

the 1996 annual report  
of the lucas county  
(ohio)

court of common pleas,  
juvenile division

We are guilty  
of many errors and many faults  
but our worst crime  
is abandoning the children  
neglecting the fountain of life.

Many of the things we need  
can wait  
the child cannot.

Right now is the time  
bones are being formed  
blood is being made  
senses are being developed

To the child we cannot answer  
"tomorrow"

The child's name is "TODAY."

ATTRIBUTED TO  
GABRIELA MISTRAL  
CHILEAN POET, TEACHER AND DIPLOMAT  
FIRST WOMAN AND FIRST SPANISH-SPEAKING POET TO WIN  
THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE 1945

**Court of Common Pleas  
Juvenile Division  
Lucas County, Ohio**

**James A. Ray  
Judge**



**Joseph A. Flores  
Judge**

Sandy 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 Ohio Department of Youth Services

To the Citizens of Lucas County, especially the youth:

We respectfully submit our 1996 Annual Report to you. It was another year of hope and challenge. The wheels of government continued to roll toward the design and construction of a new juvenile detention center. Our judicial team remained intact with Judge Flores' re-election and our Court Administration was named the most outstanding in the Country by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges. The automation of the Court is progressing well and staff is excited about the possibilities it brings. Juveniles who have completed their treatment in the Youth Treatment Center were released on aftercare and early evaluations are encouraging.

The parents of at risk Lucas County youth are our greatest resource and our greatest challenges. Little children who are not protected and nurtured by their parents are the next decade's juvenile delinquents. We need to raise the standard of acceptable parental care of children. We must support and encourage parents who try and hold accountable those who don't.

This report chronicles the L.C.J.C.'s efforts to improve the quality of life in Lucas County for all its citizens, including the children. We commit our energy, efforts, and expertise to the same in 1997.

Respectfully submitted,

James A. Ray  
Administrative Judge

Joseph A. Flores  
Judge

## 1996 ANNUAL REPORT TABLE OF CONTENTS

Description & Jurisdiction	2
Goal of the Court	2
Construction; Purpose	3
Treatment of Children	3
1996 Objectives & Outcomes	4
1996 Court Reporter	6
Administration	11
Automation	12
Juvenile Justice Advisory Board	12
Legal	13
Unruly/Delinquency Mediation	15
Civil Mediation	16
Court Appointed Special Advocates	16
Citizens Review Board	17
Probation Services	19
Management Information Services	20
Intensive Supervision Program	20
Restitution Program	21
Diversion Program	21
Placement Services	22
Substance Abuse Services	22
Structural Family Counseling	22
Sex Offender Treatment Program	23
Community Youth Services	23
Youth Treatment Center	24
Human Resources	25
Child Study Institute	26
Psychology Department	27
Fiscal & Business	28
Juvenile Statistics 1996	31
Disposed Juvenile Cases	38
1996 Offense Summary	45
Child Study Institute Data	46
Traffic Stats	46
1996 Court Staff	47



BLADE PHOTO BY LISA DUTTON

Judge James Ray discusses the new detention facility during a news conference at the former AP Parts headquarters.

**BY MIKE SIGOV**  
BLADE STAFF WRITER

## County cheers state millions for juvenile jail

A \$6.5 million contribution from the state to help Lucas County build a juvenile detention facility in downtown Toledo couldn't have come at a better time, county officials said.

The funds, from the Ohio Department of Youth Services, will help pay for a \$16 million to \$18 million, 125-bed facility on the site of the former AP Parts headquarters building on Spielbusch Avenue, across from the federal courthouse.

The project, which will be started after the county shores up its end of the funding, will replace the aging and crowded Child Study Institute and is expected to be completed within about 30 months, officials said.

A rise in juvenile crime has

stretched the CSI beyond its limits, juvenile authorities said.

Twenty-four juvenile delinquents had to be released Tuesday from CSI because the facility had a record 117 inmates, authorities said. Its capacity is 75.

Even with the release, the facility was still over capacity, Lucas County Juvenile Court Judge James Ray said.

The state money, announced yesterday at a news conference on the proposed site of the new facility, will arrive in a few months, provided Lucas County puts up the remainder of the funding, which commissioners say is virtually assured.

The new facility is expected to create 15 jobs. It will boast a three-level security system and a 125-bed capacity, expected to

meet the county's needs for the next 40 to 50 years, officials said.

That capacity figure is based primarily on the expectations of the baby boomer "echo boom" effect, expected to be felt in the next six to seven years, and an average annual percentage of youth that end up in detention, Judge Ray said.

"The CSI is overpopulated now because of the increase in serious delinquency," he said.

"We've been anywhere from 20 to 50 kids over capacity of 75. We slept 40 on the floor this last weekend."

County commissioners also are considering a plan to move Juvenile Court to the new facility in an effort to save some \$500,000 annually in transportation costs and the cost of keeping the youths in the courthouse while they wait for trials.

## 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 1 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 felony cases and all civil cases in which the amount in controversy exceeds \$500. Most courts of common pleas have specialized divisions created by statute to decide cases involving juveniles, probate matters, and domestic relations matters. Lucas County is one of 16 courts in Ohio that has only juvenile jurisdiction.

Juvenile divisions hear cases involving persons under 18 years of age, and cases dealing with unruly, abused, dependent, and neglected children. They also have jurisdiction in adult cases involving paternity, child abuse, nonsupport, visitation, custody, and contributing to the delinquency of a minor.

## GOAL OF THE COURT

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

Simply put, the goal of the Court is to 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 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 with the community. With this in mind the Juvenile Division proceeds with the confidence to achieve its goals; realizing that it is not within human power to achieve total success, but nonetheless committed to its ideal.

## **2151.01 CONSTRUCTION; PURPOSE. [JUVENILE COURT]**

The sections in 2151. of the Revised Code, with the exception of those sections providing for the criminal prosecution of adults, shall be liberally interpreted and construed so as to effectuate the following purposes:

- (A) To provide for the care, protection, and mental and physical development of children subject to 2151. of the Revised Code;
- (B) To protect the public interest in removing the consequences of criminal behavior and the taint of criminality from children committing delinquent acts and to substitute therefor a program of supervision, care, and rehabilitation;
- (C) To achieve the foregoing purposes, whenever possible, in a family environment, separating the child from its parents only when necessary for his welfare or in the interests of public safety;
- (D) To provide judicial procedures through which Chapter 2151. of the Revised Code is executed and enforced, and in which the parties are assured a fair hearing, and their constitutional and other legal rights are recognized and enforced.

## **2151.34. TREATMENT OF CHILDREN IN CUSTODY, DETENTION HOME**

A child who is alleged to be a delinquent child, or juvenile traffic offender may be confined in a place of juvenile detention for a period not to exceed ninety days . . .

. . . Upon the advise and recommendation of the judge, the board of county commissioners shall provide, by purchase, lease, construction, or otherwise, a place to be known as a detention home, which shall be within convenient distance of the juvenile court and shall not be used for the confinement of adults charged with criminal offenses and in which delinquent, unruly, dependent, neglected or abused children, or traffic offenders may be detained until final disposition. . . . The county or district detention home shall be maintained as provided in sections 2151.01 to 2151.54 of the Revised Code.

# 1996 OBJECTIVES AND EXPECTED OUTCOMES

**OBJECTIVE 1.** STAFF DEVELOPMENT. Institute staff competency development on a permanent and ongoing basis throughout the organization.

**EXPECTED OUTCOME:** Completion will result in:

- ▶ the implementation of mandatory and elective training for all staff
- ▶ development of guidelines for completing annual performance evaluations
- ▶ refinement of hiring and discipline procedures
- ▶ institute clear and consistent expectations of interaction with the public and coworkers
- ▶ exploration of employee involvement programs

**OBJECTIVE 2.** COURT ORGANIZATION. Review current court organizational structure and related policies and procedures.

**EXPECTED OUTCOME:** Completion will result in:

- ▶ development of a new organizational chart
- ▶ review, update, and/or develop policies and procedures
- ▶ setting of process and procedures for carrying out mandates of HB1
- ▶ review coordination of all volunteer services
- ▶ analyze support service needs
- ▶ clarification of issues and policies related to record release

**OBJECTIVE 3.** COURT AUTOMATION. Completion of Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the Juvenile court Automation Project and Case Flow Management Plan.

**EXPECTED OUTCOME:** A fully automated and integrated juvenile information system will result in:

- ▶ the processing of all criminal, traffic, and civil case types in the Juvenile Information System (JIS)
- ▶ inclusion of detention and the treatment centers in the Juvenile Information System (JIS)
- ▶ inclusion of probation in the Juvenile Information System (JIS)
- ▶ inclusion and operation of separate CASA and Mediation software
- ▶ implementation of a Case Flow Management Plan

**OBJECTIVE 4:** RECORD RETENTION. Establishment of a record retention system.

**EXPECTED OUTCOME:** Completion of a record retention system will result in:

- ▶ establishment of policy, procedure, and process for retention, storage retrieval, and destruction of records
- ▶ establishment of policy, procedure, and process for sealing and expungement of records
- ▶ identify internal responsibility for overseeing record retention

**OBJECTIVE 5:** FACILITY IMPROVEMENT. Develop a plan for short and long term upkeep, maintenance and security of current facilities and planning for new construction.

**EXPECTED OUTCOME:** Completion will result in:

- ▶ submission, to Ohio Supreme Court, and implementation of a court security plan
- ▶ complete scenario development for a juvenile justice complex, which includes a 125 bed detention facility
- ▶ coordination and communication with state legislatures for assistance in state funding of a new detention center
- ▶ identification and submission to Facilities Department of maintenance and custodial needs on a regular and consistent basis
- ▶ request placement of full time building engineer
- ▶ training and education of staff in upkeep and maintenance of equipment

**OBJECTIVE 6:** PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND ENHANCEMENT. Identify issues and develop strategies to address program planning and service needs, legal representation, and aftercare services.

**EXPECTED OUTCOME:** Completion will result in:

- ▶ completion of the Program Review and Audit Report
- ▶ IV-E funding plan
- ▶ aftercare services for the treatment center youth
- ▶ implementation of mediation pilot projects for school truancy program and dependency/abuse/neglect
- ▶ recommendations to address legal representation needs

# 1996 COURT REPORTER

## Poll shows that crime concerns Toledoans

BY FRITZ WENZEL  
*Toledo Blade*

Forty-nine percent of respondents to a poll conducted by New York based Louis Harris and Associates, Inc said crime was their top civic concern.

David Krane, pollster for Louis Harris, said concern over crime has been a national phenomenon since the debate over the so-called Brady bill, a gun control measure passed by Congress and signed into law by President Clinton in 1994. The concern has lingered, the poll shows, even though local statistics show crime in virtually all categories declined last year.

## Toledo's crack crisis seems to be easing

BY MICHAEL SALLAH  
*Toledo Blade*

A decade after it was introduced here, the worst of the nightmare seems to be over: The use of crack is declining, at least for now.

Years of education programs, aggressive law enforcement, and stricter court sentences are putting a dent in a trade that had been growing for years, law enforcement agents say.

Consider:

- The number of crack babies being born at Toledo's two largest hospitals has declined.

- The number of pieces of crack cocaine, or "rocks" as they are called, seized off Toledo streets is less than half the number seized four years ago, police vice records show.

- In the past four years, there has been a small but steady decrease in the number of people arrested on the streets with drugs, mostly crack cocaine, according to Lucas County jail records.

- Lucas County Children Services says the number of pregnant women suspected of using cocaine has dropped each year from 2.6 per cent in 1992 to 1.6 per cent last year.

The trend appears to reflect a national decline in the use of the drug.

## Costs of jail prisoners nearly triple for county

BY ROBIN ERB  
*Toledo Blade*

Costs to lock up criminals in Lucas County have nearly tripled since 1984, surpassing even the statewide average in skyrocketing criminal justice costs.

That means the average Lucas County taxpayer shelled out \$45 in 1984 for his share of the county's criminal justice cost. Ten years later, the same taxpayer spent about \$120.

The numbers were compiled by the County Commissioners Association, which collected budget information from 45 counties around Ohio.

## "Umbrella" tax proposal under consideration by county commissioners

BY ROBIN ERB  
*Toledo Blade March 5, 1996*

It would be one big tax, one tough choice at the ballot box: up or down; to fund or not to fund.

