

**LUCAS  
COUNTY  
COURT OF  
COMMON PLEAS,  
JUVENILE DIVISION**

**1992  
ANNUAL  
REPORT**

# LUCAS COUNTY COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, JUVENILE DIVISION

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*Sabdy Isenberg, President Lucas County Board of Commissioners*

*Bill Copeland, Member Lucas County Board of Commissioners*

*Mark Pietrykowski, Member Lucas County Board of Commissioners*

*Geno Natalucci-Persichetti, Director of Ohio Department of Youth Services*

*Citizens of Lucas County,*

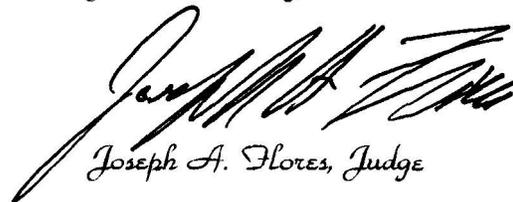
*In compliance with Section 2151.18 of the Ohio Revised Code, we submit herewith, the Annual Report of the Lucas County Court of Common Pleas, Juvenile Division, covering the calendar year 1992. It shows the numbers and types of cases that have come before the Division and other information of general interest.*

*We would like to personally thank the committee members of the Corporation for Effective Government who studied the Juvenile Division and the Child Study Institute. We are committed to adopting the major recommendations and thus improving our efficiency for the citizens of Lucas County. Your insight and input was invaluable.*

*Sincerely,*



*James A. Ray, Administrative Judge*



*Joseph A. Flores, Judge*

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

1992 Highlights	1
Corporation for Effective Government (CEG) Report	3
CEG Report on the Juvenile Division and Detention	7
Response to CEG Report	8
Description and Jurisdiction of the Juvenile Division	12
Administration	13
Legal Services	13
Data: New Cases Filed During 1992	14
Data: Cases Terminated During 1992	14
Mediation Program	14
Business/Fiscal	15
Data: 1992 Juvenile Court Expenditures	15
Data: 1992 Child Study Institute Expenditures	16
Data: 1992 juvenile Court Collections	16
Probation Services	18
Management Information System	18
Data: Probation Services Activity	18
Intensive Supervision Program	19
Data: Intensive Supervision Program Activity	19
Juvenile Restitution Program	19
Data: Juvenile Restitution Program Activity	19
Diversion Program	20
Data: Diversion Program Activity	20
Placement services	20
Data: Placement Services Activity	20
Substance Abuse Services	20
Data: Substance Abuse Services Activity	20
Structural Family Counseling	21
Data: Structural Family Counseling Program Activity	21
Sex Offender Treatment Program	21
Data: Sex Offender Treatment Program Activity	21
Community Corrections (R.O.P.E.S.)	21
Community Corrections	22
Court Appointed Special Advocates & Citizen Review Board	22
Data: Court Appointed Special Advocate Activity	22
Data: Citizen Review Board Activity	23
Child Study Institute	23
Planning of New Institutions (PONI)	24
University of Toledo/CSI Program	24
Juvenile Statistics	25
CSI Population Data	30
Juvenile Offenses for 1992	31
Juvenile Court Staff	36

# 1992

# HIGHLIGHTS

## **january. victim witness program assigned to juvenile court**

Lucas County Prosecutor Anthony Pizza announced the formation of a Victim Witness Assistance Program, Special Service Division within the Juvenile Prosecutors Office. The office is a satellite of the program located in the Court of Common Pleas, General Division. Conception Eason was appointed to head the juvenile office.

## **february. toledo bar association release report**

The Toledo Bar Association released a report urging changes in both the adult and juvenile court and detention systems. Recommendations included rebuilding or renovating the Child Study Institute to increase the male capacity and decrease female beds and modernizing the building mechanical and security systems. Michael Jilek, President of the Toledo Bar Association, said conditions at the CSI are shocking. "You have a prison cellblock right out of a 1940 movie-dark, cramped, and small." While not advocating "palaces for prisoners", Mr. Jilek said physical conditions at the CSI, built in 1954, are dangerous for the juveniles housed there and the staff. "The CSI is grossly antiquated," he said. "But for the fact of having dedicated staff and their system of discipline, it would be abominable. And they're just busing at the seams."

[Source: Toledo Blade]

## **april. csi hits highest male population ever**

A total of 98 youth, including 80 boys and 18 girls, were being detained at the Child Study Institute. The population total in the center was the highest ever recorded since March of 1968 and the 80 boys represented the highest since the center opened in 1954. The sharp increase was due to a increase in violent crimes being committed by juveniles in a one week period. During that week in April a total of 19 boys were arrested for serious felony offenses, including murder and aggravated robbery.

[Source: Toledo Blade]

## **march. old ymca building to be converted into adult facility**

County commissioners announced that the historic YMCA building in downtown Toledo would be renovated into a 100 bed medium security facility for nonviolent adult offenders. The county purchased the building in 1989 for \$283,334. With that purchase the county owned the block bounded by Jefferson Avenue, 11th Street, Madison Avenue, and 12th Street. The Juvenile Treatment Center is to be constructed on the site between the old YMCA and the Lucas County Work Release Center.

[Source: Toledo Blade]

## **july. key administrative staff go to children services board**

Chief Referee Ellen Jones was appointed to the position of Executive Director of the Lucas County Children Services Board. Assistant Administrator Keith Zeisloft was appointed as the agencies Director of Administrative Services.

## **august. new chief referee appointed**

Judge James Ray and Judge Joseph Flores announced the appointed of Referee Donna Mitchell to the position of Chief Referee. She fills the position vacated by Ellen Jones, the newly appointed Executive Director of the Lucas County Children Services Board.

## **august. commissioners repeal piggy back tax**

County commissioners repealed the 0.5% piggyback sales tax and then refused to place any other tax increase on the ballot to fund the 10 life squads in 1993. The repeal signaled problems for department budgets in 1993.  
[Source: Toledo Blade]

## **september. county warned of \$7.7 million deficit**

Lucas County Auditor David Lewandowski warned county commissioners to take immediate action to curb spending or face a \$7.7 million deficit in 1993.  
[Source: Toledo Blade]

## **september. county announces travel ban**

County commissioners declared a ban on travel by county employees. Facing a \$7.7 million deficit next year, commissioners stated that travel costs for the county are \$1.23 million annually.  
[Source: Toledo Blade]

## **october. court volunteer named "woman of the year"**

Regula Josi, a Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA), was named St. Charles and Mercy Hospital's 1992 "Woman of the Year".

## **december. county officials get budget cuts**

County commissioners notified elected officials that the 1993 budgets could result in cuts up to 10% or \$5.2 million. The courts were to be reduced \$1.25 million or %7.6%. County wide layoffs of up to 200 was being planned to meet the impending deficit.  
[Source: Toledo Blade]

## **december. officials fear for criminal justice system**

Officials within the criminal justice system painted a grim, frightening picture of criminals laughing at the criminal justice system if proposed spending cuts are approved by the county commissioners. Cuts could include jail and detention space closing and layoffs.  
[Source: Toledo Blade]

## **october/december. sick building**

Employees throughout the Family Court Center reported getting sick at work. Illnesses included respiratory ailments, sore throats, bloody noses, and irritated eyes. The county hired a local firm to conduct environmental tests to measure carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, hydrogen chloride, hydrogen sulfide, ozone, and ammonia. All test results were within threshold limits.  
[Source: Toledo Blade]

## **december. federal assistance sought on sick building**

A request was sent to the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) to investigate the Family Court Center building and continuing complaints of sick employees.  
[Source: Toledo Blade]

# CEG REPORT

## Study blasts Lucas County complacency

An independent study berates Lucas County government for "widespread complacency" and recommends changes that could save more than \$20 million annually.

Another \$7 million to \$15 million could be saved by selling some county owned buildings and property, the study says, but achieving any savings would require the county to adopt an entirely new business perspective."

The Corporation for Effective Government issued the scathing report during a morning news conference this morning. CEG was hired by the Lucas County Commissioners last September to examine how the county does business and how things might be done more productively and cost effectively.

Olivia Habib, CEG president, said that it may take five years to implement all the recommendations and to fully realize the potential cost savings.

"The county isn't going to save \$30 million overnight," Ms Habib said. "All county elected officials will have to sit down and work together."

