
* Unsuccessful	27

VOLUNTEER PROBATION COUNSELOR PROGRAM (VPC)

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

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

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

1988 VOLUNTEER PROBATION COUNSELOR PROGRAM ACTIVITY

Total Number of New Referrals	60
Total Number of Cases Terminated	133

SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT PROGRAM (SOT)

While it is not possible to estimate accurately the incidence of sexually assaultive behaviors by male youth in our society, it is clear that such acts are pervasive, drastically underreported, and a cause for our concern. The special problems of juvenile/adolescent sexually abusive male youth have been consistently unacknowledged, neglected, or responded to inappropriately. Often, such behaviors are dismissed as sexual curiosity or experimentation, interpreted as purely situational in nature, or excused because they are perceived as normal aggressiveness of a sexually maturing adolescent. Unfortunately, as a result, no intervention occurs at the most crucial stage in the early development of the sex offender when he first begins to exhibit the symptoms of his pathology and before his assaults have become ingrained

and less responsive to treatment.

Thus, one response to a youth who has demonstrated sexually aggressive behavior is to do nothing about it, to ignore it, not to demand accountability and responsibility from him for his actions. Another response is to incarcerate the youngster with no provisions for treatment, expecting that somehow punishment will teach him a lesson and the behavior might stop. Other common responses include sentencing the youngster without benefit of a competent clinical assessment by an experienced sex offender evaluator, or sentencing the offender to traditional nonspecialized therapy in whatever type of program happens to be available, regardless of his placement needs.

In contrast, the optimum judicial response to the youth sex offender's behavior according to Fay Knopp is:

- 1) To pay attention to the behavior and demand accountability from the young person;
- 2) To provide specialized sex offender assessment, evaluation, and treatment in order to interrupt the behavior therapeutically as early as possible; and
- 3) To select the proper placement from a range of treatment settings, including community based nonresidential through secure residential, followed by post-treatment services.

While the incidence of adolescent sex offenses continues to be significantly underreported in official statistics, there is increasing awareness of the extent of the problem and the need for early specialized therapeutic intervention. This is especially noted in the recent marked growth in the number of treatment services available to these clients nationwide.

There has been a lack of specific treatment resources for sexual offenders in Ohio and our local community. Until 1988, the local response had been to commit such youth to the Ohio Department of Youth Services or refer for traditional individual therapy through private resources, if the family had the ability to pay. Probation Officers were given the task to counsel in an area that they had very little knowledge or expertise.

In responding to this concern and the need to intervene and treat adolescent sex offenders early on, the members of the Lucas County Juvenile Court's Sex Offender Treatment Program, which began the treatment component of the program in January 1988, adopted the following Treatment Goals:

- 1) Each adolescent sex offender needs a complete individualized assessment and treatment plan.
- 2) Each sex offender needs to (a) accept responsibility for the offenses in which he has been involved and (b) have an understanding of the sequence of thoughts, feelings, events, circumstances, and arousal stimuli that make up his "offense syndrome" that precedes his involvement in sexually aggressive behaviors.
- 3) Each sex offender needs to learn how to (a) intervene in or break into his offense pattern at its very first sign and (b) call upon the appropriate methods, tools, or procedures he has learned in order to

suppress, control, manage, and stop the behavior.

- 4) Each sex offender needs to engage in a reeducation and resocialization process in order to (a) replace anti-social thoughts and behaviors with pro-social ones, (b) acquire a positive self-concept and new attitudes and expectations for himself, and (c) learn new social and sexual skills to help cultivate positive, satisfying, pleasurable, and non-threatening relationships with others.
- 5) Each high risk, residential sex offender needs a prolonged period during his treatment when he can begin to test safely his newly acquired insights and control mechanisms in the community, without the potential for affronting or harming members of the wider community.
- 6) Each sex offender needs access to a post-treatment group for assistance in maintaining a safe lifestyle.

1988 SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT PROGRAM ACTIVITY

Number of Referrals	43
Number of Assessments Completed/Staffed	62
Number of SOT Groups	5
Number of Individuals in Group	29
Number of Group Sessions	80
Number of Individual Sessions	223
Number of Family Sessions	90
Number of Parent Support Sessions	14

COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

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

The **Jerusalem Outreach Program** meets a need in the central city area of Toledo for a single organization to provide community based, multiphasic services at a centralized area for Court involved youth. The center works with youth and their families in the areas of academic tutoring, counseling, value clarification, health care, and peer relationships.