Lucas County taxpayers could one day pay for the care of the county's abused children, mentally retarded residents, senior citizens, substance abusers, and mental health patients with one large property tax levy instead of several staggered levies.

A task force is drafting requests for proposals to conduct a six month study of such an umbrella levy.

Together the levies are 9.75 mills of the current 15.20 county wide mills collected from Lucas County taxpayers each year.

## Teen pregnancy rate drops, but county still tops urban areas

BY ROBIN ERB  
*Toledo Blade March 12, 1996*

The rate of teenagers having babies in Lucas County has dropped for the third year in a row, according to the state health department.

But, per 1,000 females, there were still more teenage mothers in Lucas County than in the states' other five urban counties - an unenviable distinction that Lucas County has held for at least seven years.

About 34 of every 1,000 females in Lucas County between the age of 10 and 19 gave birth in 1994, according to numbers released by the Ohio Department of Health. Franklin County had the second highest teenage birth rate among the urban counties, 33 of every 1,000 females.

## **Ex-worker accused of CSI bribes**

*BY DEBRA BAKER  
Toledo Blade April 5, 1996*

A former employee of the Child Study Institute was charged with supplying drugs to and taking bribes from an inmate in the juvenile detention center.

The worker was fired a week earlier for leaving his post March 16 when a juvenile detainee escaped, was accused of taking bribes from that youth, who was sent to a Ohio Department of Youth Services facility.

## **Second employee of CSI arrested**

*BY DEBRA BAKER  
Toledo Blade April 6, 1996*

A second Child Study Institute employee was arrested in connection with supplying drugs to and taking bribes from an inmate in the juvenile detention center.

Both men were booked in the Lucas County jail and released pending an arraignment in Toledo Municipal Court.

"It's reprehensible," said Judge James Ray of the Juvenile Court. "The idea of having an adult participate in criminal behavior with a juvenile goes against what civilized society stands for. If that's what happened here, shame on them."

In light of the case, court officials are reviewing their hiring and security procedures.

## **Crime rates for Toledo, entire nation down again**

*Toledo Blade Staff & Wire Reports  
May 6, 1996*

Serious crime fell for the fourth year in a row in 1995, with murder dropping a remarkable 8 per cent - the third sharpest one year decline in more than 30 years.

America's largest cities led the way, recording steep reductions in all categories of violent crime, according to the FBI report released yesterday.

Experts credit more effective police tactics and the maturation of once violent drug markets with contributing to the good news.

Toledo echoed the national trend and led the national average, with the total number of violent crimes, burglaries, thefts, and arsons falling 10.2 per cent from 1994 levels to 27,688 crimes in 1995, the FBI reported.

Aggravated assaults led the decline for Toledo, falling more than 25 per cent from 1994 levels to 1,146 reports in 1995. The level of burglaries in Toledo had the smallest decline, from 6,587 in 1994 to 6,298 in 1995, a drop of 4.3 per cent.

Toledo reported 35 murders in 1995, compared with 40 in 1994, a decline of 12.5 per cent, while forcible rapes decreased nearly 22 per cent, from 356 in 1994 to 278 in 1995.

But there's bad news in the national figures too, scholars warn.

While overall crime is going down,

crime among teens - particularly violent crime - has been rising sharply. With the number of teens due to increase over the next decade, experts say, the nation soon may see an explosion of juvenile violence to rival the drug driven carnage of the late 1980's.

## **87 truants hanging out at malls find selves with superintendent**

*BY DAVID JACOBS  
Toledo Blade May 11, 1996*

Yesterday wasn't the day to play hooky for students in Toledo Public Schools.

Eighty-seven children were rounded up (mostly from shopping malls and shopping centers) in what was described as the first such truancy sweep by Toledo Police with assistance from school security personnel.

Students were rounded up in police cruisers, put on school busses, and driven to district headquarters on Manhattan Boulevard.

There, Superintendent Chris Ellis counseled each student on the importance of attending school. Most were released to their parents later.

## **Psychiatrist says kids desensitized to violence**

*BY E.B. BOYD  
Toledo Blade May 21, 1996*

Violence in the media desensitizes children and can lead to violence in the streets, a leading forensic psychiatrist said yesterday.

Dr. Robert Phillips, deputy director of the American Psychiatric Association, was speaking on the effects of media violence on children and adolescents as part of the 16th annual Henry Hartman, M.D., Memorial Lecture in forensic Psychiatry. Dr. Hartman was the late MCO professor and consultant to the Lucas County Juvenile Court.

"This is exactly what happens every time kids are exposed to violent images without understanding them or without being able to process what they are seeing," Dr. Phillips said.

## **County to buy A.P. Parts ex-headquarters - use it as juvenile detention center**

*BY DAVID JACOBS  
Toledo Blade June 1996*

Lucas County Commissioners plan to buy the former A.P. Parts headquarters in downtown Toledo and turn it into a juvenile detention center.

The commissioners are acting in hopes of landing a \$6.5 million from the Ohio Department of Youth Services to build the center, which would replace the aging Child Study Institute.

A resolution expressing the county's intent to buy the site on Speibusch avenue for no more than \$300,000, is expected to be adopted.

## **Teen use of alcohol and drugs rising, survey of Lucas County students says**

*BY E.B. BOYD AND  
MARIE-ANN HOGARTH  
Toledo Blade June 14, 1996*

Lucas County teenagers are drinking more alcohol and using more drugs, according to a study released by the Alcohol and Drug Addiction Services Board of Lucas County.

In February, the group surveyed 25,450 students from the fifth through 12th grades from every (public and private) school system in Lucas County.

Alcohol use had gone up for students in grades 8 through 12 since 1994, the last time the ADAS board conducted its Student Survey.

More students also reported driving while intoxicated. This year, 43.6 per cent of students who reported using a variety of drugs and alcohol said they had driven under the influence. In 1994, 37.2 per cent of those students said they drove while intoxicated.

Use of marijuana, amphetamines, and LSD all increased significantly, although students reported having had one or two experiences with these drugs rather than being habitual users.

Almost half, or 46.9 per cent, of seniors this year reported using marijuana, compared with 39.1 per cent in 1994. Fifteen per cent of seniors said they had used LSD this year, compared with 9 per cent in 1994.

More encouraging were statistics showing that, while the number of

students who use cigarettes went up slightly, the proportion of those who said they were regular users dropped. Regular use was defined as students who smoke at least one-half pack of cigarettes a day. Research has shown a link between cigarette use and drug use.

## **Bike thefts upshift to new cycle in violence**

*BY TOLEDO BLADE STAFF  
WRITER June 22, 1996*

While bike thefts and robberies seem to increase with the rising temperatures, police say that they've noticed something else this year, too: The young criminal are becoming more violent.

Already this year, more than 40 bikes have been reported stolen across the city during robberies. While most victims have been pushed off their bikes, others have faced everything from pocket knives to pellet guns to chrome handguns. Still others have been beaten up. Moreover, the young robbers are walking around in gangs now.

In the long run, these youths become car thieves, or worse, police say.

## **Pompa named top administrator**

*SPECIAL July 1996*

Dan Pompa, Lucas County Juvenile Court Administrator, was named **Outstanding Court Administrator** by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges.

Nominated by Judges James Ray and Judge Joseph Flores, Pompa was given his award at the annual meeting of the council that was held in Vail, Colorado.

## **Violent crimes by juveniles registers 1st dip in 7 years**

*TIMES POST NEWS SERVICE  
August 8, 1996*

Violent crimes by youth decreased last year, for the first time in seven years, according to preliminary FBI figures based on nationwide arrests. But the U.S. Justice Department is taking scant comfort.

"These rates are still far too high," Attorney General Janet Reno said.

The decline in juvenile crime was unexpected, because arrests for violent crimes among adults rose slightly last year after remaining constant for two years.

Violent crimes include murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

The FBI figures show that among juveniles, the violent crime arrest rate for 1995 was 511.9 youths for each 100,000 down from 1994's figure of 527.4. The arrest rate for juvenile murder showed a 15.2 per cent decline last year and dropped 22.8 per cent compared with 1993, even though it had risen steadily since 1983.

Studies show that the increase in juvenile homicides from the mid 1980's to 1994 is attributable entirely to firearms. Four times as many youth were murdered with guns in 1994 as in 1984, he said.

## **Toledo sees dip in some crimes by juveniles**

*BY ROBIN ERB  
Toledo Blade August 10, 1996*

From murders to rapes to robberies,

Toledo's juveniles last year were arrested fewer times than in 1994 for the city's most heinous crimes.

The reason for the drop?

Officials credit everything from tougher sentencing laws to better police protection to just plain luck.

Police department crime statistics show a decrease since 1993 in three of the four categories of violent juvenile crime.

Last year six juveniles were arrested for murder compared to 14 juvenile in 1993.

Aggravated assaults - although they were stable between 1994 and 1995 - were down last year by 15 per cent compared with 1993.

The only violent juvenile crime category that showed a significant increase was robberies, and some police officers blame that on the increase in bicycle robberies the last two years.

Despite the good news in violent juvenile crime statistics, juvenile crime in Toledo is on the rise.

Juvenile arrests increased from 4,244 in 1993 to 5,126 last year.

## **Cases jamming Juvenile Court**

*BY MIKE JONES  
Toledo Blade August 19, 1996*

In Lucas County Juvenile Court, which often is overwhelmed by youngsters charged with murder, robbery, and rape, an assault during school doesn't rate high in deciding which cases are heard first.

The delay caused by an increasing number of delinquency cases has reached a point where almost four months pass before a juvenile is arraigned in court after being charged with what is considered a routine offense.

Those working in the local juvenile justice system are beyond being dismayed, but "unfortunately, the number of delinquencies have become a real burden for us," Judge James Ray said.

## **Overall drug use by teenagers doubles, survey says**

*FROM THE BLADE'S WIRE  
SERVICES August 21, 1996*

Admitting that they had not pushed hard enough for drug abuse prevention programs, federal officials disclosed yesterday that marijuana smoking among American teenagers had jumped 141 per cent between 1992 and 1995 and that overall drug use by teens more than doubled.

The federal drug survey found that among youths between ages 12 and 17, 10.9 per cent had used illegal drugs in the month before they were surveyed, up 33 per cent from 1994, and up 105 per cent from the 10 year low in 1992.

In a breakdown of responses about specific drugs, the survey found that use of marijuana among 12 to 17-year olds rose 141 per cent compared to 1992, while use of LSD and other hallucinogens rose 183 per cent in that period. Between 1994 and 1995 alone, use of cocaine rose 166 per cent.

## **Big boost in pupils foreseen at schools**

**ASSOCIATED PRESS**

August 22, 1996

Surging enrollment during the next decade, particularly in the West and Southeast, will require about 6,000 new schools and 190,000 more teachers nationwide, the education Department says.

About 51.7 million students will enter public and private schools in the fall, surpassing the 51.3 million postwar baby boomers who were in school in 1971.

Enrollment is expected to rise during the next 10 years in 33 states. But, Ohio is expected to lose 0.7 per cent of students while Michigan will gain 2.9 per cent.

## **Jordon receives life term in murder**

**BY MIKE JONES**

*Toledo Blade October 3, 1996*

Johnny Jordon, Jr. 16, has been sentenced to life in prison and must serve a full 30 years before he is eligible for parole for the murder of his foster mother Jeanette Johnson.

It had been brought out during the trial that after being taken from his natural parents, he had been in nearly 20 different placements.

The case high profile case called into question the issue of whether The television newsmagazine *48 Hours* filmed a segment of the trial for broadcast.

## **County expects \$6.5 million for youth jail**

**BY MARK ZABORNEY**

*Toledo Blade October 17, 1996*

Lucas County will receive \$6.5 million from the Ohio Department of Youth Services to help pay for construction of a juvenile detention center in downtown Toledo.

The money was part of the state capital budget approved by the General assembly in May. The youth services department received nearly \$23 million for juvenile detention facilities statewide.

## **7 boys charged with torturing disabled man "just for kicks"**

**BY ROBIN ERB**

*Toledo Blade October 24, 1996*

Only murder would have been worse, police say.

Six boys ranging in age from 10 to 13 go on trial today in Lucas County Juvenile Court, accused of torturing a mentally disabled North Toledo man with a cigarette lighter and household chemicals.

A seventh boy - age 14- is awaiting a hearing to certify him to stand trial as an adult.

