

1994
ANNUAL REPORT
OF

**COURT OF COMMON PLEAS,
LUCAS COUNTY, OHIO**

JUVENILE DIVISION

YOU ARE A
CHILD
OF THE
UNIVERSE-

NO LESS

THAN THE
TREES AND THE
STARS.

**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:

As required by law, the Lucas County Court of Common Pleas, Juvenile Division presents to you its 1994 Annual Report. It was a good year for the Court. Many of our plans and efforts are coming to fruition throughout the year and into 1995. A look at the narrative in this report reveals that automation, reorganization, mediation, and increased efficiency all were part of the scene for the Court this year. This would not have been accomplished without the support and assistance of the Lucas County Board of Commissioners. We are pleased with our progress and we are proud of our staff, people who have done marvelously in a very complicated enterprise.

The youth in our county have not fared so well. Increased violence places young people in fear. People in fear do not function at their best. Many of our youth do not believe that a good education and character traits such as honesty, integrity, and a strong work ethic have any value for their lives. Parents have the most important job there is: molding and equipping their children for the future. They need support, encouragement, and sometimes help in doing their jobs.

The Juvenile Court sees itself in that supporting role when parents find their children in trouble. *Together we must raise the level of expectation of what our children can do, and together we must create an environment where our children will be secure and believe their lives count for something.*

Respectfully submitted,

Handwritten signature of James A. Ray in cursive script.

James A. Ray
Administrative Judge

Handwritten signature of Joseph A. Flores in cursive script.

Joseph A. Flores,
Judge

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Court of Common Pleas - Juvenile Division Lucas County Ohio Mission

The Court of Common Pleas - Juvenile Division is mandated and governed by law. In fulfilling its mandate the court's mission is to:

- Ensure public safety.
- Protect the children of the community.
- Preserve families by supporting parents and intervening only when it is in the best interest of the child and/or the community.
- Work with the community to develop and enforce standards of responsible behavior for adults and children.
- Ensure balance between consequences and rehabilitation while holding offenders accountable for their actions.
- Efficiently and effectively operate the services of the court.

We endorse the African Proverb, "It takes a whole community to raise a child". We will, therefore, cooperate with agencies, groups, and individuals who embrace our mission.

1994 OBJECTIVES AND OUTCOMES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, LUCAS COUNTY OHIO JUVENILE DIVISION

The objectives adopted by the judges and administrative staff of the Juvenile Division for 1994 have as their basis continued implementation of the recommendations of the Corporation for Effective Government. Consideration was also given to improving the efficiency of the Court and improving the work environment for the dedicated employees who serve the public interest.

Objective 1. COMPLETION OF PHASE 1 OF AUTOMATION PROJECT.

Expected Outcome. Adoption and implementation of a case flow management plan that improves the efficiency of case processing and reduces the number of cases over time.

Actual Outcome. Traffic cases went on line in October and Delinquency in December. Staff training has/and continues to occur. Full implementation of Phase 1 will occur in early 1995. A new filing system was purchased and installed and a terminal digit filing system was put into place.

Objective 2. COMPLETION OF JUVENILE COURT REORGANIZATION PROJECT.

Expected Outcome. Develop new job descriptions, implement a salary administration plan, adopt and institute performance evaluations, and examine the 40 hour work week.

Actual Outcome. Job descriptions were written and a salary administration plan was adopted during the year. A new performance evaluation system tied to salary increases was completed and will be placed into effect during 1995. Any study of the 40 hour work week will be delayed until after full implementation of the automation project.

Objective 3. INVESTIGATE THE IMPACT OF RECLAIM OHIO.

Expected Outcome. Develop plan of action and economic implications.

Actual Outcome. A document entitled Reclaim Ohio, Planning Document was completed by court staff. Objective completed.

Objective 4. IMPLEMENTATION OF SECURITY PLAN.

Expected Outcome. Complete physical refits to building and implement airport style security.

Actual Outcome. Airport style security was placed into operation in June (1994). Objective completed.

Objective 5. DETENTION REORGANIZATION.

Expected Outcome. Begin planning process to implement new scheduling, develop policy and procedures, and implement salary plan.