The **Salem Outreach Program** is patterned after the Jerusalem Outreach Program and it services north Toledo youth and their families.

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

Mountain Mentors was awarded the "Outstanding, Unique, and Innovative Project of 1987" by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges.

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

The Court has a number of other services operated by non-profit, school and mental health agencies at it's disposal.

CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**1988 JUVENILE COURT
STATISTICAL & CASELOAD DATA**

TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED

Delinquency/Unruly	6,775
Traffic Complaints	7,259
Change of Disposition/Review	1,784
Child Abuse	366
Contributing/Neglect	993
Custody/Visitation	489
Dependency/Neglect	669
Parentage	2,095
Reciprocal	1,191
Other	62
Consent to Marry	6
Out-of-County Runaway	<u>82</u>
TOTALS	21,771

1987 Total - 20,782
(4% increase)

JUVENILE STATISTICS - 1988

VOLUME

Juvenile offenses disposed of in 1988 totaled 6,857, an increase of 353 cases or 5.4% from 1987.

SEX

Of the 6,857 cases, 5,075 or 74% included boys and 1,782 or 26% included girls as compared to 4,753 or 26% for boys and 1,751 or 27% for girls in 1987.

INDIVIDUAL YOUTH/SEX

A total of 3,914 individual youth (except Out-of-County Runaway) appeared in Court during 1988. This compares to 3,897 individual youth who appeared in 1987, an increase of 17 youth or <1%.

Of the 3,914 individual youth, 2,742 or 70% were boys and 1,172 or 30% were girls as compared to 2,731 or 70%, an increase of 11 for boys and 1,166 or 30%, an increase of 6 for girls.

FIRST OFFENDERS VS. REPEATERS

Of the 3,914 individual youth who appeared in Court during 1988, 2,348 or 60% appeared for their first offense and 1,566 or 40% were repeat offenders. The following breakdown occurs:

	<u>FIRST OFFENDERS</u>	<u>REPEATERS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Boys	1,548 (56.4%)	1,194 (43.6%)	2,742
Girls	<u>800</u> (68.3%)	<u>372</u> (31.7%)	<u>1,172</u>
Total	2,348	1,566	3,914

The percentage is virtually unchanged from 1987 in every category.

DELINQUENCY VS. UNRULY

Of the 6,857 cases for 1988, 5,467 or 79.7% were delinquent cases and 1,390 or 20.3% were unruly cases. This compares to 1987, when 84.3% of the cases were delinquency and 15.7% were status.

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

		<u>CAUCASIAN</u>	<u>AFR.-AMERICAN</u>	<u>HISPANIC</u>	<u>OTHER</u>
Boys	(5,033)	2,869 (57%)	1,860 (37%)	287 (5.7%)	17 (<1%)
Girls	(1,742)	982 (56.4%)	663 (38%)	92 (5.6%)	5 (<1%)
Total	(6,775)	3,851 (56.8%)	2,523 (37.3%)	379 (5.6%)	22 (<1%)

These figures represent a decrease in Caucasians of 3.2%, an increase in African-Americans of 2.9% and an increase in Hispanics of .3% from 1987.

AGE RANGE OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN

<u>YEARS</u>	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
7	4 (<1%)	2 (<1%)	6 (<1%)
8	11 (<1%)	0	11 (<1%)
	28 (01%)	6 (<1%)	34 (<1%)
10	46 (02%)	10 (<1%)	56 (01%)
11	77 (03%)	16 (01%)	93 (02%)
12	116 (04%)	49 (04%)	165 (04%)
13	231 (08%)	117 (10%)	348 (09%)
14	358 (13%)	209 (18%)	567 (14%)
15	478 (17%)	224 (19%)	702 (18%)
16	578 (21%)	279 (24%)	857 (22%)
17	648 (24%)	211 (18%)	859 (22%)
18	156 (06%)	45 (04%)	201 (05%)
Over 18	<u>11 (<1%)</u>	<u>4 (<1%)</u>	<u>15 (<1%)</u>
Total	2,742	1,172	3,914
Average Age - 1988	15 yr 2 mth	15 yr 1 mth	15 yr 2 mth
Median Age - 1988	16 yr 0 mth	15 yr 9 mth	15 yr 11 mth