After the seven youths kicked in the front door they beat and kicked him; during the beating some of the boys ordered him to perform oral sex on them as they exposed themselves; they threw water, dirty cigarette ashes, cleanser, laundry soap, and toothpaste on him and in his eyes; they bound his hands with electric cords and urinated on him; they poured glue on his genitals and attempted to set fire to them with newspaper and a cigarette lighter; made him eat feces from a spoon; and trashed the house.

The man, who has battled mental illness since serving in the Vietnam War, had refused to give the boys cigarettes after they burst into his home.

## **JUDGE FLORES WINS REELECTION BID**

**SPECIAL** *November 5, 1996*

Lucas County Juvenile Court Judge Joseph Flores was reelected to a 6 year term by Lucas County voters.

In what was thought by many to be a close race, Judge Flores easily outdistanced his opponent, with 64% of the vote.

## **Boys get top penalties**

**BY MIKE JONES**

*Toledo Blade December 11, 1996*

Six of the seven boys charged with beating and torture of a mentally disabled Vietnam veteran in October in his North Toledo home have been given the maximum sentences by Juvenile Court Judge James Ray.

Most of the boys, aged 11 to 13, left the courtroom yesterday as they had entered it - crying and in handcuffs.

Two of the boys, were 11 or younger when the crime occurred and could not be sentence to an Ohio youth prison. Judge Ray held them until they can be placed in an appropriate institution.

The other four were sentenced to six years each in a state youth prison.

A seventh, remains in custody until it is determined whether he should stand trial as an adult.

## ADMINISTRATION

### DAN POMPA, COURT ADMINISTRATOR

reality - 1. The fact, state, or quality of being real or genuine. 2. That which is real; an actual thing, situation, or event.

**Reality - a new juvenile detention center will be built.** Members of the Lucas County Board of Commissioners and court staff held a joint news conference on the site of the former AP Parts headquarters to announce reception of a state grant to assist in the construction of a new detention center. The \$6.5 million grant from the State of Ohio will help pay for a \$16 to \$18 million 125 bed facility. A decision whether to construct a new juvenile justice complex at the site will be made sometime in 1997 after commissioners have hired and consulted with a architect. The new center will replace the aging and crowded Child Study Institute and is expected to be completed in the next two years.

**Reality - Judge Flores wins reelection.** In a tough campaign, Judge Joseph Flores easily defeated his republican opponent in the November election. One of the accusations from his opponent was that court operations were not efficient and needed overhaul. The Judge won.

**Reality - delinquent crime has become more violent.** Local residents were outraged when 8 young boys, from age 10 to 14, broke into the home of a mentally ill Viet Nam veteran and tortured him in the most unspeakable manner, apparently for no other reason than the thrill of it

all. In a Toledo Blade editorial "*The perpetrators . . . will go to jail for several years. And so they should. They are street predators, and there can be no excusing their horrifying conduct.*" Earlier in the year the community dealt with the case of Johnny Jordan, a local teen who brutally killed his foster mother for no apparent reason. Jordan, who was certified to stand trial as an adult, received a life sentence.

**Reality - court improvement projects continue.** In an effort to continuously improve the efficiency of court operations, 23 task groups were formed to accomplish the 1996 Objectives. These groups were opened up to all court staff and included: automation, court security, detention scenario, mediation, organizational chart, probation automation, program review and audit, YTC aftercare, confidentiality and records, court policy, CSI policy and procedure, employee involvement programs, facility improvement, HB 1, IV-E, justice complex scenario, legal representation, legislative liaison, performance evaluation, public interaction, record retention, training, and volunteer services. Nearly all the groups will focus on their immediate task assignment, report their findings and recommendations to the court administrative team, and then terminate.

One of the longer term groups that was established was the Program Review and Audit Committee. This group will evaluate all current court programs and serve as oversight to Reclaim Ohio funds. With general fund allocation and grants, the court spends over \$2 million annually on youth/family oriented programs and services.

On a personal note, this past July I received an award from the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges as *Outstanding Court Administrator*. I was truly honored and wish to thank Judge Ray, Judge Flores, the administrative team, and all the court staff who made this award possible. **The reality is that we are all part of a truly Outstanding Court.**

## **AUTOMATION**

In 1996 the Juvenile Court continued to take advantage of computer technology in the way of ongoing additions to our case management application, office automation, and legal research tools.

The online case processing of Parentage cases began in 1996, with all 96 filings being handled in the Juvenile Information System. The automation of this case type has resulted in improvements in the quality of information on the case dockets; enhanced timeliness of correspondence with appropriate parties regarding results of hearings; added efficiencies in the initial filing and scheduling process; and effective handling of service of summons and corresponding results of service.

Advancements in office automation were evidenced in the following areas:

*Addition of network access for outgoing fax capability over the wide area network. This was made available in cooperation with Lucas County Data Processing Center.*

*Network access from a single workstation to multiple computer platforms offered within Juvenile Court as well as on the County wide area network was provided to staff in the Fiscal Department.*

*Juvenile Court took the first step in making the data on our Juvenile Information System available online to outside agencies by working with Lucas County Children Services, who can now access our information for inquiry purposes.*

Legal research for Juvenile Court has been handled largely through the use of Anderson's Ohio Law On Disc. Our research capabilities were enhanced this year by providing access to Lexis/Nexis at the desktop. Magistrates are able to take advantage of the wide area network to dial outside our network and log in to the legal research data base. This has improved our quality and timeliness of

research performed by our staff and quickly given them information they need to make decisions in an informed, expedient manner.

Throughout 1996 the Probation Department has been preparing for automated handling of cases. A committee has worked together to identify their needs and define new processes which are based on the use of Probation Information System which was purchased from Henschen and Associates, Inc. It is anticipated that Probation cases will go online in the first quarter of 1997.

The network was upgraded to handle the addition of 55+ Probation staff. Computers were installed on all desktops in that department and all staff went through a computer skills self assessment. The information from these assessments resulted in training in basic computer skills, Windows, and WordPerfect. E-mail training was also provided to all staff.

## **JUVENILE JUSTICE ADVISORY BOARD**

The Juvenile Justice Advisory Board has been organized to represent the interests of the Lucas County Community by providing advice to the Juvenile Division of the Lucas County Court of Common Pleas, Lucas County Board of Commissioners, and the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, concerning ways to: improve services to youth; improve the operation of the court; promote and foster cooperation and coordination among the separate governmental units and agencies involved in the area of juvenile justice in Lucas County.

There are 17 members of the Juvenile Justice Advisory Board: eight appointed by the administrative Judge of the Juvenile Division; eight appointed by the Board of County Commissioners; and, one selected by the members of the board.

During fiscal year 1997, July 1, 1996 to June 30, 1997) the board approved the expenditures for programs and services in the 510 State of Ohio Subsidy in the amount of \$859,803.00.

## **LEGAL DEPARTMENT**

**DONNA MITCHELL,  
CHIEF MAGISTRATE**

All cases filed in the Juvenile Division are assigned to one of the Juvenile Division Judges. Responsibility for handling cases is delegated by the Judges to a staff of Court Magistrates. The attorney magistrates, under the supervision of the chief magistrate, adjudicate and dispose of cases by issuing magistrate orders and magistrate decisions. Magistrate orders are implemented without judicial review; magistrate decisions must be signed by the assigned Judge before becoming judgment entries.

In 1996, a tenth magistrate was appointed and assigned to hear delinquency cases. A tenth courtroom was established in quarters formerly occupied by the attorney appointment office. Juvenile Division Court Magistrates dispose of the following types of cases:

DELINQUENCY  
UNRULY  
TRAFFIC  
PATERNITY  
CUSTODY AND VISITATION  
DEPENDENCY, ABUSE AND  
NEGLECT

Historically, due to the complexity of cases, magistrates have been assigned to hear specific case types. This system allows the Magistrates to efficiently utilize knowledge concerning each area of the law and helps guarantee that due

process is protected. However, due to the technical expertise and experience of the current magistrate staff, Lucas County Juvenile Court continues to implement a "floating" Friday docket which can be responsive to fluctuations in the numbers of different types of cases filings. Each civil magistrate hears private custody matters, Child Support Enforcement Agency (CSEA) prosecutors motions, initial paternity, or civil contempt cases, depending on the needs of the Division. The floating Friday docket assists the Division to comply with its case flow management plan.

Friday afternoons have traditionally been reserved for magistrate meetings and decision writing. However, as active participants in case flow management, Lucas County Juvenile Court Magistrates instituted Friday afternoon dockets for a portion of the year.

In December, in an attempt to reduce trial backlogs, the delinquency magistrates instituted a two week period in which twenty to twenty five trials were scheduled each day. The Juvenile Division County Prosecutor's Office was extremely instrumental in making this experiment a success.

A similar experiment was instituted by the magistrate currently responsible for the custody and visitation docket. Several days were designated as "Intensive Trial Days," because as many as four trials were docketed each hour for one magistrate. To assist the magistrate, several volunteer mediators were available to work with the parties prior to their entering the courtroom. A majority of the cases settled without an evidentiary hearing.

Magistrates Cynthia Schuler, John Yerman, Judy Fornof and Donna Mitchell develop curriculum and participate as faculty for the Ohio Judicial College. Magistrate Brian Goodell is a Board Member of the Ohio Association of Magistrates and also serves as Juvenile Court Practice Area Chairman. As such, he presents continuing legal education programs for Ohio Magistrates.

Magistrate Cynthia Schuler obtained a grant from The State Justice Institute, enabling Lucas

County Juvenile Court, in conjunction with the Supreme Court of Ohio, to present a state wide symposium on the use of mediation to facilitate case process in child protection litigation. Magistrates Joyce Woods and Donna Mitchell also assisted with the symposium.

Magistrates Yerman and Mitchell serve on committees for the Ohio Judicial Conference.

In 1996, Juvenile Court Magistrates updated their skills by attending state and national conferences and seminars. Magistrate Schuler attended the Association of Family and Conciliation Courts fall conference in Boston, Massachusetts, Magistrate Goodell attended an Evidence Seminar at the National Judicial College in Reno, Nevada.

As Juvenile Court moves from a paper driven system to an automatic system, its attempts at case flow management are supported by an information system capable of tracking individual case progress and providing regular measurement of performance. With this information, magistrates can play an active role case management. They seek early, appropriate, case disposition, while balancing the unique characteristics of adolescent offenders and Juvenile Court processes.

To accomplish these tasks, Lucas County Juvenile Court Magistrates are committed to:

- Taking substantive action at the earliest meaningful point in the case.
- Making each court appearance a meaningful event.
- Establishing reasonable time frames for case events.

- Establishing "event date certainty" and granting continuances only for a good cause.
- Exercising case control from the court's non partisan position in the justice system.

**TABLE 1**

<b>1996 NEW FILINGS</b>	
Delinquency	5,175
Traffic	4,649
Depend/Neg/Abuse	450
Unruly	565
Adult	274
MPF	103*
Custody/Visitation	506
Support	865
Parentage	2,374
Uresa	530
Others	56
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,547</b>

During 1995, a total of 15,073 new cases were filed compared to 13,556 in 1994, an increase of 1,517 cases or 11%. A total of 15,550 total cases (new and refiled) went to final disposition, compared to 15,938 in 1994, a decrease of 388 cases or 2%. As of January 1, 1996, a total of 5,150 cases were listed as pending, an increase of 785 cases or 118% from 1994.

**TABLE 2**

<b>CASE TERMINATIONS FOR 1996</b>	
Delinquency	5,692
Traffic	4,751
Depend/Neg/Abuse	480
Unruly	600
Adult	388
MPC	94
Custody/Invisitation	894
Support	755
Parentage	2,045
URESAs	666
Others	57
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,422</b>

SOURCE: 1996 Supreme Court, Form D, Monthly Reports

### **UNRULY/DELINQUENCY MEDIATION PROGRAM**

The Juvenile Unruly/Delinquency Mediation Program began in 1991 to combat the rising number of status offenders appearing before the court. Volunteers trained by the Court in basic mediation and interns from the University of Toledo College of Law Clinic, continued to provide invaluable assistance to the Unruly/Delinquency Program. In 1996, 1,061 cases were scheduled and 743 mediated (70% of the total). Since 1991, the department has mediated over 2,200 cases.