That doesn't happen now, and "business as usual" is no longer acceptable the study says.

It contains strong language, little of it complimentary. For example:

\*Lucas County's 3,200 employees often work with little direction and weak coordination.

\*Most employees work 35 hours and get paid for 40 hours

\*There is little or no training in most departments.

\*Lack of training has resulted in management by crisis.

\*Many supervisors are unprepared for their responsibilities.

\*Management ineptness has caused low employee productivity and extremely low morale.

More than 200 volunteers have been working on the study since October 1. It contains an executive summary and 29 separate reports covering each county department. It's the most comprehensive study attempted by CEG, Ms. Habib said.

The study projects a conservative annual savings of \$20 million, and one-time revenues of \$7 million to \$15 million, if recommendations are implemented in three major areas: buildings and grounds, health care benefits, and employee productivity.

The study recommends that the commissioners and other elected county officials work together by developing a clearly defined mission and strategic plan that is updated annually.

The study calls on the county to create an office of management and budget and expand the fiscal oversight by the commissioners.

Commissioner Sandy Isenberg said that she would invite some of the CEG volunteers to sit on a task force to help the commissioners implement the recommendations.

"A lot of people took a lot of time out of their schedules to take part in this," Ms. Isenberg said. "I really appreciate their efforts."

The commissioners paid \$150,000 for the study and plan to use it in a "constructive, positive manner," Ms. Isenberg said.

*[Toledo Blade, July 29, 1992, by Blade Staff Writer Ralph Kisiel]*

# COUNTY OFFICIALS BLAST CEG REPORT

Lucas County's elected officials are questioning the accuracy of the Corporation For Effective Government study, as well as the motivation behind the 10-month investigation of county operations.

The three county commissioners and most elected officials met with Olivia Habib, CEG president, to discuss the study recommendations.

They registered their disgust at not yet receiving a full copy of the voluminous study. It contains 29 separate reports covering all departments of Lucas County government, but most of the officeholders have only seen the report that covers their own department.

CEG provided an overview of the recommendations during a press conference, but only an executive summary was distributed to the media at that time. Later that day, the county commissioners - who paid \$150,000 to do the study - still hadn't received a complete set of the 29 reports.

"It's absolutely purposeless to have this meeting when none of us have the complete report," Common Pleas Court Judge William Skow said.

Ms. Habib blamed the delay on the typesetter and printer and vowed that each elected official would get a bound volume.

"We're being subjected to the same thing that we're being criticized for," Dr. James Patrick, coroner said.

The study offers 1,225 recommendations that, if implemented, could help Lucas County save more than \$20 million annually. It indicates that an additional \$15 million could be generated by selling unused county buildings and property.

The 200 volunteers who worked on the study "are now chomping on the bit to help you out," Ms. Habib said. "But it will cost some money to save some money."

The elected officials wanted to know where the money would come from to install computers and renovate aging buildings.

They were angered about what they called the overly negative slant of the study.

"Based on what you say, I'm surprised we're even functioning as a county," Recorder Sue Rioux said.

"I'm offended, it makes us look like bumpkins," Sheriff James Telb said.

Edward Ciecka, county administrator, called the study a "public relations nightmare."

"You said we are all scumbags," Auditor David Lewandowski said.

The elected officials questioned the \$20 million annual savings that the study cites. Their objections focused on the study's use of two figures: 3,200 county employees and \$335 million county budget.

Commissioner Sandy Isenberg said the study was supposed to focus only on the \$76.7 million general fund that pays for county services mandated by law. There are 1,161 county employees paid out of the county general fund. Instead, the CEG study cites a \$335 million county budget, but that includes revenues and employees from levy-funded agencies like the Children Services Board and Board of Mental Retardation, she said.

"To say that \$20 million has been totally squandered away out of the general fund, that's not fair," Ms. Isenberg said. "I feel it's a slap in the face of all of us."

Ms. Habib said that she understands their frustration, but "business as usual cannot go on in the county."

"I'm not ready to say there are errors," Ms. Habib said. "But we can talk about it. We are willing to meet with you to check out any inconsistencies."

But the damage has been done, Judge Skow said. "The cow has left the barn," he said.

Treasurer Ray Kest asked that CEG provide an addendum to the study showing how much of the projected \$20 million is in the general fund. He also asked for an itemized list that would indicate the cost of training employees and managers and modernizing offices.

"In all fairness, this report is only three quarters of a report," Mr. Kest said.

Judge Judith Lanzinger asked whether the study was done to discredit the county's piggyback sales tax initiative. A 0.5 per cent sales tax issue is on the November 3 ballot.

CEG took no stand on the sales tax issue, Ms. Habib said.

Ms. Isenberg asked the elected officials to meet again to discuss what to do about the sales tax issue in light of the publicity over the CEG study.

*[Toledo Blade, August 1, 1992, by Blade Staff Writer Ralph Kisiel]*

## **Study says CSI outdated, inadequate**

The Child Study Institute, an aging detention facility in the Family Court Center, should be replaced, according to a report by the Corporation for Effective Government, which calls conditions "deplorable" in the county's juvenile jail.

CSI is "out-of-date, poorly maintained, and inadequate to house the number of and type of juveniles in today's juvenile justice system. The [facility] is a substantial potential liability to the county," according the committee that studied juvenile court.

Last year the facility exceeded its capacity of 47 male prisoners for 116 days, and its capacity of 27 female prisoners for 37 days, the report pointed out.

It said that due to overcrowding conditions, staff members can't always keep charged with violent crimes separated from those who have committed less serious crimes.

Juveniles on probation, the report continued, generally know they won't be sent to CSI if they violate probation terms because there's no room. In addition, "juveniles who are convicted of misdemeanor offenses know that they will not be incarcerated. Contempt for the justice system increases."

The report suggests that the court consider converting other county buildings or vacant schools into a juvenile jail, building one next to the Family Court Center, or putting operations into private hands.

Judge James Ray, of juvenile court, said he concurs with the recommendations for a new facility but placed a price tag of at least \$10 million on such a project.

"We've been to the [county] commissioners and they just don't have the money."

They can't put the legitimate demands of other county functions aside and address only ours."

Judge Ray said he was appreciative of the CEG study.

"It's affirmed the critical issues which we've identified and been frustrated by. They are helping us aggressively meet those goals."

He said, "When you live inside the forest, you're not always sure how big the forest is," and it's helpful to have interested citizens view the situation and offer suggestions for improvement.

Judge Ray said the CEG suggestion of creating a human resources administrator "is an excellent idea, and something we've been considering."

The CEG report recommends that a human resources administrator be in charge of selecting, hiring, and orientating new employees and that specific job descriptions should be written for the staff.

The person should also develop written policies and procedures for the staff, including a disciplinary process. The report does not indicate a salary level for the proposed position, but the cost would be made up, at least in part, by eliminating the job of clerical services administrator, as the report also recommends.

The CEG's report on juvenile court noted, as it has with many other county offices, the lack of computerization in the agency.

The use of computers in juvenile court is "virtually nonexistent," the report said.

It added that the court "is attempting to deal with the crimes and social issues of the 1990's while stuck in a system developed in the 1950's. The court is saddled with antiquity."

The CEG report said that almost all reports are handwritten.

If the court were appropriately automated, the committee said, 25 to 30 positions in clerical services could be eliminated, saving a minimum of \$500,000 a year.

If those positions are eliminated, the report recommends that qualified employees be placed in other positions within the county.

Keith Zeisloft, assistant administrator of the juvenile court, said that a number of the CEG's recommendations have already been addressed.

He pointed out that cross training of employees occurs, and that the court does make a number of grant applications each year, two items the report recommended.

Other things like computerization "have been studied, and proposals written. We're just waiting for someone to write the check," he said.

"Almost 90 per cent of the recommendations have been viewed and considered by the court," he added.

"Some have been done, some are to be undertaken, and some can't be done solely for monetary reasons," Mr. Zeisloft said.

Judge Ray some of the recommendations are for things not previously considered and some are for items "which frankly we disagree with," but that's the value of the study.

Mr. Zeisloft said using abandoned school buildings as detention facilities is one of the suggestions the court has considered in the past, but rejected.

He said the cost of renovation and the problem and expenses that would be likely in terms of transportation and other factors caused court officials to reject the idea in the past.