SOURCE OF REFERRALS - ALL OFFENSES
(Excludes Out-of-County Runaways)

	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Parents/Relatives	187	218	405
Probation Officers	0	0	0
Law Enforcement Officers	4,519	1,265	5,784
Other Courts	9	0	9
Schools	207	195	402
Social Agencies	8	24	32
Parole Officers	2	1	3
Victims	75	29	104
Other Sources	<u>26</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>36</u>
Total	5,033	1,742	6,775

COMMITMENTS TO OHIO DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES

	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Committed	183	16	199
Recommitted	<u>50</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>50</u>
Total	233	16	249

During 1988, the Court committed 249 youth as compared to 251 youth who were committed during 1987.

CERTIFIED TO COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

During 1988, 8 youth were certified to the General Division of the Court of Common Pleas. This compared to 7 who were certified during 1987.

TREND FOR PAST FIVE YEARS

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>
Committed to Ohio Department of Youth Services	218	218	257	251	249
Certified	7	1	2	7	8

JUVENILE OFFENSES - 1988

ROBBERY/THEFT

	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Auto Theft	31	6	37
Aggravated Robbery/Robbery	35	0	35
Aggravated Burglary/Burglary/B&E	193	9	202
Forgery	11	2	13
Grand Theft	135	36	171
UUMV	102	16	118
Misuse of Credit Cards	0	0	0
Receiving Stolen Property	158	13	171
Petty Theft	42	30	72
Unauthorized Use of Property	16	3	19
Attempt/Complicity	122	9	131
Other Theft	<u>264</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>374</u>
1988 Totals	1,109	234	1,343
1987 Totals	1,069	211	1,280

SEX

	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Rape	5	2	7
Sexual Battery	0	0	0
Criminal Sexual Conduct	0	0	0
Gross Sexual Imposition/Sexual Imposition	31	1	32
Soliciting	5	1	6
Public Indecency	0	0	0
Other Sexual Offenses	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>
1988 Totals	46	4	50
1987 Totals	39	16	55

INJURY TO PERSON

	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Aggravated Assault/Assault	166	54	220
Felonious & Neg. Assault	21	5	26
Child Abuse	0	1	1
Kidnaping	0	0	0
Child Stealing	0	0	0
Involuntary Manslaughter	0	0	0
Voluntary Manslaughter	0	0	0
Unlawful Restraint	0	0	0
Vehicular Homicide	2	2	4
Domestic Violence	67	42	109
Aggravated Murder	0	0	0
Murder	0	0	0
Abduction	2	0	2
Other Injury to Person Offenses	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
1988 Totals	258	104	362
1987 Totals	225	102	327

STATUS

	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Truancy	141	136	277
Runaway	10	43	53
Deporting	0	0	0
Ungovernable	307	285	592
Other Status Offenses	<u>9</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>16</u>
1988 Totals	467	471	938
1987 Totals	309	336	645

DRUG

	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Aggravated Trafficking/Trafficking	35	1	36
Drug Abuse	84	12	96
Possession of Drugs/Paraphernalia	3	1	4
Counterfeit Drugs	0	0	0
Sale of Drugs	0	0	0
Other Drug Offenses	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
1988 Totals	122	14	136
1987 Totals	35	12	47

ALCOHOL

	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Consuming	30	23	53
Open Container	6	3	9
Possession/Purchasing Intoxicants	54	12	66
Prohibitions	20	9	29
Misrepresentation	2	0	2
Sale to Minor	0	0	0
Disorderly Conduct (Intoxicants)	17	3	20
Other Alcohol Offenses	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
1988 Totals	129	50	179
1987 Totals	176	69	245

PROPERTY DAMAGE

	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Aggravated Arson/Arson	5	3	8
Vandalism	16	0	16
Criminal Damage	156	23	179
Tampering with Coin Machine	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
1988 Totals	177	26	203
1987 Totals	176	17	193