The Alternative Dispute Resolution Clinic through the University of Toledo College of Law continues to flourish. The interns participating in this clinic make up the majority of the support staff that handles the Unruly/Delinquency docket. In its' second year of funding, the Clinic has offered internships at Juvenile Court to seventy-six students at the College of Law.

These students receive both theory of Alternative Dispute in the form of class lecture and also hands on training at Lucas County Juvenile Court. The Clinic's funding has been extended for a third year.

"Truancy Prevention Through Mediation" became the official title of this program in 1996. Mediations continue to be held at two pre-selected pilot schools; Dorr Elementary, in the Springfield school system and East Side Central Elementary, in the Toledo City school system. It is also possible that an additional pilot school will participate during the 1997-1998 school year.

Since the beginning of the project, over 160 cases have been mediated at the elementary school level. These mediations were conducted at participating schools by Teresa Martin, Project Director. During 1996, meetings were held to streamline the referral system so the mediation process is accessible to those in need quickly and easily. The data collection instruments were also refined to gather the most useful information.

At Dorr Elementary, the addition of the Mediation Program with a systematic referral process added to a comprehensive conflict management model resulted in a dramatic decrease in unexcused absences. East Side Central, only with the mediation program, also had a reduction in days absent post mediation.

**Table 3**

<b>1996 DELINQUENCY/UNRULY MEDIATION</b>	
Mediation Scheduled	1,061
Mediation Held	743
Agreement Reached	723
No Agreement	20
No Show	130
Charges Dismissed	142
Other	46

## **CIVIL MEDIATION PROGRAM**

The Civil Mediation Program started in 1992. From its inception, civil mediation has been conducted by volunteers.

Mediation is a voluntary process in which the parties to a dispute are aided in their settlement negotiations by a neutral third party called a mediator. The mediator does not have the power to impose a resolution. Rather, the role of a mediator and the goal of the process is to help the parties achieve their own resolution. In mediation, the parties control the outcome, and the potential exists for an agreed solution which preserves the essential interests of all of the disputants. The Civil Mediation Program mediates cases filed in matters of custody, visitation and support.

**TABLE 4**

<b>1996 CIVIL MEDIATION PROGRAM ACTIVITY</b>	
Number Cases Referred	694
Cases With Agreement	236
Cases With No Agreement	39
Cases Rescheduled	57
Number No Shows	174

Based on the above figures, 77% of the cases for which mediation was held resulted in agreement.

Recruiting and training a sufficient numbers of volunteers has continued to be an important goal of the mediation department. In 1996, 77 volunteer mediators actively participated in mediating civil cases. The Mediation Department sponsored Basic Mediation Training (2 Day), Advanced Mediation Training (5 Day), and Child Support Mediation Training (1/2 Day). The child support training was done with the cooperation of Lucas County Child Support Enforcement Agency.

The Juvenile Court in conjunction with the Ohio Supreme Court received a State Justice Institute

Technical Assistance Grant to develop child protective mediation programs in the State of Ohio. As a result of this grant, two state wide symposiums were conducted. The first was held in June 1996, for three days. Consultants from Florida, Connecticut, California and Colorado assisted 12 counties in Ohio to begin the development of Child Protective Mediation. The second was held in January, 1997, for five days.

The Court with the cooperation of Lucas County Children Services Board, the Guardian Ad Litem Department, and the Defense Bar formed a task force to develop a child protective mediation program. The task force also assumed the responsibility of screening and reviewing the initial child protective mediation cases. The first child protective case was mediated in december, 1996. An agreement was reached and put on the record.

## **COURT APPOINTED SPECIAL ADVOCATE (CASA) AND CITIZENS REVIEW BOARD (CRB)**

The Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) and Citizen Review Board (CRB) volunteer programs completed another year of exemplary services during 1996.

**Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA)** are trained citizen volunteers serving as Guardians Ad Litem (GAL) and represent the best interests of children involved in the juvenile justice system, primarily in dependency, neglect, and abuse cases. The CASA/GAL advocates investigate a child's social and emotional background, make recommendations to the court regarding disposition of the case, and monitor the child until she/she is no longer involved in the court system.

The goal of the CASA/GAL 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 paramount at all times. By law, a qualified CASA/GAL must be appointed as Guardian Ad Litem whenever possible (ORC 2151.30) (J) (1). When no volunteer CASA/GAL

is available, a paid attorney is appointed Guardian Ad Litem.

**TABLE 5**

<b>1996 CASA/GAL ACTIVITY</b>	
Total Cases Referred	432
CASA/GAL Assigned	204 (47%)
Attorney/GAL Assigned	228 (53%)

**Citizens Review Board (CRB)** is a group of volunteers who review the status of children in the care or custody of a public or private agency. Volunteers determine that a plan for a permanent, nurturing environment exists, and that the agency is working toward achieving this plan. Citizen Review Board members are professionals experienced working with children (one lay person is permitted per Board) and receive training with regard to state statutes governing child welfare and board policies and procedures. The four six-member board each meet twice monthly.

**TABLE 6**

<b>1996 CRB REVIEW BOARD ACTIVITY</b>	
Total Reviews	3,733
Hearings Ordered	17
Modifications	17
Caseworker Appearance	4

Citizen Review Board established a specialized **Closure Board** which began operation in July, 1995. Its existence ensures that a thorough, final review of each termination case is held by a review board before returning the child home. Documentation of the Closure Board's review findings are forwarded to the magistrates prior to termination hearings. Closure Board reviewed 166 cases and logged 498 volunteer hours in 1996.

One CASA/GAL training class was held during 1996. The total number of CASA/GAL trained during 1995 was 21. An additional five (5) attorney Guardians Ad Litem were trained by the CASA/GAL staff. As of December 31, 1996, there were 121 active CASA/GAL Volunteers and 37 CRB members. This reflects an 7.6% decrease in the number of CASA/GAL volunteers and a .003% increase in the number of CRB volunteers over 1994. CASA/CRB volunteers donated approximately 34,000 hours to the Lucas County Juvenile Court in 1996.

The Lucas County CASA Program was designated a Northwest Ohio Regional Training Center for the Ohio Department of Human Services (ODHS) and all CASA/GAL programs in northwest Ohio were informed of the training classes.

Several innovative programs enhance the education and retention efforts of CASA/CRB:

**Private Paid CASA/GAL Program** - in private unable cases a CASA/GAL can be appointed at the request of a magistrate or judge if parties are to afford attorney guardian ad litem fees. Hours are billed at the rate of \$15/hour and proceeds are directed to the CASA/CRB Volunteer Association, Inc. (501 C 3). During 1995, a total of thirty-nine (39) "paid private" CASA/GAL cases generated \$3,265.00 in revenue.

**Volunteer Coordinators**- this intermediary level of volunteer supervision utilizes eleven experienced CASA/GAL to mentor and supervise CASA/GAL volunteers. Each VC is assigned 2-8 volunteers. The VC meet with CASA/GAL administrative staff monthly to discuss ideas, issues and concerns.

**Learning Lunches**- guest speakers are invited to speak to CASA/CRB volunteers over the lunch hour. This in-service training format allows both employed and unemployed volunteers to take advantage of profession on-going training.

**Training Treks-** find CASA/CRB volunteers heading out into the community to visit and learn about community services or agencies that might benefit the children they serve.

**Tell It To The Judge-** a new program initiated by Judge Ray in 1995 in order that CASA and CRB volunteers would have the opportunity to dialogue informally with the judges and magistrates. This proved to be a very popular program again in 1996.

Janet Veres received the National CASA/GAL Association's highest honor at its national convention in May, 1996. Nominated by CASA/GAL director, Carol Kunkle, Janet was chosen from over 38,000 active CASA volunteers nationwide to be the recipient of the G.F. Bettineski Child Advocate of the Year Award. In appreciation, an original Alaskan painting was awarded to Janet by CASA founder, David Soukup.

As a result of the G.F. Bettineski award, CASA/GAL Janet Veres was highlighted in the Ohio State CASA/GAL newsletter, in *The Connection*, (a National CASA Association publication), *Reader's Digest* and *The Chronicle of Philanthropy* for her superlative CASA/GAL work.

CASA/GAL Director, Carol Kunkle, was selected as a faculty-presented for the Ohio State CASA/GAL Association's annual conference in September. She did a seminar for CASA directors on innovative programming ideas for the experienced director.

## **PROBATION DEPARTMENT**

**DEBORAH HODGES, ADMINISTRATOR**

**T**he Probation Department remains committed to the purpose of improving public safety, holding offenders accountable for delinquent activity, and providing resources that reduce criminal behavior and increase the ability of youth to live productively and responsibly in the community. The Probation Department embraces a philosophy that emphasizes the important role of family in relation to each youth referred for services. Assessment, treatment, and intervention are provided based on each individual offenders needs. Many of these interventions focus on teaching life skills and coping skills to youth through diverse programming that includes anger management, criminal thinking errors, structural family therapy, and substance abuse assessment and referral to treatment.

The Classification System continues to provide a management tool for the department as it allocates resources for offenders based on different levels of risk and needs for youth. The caseload data, which is tracked through the management information system has provided a valuable resource to study the pattern of juvenile offenders in the county. This is a benefit in the development of both internal and external programming directed toward the overall mission of rehabilitation of the juvenile offenders and the protection of the community.

In January 1996, the Probation Automation Committee was formed to begin the process of automating case processing in the department. Considerable time and effort was devoted by

staff in the development of the Probation Information System. With the assistance of the MIS Director of the Court, the automation committee came together to evaluate both the internal manual processes, and the existing database in probation. A timetable was established with the overall goal of implementation of the new system targeted for the first quarter of 1997.

In September the staff was evaluated to determine training needs in the area of basic key board skills, introduction to computers, and use of WordPerfect. In November the training of the entire staff of 57 was conducted. Necessary changes were made to offices to accommodate computers. Installation of the computers was completed by the first week of December.

Staff immediately had word processing capability and training for e-mail was completed. The ability to stay on track with this project was of great benefit to staff in that they were able to begin using the computers several months before the actual automation of case processing began. The result was a definite decrease in the anxiety level of staff. In addition, there was a considerable increase overall in the staff's competency and level of self confidence with the computers. At this time, the goal of implementation of automated case processing in the first quarter of 1997 should be realized. This will have a tremendous impact on both the staff and the processing of cases in 1997. Not only will this enhance the efficiency of the department, but probation services will be fully integrated with the judicial branch as a part of the Juvenile Information System which begin in 1994.

As a part of the Reclaim Ohio initiative the department continued working to enhance established community programs geared toward community based treatment. Hundreds of youth have received a multitude of services as a result of these programs. An example is the Police Probation Team which began in November of 1995. This program was developed by the

Lucas County Juvenile Court in collaboration with the Toledo Police Department and Family Services of Northwest Ohio. This project targets youth from the north end of Toledo, which has the highest crime rate in Toledo. There are strong links between the PPT project and the neighborhood programs and schools in the target area. In 1996, 156 youth were successfully diverted from official court filing through the interventions of the team. The net effect of the PPT was a reduction of 3.2% in official filings. In addition, 626 hours of community service work were completed by youth involved in the project. Overall, the program has been a positive addition to the probation department, as well as to the community. This project serves as a good example of a community based treatment program that was developed through the collaborative efforts of the Juvenile Court and existing agencies in Toledo.

In 1997 the Probation Department will continue to focus on reviewing existing programs and resources through the Program Audit Committee which was established in 1996. Through the process of research and evaluation of the committee will consider the re-vamping of existing programs, and the possible development of new programs to provide a full continuum of community based treatment options of juvenile offenders.

**MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (M.I.S.)**

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The Management Information System involves the systematic collection of consistent data on probation referrals and provides monthly management and caseload data to probation personnel.

**TABLE 7**

<b>1996 PROBATION SERVICES ACTIVITY</b>	
<b>INTAKE UNIT</b>	
Assessment Reports	653
Social History Investigations	206
Certification Reports	25
Commitment Reports	0
<b>TOTAL 1996 REPORTS</b>	<b>884</b>
TOTAL 1995 REPORTS	796
<b>CASE ASSIGNMENTS</b>	
High risk	410
Medium risk	186
Low Risk	103
Divert	7
<b>TOTAL 1996 ASSIGNED</b>	<b>706</b>
TOTAL 1995 ASSIGNED	720
<b>CASES TERMINATED</b>	
<b>1996 Probation Cases Terminated</b>	<b>744</b>
1995 Probation Cases Terminated	848

**INTENSIVE SUPERVISION PROGRAM (I.S.U.)**

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The Intensive Supervision Program emerged in probation in response to the high number of youth that were being committed to the Ohio Department of Youth Services each year. The program was designed to reduce the number of youth being committed by providing community-based interventions for high risk felony offenders. The program provides intensive supervision, a surveillance, and enforcement to offenders as a means of promoting long term behavioral change and enhance public safety. As an intervention, the Intensive Supervision Program provides a wide array of treatment and services to both offenders and their families.