He, however, echoed Judge Ray in saying that all the recommendations are welcome and that court personnel are anxious to discuss the study with committee members.

*[Toledo Blade, August 6, 1992, by Blade Staff Writer Mike Jones]*

# **CORPORATION FOR EFFECTIVE GOVERNMENT**

## **REPORT ON THE JUVENILE DIVISION AND DETENTION**

The Juvenile Court is attempting to deal with the crimes and social issues of the 1990's while stuck in a system developed in the 1950's. The Court is saddled with antiquity. The detention center is no longer appropriate for the number of juveniles detained or the severity of their crimes. The paper work systems that supported the judges, referees and probation officers are fraught with duplication and inefficiencies. Computerization of systems and processes in Juvenile Court is virtually nonexistent. Consequently, virtually everything is handwritten. Duplication is considerable.

This report contains numerous recommendations for improving the efficiency of the Juvenile Court and the Child Study Institute (CSI). The committee recognizes that some of these recommendations require a considerable expenditure of funds, but strongly believes that these changes **MUST** be implemented. Where possible, the committee has attempted to identify potential cost savings for the court.

The major recommendations of the study are:

1. The Court should develop a written mission statement that defines its direction and focus for employees and users of the juvenile justice system.
2. The Court must proceed with automation immediately. the Court should, however, rethink its need for information, starting with the Judges and referees. Even though computerization of the existing processes and tasks would improve efficiency, the information processes should be restructured rather than simply automating the existing, inefficient systems.
3. The conditions in CSI are deplorable. The juvenile Court must begin to develop an exit strategy to vacate the current CSI facility. In the interim, the Court must simultaneously and *immediately* implement short-term, low cost solutions to alleviate unacceptable conditions.
4. A seasoned human resources professional should be hired to develop and implement personnel policies for the Court and CSI.
5. Resources must be allocated to those juveniles involved in "minor" offenses such as runaways and truants. Intervening in the lives of these youth at the earliest signs of non-acceptable behavior is critical despite overcrowding in the detention facility and backlogs in the court system.
6. The Court should explore privatization as a means of attaining efficiency and quality services. Areas for exploration should include but not be limited solely to:

Food	Probation Services
Housing	Education
Health Services	Security
7. Safety and security practices at CSI and the Family Court Center are a major concern. A mix of private and County law enforcement personnel should be utilized to increase security and control the associated costs.

# **LUCAS COUNTY COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, JUVENILE DIVISION RESPONSE TO CEG RECOMMENDATIONS**

The Judges and administrative staff of the Juvenile Division would like to thank the committee members who studied the operation of the Juvenile Court and the Child Study Institute. It was apparent that the CEG staff and committee members had a thorough understanding of the complexity of the operation, its interaction with other community agencies, and the vital role the court plays in the lives of children and families in Lucas County.

The major issues identified by the report include:

- \*development of a written mission statement;
- \*computerization of existing processes and tasks and restructuring of current information processes;
- \*development of an exit strategy for CSI;
- \*hiring of a seasoned human resource expert;
- \*reallocation of resources to minor offenders;
- \*explore privatization; and,
- \*address safety and security needs.

## **PLAN OF ACTION**

The following plan of action was approved by the Division Judges and administrative staff.

### **PLAN 1. MISSION STATEMENT.**

The Division will develop a written mission statement that clearly defines its direction and focus. This statement is to include, but not be limited to, the following:

- adjudication of cases in an efficient and timely manner;
- future detention needs, both facility and planning;
- human resource planning;
- programming needs both internal and external;
- sentencing and treatment options;
- facility needs;
- barriers to implementation;
- compliance with local and state standards;
- development of measurable short and long term goals; and,
- development of strategy for staff input and communication.

**STRATEGY:** The division will hire a consultant to work with the Judge's and administrative staff to develop a mission statement.

## **PLAN 2. REORGANIZATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.**

The Division will aggressively address administrative reorganization. This will include, but not be limited to, the following:

elimination of the positions of assistant Administrator and Administrator of Clerical Services;  
addition of a Human Resources Administrator and Court Management Information Supervisor;  
detailed job descriptions and responsibilities for administrative staff;  
reorganization of clerical supervision;  
inclusion of additional current supervisory personnel in the administrative team; and,  
development of an administrative strategy for planning and implementation issues.

**STRATEGY:** To be discussed in the administrative Staff meetings.

## **PLAN 3. COURT AUTOMATION.**

The Division has already completed extensive research into the implementation of a court wide automation system. All of the CEG recommendations in this area need to be addressed.

**STRATEGY:** Hiring of a Court Information Supervisor directly responsible to the Court Administrator, to develop and implement all CEG recommendations.

## **PLAN 4. HUMAN RESOURCES ADMINISTRATOR.**

The Division needs to aggressively pursue the creation and hiring of a Human Resources Administrator. At the same time the Division needs to be sensitive to statutory rights of the Judges to operate and manage their own division.

**STRATEGY:** Position to be developed and written with input from Judges and administrative staff. Division will advertise and interview and make recommendation to Judge.

## **PLAN 5. CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE.**

The Division has instituted, with the cooperation and financial backing of the Ohio Department of Youth Services, a PONI (Planning of New Institutions) process earlier in the year. The division is well aware of the shortcomings of the present structure and the need to move ahead in the planning process.

**STRATEGY:** The Division needs to take a multiple approach to the problem: (1) develop short term plans to address current overcrowding issues; (2) develop protocol with Buildings and Grounds to address preventative and emergency maintenance; (3) prepare a plan to present to the Board of county Commissioners that will include PONI committee recommendations, which will include alternatives presented by CEG report, and identification of possible funding sources; (4) request the Board of

County Commissioners to hire an architect to prepare cost estimates; (5) address issues involving medical facility; and, (6) address other issues raised by the CEG report.

#### **PLAN 6. ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES TO MINOR OFFENDERS.**

The Division is of the understanding that it's policy of handling status offenders is not clearly understood. The Division has not developed a policy of eliminating status offenders from the court system. What the Division has implemented is a process that meets the needs of these offenders, hopefully in a more effective and cost efficient manner. At the same time, the division recognizes that the most serious of these offenders need to be involved in the formal court process and it has continued to do so.

**STRATEGY:** The Division screens all status complaints and either refers it for formal filing, schedules and conducts an unofficial hearing, or refers the case to the mediation Program. The Mediation Program was developed to specifically handle status offenders and appears to be meeting with early success. At the request of the Juvenile Division, the Juvenile Justice Advisory Board has developed and adopted a policy to fund those agencies applying for federal Juvenile Justice grants for those programs meeting the needs of this specific population. Mediation Services is currently receiving a second year of federal funding and the Division needs to evaluate the effectiveness and accordingly make such changes as would be indicated.

#### **PLAN 7. PRIVATIZATION.**

The Division needs to actively and aggressively explore the privatization of services. They should include but not be limited to food services, medical services, probation services, security services, and operation of detention. Evaluation should include the criteria of efficiency, quality control, documented success in other jurisdictions, and cost effectiveness.

**STRATEGY:** The Division is planning to contract out medical and food services in the Treatment center. The plan is to include the CSI and adult corrections under one contract. As part of the long term planning other services need to be explored as part of the philosophy of cost effective delivery of services. A report indicating cost factors, pros, and cons should be prepared for the Division Judges.

#### **PLAN 8. SECURITY.**

The Division has worked diligently with the sheriff's Office to improve security issues within the building. A comprehensive security plan and training should be developed in conjunction with the Domestic Relations Division.

**STRATEGY:** A plan should be submitted to the Lucas County Sheriff's Office and the Board of County Commissioners. This should include having all personnel wear identification tags while in the building and having private security personnel manage screening equipment at the Michigan and 10th Street entrances.

## **PLAN 9. PROBATION AND PROGRAMMING.**

The Division needs to address a number of issues as it relates to both internal and external programming, review staffing levels, lifting mileage caps for probation officers, review compensatory time policies, and improving time in case assignments from intake to a probation unit.

**STRATEGY:** The Division has undertaken a process of review of court programs through the use of a user survey. The results will be forwarded to proper parties and appropriate action will be taken in those areas needing improvement. The Assistant Administrator of Probation Services should be given the responsibility of review and monitoring outside agencies.