Actual Outcome. A new salary plan was adopted and work started on a policy and procedure manual. Scheduling issues were addressed in late 1994 and should be completed in early 1995.

Objective 6. COMPLIANCE WITH OSHA REQUIREMENTS.

Expected Outcome. To become in full compliance with all applicable OSHA requirements.

Actual Outcome. Full compliance needs to take place in June of 1995, progress has been made to be in full compliance by that date.

Objective 7. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS.

Expected Outcome. Completion of treatment center and begin planning process to construct new detention center and renovate old court building.

Actual Outcome. Treatment Center will be complete in early January (1995) and facility administrator has been hired effective January 17, 1995. Cost estimates complete for a new detention center and scenarios have been developed for detention/renovation of detention and court operations.

Objective 8. PROFESSIONAL STAFF DEVELOPMENT.

Expected Outcome. Development of a core staff training program.

Actual Outcome. Core staff training program has been substantially completed and will be ready for adoption in early 1995.

1994 YEAR IN REVIEW

JANUARY 3. TOLEDO REPORTS SURGE IN YOUTH-MURDER LINK

More youths were charged with murder in Toledo during 1993 than in the previous three years combined according to Toledo Police records. It is becoming commonplace for juveniles to be caught up in deadly violence, according to police. Police say that youthful murderers are, in most cases, a different breed from the adult perpetrators. "I don't know if it's a facade they are putting on or what, but they seem to be pretty cold individuals," said Captain Ray Carroll, who heads the crimes against persons section of the Toledo police division. "I certainly believe that they are well aware of what they are doing, but there is some sort of philosophical outlook or something that precludes them from giving proper weight to what they are doing," Captain Carroll said. Detective Phil Kulakoski agreed, saying that youths aren't taking responsibility for their actions. "The idea of killing someone just doesn't seem to matter with them," Kulakoski said. the scary thing is if you look at them the wrong way, they'll shoot." Harold Mosely, a youth services detective said that youth who murder act on emotion without thinking of consequences. "Youngsters have a lot of bravado, and they don't like being backed into a corner," he said, "I don't think they have the mental capacity to think or to rationalize enough to see the big picture."

[TOLEDO BLADE ARTICLE BY DEB BAKER]

FEBRUARY 25. COUNTY BUDGET LOOKS ROSY WITH \$10 MILLION INCREASE

The Lucas County Commissioners are proposing to spend about \$10 million more this year than last, mainly in response to revenue from a permanent sales tax that was passed in November. The permanent tax, in addition to a good economy, and a 1993 general surplus of \$2 million, mean an increase in funding for many county departments, the probability that some long awaited capital improvement will be made, and general raise increase of 3 per cent will be approved.

[TOLEDO BLADE ARTICLE BY KIM BATES]

MARCH 25. COUNTY TO STEEL COURT SECURITY

Lucas County Commissioners voted to spend more than \$150,000 to install metal detectors and X-ray machines at the entrances of the Lucas County Courthouse and the Family Court Center. The idea of bringing security to courts has been an issue for several years as the number of weapons being brought into the buildings increased. Last year, court security was beefed in the buildings during high profile trials. But the purchase of this more advanced security equipment is a first for the county courts. Everyone who enters the buildings now will be scanned by metal detectors and X-ray equipment, a procedure similar to that found in airports.

[TOLEDO BLADE ARTICLE BY KIM BATES]

MAY 10. MEDIATION AN ANSWER?

Straightening out youngsters - especially those from broken homes - shouldn't require a courtroom or a referee. All it needs, in most instances, is a volunteer who can bring parents and offspring together to find a middle ground. Chief Justice Tom Moyer of the Ohio Supreme Court recently praised such a program - Lucas County Juvenile Court's dispute-resolution program, which puts together a large number of ordinary people as trained mediators. In turn, they work with unmarried parents and their children when a dispute involving them comes up. Working with all parties, the mediators have put together an impressive success record. For example, the number of truancy and unruliness cases that end before a judge has dropped 77 per cent, comparing 1991 and 1992 figures. But its best feature is that it matches reasonable, trained, and presumably dispassionate outsiders who can talk sense to all family members to eliminate problems.

[TOLEDO BLADE EDITORIAL]

JUNE 7. CSI FUNDING 'SANDBAGGED' JUDGE SAYS.