OTHER DELINQUENT OFFENSES

			<u>TOTAL</u>
CCW	46	10	56
Cruelty to Animals	0	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	212	60	272
Discharging Firearms	0	0	0
Disrupting School Act	0	0	0
Failure to Secure Dangerous Ordinance	0	0	0
Littering	0	0	0
Criminal Mischief	13	0	13
Possession of Criminal Tools	0	0	0
Possession of Weapon	0	0	0
Violation of Fireworks Ordinance	0	0	0
Criminal Trespassing	124	19	143
Eluding	0	0	0
Escape	10	6	16
Failure to Comply with Police	0	0	0
False Alarm	0	0	0
Falsification	0	0	0
Fleeing	0	0	0
Interfering with Custody	0	0	0
Loitering	0	0	0
Aggravated Menacing/Menacing	46	9	55
Intimidation	5	1	6
Obstructing	18	6	24
Deporting	0	0	0
Other Weapon Offenses	0	0	0
Resisting Arrest	78	20	98
Riot	0	0	0
Telephone Harassment	0	0	0
Curfew	0	0	0
Safe School Ordinance	152	38	190
Other Delinquent Offenses	<u>127</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>177</u>
1988 Totals	831	219	1,050
1987 Totals	759	183	942

	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1988 SUBTOTAL ADJUDICATED OFFENSES	3,139	1,122	4,261
1987 SUBTOTAL ADJUDICATED OFFENSES	2,788	946	3,734
1988 DISMISSED/DIVERSION	500	238	738
1987 DISMISSED/DIVERSION	503	280	783
1988 DISMISSED	1,127	321	1,448
1987 DISMISSED	832	388	1,220
1988 MARKED OFF DOCKET	1	0	1
1987 MARKED OFF DOCKET	12	3	15
1988 NOLLE PROSEQUI	266	61	327
1987 NOLLE PROSEQUI	588	103	691
1988 OUT-OF-COUNTY RUNAWAY	42	40	82
1987 OUT-OF-COUNTY RUNAWAY	30	31	61
1988 TOTAL OFFENSES	5,075	1,782	6,857
1987 TOTAL OFFENSES	4,753	1,751	6,504

CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE POPULATION DATA - 1988

	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Total Detained	1,540 (53%)	656 (56%)	2,196 (54%)
Total Not Detained	<u>1,346</u> (47%)	<u>519</u> (44%)	1,865 (46%)
1988 Total Residents Booked	2,886	1,175	4,061
1987 Total Residents Booked	2,272	1,012	3,284

Delinquent	2,510 (87%)	813 (69%)	3,323 (82%)
Unruly	276 (10%)	354 (30%)	630 (16%)
Traffic	100 (03%)	8 (01%)	108 (02%)

<u>Age</u>			
7	2	1	3
8	5	0	5
9	14	0	14
10	34	3	37
11	58	6	64
12	115	44	159
13	212	128	340
14	398	250	648
15	571	294	865
16	683	247	930
17	754	201	955
18	<u>40</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>41</u>
TOTAL	2,886	1,175	4,061

Average Age - 1988	15 yr 3 mth	14 yr 11 mth	15 yr 2 mth
Median Age - 1988	16 yr 0 mth	15 yr 6 mth	15 yr 10 mth

Boys Average Daily Population	45 (1987 - 39.2)
Girls Average Daily Population	<u>18.3</u> (1987 - 18.6)

CSI Average Daily Population 63.3 (1987 - 57.8)

Boys Total Detention Days	18,257 (1987 - 16,174)
Girls Total Detention Days	<u>7,591</u> (1987 - 7,582)

CSI Average Total Detention 25,848 (1987 - 23,756)

Boys Days Over Population	70 (1987 - 10)
Girls Days Over Population	2 (1987 - 0)

LUCAS COUNTY JUVENILE COURT

1988 COURT STAFF

COURT STAFF - 1988

JUDGE

HONORABLE ANDY DEVINE

COURT ADMINISTRATOR

Dan Pompa

ASSISTANT COURT ADMINISTRATOR

Keith Zeisloft

BUSINESS MANAGER

Frank Landry

SUPERVISOR OF CLERICAL SERVICES

Patricia Balderas

SUPPORT OFFICER

William Zunk

CLERICAL STAFF

Rose Foisy - Administrative Secretary to Judge

Dawn Balbaugh - Secretary to Judge

Denise Pacynski - Secretary to Judge

Maureen Townsley - Administrative Secretary to Court Administrator
(Replaced H. Twiss)