## **PLAN 10. FINANCIAL ISSUES.**

The Division is in full agreement with recommendations as it relates to aggressive procurement of funds and support from the Board of County Commissioners. It should be noted that the division has made significant changes in the last couple of years to streamline operations, improve collections, and strive for greater fiscal accountability.

**STRATEGY:** The Division should adopt a mission based budget for the Juvenile Court and the Child Study Institute. Additionally, the Division should examine the mission based budgeting approach for all court departments.

# **DESCRIPTION AND JURISDICTION OF THE JUVENILE DIVISION**

The Lucas County Court of Common Pleas, Juvenile Division was created by statute in 1977 to decide cases involving juveniles. The establishment of a separate, distinct Juvenile Division within the Lucas County Common Pleas judicial system was an acknowledgment of the specialization and greater community emphasis on juvenile justice.

The courts of common pleas, the only trial courts created by the Ohio Constitution, are established by Article IV, Section I of the Constitution. The jurisdiction of courts of common pleas is outlined in Article IV, Section 4.

There is a court of common pleas in each of Ohio's 88 counties. Courts of common pleas have original jurisdiction in all criminal felony cases and all civil cases in which the amount in controversy exceeds \$500. Courts of common pleas of appellate jurisdiction over the decisions of some state administrative agencies. Most court of common pleas have specialized divisions created by statute to decide cases involving juveniles, probate matters, and domestic relations matters.

In 1992, there were 355 common pleas judges in Ohio. Of these, 130 had general jurisdiction only; 88 had general and domestic relations jurisdiction; seven had general jurisdiction plus domestic relations, probate and juvenile; 21 had domestic relations jurisdiction only; 12 had domestic relations and juvenile jurisdiction; 15 had juvenile jurisdiction only; 15 had probate jurisdiction only, and 67 had probate and juvenile jurisdiction.

Common pleas judges are elected to six year terms on a nonpartisan ballot. A person must be an attorney with at least six years of experience in the practice of law to be elected or appointed as a common pleas judge. The Governor makes appointments to fill vacancies in courts of common pleas that occur between elections.

Juvenile divisions hear cases involving persons under eighteen years of age, and cases dealing with unruly, abused, dependent, and neglected children. Juvenile courts also have jurisdiction in adult cases involving paternity, child abuse, nonsupport, contributing to the delinquency of a minors, and failure to send children to school.

[Source: 1992 Ohio Courts Summary, Ohio Supreme Court]

The Juvenile Division of the Lucas County Court of Common Pleas is divided into the following administrative departments:

- Administration;
- Legal Services;
- Business/Fiscal Services;
- Probation Services;
- Detention Services; and,
- Clerical/Support Services.

## **ADMINISTRATION**

**Dan Pompa, Court Administrator**

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

Simply put, the goal of the court is to ensure that the children and people who come before it receive the kind of care, protection, guidance and treatment that will serve the best interest of the community and the best welfare of the child. The resolution of these cases is time consuming and difficult because of the ongoing personal, familial, and social problems encountered by the people involved. The Judges and administrative staff have concern not only for resolving cases in court but also for improving family life, personal relationships, and education and social services for families within the community. As society and it's legal structures grow more complex, so has the task of serving these goals. With this in mind the Juvenile division proceeds with the confidence to achieve it's goals; realizing that it is not within human power to achieve total success, but nonetheless committed to its ideal.

With the assistance of the Corporation For Effective Government, the administration has been clear direction from the community to take the Juvenile Division to the year 2000. A commitment has been made by the Judges and administrative staff to meet the recommendations set down by the report and enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of the operation for the citizens and children of Lucas County.

## **LEGAL SERVICES**

**Donna Mitchell, Chief Referee**

All cases filed in the Juvenile Division are assigned randomly to one of the two judges. Responsibility for many of these cases is delegated by the Judge to a Court Referee. The nine attorney Referees, under the supervision of the Chief Referee, adjudicate and dispose cases assigned to them in the form of a recommendation to the Judges.

## **NEW CASES FILED DURING 1992**

DELINQUENCY	4,049
TRAFFIC	3,299
STATUS	477
DEPENDENCY/NEGLECT/ABUSE	392
CONTRIBUTING	245
MOTION PERMANENT CUSTODY	64
PARENTAGE	2,618
URESA	601
SUPPORT	531
CUSTODY/VISITATION	293
OTHER	83
TOTAL	12,652

This compares to 13,938 cases filed during 1991, a reduction of 1,286 cases or 9%.

## **CASES TERMINATED DURING 1992**

DELINQUENCY	3,957
TRAFFIC	3,229
STATUS	437
DEPENDENCY/NEGLECT/ABUSE	368
CONTRIBUTING	215
MOTION PERMANENT CUSTODY	60
PARENTAGE	2,681
URESA	514
SUPPORT	632
CUSTODY/VISITATION	271
OTHER	73
TOTAL	12,437

This compares to 13,634 cases terminated during 1991, a reduction of 1,197 cases or 9%.

## **MEDIATION PROGRAM**

Due to the increasing number and severity of cases being handled by the Juvenile Division, fewer resources were being devoted to status offenders (runaways, unruly, and school truancy). The Juvenile Mediation Program was created in 1991 as an alternative to traditional approaches to dispute settlement in cases involving status offenders. With the financial support of a Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention grant and a small number of trained volunteers, these offenders are being diverted from the formal court process and into mediation settlement and agreement.

# BUSINESS/FISCAL

Gary Lenhart, Fiscal Administrator

The Business/Fiscal Department is responsible for budget preparation and control; payroll; time sheets; financial reports and records for state and federally subsidized projects; support and collections; purchasing and procurement of equipment and supplies; contracts; and, building maintenance.

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

## 1992 JUVENILE COURT EXPENDITURES

SALARIES OFFICIALS	\$28,921.12
SALARIES EMPLOYEES	3,004,501.36
<b>TOTAL SALARIES</b>	<b>\$3,033,422.48</b>
SUPPLIES	\$103,470.70
SUPPLIES POSTAGE	43,095.84
SUPPLIES DRUG TESTING	6,743.27
EQUIPMENT	17,876.39
MOTOR VEHICLES	2,515.32
CONTRACT REPAIRS	20,216.42
CONTRACT SERVICES	106,233.28
RENTALS	0.00
TRAVEL	37,305.24
EXPENSES FOREIGN JUDGES	0.00
PER DIEM FOREIGN JUDGES	1,827.83
ADVERTISING & PRINTING	2,887.57
WITNESS FEES	10,109.60
TRANSCRIPTS	15,122.96
CHILD PLACEMENT	99,504.19
OTHER EXPENSE TITLE IV D	106,979.00
OTHER EXPENSE TELEPHONE	78,280.13
F.I.C.A.	17,878.10
SOCIAL SECURITY	0.00
PERS	402,059.01
INSURANCE GROUP	672,091.85
<b>TOTAL OTHER EXPENSES</b>	<b>\$1,735,633.35</b>
<b>TOTAL 1992 EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>\$4,787,056.03</b>
INCREASE OF	\$293,004.44 or 6.5%

## 1992 CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE EXPENDITURES

SALARIES EMPLOYEES	\$1,373,553.48
<b>TOTAL SALARIES</b>	<b>\$1,373,553.48</b>
SUPPLIES	\$156,650.84
EQUIPMENT PURCHASE	11,249.10
CONTRACT REPAIRS	8,147.35
CONTRACT SERVICES	10,161.06
TRAVEL	666.11
PSYCHIATRIC RESIDENCE	0.00
MEDICAL FEES	4,481.95
OTHER EXPENSE	1,684.41
OTHER EXPENSE TELEPHONES	17,438.44
F.I.C.A.	7,825.34
SOCIAL SECURITY	0.00
PERS	181,024.42
INSURANCE GROUP	240,495.31
<b>TOTAL OTHER EXPENSE</b>	<b>\$639,824.33</b>
<b>TOTAL 1992 EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>\$2,013,377.81</b>
INCREASE OF	\$31,024.22 or 1.5%