Two Lucas County officials are livid that a request for money from the state to rebuild the failing Child Study Institute has been shot down. The county had asked for \$5 million from the state's Department of Youth Services for construction of a \$10 million juvenile detention center. CSI, built in 1954, is part of the Family Court Center. Juvenile Court Judge James Ray said the money was needed because the CSI building is old, overcrowded, lacks proper ventilation, and contains faulty plumbing. Because officials were counting on a boost from the state's capital budget, they are not sure where they will get funding for CSI repairs. "Quite frankly, we were sandbagged on it," said Judge James Ray of the \$1.76 billion two year construction bill that Governor Voinovich was expected to sign. "I'm so angry because once again northwest Ohio, particularly Lucas County, has been ignored," Sandy Isenberg, President of the Lucas County Board of Commissioners, said. "Now we have to sit down and re-evaluate our position."

[Toledo Blade article by Kim Bates]

JULY 14. POLICE: DRUGS, GANGS LINKED.

For the first time, police say they have identified a direct link between gangs and organized drug activity in the Toledo area. More importantly, police are actively investigating the "well entrenched street gangs" for their role in organized drug dealing, said Captain Tom Gulch, who heads the Toledo Police Department's Vice Metro Drug Unit. According to a report on gang activity put out by the police department in January, the Bloods gang is the largest known gang operating in the city of Toledo. Most of the members involved in drug trafficking are in their late teens and early to mid-20's, according to police.

[Toledo Blade article by Debra Baker]

JULY 19. MAYOR SETS TASK FORCE ON GUNS, KIDS.

Responding to a rash of recent shootings involving youngsters, Toledo Mayor Carty Finkbeiner formed a task force and charged it with curbing such incidents. Mr. Finkbeiner said the group will pursue his request of the city's law department to strengthen local laws against parents and guardians whose children obtain guns, and the owners of guns that end up in young hands. The group is expected to include youth club representatives, officials from area community centers, clergy, school officials, and police officials, Mr. Finkbeiner said. In a 30 day period five Toledo youths have been shot by themselves or by friends playing with guns.

[Toledo Blade article by Robin Erb]

JULY 22. VOLUNTEERS KNOCKING ON DOORS OF CHILD PROTECTION AGENCIES.

In the last couple of weeks dozens of concerned citizens have volunteered to help abused children through the Court's Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA) and Citizens Review Board (CRB). The increase is in response to the findings in The Blade's recent series "Abused by the System." The stories showed how the government, particularly Lucas County Children Services, often fails to protect children. Among the findings: abused children are often put back in bad homes, only to be hurt again. Since July 10, 71 people have applied to volunteer with CASA. That's more applicants than CASA usually receives in a year. Twenty-nine more have applied for the Citizens Review Board.

[Toledo Blade article by Sam Roe]

JULY 24, 25, and 26. IN THE HANDS OF KIDS.

In a three day series of articles, Toledo Blade Reporter Debra Baker reported on the growing number of juveniles who not only carry guns but use them to commit crimes. Among the findings:

- Juveniles were charged with crimes ranging from gun possession to aggravated murder.
- Of those cases adjudicated in the county last year, 91 were for possessing a weapon and 32 involved shootings. Others ranged from aggravated menacing to unlawful discharge.
- Fourteen cases involved murder.
- The youngest youth caught with a gun was 12. Forty-two percent of juvenile gun crimes were committed by 17-year olds.
- In cases where police found the weapon, 87 per cent were handguns. Other firearms ranged from a Tec-9 assault weapon to a toy gun. The most common weapon was a 22-caliber handgun.
- More than 8 out of every 10 youths charged with a gun related crime had prior involvement with the juvenile court system. About 30 per cent had previously served time in a state detention facility.
- Of the 91 gun possession charges, 19 were filed by law enforcement or security officials in or outside of schools.

-The vast majority of the crimes occurred in the city of Toledo, but the suburbs were not immune to the problem of children and guns. Seven per cent of the gun related charges against youths were filed by suburban police departments, including Ottawa Hills, Sylvania City and Township, and Oregon.