**TABLE 8**

<b>1996 INTENSIVE SUPERVISION ACTIVITY</b>	
Number Youth Considered	169
Numbered Youth Accepted	61
Number Youth Terminated	64
*Successful Termination	38-59%
*Unsuccessful	24-38%
Transfer to Treatment Center	2-3%
Number Surveillance Contacts	7,023

### **JUVENILE RESTITUTION PROGRAM (J.R.P.)**

The cornerstone program symbolizing the accountability philosophy of the Court is the Juvenile Restitution Program.

In 1977, the Court developed a comprehensive program which places the highest priority on holding offenders accountable for their actions. Restitution holds youth financially responsible for the loss and/or damages they have caused. The restitution owed by each youth is determined through a loss verification process conducted with the victim. If the youth does not have the ability to pay the restitution, he/she is assigned to a work crew and paid minimum wage.

Supervised work crews complete a variety of projects at local schools, area parks, and other government and public service agencies.

Since its inception, the Juvenile Restitution Program has remained committed to the principles of victim reparation. Throughout the years, this program has continued to develop community partnerships with local public agencies that have utilized program work crews, and provided job placement for offenders. In this way the program benefits the offender, the community, and the victim.

To date, the total amount disbursed to victims is \$1,711,904.38.

**TABLE 9**

<b>1996 RESTITUTION ACTIVITY</b>	
Referrals	898
Cases Terminated	1,003
*Successfully Terminated	961=96%
Amount Restitution Recovered	\$175,911.94
Public Service Hours Completed	1,635
Total Hours Worked	22,688

### **DIVERSION PROGRAM**

The Diversion Program offers judicial officers a viable option to handle those first time offenders charged with minor misdemeanor offenses. Based on the overall Court philosophy of accountability, offenders attend a series of educational classes to earn the right to have their charges dismissed upon successful completion. The main objective is to involve delinquent youth in a learning process about violence, preventing violence, and practicing life skills to save lives.

Since its inception in 1981, a total of 5,378 youth have received services through the Diversion Program.

**TABLE 10**

<b>1996 DIVERSION PROGRAM ACTIVITY</b>	
Official Referrals	221
Number of Terminations	225
*Successful Terminations	205
*Unsuccessful Terminations	2
*Other Terminations	18
Number of Sessions Conducted	124

## PLACEMENT SERVICES

Placement Services has existed as an adjunctive treatment for delinquent and unruly youth since the early 1940s. Its primary function, temporary out-of-home placement to treat issues related to criminal behavior, has remained consistent over the years. The means and methodology of accomplishing these goals and staff responsibilities have changed over the years. It is the intention and expectation in most cases that out-of-home placement is a temporary episode that will end when treatment planning goals and objectives for family and youth have been met.

Residential placements are reviewed every 90 days to assure that treatment goals are coordinated with the placement site and that reunification of the family is timely.

**TABLE 11**

<b>1996 PLACEMENT ACTIVITY</b>	
Total Youth in Placement	56
Purchase Service Days	9,449
Total Per Diem Costs	\$887,488.62
Cases Terminated	36
*Successful Terminations	20
*Unsuccessful Terminations	16
Number Shared Funding	16

## STRUCTURAL FAMILY COUNSELING

Structural family therapy continues to use a systems-based approach to intervene with Court involved youth and their families. This family counseling service is predicated on the understanding that the family is powerful in children's lives and is an integral part of a youth's positive or negative functioning. In addition to the direct service provision to youth and families, training and supervision are provided to the probation staff who participate so that they may expand, improve and acquire new

skills and techniques that are generalized to their regular employment requirements.

**TABLE 12**

<b>1996 FAMILY COUNSELING ACTIVITY</b>	
Number of Families Referred	61
Number of Families Assigned	56
Number of Families Terminated	50
Number of Sessions Held	638

## SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES (S.A.S.)

Since 1988, the Court has provided a comprehensive substance abuse program. Through the process of identification, assessment, education, and referral, the professional staff of this program directs youth and families to community services providers that will most appropriately address their needs related to alcohol and other drug problems. Not only do the staff have extensive knowledge regarding drugs and alcohol, but four staff are certified as Chemical Dependency Counselors (C.C.D.C.III). As a result of these certifications, over the years Substance Abuse Services has shifted its focus from initially providing education to a more comprehensive approach to assessment and referral. This has resulted in the desired outcome of linking more youth with treatment and services.

Substance Abuse Services also conducts a monthly, eight hour long drug and alcohol intervention program, the Chemical Awareness Program (C.A.P.). The program provides information about the pharmacological effects of alcohol and chemicals and the disease of alcoholism. Intervention plans are determined by assessment through a combination of family, parent, and adolescent group sessions conducted during the program. 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.

**TABLE 13**

<b>1996 SUBSTANCE ABUSE ACTIVITY</b>	
Assessments Completed	750
*Referrals for Further Evaluation	210
*Referrals to Other Agencies	339
*Referrals to C.A.P.	136
C.A.P. Successful Completions	74

### **SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT PROGRAM (S.O.T.)**

The Sex Offender Treatment Program was developed in 1987 to respond to the special problems/issues that adolescent sexually abusive youth present to the community and the Juvenile Court. These problems/issues are different from other delinquent populations and required specially-trained staff to provide a comprehensive intervention. As a result, staff assist, consult, and support various members of the court staff who work with and meet the daily needs of sexually offensive youth. The staff of the program conduct an initial comprehensive assessment, provide short-term psych-educational classes, sexual offender specific groups, individual and family counseling, and parent support groups.

### **COMMUNITY YOUTH SERVICES**

Community Youth Services was established to administer a program of grants to counties from the Ohio Department of Youth Services. The focus of the grants is to assist in the development and operation of community based

programs and services for juveniles. At the close of 1995, 1,228. Youth had received a wide array of services through this program.

The services provided through this grant focus on delinquent youth, over the past years, services have expanded to include electronic monitoring, wrap around services for youth, placement, and counseling. A major focus will be the development of community partnerships through service contracts with community agencies within the county.

**TABLE 14**

<b>1996 SEX OFFENDER (SOT) ACTIVITY</b>	
Number of Referrals	61
Number of Assessments Completed & Staffed	53
Psychological Evaluations	3
Number of SOT Group Sessions	52
Number of Individuals in SOT Group	22
Number of Individual Sessions	298
Number of Family Sessions	63
Number of Parent Support Group Sessions	19
Cases Terminated Successfully	13
Cases Terminated Unsuccessfully	3

**Youth Treatment Center  
(Y.T.C.)  
THERESA MCCARTHY ACOCKS,  
ADMINISTRATOR**

**T**he year was one of population and program growth at the Youth Treatment Center (Y.T.C.).

**Population-** The population grew towards the minimum goal of 38 residents throughout the year, with December's ending total of 40 youth approaching the maximum bed capacity of 44. The female unit, with a capacity for eight girls, opened in April, had six residents by the end of July, and was at eight in October. This unit being at maximum capacity resulted in one denial of a female because of the lack of bed space. This was the only denial in 1996 based on population.

The Center continues to look for offenders who are in a "window of opportunity" to change. The court typically provides numerous interventions to youth as alternatives to commitment. As a result, the Y.T.C. referred youth typically present a sophisticated and chronic delinquency pattern. The emerging profile of the Y.T.C. resident contributed to expanding the eligibility criteria during 1996 to include youth who have previously been at DYS, have either completed parole and have committed a new offense, or have committed a new offense while on parole.

**Programming** - School efforts and attendance are paying off for Y.T.C. residents. Students are often improving dramatically, such as two or

three grade subject increases in pre and post-testing results. Seven residents passed their GEDs while at Y.T.C., and have begun working or attending college. Third phase residents continue to mainstream out into their home schools when appropriate.

In addition to five hours of school, residents continue to participate in recreation in the gym and activities room daily. All participate in art and recreation therapy, unit activities and community meetings, and a minimum of seven hours of family, individual and group therapy weekly. Center residents have also been able to use Probation Department Services of the Substance Abuse Services Program and the Sex Offender Treatment Program. External resources include Ami-Can, which has worked with Y.T.C. to develop a parent support group. Aftercare services continue to be contractually provided by Connecting Point.

## **HUMAN RESOURCES**

**MICHAEL MASIKER, ADMINISTRATOR**

Challenges for the Human Resources Department in 1996 include the implementation of pre-employment drug screening for all new employees of the Court, an enhancement to the background investigation process for potential employees, hiring to fill positions vacated by normal attrition and hiring to fill back-up positions, the exploration and recommendation of ways to improve the performance evaluation system and the on-going study to recommend an employee involvement program.

Implementation of pre-employment drug screening took place in 1995. The screening was limited to individuals being hired into the Youth Treatment Center. During 1996 pre-employment drug screening was expanded to include all individuals being offered employment with the Juvenile Court.

The background investigation process for potential employees was dramatically changed for individuals seeking employment in positions that involved responsibilities with the youth being served by the Court. An extremely comprehensive background investigation process has been implemented. The investigations are currently being conducted by the Lucas County Sheriff's Office. This process has yielded negative background information that otherwise may have been missed and may

have resulted in hiring the individual.

The Youth Treatment Center implemented the concept of back-up positions. The individuals hired to these positions fill in during periods of sick leave, vacations, and for other vacancies in shift coverage. This provides a core of trained people to fill-in and at the same time provides a core of people to move into full-time positions as the need arises.

The performance evaluation system that was finalized in 1994 and was implemented in the second quarter of 1995. As with any new system there were some "bugs" to work out and thus a committee was established to make recommendations to enhance the system. The committee finalized its recommendations in late 1996 and the recommendations are now under consideration for possible implementation.

A task group was put together to explore the feasibility of implementing an employee involvement program for the court. The committee has explored the concept of employee involvement programs and has had the opportunity of observing such a program at a local business. A recommendation from this committee is expected during the first quarter of 1997.

## **CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE (C.S.I.)**

**ANTONIO GARRETT, ADM.**

**BRUCE WILLIAMS, ASSISTANT ADM.**

The Child Study Institute (CSI) provides temporary detention for delinquent and some unruly youth who have come to the attention of the Juvenile Court. The function of the detention center is twofold: provide temporary, secure detention for youth who present a danger to themselves or to the community, or who may abscond pending the disposition of their case; and, to conduct social, psychological, and psychiatric evaluations of children in order to assist and advise the Court regarding the disposition of their cases.

The detention center is a secure facility with 75 single rooms, 58 for boys and 17 for girls divided into six separate and distinct units. Detainees are classified according to age, type of offense, sophistication and/or whether they are first or repeat offenders.

Each detainee is given a complete physical examination upon admission. Health records are kept on each child and outpatient medical and dental care are provided on an as-needed basis. On June 1, 1994, the Medical College of Ohio took over operation of the clinic. Dr. Kathy Boehm is the Pediatrician responsible for the operation, and nurse practitioners and registered nurses are available on a 24-hour basis. All new detainees receive health education counseling from a member of the medical staff.

A complete educational program is provided by the Toledo Public Schools in the Lottie S. Ford School, located within the center. Teachers

concentrate on the basics of education and attempt to raise low achievers to their appropriate grade level through remedial instruction. Educators from the University of Toledo provide continuing educational support in the evenings by conducting the CSI/University of Toledo Academy Program.

A University of Toledo professor has added two new components to the CSI/UT Academy Program. They are the sports clinic for both male and females and the G.E.D. Program. Presently, over fifteen detainees have received their G.E.D. diplomas. Because of the outstanding achievements and successes that this program has had, we are now receiving referrals from judges, magistrates, probation officers, and parole officers. These referrals are for court involved youth who in most cases, may have served time in detention, but actually since been released from detention.