Harriette Twiss - Administrative Secretary to Court Administrator

Darlene Piojda - Administrative Secretary to Business Manager

Lenora Nelson - Chief Bookkeeper

Dolores Harrison - Bookkeeper

Donna Pendrey - Account Clerk

Linda Roder - Account Clerk

Margaret Sadowski - Clerk

Cynthia Rizzo - Time Coordinator

ASSIGNMENT COMMISSIONER

Joyce Zunk

Rebecca Chriss - Typist

REFEREE DEPARTMENT

James Ray - Administrator of Legal Services

Judy Fornof

Brian Goodell

Donna Greenfield

Ellen Jones

Rosalie Musachio

Tom Stebbins

Geoffrey Waggoner

Joyce Woods

John Yerman

MARSHAL

Norton Cassady

CLERICAL STAFF

Janice Thieman - Senior Secretary
Shirley Allen
Barbara Bieniek
Kristina Brock
Lisa Carson
Myra Cavanaugh
Missy Couture
Sharon Ferguson
Beverly Kane
Judith Keith
Debra Neal
Mary Sattler
Marsha Sewell
Patricia Soto
Mary Stevens
Joyce Vargo

C.A.R.E.S. (Chemical Abuse Reduced through Education and Services)

Eleanor Brazzill - Secretary

C.A.S.A. (Court Appointed Special Advocates)

Irene Nugent - Coordinator
Patricia McConnell - Community Relations Specialist
Susan Staelin - Community Relations Specialist (Replaced P. McConnell)
Henrietta Galyas - Secretary
Marilyn Leddy - Secretary

C.R.B. (Citizens Review Board)

Irene Nugent - Coordinator
Marge Jacob - Secretary

COURT RUNNER

Tom Lurue - Part-time

D.Y.S. LIAISON (Department of Youth Services)

Richard Daley
Marilyn Leddy - Secretary - Part-time

DATA CONTROL/RECORDS

William Ruby - Supervisor of Data Control
Judith Frosch - Computer Operator
Regina Fleck - Statistician
Melody Brown - Statistician
Diane Snyder - Statistician
Harry Reichow - File Room Supervisor
Della Gafeney
Arthur Jones

JUVENILE CLERKS

Mary Shroyer - Supervisor
Mary King - IV-D Supervisor
Birdie Hogan - Senior Clerk
Terry Blazey
Loletta Clemens
Cheryl Coleman
Joanne Combs
Carolyn Crosby
Beth Dickey
Beth Dunn
Carol Edwards
Carol Green
Joanne Killam
Marjorie Koch
Patricia Krohn
Tracy Lambert
Shawn Leary
Michelle Lutes
Bridget Never
Amy Tomaszewski
Karen Wlodarski

RECEPTIONISTS

Rosemary Dunn
Carolyn Flanagan
Lisa Wenzel

SCHOOL LIAISON

Leroy Lucius

SERIOUS OFFENDER PROGRAM

Fred Whitman

UNOFFICIAL HEARING OFFICER

Fred Whitman

PROBATION SERVICES

ADMINISTRATOR

Deborah Hodges

ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR

Catherine Champion

SUPERVISORS

Jeff Acocks
Antonio Garrett
Nancy Malone
Henry Norwood
Ann Roberts
Sandra Strong

PROBATION OFFICERS

Michael Brennan
Madonna Conrad
Connie Darling
Polly Hecht
Tara Hobbs
Judy Hohenberger
Stephen Lewandowski
Michael Linthicum
Faye Lorenzo
James MacDonald
Elizabeth Messenger
Willi Meyer
Mary Nolan
Kim Oats
Denise Perry
Fred Porter
Kathleen Potter
Ellie Rieker
Lorenzo Salazar
Carol Schwab
Frank Stuber
Maurice Sturdivant
Dero Sudduth
John Thomas
Martin Turner
Larry Twitchell
Dave Wigent
Rebecca Williams