[Toledo Blade article by Debra Baker]

August 24. OFFICIALS AIM TO REDUCE DRIVE-BY SHOOTINGS.

Local officials took aim at drive-by shooters yesterday by promising stepped up police patrols and prosecutions. The news conference was prompted by several shooting over the weekend in which one man was killed and three others were wounded. Officials said they now plan on meeting to map out a strategy to eliminate drive-by shootings in Lucas County. Gang gathering points will be targeted by police redeployment which will involve officers assigned to district patrols, combined with intelligence data gathered by detectives and the crime analysis unit. Toledo Mayor Carty Finkbeiner said the majority of drive-by shooters are 14 to 24 year olds and have access to automatic assault weapons.

[Toledo Blade article by Al McKay]

SEPTEMBER 1. CITY POLICE FORMING PERMANENT GANG UNIT.

Toledo police will form a permanent gang unit to combat what they say is the worst level ever of youth violence in the city. The year-round squad is to perform constant surveillance of the city's youth gangs, which have unleashed a reign of terror in the central city over the last two weeks. In the past years, special police teams have hit the streets to fight gangs, but they have been dismantled once gang activity slowed, only to see the violence explode again. Several police officers hailed the plan as a way to keep constant pressure on the city's estimated 38 gangs, which have been tied to more than 12 murders and 146 shootings since last year. The new unit is the latest effort by police to fight the growing problem of Toledo's youth gangs, which membership grew by 80 per cent from 1992 to 1993, reports show.

[Toledo Blade article by Michael Sallah]

SEPTEMBER 3. GANG TASK FORCE BACK ON STREETS.

A permanent gang task force will be the core of a community wide plan to address a rash of drive-by shootings, homicides, and other violent crimes that have happened in Toledo over the past two weeks. In addition to handling calls for service, officers assigned to routine patrol on the afternoon and night shifts will direct their efforts to identifying gang activity when they have time. A Lucas County prosecutor will review and present all criminal cases identified as gang related to the grand jury. At the federal level, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms and the Drug Enforcement Administration committed one agent each to the gang unit.

Toledo Police Chief Gerald Galvin said he will propose to city council that curfew enforcement be streamlined so violators will be dealt with more strictly than they are under the current process. Officials cautioned that tougher curfew and truancy enforcement could cause problems in the courts. Juvenile Court Judge James Ray said the court's ability to take on additional efforts is limited. Although Judge Ray said the curfew law does some good, he said it is a "toothless tiger" in terms of punishment.

[Toledo Blade article by Debra Baker]

SEPTEMBER 29. SUPPORT PAYMENTS TIED UP BY PAPERWORK.

Hundreds of frustrated Toledoans have been waiting for months for child-support payments that have been collected, but cannot be disbursed because government workers are behind in the paperwork. The delays - the longest in memory, officials say - can be traced to the Lucas County Juvenile Court, where officials recently discovered a six month backlog of paperwork. The delays were not discovered until the complaints started coming in. Two temporary typists have been hired, staffers are working overtime, and some red tape has been eliminated. The delays are expected to last another month.

[Toledo Blade article by Sam Rowe]

OCTOBER 12. ANGRY MAYOR SENDS IN POLICE TO PATROL 16 CITY SCHOOLS.

Toledo Mayor Carty Finkbeiner is calling in the calvary. Outraged by recent attacks on teachers and a principal in Toledo Public Schools, the mayor is ordering intensive police patrols at the system's 16 junior and senior high schools. That means:

- Police cars will be in parking lots of secondary schools in a show of force as students are let out for the day.

- Community police centers will be set up at two high schools on November 1.

- Police will be asked to "prioritize" or rush to schools on any distress calls.

The mayor's plan, which was unveiled yesterday, comes just days after one of the worst spates of violence against school employees in years. A total of four school personnel were injured in under a week, the worst being a teacher who suffered a dislocated rib and separated cartilage after he was knocked down attempting to break up a fight. There are 82 security officers or "hall monitors" employed by the school system, and they will be augmented by Toledo police, according to the mayor's plan.

[Toledo Blade article by Michael Sallah and Debra Baker]

DECEMBER 1. JUVENILE COURT CREATES CITIZENS' PANEL TO HELP SERIOUSLY ABUSED KIDS.