Gym and physical activities are conducted on-site at both an indoor gymnasium and outdoors recreation area. Ceramic classes are held twice a week and the staff organize a variety of other activities within the detention setting. Several community agencies, including the Toledo/Lucas County Public Library, Y.W.C.A., Rape Crisis Center, Alcoholic Anonymous, Toledo Health Department, and the Cordelia Martin Center provide additional services.

Spiritual needs are addressed by the Juvenile Court Chaplaincy Program. Religious services are held on weekends and clergy are encouraged to visit the children.

The League of City Mothers has been actively involved with the detention center since the 1930s by raising and contributing funds toward the purchase of equipment. They also organize special activities and volunteer their time for a number of activities and events.

The CSI continues to juggle and struggle with the overcrowding issues. Offenses that juveniles commit are becoming more serious. This makes population control a top priority.

Because of the overwhelming struggle to

manage a higher population and a more sophisticated detainee, our ability to bring in speakers and outside events for the detainees during the past year has been difficult.

Training of staff and maintaining a professional staff has always been a top priority. Therefore, staff was able to receive outstanding training that was provided by Ohio Department of Youth Services and the Lucas County Juvenile Division Training Committee during this calendar year.

## **PSYCHOLOGY DEPARTMENT**

The Psychology Department is staffed by one full-time psychologist, one half-time psychologist, and a secretary. During 1996 Bowling Green State University also offered a student placement for the 1996-1997 academic year, and a Ph.D. track student works one day a week in the Psychology Department and one day a week at the Youth Treatment Center. The Department also coordinates contract services with the Court Diagnostic and Treatment Center and the Psycho Education and Development Center. These agencies provide evaluations of youth involved in custody cases or who are in the process of certification to the General Division of the Court of Common Pleas to stand trial as an adult. These contact agencies also provide evaluations of other youth involved with the Court as needed.

The department provides comprehensive psychological evaluations for the Court at the request of judges, magistrates, and probation officers. In addition, the department provides a variety of consultation services. These include: conferences with probation officers regarding difficult cases; assistance with referrals to other agencies; and treatment planning; and consultation and training for probation officers who are conducting family counseling and group counseling. The psychologists are also available for consultation with the crisis worker who provides interventions in the detention center. This crisis worker is employed by Connecting Point, an agency of the Lucas County Mental Health Board.

The Chief Psychologist is a member of the Juvenile Court Placement Committee, the Lucas County Sexual Abuse Task Force, the Task Force Treatment Subcommittee, and the Juvenile Court Sexual Offender Treatment Team. The chief psychologist also coordinates the Lucas County Area Sexual Offender Treatment Network and is an alternate member of the Lucas County Multi Disciplinary Team.

It is pertinent to the Court to note some of the current trends in the type of youth the Psychology Department is seeing, especially youth seen in detention. The department is evaluating a larger number of younger youth (ages 10-13). These youth are coming into Court for more serious crimes, are staying in detention for longer periods of time due to risk for the community and themselves, and are often in need of placement outside their homes. A number of these younger youth, as well as some of the older youth in detention, are presenting with more serious mental health issues. These are often seriously emotionally disturbed youth who are impulsive, driven by anger and aggression, and frequently out of behavioral control. Many of these youth have experienced severe trauma during their early development, and as a consequence show effects of Post-Traumatic Stress Syndrome, including symptoms such as difficulty concentrating and remaining focused, sleep disturbances, easy irritability, quick emotional arousal (in particular easily enraged), and unpredictable explosiveness.

Along with these emotionally disturbed youth, who often commit very serious delinquent acts, The Child Study Institute and the Psychology Department are seeing more sophisticated criminal youth who are far along the antisocial behavior continuum. The combination of antisocial youth, seriously emotionally disturbed youth, and consistent over population in the detention center has presented an extremely challenging situation for the CSI staff. High risk situations and vicarious traumatization can easily occur in the current situation.

# FISCAL AND BUSINESS

## GARY LENHART, ADMINISTRATOR

The Fiscal Department is responsible for; the preparation of all division budgets; payroll and employee fringe benefit management; development and maintenance of all financial contracts, reports, and records; the collection, bookkeeping, and disbursement of all fines, court costs, fees and other revenue received; management and supervision of food services; purchasing and procurement of supplies and equipment; and liaison with the County Facilities department to coordinate building maintenance and custodial services.

**TABLE 15**

<b>DESCRIPTION OF COURT COSTS, FINES, AND FEES COLLECTED</b>	
Fines and Court Costs Paid	\$251,042.06
State Reparation Paid	82,508.71
Ohio State Highway Patrol	8,701.00
Traffic Law Library	26,259.92
Traffic City Highway	4,576.85
Sheriff Fees	3,215.90
Restitution Cash Payments	74,322.46
Legal Research Fees	\$13,448.50
Computer Automation Fees	47,619.00
Blood testing Fees	222.00
Custody Investigations	7,400.00
Child Placement Support Payments	15,047.82
Reimbursement for Court Appointed Attorneys	1,153.86
Mis. Revenue from Vending Machines/Phones	20.35
Township Fees	5,217.90
Juvenile Court - Microfilming Fees	7,610.00
Juvenile Court - Postage Fees	3,805.00
Juvenile Court - Mediation Fees	13,755.66
Subtotal Juvenile Court Fines/Costs/Fees	\$565,926.99
<b>PRIOR YEAR RECEIPTS</b>	<b>\$531,589.20</b> <b>+6.46%</b>

TABLE 16

1996 GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES FOR JUVENILE COURT & DETENTION		
LINE ITEM ACCOUNT	JUVENILE	DETENTION
Salaries (Elected Officials)	\$27,848.22	\$0.00
Salaries (Employees)	3,716,682.77	1,389,330.49
<b>TOTAL SALARY ACCOUNT</b>	<b>\$3,744,530.99</b>	<b>\$1,389,330.49</b>
Supplies	\$119,581.20	\$289,706.33
Supplies - Postage	47,817.55	0.00
Drug Testing	16,952.55	0.00
Equipment	44,642.33	46,434.09
Motor Vehicles	4,318.68	0.00
Contract Repairs	40,779.53	9,839.68
Contract Services	103,692.46	479,785.00
Travel Training	58,935.68	2,952.51
Expenses Foreign Judges	204.00	0.00
Per Diem Foreign Judges	2,912.00	0.00
Advertising & Printing	10,122.27	0.00
Witness fees	8,530.60	0.00
Transcripts	23,007.36	0.00
Child Placement	42,784.03	0.00
Medical/Supplies/Fees	0.00	8,373.74
Other Expenses	6,775.59	426.73
Telephones	97,830.16	18,114.52
FICA	29,484.22	9,459.13
PERS	507,903.36	184,328.58
Insurance Benefits	619,889.04	206,524.85
<b>TOTAL OTHER EXPENSES</b>	<b>\$1,786,162.61</b>	<b>\$1,255,945.16</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET EXPENSES</b>	<b>\$5,530,693.60</b>	<b>\$2,645,275.65</b>
1995 BUDGETED EXPENSES	\$5,235,158.32	\$2,163,527.55
CHANGE FROM 1995	\$295,535.28	\$481,748.10
PERCENT CHANGE	5.645%	22.267%

**TABLE 17**

<b>DESCRIPTION OF OTHER REVENUE</b>	
Juvenile Assistance Trust Interest & Deposits	\$3,479.55
<b>TOTAL OTHER REVENUE</b>	<b>\$3,479.55</b>
PRIOR YEAR RECEIPTS	\$3,208.53 8.45%

**TABLE 18**

<b>DESCRIPTION OF GRANT &amp; SUBSIDY FUNDS RECEIVED</b>	
Department of Youth Services 510 Subsidy FY 96	\$340,882.14
Department of Youth Services 510 Subsidy FY 97	503,043.43
Department of Youth Services 502 Detention Subsidy	156,928.00
Department of Youth Services 812 Construction Funds	539,106.19
Department of Youth Services 403 Rehab Funds FY 96	393,490.29
Department of Youth Services 403 Rehab Funds FY 97	829,072.96
Police Probation Team FY '94	21,740.92
Case Facilitation Project (State Justice Institute)	14,945.00
Department of Youth Services Reclaim Ohio Funds	736,622.69
<b>SUB TOTAL GRANT &amp; SUBSIDY FUNDS RECEIVE</b>	<b>\$3,535,831.62</b>
PRIOR YEAR RECEIPTS	\$4,827,709.24 -26.76%

**TABLE 19**

<b>DESCRIPTION OF CONTRACT AND STATE REIMBURSEMENTS</b>	
Title IV-D Program Cost Center Reimbursement	\$260,367.70
USDA School Breakfast/Lunch Program	98,519.98
Keep Toledo/ Lucas County Beautiful Program	4,920.00
<b>SUBTOTAL CONTRACT &amp; STATE REIMBURSEMENTS</b>	<b>\$363,807.68</b>
PRIOR YEAR RECEIPTS	\$342,586.97 6.19%

# JUVENILE STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1996

Information is collected and entered into the Lucas County Juvenile Information System (JIS). The capability exists to have that data reported in a number of ways. For the purpose of the annual report, data is reported: by offenses and cases disposed during the calendar year. A case may be filed with more than one offense (or counts). For example, if a case is filed with two counts of criminal damage and one count of possession of criminal tools (it is a single case with one case number with three distinct counts 01, 02, and 03). For statistical counting purposes this is counted as one case and three offenses.

## VOLUME OF OFFENSES

Juvenile offenses disposed during 1996 totaled 9,380, an increase of 2,343 or 33% from 1995. Of this a total of 6,644 (or 71%) of the offense were disposed by formal court proceedings and 2,736 (or 29%) of the offenses were handled unofficially. This compares to 78% of the offenses being handled formally during 1995.

## DELINQUENT VS STATUS FOR OFFENSES

Of the 6,644 formal offenses 6,203 (or 93%) were delinquency and 441 (or 7%) were status offenses. This compares to 92% of the formal offenses being delinquent during 1995. Of the 2,736 unofficial offenses, 1,594 (or 58%) were delinquent offenses and 1,142 (or 42%) were status offenses

## SEX OF OFFENDER FOR OFFENSES

Of the 9,380 offenses 6,974 (or 74%) included boys and 2,406 (or 26%) included girls.

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Delinquency Offenses	5,032 (81%)	1,171 (19%)	6,203
Status Offenses	232 (53%)	209 (47%)	441
Unofficial	1,710 (63%)	1,026 (37%)	2,736
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,974 (74%)</b>	<b>2,406 (26%)</b>	<b>9,380</b>

## RACE OF OFFENDER FOR OFFENSES

	AFR/AMER	HISPANIC	WHITE	OTHER	UNK	TOTAL
Delinquency	2,861 (46%)	395 (6%)	2,873 (46%)	58 (1%)	16 (<1%)	6,203
Status	209 (47%)	32 (7%)	188 (43%)	1 (<1%)	11 (2%)	441
Unofficial	1,130 (41%)	171 (6%)	1,294 (47%)	14 (1%)	127 (5%)	2,736
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,200 (45%)</b>	<b>598 (6%)</b>	<b>4,355 (46%)</b>	<b>73 (1%)</b>	<b>154 (2%)</b>	<b>9,380</b>

## JUVENILE CASES

A total of 8,272 formal cases were disposed during 1996.