## 1992 JUVENILE COURT COLLECTIONS

SUPPORT OF CHILDREN MAINTAINED IN PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL CARE, FOSTER HOMES, AND GROUP HOMES	\$22,468.57
STATE SUBSIDY FOR EDUCATION	0.00

continued next page

JUVENILE CLERK (COURT COSTS, FINES, MOTIONS, WITNESS FEES, FORFEITED BONDS, AND INVESTIGATIONS	201,958.28
REIMBURSEMENTS FOR COURT APPOINTED ATTORNEYS	1,800.80
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (USDA)	74,856.11
TITLE IV-D (PARENTAGE) REIMBURSEMENT	279,330.12
SINGLE COUNTY DETENTION	150,000.00
CUSTODY INVESTIGATIONS	8,315.00
INTEREST INCOME	0.00
KEEP TOLEDO LUCAS COUNTY BEAUTIFUL	8,645.00
JUVENILE ASSISTANCE	1,560.39
COMPUTERIZED LEGAL RESEARCH	5,393.00
MISCELLANEOUS	535.33
<b>TOTAL 1992 COLLECTIONS</b>	<b>\$770,333.60</b>
INCREASE FROM 1991	\$6,233.19 OR 1%
AMOUNT TO COUNTY GENERAL FUND	\$699,280.51
OTHER REVENUE	
510 STATE SUBSIDY	\$815,059.00
414 STATE SUBSIDY	167,495.30
WORK TO WIN JUSTICE GRANT	15,000.00
MEDIATION SERVICES JUSTICE GRANT	25,000.00
INDIGENT CARE DRUG GRANT	54,480.00

# PROBATION SERVICES

Deborah Hodges, Administrator of Probation Services

In a effort to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of Probation Services by more accurately identifying high risk youth, a major reorganization of the department occurred during 1987. As the result of the implementation of a new case classification system, both staff and service delivery was reorganized. The result was the reallocation of resources according to different levels of risks and needs to youth who were most likely to recidivate.

The organizational structure of Probation includes:

- \* ADMINISTRATION;
- \* INTAKE;
- \* DISTRICT UNIT 1;
- \* DISTRICT UNIT 2;
- \* INTENSIVE SUPERVISION UNIT (ISU);
- \* MANAGEMENT INFORMATION;
- \* JUVENILE RESTITUTION PROGRAM (JRP)
- \* DIVERSION PROGRAM;
- \* SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES;
- \* PLACEMENT SERVICES;
- \* VOLUNTEER PROBATION OFFICER PROGRAM;
- \* STRUCTURAL FAMILY COUNSELING; AND,
- \* SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT.

## MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (MIS)

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.

### 1992 PROBATION SERVICES ACTIVITY

#### INTAKE UNIT

ASSESSMENT REPORTS	572
SOCIAL HISTORY INVESTIGATIONS	168
CERTIFICATION REPORTS	25
COMMITMENT REPORTS	20
OTHER	1
TOTAL	786
1991 TOTALS	879

continued next page

## CASE ASSIGNMENTS

HIGH RISK	286 (43%)
MEDIUM RISK	214 (32%)
LOW RISK	154 (23%)
DIVERSION	11 ( 2%)
TOTAL ASSIGNED	665
1991 ASSIGNED	745

## CASES TERMINATED

1992 TERMINATED FROM PROBATION	694
1991 TERMINATED FROM PROBATION	831

## INTENSIVE SUPERVISION PROGRAM (ISU)

The Intensive Supervision Program (ISU) was developed to address the need for specific interventions and control with a group of juvenile offenders who would otherwise be committed to the Ohio Department of Youth Services.

### 1992 INTENSIVE SUPERVISION PROGRAM ACTIVITY

NUMBER OF YOUTH CONSIDERED	120
NUMBER OF YOUTH ACCEPTED	61
NUMBER OF YOUTH TERMINATED	63
* SUCCESSFUL TERMINATIONS	45 (71%)
* UNSUCCESSFUL TERMINATIONS	18 (29%)

## JUVENILE RESTITUTION PROGRAM (JRP)

The cornerstone program symbolizing the accountability philosophy of the court is the Juvenile Restitution Program (JRP). restitution holds youth financially responsible for the loss and/or damages they have caused.

### 1992 JUVENILE RESTITUTION PROGRAM ACTIVITY

NUMBER OF REFERRALS	1,003
CASES TERMINATED	977
CASES SUCCESSFULLY TERMINATED	960 (98%)
AMOUNT RESTITUTION RECOVERED	\$137,965.88
PUBLIC SERVICES HOURS COMPLETED	2,545

## **DIVERSION PROGRAM**

The Juvenile Court Diversion Program reached a significant milestone during 1992 - ten (10) years of successful operation. During their first decade, over 4,300 first offenders have been referred to the program. 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.

### **1992 DIVERSION PROGRAM ACTIVITY**

OFFICIAL REFERRALS	436
NUMBER OF TERMINATIONS	429
SUCCESSFUL TERMINATIONS	396 (92%)
UNSUCCESSFUL TERMINATIONS	2 (1%)
OTHER	31 (7%)
NUMBER OF SESSIONS	163

## **PLACEMENT SERVICES**

Placement Services has existed as an adjunctive treatment for delinquent and unruly youth since the early 1940's. Its primary function, temporary out of home placement to treat issues related to criminal behavior, has remained consistent over the years.

### **1992 PLACEMENT SERVICES ACTIVITY**

NUMBER YOUTH IN PLACEMENT	99
PURCHASED SERVICE DAYS	9,197
RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT COSTS	\$693,522.57

## **SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES**

In 1988 the Juvenile Division completed the design of a formalized comprehensive substance abuse program. It included family intervention provided through the process of identification, assessment, education, and service referral. The Chemical Awareness Program (CAP) is a comprehensive drug/alcohol educational program that provides information about the pharmacological effects of alcohol and chemicals to youth and their parents.

### **1992 SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES ACTIVITY**

ASSESSMENTS	739
CAP REFERRALS	172
CAP TERMINATIONS	130

## **STRUCTURAL FAMILY COUNSELING**

In keeping with the philosophy of keeping families together by building on their strengths, Probation Services has been training selected probation officers in structured family therapy techniques since 1981.

### **1992 STRUCTURAL FAMILY COUNSELING ACTIVITY**

NUMBER OF FAMILIES REFERRED	15
NUMBER OF FAMILIES ASSIGNED	11
NUMBER OF FAMILIES TERMINATED	19

## **SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT PROGRAM (SOT)**

The Sex Offender Treatment Program was developed in 1988 to respond to the special problems/issues that adolescent sexually abusive youth presented to the community and the court. These issues/problems are different from the other delinquent populations and require specially trained staff to provide a comprehensive intervention

### **1992 SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT ACTIVITY**

NUMBER OF REFERRALS	70
NUMBER OF ASSESSMENTS COMPLETED	74
PSYCHOLOGICAL EVALUATIONS	18
NUMBER OF SOT SESSIONS	57
NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS IN GROUPS	24
NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL SESSIONS	259
NUMBER OF FAMILY SESSIONS	71
NUMBER OF PARENT SUPPORT SESSIONS	19
CASES TERMINATED SUCCESSFULLY	11
CASES TERMINATED UNSUCCESSFULLY	1

## **COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS - R.O.P.E.S.**

The community Corrections Program was established by the Ohio Department of Youth Services to administer a program of grants to counties. The purpose of the funding is to develop and operate community based programs and services for juveniles who are adjudicated delinquent on felony level offenses.

The Division has targeted young felony offenders placed on probation for the first time. The project, ISU-R.O.P.E.S. (Real Obstacles Preventing Enlightenment and Success), was designed to provide enhanced services and monitoring to address the needs of vulnerable/high risk youth.

The current fiscal year award to Lucas County was \$274,811.

## COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

The Division utilizes a number of community based programs, many of which the Division 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 *Mountain Mentor Program* involves assignment of an adult mentor with each participant and includes a two week backpacking trip to the White Mountain National Park in New Hampshire. *Parental Substance Abuse Counseling* provides a support group system for parents to assist them in dealing with their child's problems stemming from unacceptable behavior and/or chemical dependency.

## COURT APPOINTED SPECIAL ADVOCATES (CASA) & CITIZEN REVIEW BOARD (CRB)

The Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) and Citizen Review Board (CRB) volunteer programs continued their history of superior service to the Court during 1992. In October, Irene Nugent, the first director of each program, left Toledo to relocate with her husband in Michigan. Irene was honored for her 10 years of service and dedication at a reception in November. Carol Kunkle was hire as the new dual director and began her duties on October 30, 1992.

Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA) are trained citizen volunteers serving as Guardian Ad Litem (GAL) and represent the best interest of youth primarily in dependency, neglect, and abuse cases. These advocates investigate a child's social and emotional background and advise the court in the disposition of the case. The goal of the advocate 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 with the child's best interest in mind at all times.

### 1992 COURT APPOINTED SPECIAL ADVOCATES ACTIVITY

New CASA'S Trained	22
New Cases	313
	48% assigned to CASA/GAL
	52% assigned to Attorney/GAL
Children Served	600
Volunteer Hours	19,896

The Citizen Review Board (CRB) reviews 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. Board members receive extensive training with regard to state statutes governing child welfare and board policies and procedure. The four six member boards each meet twice a month.

## **1992 CITIZEN REVIEW BOARD ACTIVITY**

Number of Reviews	3,875
Hearing Held	37
Volunteer Hours	1,500

## **CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE (CSI)**

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

provide temporary secure detention for youth who present a danger to themselves, or a danger to the community, or who may abscond pending the disposition of their case; and, to conduct psychological and psychiatric evaluations of youth in order to assist and advise the court regarding disposition of their case.

The center has 74 single bed rooms, 48 for boys and 26 for girls, divided into six separate and distinct sections. Youth are classified according to sex and whether or not they are first or repeat offenders. Each youth is given a physical examination upon admission and out patient and dental care are provided on a need basis. A pediatrician calls upon the center five days a week and nurses are on duty most of the day.

A complete educational program is provided by the Toledo Public Schools in the Lottie S. Ford School located on the second floor of the center. Teachers concentrate on the basics of education and attempt to raise low achievers to their appropriate education level through remedial instruction. Gym and physical activities are conducted on site at an indoor gym and outside playground area.

Spiritual needs are addressed by the Juvenile court Chaplaincy Program. Religious services are held on weekends and ministers and priests are encouraged to visit their members.

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

## **PLANNING OF NEW INSTITUTIONS (P.O.N.I.) PROCESS**

The primary goals of the Lucas County Child Study Institute (CSI) is to maintain a safe and secure environment for youth and staff, and to provide needed services and programs to youth being detained. Due to several factors, the Juvenile division finds it difficult to achieve these goals. The facility is an old structure, originally built in the early 1950's, and was not designed to house the number and type of youth that must now be detained. Safety issues for everyone in the facility is an ongoing concern. In addition, the facility can no longer adequately provide the services or meet the programmatic needs of the more serious and violent types of youth being held.

The board of County Commissioners have been aware that the facility suffers from serious problems. Despite this concern, the Board was simply unable to commit itself to an extensive renovation or construction program of the magnitude needed to adequately address the problem.

As a result of conversations with Geno Natalucci-Persichetti, Director of the Ohio Department of Youth Services (ODYS), he indicated a willingness to assist the county in demonstrating the need for renovations or new construction. This assistance included the possibility of financial support from the State of Ohio.

It was recommended that Lucas County establish a community based volunteer working committee to study the CSI to determine it's present status, future needs, and possible remedies. To provide consultants to assist the committee, ODYS obtained a federal grant called Planning of New Institutions.

Orlando Martinez, the former Director of Institutions for the State of Colorado, and Donna Hamparian, a noted researcher with the Federation for Community Planning in Cleveland, agreed to assist the committee under the terms and conditions of the grant.

Committee members were appointed in late 1991. The first meeting was held on January 7, 1992, under the direction of committee chair Sandy Isenberg, President of the Lucas County Board of Commissioners.

## **UNIVERSITY OF TOLEDO/SBH/CSI TEACHING AND TUTORING PROGRAM**

The University of Toledo's Severely Behavioral Handicapped Child Study Institute Program provides graduate students in the Department of Education with an empirical learning site - the CSI. The CSI population affords university students opportunities to internalize, practice, and demonstrate their abilities to motivate and facilitate learning. Because each student is set up to succeed, the detained youth have responded positively with both academic and behavior changes.

**JUVENILE STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1992**  
**JUVENILE DIVISION OF THE**  
**LUCAS COUNTY COURT OF COMMON PLEAS,**  
**TOLEDO, OHIO**

**VOLUME**

Juvenile offenses disposed of in 1992 totaled 6,735, a decrease of 815 cases or 10.7% from 1991.

**SEX**

Of the 6,735 cases, 5,162 or 76.6% included boys and 1,573 or 23.4% included girls as compared to 5,536 or 73.3% for boys and 2,014 or 26.7% for girls in 1991.

**INDIVIDUAL YOUTH/SEX**

A total of 4,563 individual youth (except Out of County Runaway) appeared in Court during 1992. This compares to 5,088 individual youth who appeared in 1991, a decrease of 525 youth or 10.3%.

Of the individual youth, 3,284 or 72% were boys and 1,279 or 28% were girls as compared to 3,487 or 68.5% for boys and 1,601 or 31.5% for girls in 1991.

**FIRST OFFENDERS VS. REPEATERS**

Of the 4563 individual youth who appeared in Court during 1992, 2174 or 48% appeared for their first offense and 2389 or 52% were repeat offenders. The following breakdown occurred:

	FIRST OFFENDERS	REPEATERS	TOTALS
BOYS	1,427 (43%)	1,857 (57%)	3,284
GIRLS	747 (58%)	532 (42%)	1,279
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>2,174 (48%)</b>	<b>2,389 (52%)</b>	<b>4,563</b>

The percentage of first offenders has increased from 45.5% in 1991 to 48% in 1992, and repeaters have decreased from 54.5% in 1991 to 52% in 1992. Boys have remained relatively stable and girls have decreased in repeat offenders from 47% in 1991 to 42% in 1992.

### DELINQUENCY VS. UNRULY

Of the 6,735 cases from 1992 , 6,429 or 95.5% were delinquent case and 306 or 4.5% were unruly cases. This compares to 1991, when 86.3% of the cases were delinquency and 13.7% were status.

### RACE PER OFFENSE ( EXCLUDES OUT OF COUNTY RUNAWAYS)

	CAUCASIAN	AFRICAN-AMER.	HISPANIC	OTHER
BOYS	2,464 (48%)	2,315 (45%)	358 (7%)	25 (<1%)
GIRLS	812 (52%)	625 (40%)	131 (8%)	5 (<1%)
TOTAL	3276 (49%)	2940 (44%)	489 (7%)	30 (<1%)

This figure represents a decrease in Caucasians of 52% in 1991 to 49% in 1992, an increase in African Americans from 42% in 1991 to 44% in 1992, and a n increase in Hispanics from 6% in 1991 to 7% in 1992.

### AGE RANGE OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN (EXCLUDES OUT OF COUNTY RUNAWAYS)

AGE	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
6	2	0	2
7	3	0	3
8	17	1	18
9	29	6	35
10	52	16	68
11	97	24	121
12	161	77	238
13	329	152	481
14	471	247	718
15	604	248	852
16	631	236	867
17	654	198	852
18	207	63	270
19	22	9	31
20	5	2	7

**OFFENSES BY ZIP CODE**

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
CITY AREAS			
43601	0	0	0
43602	111	34	145
43603	0	1	1
43604	175	29	204
43605	663	196	859
43606	319	88	407
43607	684	212	896
43608	483	154	637
43609	406	159	565
43610	227	74	301
43611	192	76	268
43612	254	67	321
43613	176	75	251
43614	115	45	160
43615	267	66	333
43616	101	24	125
43617	45	13	58
43618	15	3	18
43620	185	31	216
43623	93	31	124
43624	26	3	29
SUBTOTAL	4,537	1,381	5,918
COUNTY AREAS			
43412	3	1	4
43434	0	0	0
43445	3	0	3
43504	1	0	1
43522	2	1	3
43528	84	31	115
43537	122	35	157
43542	16	3	19
43547	4	1	5
43558	33	12	45
43560	129	34	163
43566	23	5	28
43571	20	2	22
SUBTOTAL	442	125	567
OUT OF LUCAS COUNTY	183	67	250
TOTALS	5,162	1,573	6,735

**SOURCE OF REFERRALS - ALL OFFENSES (EXCLUDES OUT OF COUNTY RUNAWAYS)**

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Law Enforcement Officers	4,143	983	5,126
Parents/Relatives	216	271	487
Probation Officers	0	0	0
Victims	577	240	817
Schools	165	60	225
Other Courts	45	6	51
Social Agencies	7	2	9
Parole Officers	1	0	1
Other Sources	8	5	13
Unknown	0	6	6
Total	5,162	1,573	6,735

**COMMITMENTS TO THE OHIO DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES**

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Committed	150	12	162
Recommitted	76	4	80
Total	226	16	242

During 1992, 242 youth were committed as compared to 298 who were committed during 1991.