The Juvenile Court has created a citizens panel to help ensure that abused children are not returned to unfit homes. The six member, volunteer panel will be charged with reviewing some of the most serious child abuse cases in the county. It will check to see if parents have followed court orders, such as: Did the mother complete drug treatment? Did the father attend counseling? If the board finds that orders were not followed, it will alert the presiding referee or judge, who has the final say on whether a child is sent home. Reviewing documents to ensure parents have followed court orders is nothing new. The Citizens Review Board has been doing that for years. But because of paperwork problems, some reviews were not conducted until after the abused children were already sent home. The new panel, which will review approximately 700 cases a year, taking one last look should solve the problem, officials said.

[Toledo Blade article by Sam Rowe]

DECEMBER 13. TEEN DRUG USE TREND IS UP.

Marijuana use among eighth graders has more than doubled since 1991, and researchers blame a more relaxed attitude toward drug experimentation and abuse. Although this year's overall rates remain below those of the 1970's, there is clear evidence of a gradual upward swing, the University of Michigan survey concluded. Among the most alarming finding was evidence that drug abuse is growing among students who have not yet reached high school. Michigan's Institute for Social Research began studying teenage drug-abuse rates in 1975. It tracked an expansion of drug abuse into the late 1970's, a substantial decline that lasted through 1991, and a resurgence since then.

[Toledo Blade article from AP Wire]

DECEMBER 30. SALES TAX REVENUE UP, INCREASES CONFIDENCE.

If Lucas County's sales tax collections are a clue, the local economy has been improving for three straight years. The county treasurer's office reported that receipts from sales taxes in 1994 are 9.6 per cent ahead of 1993 receipts - on top of increases of 8.29 per cent in 1993 and 2.42 per cent in 1992. In a year-end report, Treasurer Ray Kest said sales tax income totaled \$49.92 million for 1994 - surpassing the county's projection of \$47.40 million.

[Toledo Blade article by Homer Brickey]

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.

ADMINISTRATION

Dan Pompa, Court Administrator

After three years of budget cuts and building air quality problems, 1994 was a quality year. The administrative staff set about the difficult task of planning and implementing a new automated system which incorporated significant case process and procedural changes; adopted a new wage scale system; designed and approved a new performance evaluation instrument; supervised the final construction of the Youth Treatment Center; implemented new security systems and procedures; planned for the execution of Reclaim Ohio, the new state funding formula for 1995; and, continued planning for a new detention center.

Court programs continued to expand and change to meet the services needs of the citizens of Lucas County. This was especially true in the areas of mediation services, the Court Appointed Special Advocates program, the Citizens Review Board, the Court Academy, and in the specialized probation programs.

The juvenile justice system in Lucas County combines all services for children under the sole jurisdiction of the Court. In addition to the judicial, clerical and administrative functions normally associated with any court system, the Juvenile Division also administers and, through a separate budget, is fiscally responsible for Lucas County's juvenile detention center, the Child Study Institute (C.S.I.). Consequently, although the Juvenile Division faces the same demographic problems afflicting the adult criminal justice systems, those problems tend to be more pronounced in the solitary, unified juvenile system.

The system works because the staff have demonstrated a remarkable degree of patience, skill, and enthusiasm for their jobs. Perhaps because they are exposed everyday to children who are abused and neglected, or to children whose futures hang in the balance because of a criminal act, Court employees have developed and maintained a highly refined sense of public duty. **The employees are the Juvenile Division and they remain a group that is BOLD, CREATIVE, and COMMITTED.**

HUMAN RESOURCES

MIKE MASIKER, ADMINISTRATOR

The two major accomplishments marking 1994 were the design and implementation of a Salary Administration Plan and the design and finalization of a Performance Evaluation System.

Representatives from the four Divisions of the Lucas County Court of Common Pleas (General, Juvenile, Domestic, and Probate) with the cooperation and assistance of the Lucas County Board of Commissioners worked together to formulate a wage and salary matrix. With the approval of the judges from the four divisions, the standardization of positions and salaries was unprecedented in county government. After review and classification of positions, wages were reviewed and adjusted according to the wage matrix.

A new Performance Evaluation System for all Division employees was designed and finalized during 1994. Training and implementation of the system is scheduled for 1995.