PROBATION SURVEILLANCE

John Flowers
Dave Rieker

DIVERSION PROGRAM

Margaret Williams - Coordinator

FOSTER CARE

Melissa Habacker - Coordinator
Michael Sell

PLACEMENT CONSORTIUM

Kathleen Connolly - Coordinator (Replaced M. Habacker)
Melissa Habacker - Coordinator

REMEDIAL READING

Janice Schiffer - Coordinator
Sandra Scherf

RESTITUTION PROGRAM

Gary Lenhart - Coordinator
Joseph Schwartz - Supervisor
Janice Knapp - Victim Mediation Specialist
Johnny Carrillo - Crew Leader
Todd Krewson - Crew Leader
Todd Pinkelman - Crew Leader
Dorine Smith - Crew Leader
Kevin Szenderski - Crew Leader
James Thorrington - Crew Leader
Tyrone Tyson - Crew Leader

SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES

Richard Sansbury - Coordinator

VOLUNTEER PROBATION OFFICER PROGRAM

Andrea Loch - Coordinator

CLERICAL

Marcille Yerman - Administrative Secretary
Sandra Fry - Probation Programs
Lucy Cowan
Dawn Houttekier
Emma Withrow
Sandra Hardiman - Receptionist

MAINTENANCE

Frank Powalowski - Supervisor
Ronald Bixler
Albert Doneghy
Ann Marie Elias
Kathleen Gochenour
Kristine Hileman
James Kizer
Marian Rocco
Gale Stango
John Watt
Milas Wells
Carolyn Crosby - Part-time
Lenora Nelson - Part-time

CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE STAFF - 1988

DIRECTOR

Lawrence Murphy

SENIOR SUPERVISORS

D. Pete Holzemer - Boys Floor

Pauline Dedes - Girls Floor

BOYS LEADERS

Tom Holzemer - Senior Leader

Daniel Graham - Relief Supervisor

Charles Kanthak - Relief Supervisor

Michael Layson - Supervisor

Bruce Williams - Supervisor

Donald Adamski

Jeffrey Arman

Robert Begley

Keith Brandon

Kenneth Byrd

Steve Cothorn

Thomas Galvin

Cornell Grant

William Hayes

Orlandus Hearn

Tryphosa Hill

Gerald Jones

Dale Meyer

Loren Noyes

Christopher Riester

Brooks Rollins

John Schafer

Ralph Sochacki

Gary Waterstradt

Tom Wojciechowski

Dave Deppen - Program Director

GIRLS LEADERS

Victoria Bartlett

Margaret Castillo

Tracie Crumby

Minnie Glaspie

Kathleen Linenkugel

Verna Moore

Mary Smith

Nancy Squires

Barbara Tokatlidis

Lorean Whitaker

INTAKE OFFICERS

John Batson
Robert Blumberg
Carl C. Guy
David Wagner
James Devine - Part-time
Antonio Garrett - Part-time
Henry Norwood - Part-time
Kim Oats - Part-time
Fred Porter - Part-time
Harry Reichow - Part-time
Michael Sell - Part-time
Sandra Strong - Part-time
John Thomas - Part-time
Tyrone Tyson - Part-time

MEDICAL CLINIC

Isador Kass - M.D.
Joan Coghlin - R.N.
Lou Ann Forche - R.N.
Joan Morningstar - R.N.
Bernadette Wilczynski - R.N.

PSYCHOLOGISTS

Dorothy Haverbusch - Chief Psychologist
Theresa McCarthy Acocks
Cheryll Douglass-Leonard

SECURITY

John Jackson
Woody McCreary
Robert Peacock
Ronald Thomas

CLERICAL

Gertrude Gerbich
Mary Ann Navis

COOKS

Jennie Collins
Dorothy Cowden
Michelle Holzemer
Judy Khan
Patricia Messenger
Rebecca Wren

LOTTIE FORD SCHOOL (Toledo Board of Education)

Mark Langenderfer - Principal
Susan Faneuff
Steve Kolinski
Beryle McCloskey

SPECIALIZED INSTRUCTION

Joanne Shapler - Arts & Crafts
Willie Loper - Night School

TRANSPORTATION

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