## **CERTIFICATIONS TO COMMON PLEAS, GENERAL DIVISION**

A total of 12 youth were certified to the Court of Common Pleas, General Division during 1992. This compares to 21 during 1991.

### **Number of Charges Per Individual**

1 Charge	7
2 Charges	2
3 Charges	2
4 Charges	0
5 Charges	1
6 Charges	0

### **Offenses**

Murder	1
Aggravated Murder	3
Complicity Murder	1
Felonious Assault	3
Aggravated Robbery	5
Robbery	1
Drug Abuse	1
Aggravated Burglary	2
Grand Theft	2
Receiving Stolen Property	1
Domestic Violence	1
Breaking and Entering	1
Total Offenses	22

## **TREND FOR PAST FIVE YEARS**

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
State Commitments	249	362	343	298	242
Certifications	7	8	17	14	12

## CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE POPULATION DATA FOR 1992

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Total Detained	1,504	490	1,994
Total Not Detained	1,398	495	1,893
1992 Total Residents Booked	2,902	985	3,887
Type of Charge(s)			
Delinquent	1,738	368	2,106
Unruly	1,082	619	1,701
Traffic	124	24	148
1992 Average Daily Population	56	15	71
1991 Average Daily Population	54	16	70
1992 Total DetentionDays	19,285	4,859	24,144
1991 Total Detention Days	19,911	5,356	25,267
1992 Days Over Population	181	82	263
1991 Days Over Population	117	37	154

## JUVENILE OFFENSES 1992

### ROBBERY/THEFT

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Grand Theft Auto	14	0	14
Aggravated Robbery	28	0	28
Robbery	34	2	36
Attempted Robbery	22	0	22
Complicity Robbery	18	0	18
Aggravated Burglary	35	2	37
Burglary (B&E)	89	2	91
Complicity Breaking and Entering	8	0	8
Attempted Breaking and Entering	14	1	15
Grand Theft	100	41	141
Attempted Grand Theft	12	0	12
Complicity Grand Theft	9	0	9
Unauthorized Use Motor Vehicle	94	25	119
Misuse of Credit Cards	0	0	0
Receiving Stolen Property	223	21	244
Receiving Stolen Property -Auto	82	2	84
Complicity Receiving Stolen Property	3	3	6
Petty Theft	408	267	675
Unauthorized Use of Property	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>
<b>1992 TOTALS</b>	<b>1,206</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>1,576</b>
<b>1991 TOTALS</b>	<b>1,257</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>1,653</b>

### SEX

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Rape	7	0	7
Attempted Rape	2	0	2
Sexual Battery	3	0	3
Criminal Sexual Conduct	3	0	3
Gross Sexual Imposition	38	0	38
Complicity Gross Sexual Imposition	3	0	3
Sexual Imposition	10	0	10
Soliciting	1	1	2
Public Indecency	5	4	9
Use Nudity with Minor	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
<b>1992 TOTALS</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>78</b>
<b>1991 TOTALS</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>68</b>

## **INJURY TO PERSON**

	<b>BOYS</b>	<b>GIRLS</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Aggravated Assault	9	2	11
Felonious Assault	26	4	30
Complicity Felonious Assault	14	0	14
Negligent Assault	5	0	5
Assault	190	77	167
Complicity Assault	7	0	7
Kidnapping	1	0	1
Child Stealing	0	0	0
Involuntary Manslaughter	0	0	0
Complicity Involuntary Manslaughter	1	0	1
Voluntary Manslaughter	1	0	1
Vehicular Homicide	1	0	1
Domestic Violence	80	59	139
Aggravated Murder	5	0	5
Murder	1	0	1
Complicity Murder	3	0	3
Abduction	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>1992 TOTALS</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>486</b>
<b>1991 TOTALS</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>513</b>

## **PROPERTY DAMAGE**

	<b>BOYS</b>	<b>GIRLS</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Aggravated Arson	1	0	1
Arson	9	1	10
Vandalism	9	1	10
Criminal Damage	128	15	143
Tampering with Coin Machine	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
<b>1992 TOTALS</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>165</b>
<b>1991 TOTALS</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>153</b>

## **STATUS**

	<b>BOYS</b>	<b>GIRLS</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Truancy	0	0	0
Runaway	5	9	14
Ungovernable	<u>183</u>	<u>108</u>	<u>291</u>
<b>1992 TOTALS</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>305</b>
<b>1991 TOTALS</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>1,035</b>

## **DRUG**

	<b>BOYS</b>	<b>GIRLS</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Aggravated Trafficking	17	3	20
Trafficking	14	1	15
Drug Abuse	70	6	76
Permitting Drug Abuse	1	0	1
Possession of Drugs	2	2	4
Counterfeit Drugs	5	0	5
Drug Paraphernalia	5	0	5
Sale of Drugs	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>1992 TOTALS</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>126</b>
<b>1991 TOTALS</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>158</b>

## **ALCOHOL**

	<b>BOYS</b>	<b>GIRLS</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Consuming	10	7	17
Open Container	5	1	6
Possession/Use of Intoxicants	7	3	10
Prohibitions	96	36	132
Purchasing	0	0	0
Misrepresentations	0	0	0
Sale to Minor	0	0	0
Disorderly Conduct (Intoxicants)	3	2	5
Sale of Intoxicants	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>1992 TOTALS</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>170</b>
<b>1991 TOTALS</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>234</b>

## OTHER DELINQUENT OFFENSES

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Carrying Concealed Weapon	89	6	95
Possession of Weapon	10	0	10
Failure to Secure Dangerous Ordinance	1	0	1
Attempted Poss. of Dangerous Ordinance	5	0	5
Discharging Firearm	7	0	7
Disorderly Conduct	228	70	298
Criminal Trespassing	139	20	159
Aggravated Menacing	27	2	29
Menacing	50	32	82
Obstructing	30	9	39
Resisting Arrest	79	17	96
Safe School Ordinance	277	111	388
Criminal Mischief	21	1	22
Possession of Criminal Tools	20	0	20
Escape	3	1	4
Loitering	14	3	17
Curfew	6	0	6
Cruelty to Animals	0	0	0
Littering	6	0	6
Eluding	4	0	4
Falsification	30	16	46
Fleeing	0	0	0
Interfering with Custody	1	2	3
Deporting	0	0	0
Telephone Harassment	6	0	6
Violation of Fireworks Ordinance	4	0	4
Failure to Comply With Police	4	1	5
False Alarm	3	0	3
Aggravated Riot	7	0	7
Inciting Riot	1	0	1
Inducing Panic	1	2	3
Ethnic Intimidation	2	0	2
Possession of Tobacco	3	1	4
Tampering With Evidence	2	0	2
Endangering Children	2	0	2
Other Delinquent Offenses	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>13</u>
<b>1992 TOTALS</b>	<b>1,088</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>1,396</b>
<b>1991 TOTALS</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>1,217</b>

## 1992 OFFENSE TOTALS

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
1992 SUBTOTAL ADJUDICATED OFFENSES	3,282	1,020	4,302
1991 SUBTOTAL ADJUDICATED OFFENSES	3,648	1,383	5,031
1992 DISMISSED/DIVERSION	142	60	202
1991 DISMISSED/DIVERSION	141	88	229
1992 DISMISSED	1,737	490	2,227
1991 DISMISSED	1,740	543	2,283
1992 MARKED OFF DOCKET	0	0	0
1991 MARKED OFF DOCKET	0	0	0
1992 NOLLE PROSEQUI	0	0	0
1991 NOLLE PROSEQUI	0	0	0
1992 OUT OF COUNTY RUNAWAY	9	15	24
1991 OUT OF COUNTY RUNAWAY	4	26	30
<hr/>			
<b>1992 TOTAL OFFENSES</b>	<b>5,170</b>	<b>1,585</b>	<b>6,755</b>
<b>1991 TOTAL OFFENSES</b>	<b>5,533</b>	<b>2,040</b>	<b>8,699</b>