### RACE OF OFFENDER FOR CASES

	AFR/AMER	HISPANIC	WHITE	OTHER	UNK	TOTAL
<b>Delinquency</b>	2,333 (45%)	328 (6%)	2,338 (45%)	50 (1%)	122 (2%)	5,171
<b>Status</b>	198 (46%)	31 (7%)	182 (43%)	2 (<1%)	14 (3%)	427
<b>Unofficial</b>	1,088 (41%)	172 (6%)	1,243 (46%)	16 (<1%)	155 (6%)	2,674
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,619 (44%)</b>	<b>531 (6%)</b>	<b>3,763 (45%)</b>	<b>68 (&lt;1%)</b>	<b>291 ( 4%)</b>	<b>8,272</b>

### AGE RANGE OF OFFENDER BY CASE TYPE

YEARS	BOYS			GIRLS			TOTAL		
	DELQ	STATS	UNOF	DELQ	STATS	UNOF	DELQ	STATS	UNOF
6	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
7	0	0	8	0	0	2	0	0	10
8	7	1	26	0	0	4	7	1	30
9	25	0	40	3	0	3	28	0	43
10	45	1	45	10	0	10	55	1	55
11	103	3	70	10	1	30	113	4	100
12	174	9	115	46	3	71	220	12	186
13	386	20	182	96	20	139	482	40	321
14	611	32	241	181	35	204	792	67	445
15	825	47	297	182	49	198	1,007	96	495
16	933	48	325	221	45	195	1,154	93	520
17	890	48	290	208	41	132	1,098	89	422
18	67	7	6	25	7	2	92	14	8
19+	64	3	0	20	4	0	84	7	0
<b>AVE. AGE</b>	15.13	15.19	15.14	15.26	15.38	15.32	14.36	14.53	14-42
<b>MEDIAN</b>	14.17	14.6	14.69	14.71	14.79	14.76	14.31	13.53	14-53

**AGE RANGE OF OFFENDER FOR ALL CASES**

YEARS	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
6	4	0	4
7	8	2	10
8	34	4	38
9	65	6	71
10	91	20	111
11	176	41	217
12	298	120	418
13	588	255	843
14	884	420	1,304
15	1,169	429	1,598
16	1,306	461	1,767
17	1,228	381	1,609
18	80	34	114
19 & OVER	67	24	91
<b>AVE. AGE</b>	14.92	14.91	14.92
<b>MEDIAN</b>	14.61	14.51	14.55

**JUVENILE CASES BY SEX**

Of the 8,272 cases, 6,005 (or 72%) were boys and 2,200 (or 27%) were girls.

	BOYS	GIRLS	UNK	TOTAL
Delinquency Offenses	4,135 (80%)	1,004 (19%)	32 (1%)	5,171
Status Offenses	219 (51%)	205 (48%)	3 (1%)	427
Unofficial	1,651 (62%)	991 (37%)	32 (1%)	2,674
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,005 (72%)</b>	<b>2,200 (27%)</b>	<b>67 (1%)</b>	<b>8,272</b>

## OFFENSES BY ZIP CODE

CITY AREAS	BOYS			GIRLS			TOTAL		
	DELINQ	STATS	UNOFF	DELINQ	STATS	UNOFF	DELINQ	STATS	UNOFF
43602	57	5	27	24	5	15	81	10	42
43603	10	0	2	1	0	2	11	0	4
43604	93	7	53	9	3	12	102	10	65
43605	503	18	178	99	24	139	602	42	317
43606	224	8	78	60	10	36	284	18	114
43607	521	27	212	142	33	126	663	60	338
43608	361	20	158	97	13	83	458	33	241
43609	441	23	217	115	18	102	556	41	319
43610	201	11	63	39	8	39	240	19	102
43611	192	17	85	56	3	53	248	20	138
43612	201	9	71	51	16	61	252	25	132
43613	148	8	69	35	7	39	183	15	108
43614	74	7	51	22	6	34	96	13	85
43615	180	9	87	37	13	51	217	22	138
43616	100	2	17	13	2	17	113	4	34
43617	21	2	5	3	3	4	24	5	9
43618	11	0	0	2	0	0	13	0	0
43619	8	1	6	3	0	3	11	1	9
43620	113	11	62	27	10	31	140	21	93
43623	107	6	28	16	0	17	123	6	45
43624	16	5	7	2	6	6	18	11	13
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>3,582</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>1,476</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>4,435</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>2,346</b>



<b>Felony Level</b>		
	Murder (Agg)	1 (<1%)
	Felony 1	30 (17%)
	Felony 2	26 (15%)
	Felony 3	42 (25%)
	Felony 4	68 (39%)
	Felony 5	6 (4%)
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>173</b>
<b>Race</b>		
	African-American	119 (59%)
	Caucasian	68 (34%)
	Hispanic	15 (7%)
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>202</b>
<b>Age</b>		
	12	3 (1%)
	13	6 (3%)
	14	21 (10%)
	15	41 (20%)
	16	57 (28%)
	17	70 (35%)
	18	3 (1%)
	19	1 (<1%)
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>202</b>

## **1996 CERTIFICATIONS TO GENERAL DIVISION**

A total of 14 youth were certified to the Lucas County Court of Common Pleas, General Division during 1996 as compared to 16 who were certified during 1995.

<b>Number of Charges Per Individual</b>	
1 Charge	12 (86%)
2 Charges	2 (14%)

<b>Certification Offenses</b>	
Aggravated Murder	3
Felonious Assault	2
Aggravated Robbery	9
Aggravated Burglary	1
Receiving Stolen Property	1
<b>Sex</b>	
Male	13 (93%)
Female	1 (7%)
<b>Race</b>	
Caucasian	2 (14%)
African-American	10 (71%)
Hispanic	2 (14%)
<b>Age</b>	
15	3 (21%)
16	2 (14%)
17	8 (57%)
18	1 (7%)

# DISPOSED JUVENILE OFFENSES FOR 1996

## ROBBERY/THEFT OFFENSES

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Aggravated Robbery	22	1	23
Aggravated Robbery (Complicity)	1	0	1
Robbery	48	6	54
Robbery (Complicity)	23	1	24
Robbery (Attempted)	6	1	7
Robbery (Complicity to Attempted)	2	0	2
Aggravated Burglary	48	1	49
Aggravated Burglary (Complicity)	6	0	6
Aggravated Burglary (Attempted)	3	0	3
Aggravated Burglary (Complicity to Attempted)	1	0	1
Burglary	56	5	61
Burglary (Complicity)	7	1	8
Burglary (Attempted)	6	0	6
Breaking & Entering	39	0	39
Breaking & Entering (Attempted)	5	0	5
Breaking & Entering (Complicity)	4	0	4
Breaking & Entering (Complicity to Attempted)	1	0	1
Grand Theft	65	14	79
Grand Theft (Complicity)	2	0	2
Grand Theft (Attempted)	7	0	7
Auto Theft (Attempted)	2	0	2
Grand Theft - Auto	3	1	4
Grand Theft Motor Vehicle (Complicity)	1	0	1
Receiving Stolen Property - Auto	2	0	2
Receiving Stolen Property	225	6	231
Receiving Stolen Property (Complicity)	4	0	4
Receiving Stolen Property (Attempted)	2	0	2

Unauthorized Use of a Motor Vehicle	104	25	129
Unauthorized Use of Motor Vehicle (Attempted)	1	0	1
Unauthorized Use of Motor Vehicle (Complicity)	1	0	1
Misuse of Credit Card	8	1	9
Forgery	8	7	15
Forgery (Complicity)	0	1	1
Petty Theft	206	94	300
Petty Theft (Attempted)	3	0	3
Petty Theft (Complicity)	7	2	9
Theft (Attempted)	1	0	1
Unauthorized Use of Property	24	1	25
Unauthorized Use of Property (Attempted)	1	0	1
	<b>1996 TOTALS</b>	<b>955</b>	<b>168</b>
	<b>1995 TOTALS</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>166</b>
			<b>972</b>

## SEX OFFENSES

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Gross Sexual Imposition	18	1	19
Gross Sexual Imposition (Attempted)	1	0	1
Public Indecency	3	0	3
Felonious Sexual Penetration	2	0	2
Rape	15	0	15
Rape (Attempted)	5	0	5
Sexual Imposition	6	1	7
Voyeurism	2	0	2
Soliciting	1	1	2
	<b>1996 TOTALS</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>3</b>
	<b>1995 TOTALS</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>5</b>
			<b>57</b>

## INJURY TO PERSON OFFENSES

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Assault	171	72	243
Assault (Attempted)	0	1	1
Aggravated Assault	7	3	10
Aggravated Assault (Complicity)	1	0	1
Felonious Assault	38	5	43
Felonious Assault (Complicity)	4	1	5
Felonious Assault (Attempted)	2	0	2
Felonious Assault (Complicity to Attempted)	1	0	1
Aggravated Murder	3	0	3
Murder	1	0	1
Murder (Complicity)	0	0	0
Murder (Attempted)	0	0	0
Voluntary Manslaughter	0	0	0
Involuntary Manslaughter	1	0	1
Voluntary Manslaughter ( Complicity)	0	0	0
Negligent Homicide	0	0	0
Vehicular Homicide	0	0	0
Kidnapping	4	0	4
Child Endangering	1	2	3
Domestic Violence	199	110	309
Abduction	0	0	0
<b>1996 TOTALS</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>627</b>
<b>1995 TOTALS</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>598</b>

## WEAPON OFFENSES

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Carrying Concealed Weapon	74	6	80
Carrying Concealed Weapon (Attempted)	2	0	2
Discharging Firearm	2	0	2
Weapon at School	9	5	14
Conveyance Weapon (Attempted)	1	0	1
Possession of Weapon	6	2	8
Possession of Dangerous Ordinance	5	0	5
Weapons Under Disability	2	0	2
<b>1996 TOTALS</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>114</b>
<b>1995 TOTALS</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>129</b>

## DRUG OFFENSES

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Aggravated Trafficking	8	1	9
Aggravated Trafficking (Complicity)	1	0	1
Trafficking in Drugs	2	0	2
Trafficking (Attempted)	0	1	1
Trafficking in Marijuana	3	0	3
Possession of Marijuana	1	0	1
Drug Abuse	157	25	182
Drug Abuse (Attempted)	3	0	3
Counterfeit Drugs	5	0	5
Drug Paraphernalia	50	10	60
Drug Abuse Instruments	2	0	2
Corruption with Drugs	1	0	1
Dispensing Drug Samples	1	0	1
<b>1996 TOTALS</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>271</b>
<b>1995 TOTALS</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>220</b>

## ALCOHOL OFFENSES

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Open Container	5	0	5
Possession/Use of Intoxicant	3	2	5
Prohibitions	117	40	157
Minor Purchasing	28	19	47
Misrepresentation	0	0	0
Abuse Harmful Intoxicant	0	0	0
Permit Alcohol	3	1	4
<b>1996 TOTALS</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>218</b>
<b>1995 TOTALS</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>110</b>

## PROPERTY DAMAGE OFFENSES

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Aggravated Arson	4	3	7
Arson	9	2	11
Vandalism	25	0	25
Vandalism (Complicity)	2	0	2
Criminal Damage	136	22	158
Criminal Damage (Complicity)	2	0	2
Tampering with Coin Machine	0	0	0
<b>1996 TOTALS</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>205</b>
<b>1995 TOTALS</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>227</b>

## STATUS OFFENSES

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Truancy	3	2	5
Runaway	3	2	5
Unruly Curfew	8	0	8
Unruly	87	38	125
Other	3	1	4
<b>1996 TOTALS</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>147</b>
<b>1995 TOTALS</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>166</b>

## OTHER DELINQUENT OFFENSES

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Criminal Mischief	11	1	12
Criminal Trespassing	71	5	76
Cruelty to Animals	2	0	2
Curfew	1	0	1
Disorderly Conduct	238	87	325
Disorderly Conduct (Complicity)	1	0	1
Escape	8	1	9
Failure to Comply with Police	14	0	14
Failure to Comply with Police (Complicity)	1	0	1
False Alarm	1	1	2
Falsification	11	9	20
Furnishing False Information	47	13	60
Inducing Panic	4	2	6
Intimidation (Ethnic)	2	0	2
Intimidation Victim/Witness	1	0	1

Littering	2	0	2
Loitering	19	3	22
Menacing	46	5	51
Menacing (Aggravated)	33	7	40
Misuse 911 (Attempted)	1	0	1
Obstructing Justice	1	1	2
Obstructing Official Business	43	9	52
Park Curfew	2	0	2
Possession of Aerosols	1	0	1
Possession of Criminal Tools	18	0	18
Resisting Arrest	106	31	137
Rioting	2	0	2
Rioting (Aggravated)	2	0	2
Riot (Inciting)	0	0	0
Safe School Ordinance	356	77	433
Smoking (Tobacco)	7	0	7
Tampering with Evidence	2	0	2
Telephone Harassment	3	2	5
Unlawful Restraint	2	0	2
Other Delinquent Offenses	22	6	28
<b>1996 TOTALS</b>	<b>1,081</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>1,314</b>
<b>1995 TOTALS</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>1,186</b>