Safety manuals, building inspections, and training requirements for compliance with House Bill 308 were initiated during the year. A blood borne pathogen program was developed and staff received required training.

Two critical positions were filled during 1994, those being the Chief Deputy Clerk and the Treatment Center Administrator. Positions for the new Youth Treatment Center were posted and advertised and the process of selecting 30 additional staff is to take place in early 1995.

Administrative staff participated in Managing Change Training throughout the year. The purpose of this training was to review the aspects and effect of change in the workplace as the Division was changing from a paper to an automated system.

AUTOMATION

Early in 1994 physical changes were made in the court in preparation for automating case processing. Those changes took on various shapes, beginning with installation of the network cabling throughout all areas of the building. Simultaneously, an equipment room was developed to house the network electronics and patching system for the network cabling from within the building. These network components were installed, along with electronics and cabling required to place the Family Court Center on the fiber optic network of Lucas County.

Furnishings in many areas of the Court would not accommodate terminals, personal computers, or printers. All areas were evaluated and furnishings were replaced, counters modified, and offices reorganized in order to provide an office environment which enhanced efficiency and accommodated computer equipment.

The staff was evaluated to determine training needs in the area of basic keyboard skills, introduction to computers, and use of WordPerfect. Over 1,200 hours of training were provided to develop the skills soon to be required of the staff. Classes were provided utilizing our on site computer lab which was established in late 1993. Personal computers were then installed in many office areas, initially providing staff with WordPerfect.

A Unisys mini computer was installed as the primary host for the Juvenile Information system (J.I.S.), which was purchased from Henschen and Associates, Inc. After thorough evaluation of our internal manual processes, a team from within the Court evaluated the software and recommended many enhancements and modifications to the basic package. This team then developed a model representing the vision of case processing in an automated environment. An implementation plan was developed which outlined a "phased" approach to automation. The plan began by addressing the need to establish a solid data base of juvenile demographic information and backloading prior history of court contact for individual juveniles. The plan identified the sequence of bringing each case type on line one at a time. The implementation was predicated on a continued commitment to training of our current staff as we approached automation of each department and case type.

In October 1994 the Court began processing Traffic cases. In December 1994 Delinquent/Unruly cases were being established on the system anticipating full implementation of automated case processing in early 1995. The implementation plan was then reviewed and modified as we prepared to move into the new year expecting to automate case processing of the remaining case types handled by the court.

LEGAL

Donna Mitchell, Chief Referee

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 nine Court Referees. The attorney referees, under the supervision of the Chief Referee, adjudicate and dispose of cases by making recommendations to the Judges. The Judges review all Referee recommendations; those which are approved are signed by the assigned Judge and become judgment entries.

Juvenile Division Court Referees dispose of the following types of cases:

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

During 1994, a total of 13,556 new cases were filed compared to 13,528 in 1993, an increase of less than 1%. A total of 15,938 total cases (new and refiled) went to final disposition, compared to 14,683 in 1993, an increase of 1,255 or 8.5%. As of January 1, 1995, a total of 4,365 cases were listed as pending.

CASE ACTIVITY FOR 1994		
CASE TYPE	NEW CASES FILED	CASES TERMINATED
DELINQUENCY	4,224	5,020
TRAFFIC	3,796	3,970
STATUS	524	788
DEPENDENCY/NEGLECT/ABUSE	501	410
CONTRIBUTING	234	364
MOTION PERMANENT CUSTODY	87	102
PARENTAGE	2,504	3,086
URESA	478	569
SUPPORT	683	907
CUSTODY VISITATION	452	652
OTHER	73	70
TOTAL	13,556	15,938

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

The professional expertise of the Civil Referees made it possible to institute a floating Friday docket which can be responsive to the fluctuations in case filings. Under the new system, each Civil Referee hears private custody matters, Child Support Enforcement Agency (CSEA) prosecutor motions, initial paternity matters or delinquency matters, depending on the needs of the Division. The new Friday docket should assist the division to comply with its case flow management plan.