# 1992 JUVENILE COURT STAFF

ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE  
HONORABLE JAMES A. RAY

JUDGE  
JOSEPH A. FLORES

COURT ADMINISTRATOR  
DAN POMPA

## LEGAL DEPARTMENT

### Chief Referee

Donna Mitchell

Judy Fornof, Administrative Referee

Susan Cairl, Referee

Brian Goodell, Referee

William Hutcheson, Referee

Cynthia Schuler, Referee

Geoffrey Waggoner, Referee

Joyce Woods, Referee

John Yerman, Referee

### Unofficial Hearing Officer

Fred Whitman

### Mediation Services

Katherine Homan, Coordinator

### Dependency Investigator

Sally Mermer

### Court Reporters

Jami Bettinger

Rose Day

### Marshall

Norton Cassidy

### Baliffs

Mary Baum

Kelly Peagler

### Secretaries to Judges

Dawn Balbaugh

Gina Leach

Denise Pacynski

Marcille Yerman

## ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SERVICES

### Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA)

Carol Kunkle, Coordinator

Susan Erickson, Community Relations

Specialist

### Citizens Review Board (CRB)

Carol Kunkle, Coordinator

### Substance Abuse Services

Richard Sansbury, Director

### DYS Liaison

Richard Daley

### Administrative Secretaries

Maureen Townsley

Marsha Sewell

**CASA/CRB Support Staff**

Henrietta Galyas, Secretary  
Margaret Jacob, CRB Office Manager  
Marilyn Leddy, Secretary

**BUSINESS/FISCAL****Fiscal Administrator**

Gary Lenhart

**Support Officer**

William Ruby

**Building Services Manager**

Richard Amerson

**Business/Fiscal Support Staff**

Lenora Pettaway, Business Office Manager  
Darlene Piojda, Administrative Secretary  
Linda Roder, Chief Bookkeeper  
Julie Berger, Accounts Payable Clerk  
Dena Hack, Bookkeeper  
Dorothy Lewis, Assistant Bookkeeper  
Donna Pendry, Time Coordinator

**PROBATION SERVICES****Administrator**

Deborah Hodges

**Assistant Administrator**

Nancy Malone

**Supervisors**

Jeff Acocks  
Henry Norwood  
Ann Roberts  
Sandra Strong  
Martin Turner  
Larry Twitchell

**Probation Officers**

Patricia Abdo  
Pamela Bechtol  
Kristen Blake  
Michael Brennan  
Johnny Carrillo  
John Connors  
Madonna Conrad, Intake  
Connie Darling, Intake  
John Flowers  
Cheryl Gerwin  
Tara Hobbs  
Stephen Lewandowski  
Faye Lorenzo  
Wili Meyer  
Denise Perry, Intake  
Fred Porter  
Wendy Richardson, Intake  
Robert Richie  
Lorenzo Salazar, Intake  
Carol Schwab  
Walter Smith  
Frank Stuber  
Kevin Szenderski  
John Thomas  
Tecca Thompson  
William Weis

**Programs & Services**

Katherine Champion, SOT Consultant  
Kathleen Connolly, Placement Services  
Andrea Loch, Substance Abuse Counselor  
Sandra Scherf, substance Abuse Coordinator  
Joseph Schwartz, Restitution Coordinator  
Margaret Williams, Diversion Coordinator

**Restitution Program Personnel**

William Hillabrand, Crew Leader  
Arthur Jones, Crew Leader  
Janice Knapp, Job Crew Supervisor  
William Noon, Crew Leader  
Dorine Smith, Victim Specialist  
James Thorrington, Crew Leader  
Tyrone Tyson, Crew Leader

**Surveillance Officers**

John Cayson  
Troy Jackson  
Michael Montgomery

**Probation Support Staff**

Sandra Fry, Administrative Secretary  
Lucy Cowan, Secretary  
Sandra Hardiman, Receptionist  
Barbara Sidle, Administrative Office Secretary  
Joyce Vargo, Secretary

**Administrator of Clerical Services**

Pat Balderas

**Clerical Staff**

Janice Thieman, Supervisor  
Shirley Allen  
Stella Barringer  
Eleanor Brazzill, CARES Secretary  
Kristina Brock  
Charline Drake  
Carol Edwards  
Judy Johnston  
Judy Keith  
Beth Kurtz  
Arletha Mays  
Tracy Thompson

**Assignment Commissioners**

Rebecca Chriss, Assignment Clerk  
Sharon Ferguson, Assignment Clerk II

**Data Control - Records**

Joanne Combs, Statistician  
Harry Reichow, File Room Supervisor  
Melody Brown  
Judith Frosch  
Della Gafeney  
Diane Snyder

**Juvenile Deputy Clerks**

Mary Shroyer, Chief Clerk  
Birdie Hogan, Senior Clerk  
Mary King, IV-D Supervisor

Stacey Bliss  
Bridget Bovee  
Beth Briscoe  
Shirley Carter  
Candice Catron  
Loletta Clemens  
Cheryl Coleman  
Carolyn Crosby  
Debra Ellis  
Carol Green  
Norma Henning  
Kathy Husen  
Joanne Killam  
Marjorie Koch  
Patricia Krohn  
Ellen Luda  
Jean McClellan  
Tonia Olmstead  
Jennifer Sheetz  
Lisa Szachta  
Karen Wlodarski

**Receptionists**

Rosemary Dunn  
Carolyn Flanagan

**CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE STAFF****Director**

Lawrence P. Murphy

**Assistant Director**

Antonio Garrett

**Supervisors**

Robert Begley  
Pauline Dedes  
Tom Holzemer  
Bruce Williams

**Boys Leaders**

Marcus Arnold  
Keith Brandon  
Steve Cothorn  
Robert Couture  
Robert Derden

Joseph Ellis  
Cornell Grant  
William Hayes  
Tryphosa Hill  
Gerald Jones  
Jon Klotz  
Woodrow McCreary  
Loren Noyes  
George Perez  
Brooks Rollins  
Michael Sewell  
Ralph Sochacki  
Robert Warner  
Tom Wojchiechowski

**Girls Leaders**

Victoria Bartlett  
Margaret Castillo  
Kathleen Kessler  
Kathleen Linenkugel  
Verna Moore  
Vanessa Owens  
Mary Smith  
Barbara Tokatlidis  
Lorean Whitaker

**Intake Officers**

John Batson  
Carl C. Guy  
Nancy Squires  
David Wagner

**Part Time Intake Officers & Leaders**

Lew Bechtol  
Pam Bechtol  
Kristen Blake  
Michael Brennan  
Troy Jackson  
Wili Meyer  
Henry Norwood

Fred Porter  
Lorenzo Salazar  
Dorine Smith  
Sandra Strong  
Tecca Thompson  
Tyrone Tyson

**Psychologists**

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

**Medical Clinic**

Isador Binzer, M.D.  
Joan Coghlin, R.N.  
Lou Ann Forche, R.N.  
Joan Morningstar, R.N.  
Bernadette Wilczynski, R.N.

**Security**

Dale Sifke

**Cooks**

Dorothy Cowden  
Eddiejean Harris  
Judy Khan  
Patricia Messenger  
Theresa Westphal  
Rebecca Wren

**Specialized Instruction**

Joanne Shapler, Ceramics

**Juvenile Justice Advisory Board**

Jane Moore, Chairperson

United Way

William Sanford, Vice-Chairperson

Catholic Club

William Bates, Secretary

Watkins & Bates, Law Offices

Tom Baker

Lucas County Schools

Professor Rhoda Berkowitz

Univ. of Toledo, College of Law

Magistrate James Carr

US Federal Court

Pastor Harry Crenshaw

Jerusalem Outreach Center

Bill Copleland

Lucas County Commissioners, Member

Fran Darcy

Citizen

Lt. Shirley Green

Toledo Police

Patricia Holmberg

YWCA

Sandy Isenberg

Lucas County Commissioners, President

Mike Kilbride

Hahn & Hayes, Architects

Francine Lawrence

Toledo Public Schools

Arturo Quintero

Toledo Mental Health Center