## 1996 OFFENSE SUMMARY

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
<b>1996 ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT OFFENSES</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>3,964</b>
1995 Adjudicated Delinquent Offenses	2,815	684	3,499
<b>1996 DISMISSED DELINQUENCY</b>	<b>1,832</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>2,239</b>
1995 Dismissed Delinquency	1,246	283	1,529
<b>1996 TOTAL DELINQUENT OFFENSES</b>	<b>5,032</b>	<b>1,171</b>	<b>6,203</b>
1995 Total Delinquent Offenses	4,061	967	5,028
<b>1996 ADJUDICATED STATUS OFFENSES</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>147</b>
1995 Adjudicated Status Offenses	116	50	166
<b>1996 DISMISSED STATUS OFFENSES</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>294</b>
1995 Dismissed Status Offenses	151	159	310
<b>1996 TOTAL STATUS OFFENSES</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>441</b>
1995 Total Status Offenses	267	209	476
<b>1996 TOTAL ADJUDICATED OFFENSES</b>	<b>3,304</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>4,111</b>
1995 Total Adjudicated Offenses	2,931	734	3,665
<b>1996 TOTAL DISMISSED OFFENSES</b>	<b>1,960</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>2,533</b>
1995 Total Dismissed Offenses	1,397	442	1,839
<b>1996 TOTAL OFFENSES TERMINATED</b>	<b>5,264</b>	<b>1,380</b>	<b>6,644</b>
1995 Total Offenses Terminated	4,328	1,176	5,504
<b>1996 UNOFFICIAL CASE HANDLING</b>	<b>1,710</b>	<b>1,026</b>	<b>2,736</b>
1995 Unofficial Case Handling	926	607	1,533
<b>1996 GRAND TOTAL DISPOSED CASES</b>	<b>6,974</b>	<b>2,406</b>	<b>9,380</b>
1995 Grand Total Disposed Cases	5,254	1,783	7,037

# CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE DATA FOR 1996

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
<b>Total Detained 1996</b>	<b>1,550 (41%)</b>	<b>631 (45%)</b>	<b>2,181 (42%)</b>
Total Detained 1995	1,694 (49%)	588 (46%)	2,282 (48%)
<b>Total Booked/Release 1996</b>	<b>2,249 (59%)</b>	<b>757 (55%)</b>	<b>3,006 (58%)</b>
Total Booked/Released 1995	1,768 (51%)	687 (54%)	2,455 (52%)
<b>Total Residents Booked 1996</b>	<b>3,799</b>	<b>1,388</b>	<b>5,187</b>
Total Residents Booked 1995	3,462	1,275	4,737
<b>1996 Daily Population</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>91</b>
1995 Daily Population	72	14	86
<b>1996 Total Detention Days</b>	<b>23,871</b>	<b>4,350</b>	<b>28,221</b>
1995 Total Detention Days	23,691	4,285	27,976

- During 1996:
- \*Booking increased 10%.
  - \*Average daily population increased from 86 to 91 or 6%.
  - \*Total detained decreased 4%.
  - \*Total booked and released increased 22%.
  - \*Total detention days increased 1%.

## TRAFFIC STATS

### Volume

Juvenile Traffic violations disposed during 1996 totaled 5,672, as compared to 5,200 during 1995, an increase of 472 violations or 9%.

### Sex

Of the 5,672 violations 3,912 (69%) were committed by boys and 1,758 (or 31%) were committed by girls [ 2 were unknown].

### Race

The following racial breakdown occurred:

<b>African/American</b>	1,245 (22%)
<b>Hispanic</b>	195 (3%)
<b>White</b>	3,763 (66%)
<b>Other</b>	105 (3%)
<b>Unknown</b>	364 (6%)

# 1996 COURT STAFF

## JAMES A. RAY ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE

## JOSEPH A. FLORES JUDGE

## DAN POMPA COURT ADMINISTRATOR

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### JUVENILE COURT

#### LEGAL DEPARTMENT

Chief Magistrate  
Donna Mitchell

#### MAGISTRATES

Susan Cairl  
Judy Fornof, Administrative Magistrate  
Brian Goodell  
William Hutcheson  
Laura Restivo  
Cynthia Schuler  
Geoffrey Waggoner  
Joyce Woods  
John Yerman

#### UNOFFICIAL HEARING OFFICER

Fred Whitman

#### MEDIATION SERVICES

Teresa Martin, Coordinator

#### COURT APPOINTED SPECIAL ADVOCATES (CASA)

Carol Kunkle, Coordinator  
Susan Eriksen, Community Relations Specialist

#### CITIZENS REVIEW BOARD (CRB)

Carol Kunkle, Coordinator

#### DEPENDENCY INVESTIGATORS

Carol Hitt  
Robert Navarre

#### CASA/CRB SUPPORT STAFF

Henrietta Galyas, CASA Secretary  
Dorothy Lewis, CASA Secretary  
Margaret Jacob, CRB Office Manager  
Lonchyna, Pat

#### COURT REPORTERS

Rose Day  
Tracy Spore

#### BAILIFFS

Mary Baum (to Judge Flores)

#### SECRETARIES TO JUDGES

Dawn Roberts, Administrative to Judge Flores  
Marcille Yerman, Administrative to Judge Ray  
Denise Pacynski, Secretary  
Maria Arriaga - Secretary

#### ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SERVICES

#### HUMAN RESOURCES ADMINISTRATOR

Michael Masiker

#### ADMINISTRATOR OF CASEFLOW MANAGEMENT

Pat Balderas

**MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS**

Celeste Hasselbach, Director

**SPECIAL PROJECTS**

Richard Sansbury, Director

**ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY**

Marsha Sewell, Administrative Secretary to Court  
Administrator

**BUSINESS/FISCAL**

**FISCAL ADMINISTRATOR**

GARY LENHART

**BUSINESS/FISCAL SUPPORT STAFF**

Lenora Pettaway, Business Office Manager  
Ralph Sochacki, Grants Manager  
Julie Leichthy, Bookkeeper  
Dena Hack, Time Coordinator  
Darlene Piodja, Administrative Secretary to Fiscal  
Administrator  
Linda Roder, Chief Bookkeeper  
Tonia Wilson, Accounts Payable Clerk

**BUILDING SERVICES**

Richard Amerson, Manager  
Aaron Whitney, Runner

**PROBATION SERVICES**

**ADMINISTRATOR OF PROBATION SERVICES**

Deborah Hodges

**Assistant Administrator of Probation Services**

Nancy Malone

**PROBATION SUPERVISORS**

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

**PROBATION OFFICERS**

Patricia Abdo  
Kristen Blake  
Michael Brennan  
Johnny Carrillo

John Connors

Madonna Conrad, Intake

Dwayne Cox

Connie Darling, Intake

Adam Eibling

John Flowers

Cheryl Gerwin

Laura Glass

Stephen Lewandowski

Faye Lorenzo

Willi Meyer

Denise Perry, Intake

Fred Porter

Wendy Richardson, Intake

Lorenzo Salazar, Intake

Ronald Smith

Walter Smith

John Thomas

William Weis

Charlene Williams

Demecia Wilson

Eric Zatko

**PROGRAM & SERVICES**

Katherine Champion, Sex Offender Consultant

Kathleen Connolly, Placement Coordinator

Andrea Loch, Substance Abuse Services

Sandra Scherf, Substance Abuse Services  
Coordinator

Margaret Williams, Diversion Program Coordinator

Thomas Perzynski, Family Counseling

Kevin Szenderski, Counselor-Police Probation

**JUVENILE RESTITUTION PROGRAM STAFF**

William Hillabrand, Crew Leader

Steve Hoffman, Crew Leader

David James, Crew Leader

Janice Knapp, Supervisor

Joe Schwartz, Coordinator

Dorine Mosley, Victim Mediation Specialist

James Thorrington, Crew Leader

Robert Warne, Crew Leader

**SURVEILLANCE OFFICERS**

Tracy Griffen

Oscar Labiche

Tyrone Williams

**PROBATION SUPPORT STAFF**

Sandra Fry, Administrative Secretary

Lucy Cowan

Janetta Corder, Receptionist

Sandra Hardiman

Sandra Konwinski

Pamela Mitchell, Police Probation Secretary

Janet Shafer

**SUPPORT SERVICES**

**CLERICAL STAFF**

Stella Barringer  
Bridget Bovee  
Kristina Brock  
Heather Cairl  
Candace Catron  
Becky Chriss  
Carol Edwards  
Debra Ellis  
Judy Elton, Supervisor  
Sharon Ferguson, Supervisor  
Diana Karch  
Beth Kurtz  
Sally Mermer, Delinquency Bailiff  
Victoria Thompson  
Angela Russell  
Amber Whitney

**DATA CONTROL RECORDS**

Joanne Combs, Statistician  
Judith Frosch  
Harry Reichow, Supervisor  
Diane Snyder

**DEPUTY CLERKS**

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Karen Wlodarski, Senior Clerk  
Stacy Bliss  
Shirley Carter  
Loletta Clemens  
Carolyn Crosby  
Beth Dunn(Bailey)  
Della Gafeney  
Carol Green  
Norman Henning  
Birdie Hogan  
Jennifer Hurley  
Kathy Heibeck  
Joanne Killam  
Patricia Krohn  
Ellen Luda  
Anitha Martin  
Anthony Noviski  
Tamara Saunders  
Kelly Toska  
Stacy Young

**RECEPTIONISTS**

Carolyn Flanagan

Jean McClellan  
Linda Shaffer

**PROCESS SERVER**

Dale Siefke

**CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE**

**Administrator**

Antonio Garett

**ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR**

Bruce Williams

**SENIOR SUPERVISORS**

Pauline Dedes, Girls Floor  
Dean Jones, Boys Floor  
Tom Holzemer, Boys Floor

**SUPERVISOR**

Leroy Lucius

**BOYS LEADERS**

Marcus Arnold  
John Batson III  
Robert Begley  
Keith Brandon  
Michael Carn  
Donald Clark  
Steve Cothorn  
Matt Cousino  
Joseph Ellis  
Anthony Glover  
Cornell Grant  
William Hayes  
Jon Klotz  
Edward Lamb  
Loren Noyes  
Darnell Peters  
Benjamin Raymond  
James Richardson  
Brooks Rollins  
Jason Schneider  
Robert Warner  
Talven Warren

**GIRLS LEADERS**

Victoria Bartlett  
Bobbie Harris  
Kathleen Kessler

Kathleen Linenkugel  
Julia Morehead  
Vanessa Owens  
Mary Smith  
Nicole Sutton  
Loren Whitaker  
Michelle Wren

**INTAKE OFFICERS**

John Batson II  
Carl C. Guy  
Nancy Squires

**PART TIME INTAKE OFFICERS & LEADERS**

Raymond Baer  
Micheal Brennan  
John Flowers  
Sandra Hardiman  
Willi Meyer  
Dorine Mosley  
Henry Norwood  
Fred Porter  
Sandra Strong

**PSYCHOLOGISTS**

**Dorothy Haverbusch, Chief Psychologist**  
Cheryl Douglas-Leonard

**COOKS**

Arlene Hill  
Judy Khan  
Phyllis Lawler  
Theresa Westphal  
Rebecca Wren

**SPECIALIZED INSTRUCTION**

Joanne Shapler, Arts and Crafts

**YOUTH TREATMENT CENTER**

**ADMINISTRATOR**

**Theresa Acocks**

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Gene Cash  
Stephanie Cole  
Chad Hale  
Tara Hobbs  
Charles Johnson  
Sandra Zollweg

**SUPERVISORS**

Byron Graves  
Patti Redfern

**ACTIVITIES SPECIALIST**

Tiffany Brewster

**RESIDENTIAL SPECIALISTS & CENTRAL CONTROL**

Cheryl Bath  
Timothy Bauerschmidt  
Jamal Belt  
Tara Campbell  
Kenyatta Crenshaw  
Katyrn Franklin  
Cheryl Gerwin  
Anthony Griffen  
Tracy Griffin  
Mark Heller  
Michael Hernandez  
Sarah Hilbert  
Karen Lincoln  
Christina Kennedy  
Marsha Krawetz  
Kevin McKinney  
Amy Matuszewski  
Shannel Minor  
Angelo Singleton  
James Sneed  
George Snelling  
Kamia Strong  
Vanessa Thornton  
Oliver Williams  
Daryl Wilson  
Demecia Wilson  
Peter Wilson  
Demya Wimberly  
Sally Wisniewski  
Paul Wittreich  
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**Annual Report**  
**Written and Prepared**  
**by**  
**Dan Pompa, Court Administrator**  
**Marsha Sewell, Administrative Secretary**