During 1994, the Juvenile Division took advantage of numerous training programs, both in and out of state. One Referee attended the National Judicial College in Reno, Nevada, and two Referees attended a mediation seminar at Harvard Law School. The level of professionalism of the Division's Referees is exemplified by their participation as faculty members for the Ohio Judicial College and training sponsored by the Ohio Association of Court Referees and Court Magistrates.

CIVIL MEDIATION PROGRAM

The Civil Mediation Program started in 1992. From its inception civil mediation has been conducted by volunteers. These volunteers are given 12 hours of basic and 40 hours of advanced mediation training. In addition, the Division began a continuing mediation training program for all volunteers. All training has been financed by a grant from the Supreme Court of Ohio.

Another significant event which occurred in 1994 in the civil mediation department was the formalization of the University of Toledo College of Law Clinic. The clinic furnished two students to mediate visitation and companionship cases. The Division had the ability to schedule these students for 12 mediations a week. A review of exit surveys from law student mediation confirm that the sessions being done by the students are maintaining the high degree of performance set in previous years with volunteer mediators.

In August of 1994 the Dependency, Neglect, and Abuse Development Team began meeting. This team consists of court personnel, Lucas County Children Services Board representatives, members of the local Defense Bar, and interested community members. The team is working on isolating the appropriate place and manner to incorporate the mediation process in these cases.

UNRULY\DELINQUENCY MEDIATION PROGRAM

The Juvenile Mediation Program began in 1991 to combat the rising numbers of status offenders appearing before the court. Since that time, the mediation program has had a tremendous effect on the docket as well as other areas of the court. Only 67 cases were heard in mediation during 1991. However, in 1992, the program's first full year of operation, that number increased to 459. To date, the program has handled 1,578 cases.

The original objectives of the program were:

- to decrease the number of adjudicated status offense cases;
- to make community resources available and accessible to participants ; and,
- to efficiently service the minority members of the community.

A training program for all mediators hearing unruly/delinquency cases was implemented in 1994 to increase "quality control" of mediators. Mediators must participate in the 16 hour Basic Mediation Training and the 40 hour Advanced Training Program conducted by the Court is optional.

Also in 1994, the University of Toledo College of Law received federal funding to set up a separate Alternate Dispute Resolution Clinic. Four interns were assigned to hear unruly/delinquency cases during 1994.

The final development in 1994 was the creation of the Contributing to the Delinquency of a Minor for Failure to Send Development Committee. The committee consists of mediation court personnel, court intake, officials from Toledo Public and Lucas County Schools, court employees, members of the local defense bar, representatives from the University of Toledo College of Law Alternative Dispute Resolution Program, and interested community members. This committee researched and developed criteria for selecting specific schools to participate in a pilot mediation program. The goal is to test the validity of using mediation for parents charged with failure to send their child(ren) to school.

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 service during 1994.

Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA) are trained citizen volunteers serving as Guardian 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 he/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. When no volunteer CASA/GAL is available, a paid attorney is appointed Guardian ad Litem.

1994 CASA ACTIVITY	
Total Cases Referred	475
CASA Assigned	192
Cases Assigned to Attorney GAL	283
Volunteer Hours	25,920



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 Boards each meet twice a month.

1994 REVIEW BOARD ACTIVITY	
Total Reviews	3,211
Hearings Ordered	12
Modifications	12
Volunteer Hours	1,304



Two CASA/GAL training classes were held during 1994. The Spring class included thirteen (13) CASA's and nine (9) attorney GAL's. The Fall class consisted of 23 CASA's and nine (9) attorney GAL's. The total number of CASA/GAL's trained during 1994 was 36. This reflects a 29% increase over the number trained during 1993. As of December 31, 1994, there were approximately 110 active CASA volunteers and 31 CRB members. This reflects a 9% increase in the number of CASA volunteers and an 11% increase in the number of CRB volunteers over 1993.

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

In order to more effectively support and monitor volunteer CASAs, an intermediary level of supervision was initiated during 1994. Eleven experienced CASAs agreed to supervise two to six volunteers for whom they act as mentors and supervisors.

An innovative program for private cases completed its first full year of operation during 1994. In private cases a paid CASA can be appointed at the request of a referee or judge if parties are unable to afford attorney guardian ad litem fees. Hours are billed at the rate of \$15.00 per hour and proceeds are directed to the CASA/CRB Advisory Board. During 1994 a total of fifty-two (52) "paid private" CASA cases generated \$5,871.38 in revenue.

Two local CASA volunteers, Val Willinger and Marge Cromer, were recipients of Ohio Attorney General Lee Fisher's Neighborhood Leadership Awards for outstanding volunteerism in the field of human services in the State of Ohio.

FISCAL AND BUSINESS

Gary Lenhart, Fiscal Administrator

The fiscal affairs of the Juvenile Division are under the supervision of the Fiscal Administrator. The fiscal Administrator is responsible for: budget preparation and control; payroll and employee benefits; maintenance of financial reports and records; preparation and control of state subsidy budgets; collections and disbursements and related bookkeeping; supervision of detention food services; purchasing and procurement of supplies, equipment and contract services; and liaison with the County Facilities Department to coordinate building maintenance and custodial services.

DESCRIPTION OF COURT COSTS, FINES, AND FEES COLLECTED	
Fines & Court Costs Paid	\$204,826.99
State Reparations Paid	72,470.00
Ohio State Highway Patrol	4,927.00
Traffic Law Library	2,983.50
Traffic City Highway	692.50
Sheriff Fees	1,225.42
Seat Belt Fines	540.00
Computerized Legal Research Fees	12,335.00
Computerization Fund Fees	40,420.00
Blood Testing Fees	1,712.00
Custody Investigations	4,760.00
Child Placement Support Payments	17,517.50
Reimbursements for Court Appointed Attorneys	590.04
Misc. Revenues from Vending Machines/Phones	907.57
Township Fees	845.00
Juvenile Court Microfilming Fees	6,320.00
Juvenile Court Postage Fees	3,160.00
Juvenile Court Mediation Fees	2,300.00
SUB TOTAL FINES/COSTS/FEES	\$378,532.52



DESCRIPTION OF CONTRACT AND STATE REIMBURSEMENTS	
Title IV-D Program Cost Center Reimbursement	\$223,297.80
USDA School Breakfast/Lunch Program	81,146.62
Keep Toledo/Lucas County Beautiful Program	4,920.00
SUB-TOTAL CONTRACT REIMBURSEMENTS	\$309,364.42



DESCRIPTION OF OTHER REVENUE	
Juvenile Assistance Trust Interest & Deposits	\$1,885.47
State of Ohio Indigent Driver Alcohol/Drug Treatment	225.00
SUB-TOTAL OTHER REVENUE	\$2,110.47



DESCRIPTION OF GRANT & SUBSIDY FUNDS RECEIVED	
Department of Youth Services 510 Subsidy	\$838,147.00
Department of Youth Services 414 Subsidy	332,161.00
Department of Youth Services 502 Detention Subsidy	155,850.00
Mediation Services Justice Grant	8,332.00
Supreme Court Mediation Training Grant	24,000.00
Supreme Court Advanced Mediation Training Grant	3,839.85
SUB-TOTAL GRANT & SUBSIDY FUNDS RECEIVED	\$1,362,329.85



TOTAL OF ALL 1994 REVENUE	\$2,052,337.26
TOTAL OF ALL 1993 REVENUE	\$1,980,883.04
INCREASE OF	\$ 71,454.22 or 3.6%

1994 GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES FOR JUVENILE COURT & DETENTION		
LINE ITEM ACCOUNT	JUVENILE	DETENTION
Salaries (Elected Officials)	\$27,922.96	0.00
Salaries (Employees)	3,212,330.61	\$1,394,288.66
TOTAL SALARY ACCOUNT	\$3,240,253.57	\$1,394,288.66
Supplies	\$127,963.31	\$175,345.79
Supplies Postage	42,810.00	0.00
Drug Testing	12,192.61	0.00
Equipment	102,754.64	12,104.77
Motor Vehicles	4,841.15	0.00
Contract Repairs	22,606.39	9,606.45
Contract Services	109,166.84	72,113.88
Travel/Training	40,477.16	985.71
Expenses Foreign Judges	0.00	0.00
Per Diem Foreign Judges	3,089.34	0.00
Advertising & Printing	9,523.29	0.00
Witness Fees	10,991.30	0.00
Transcripts	21,328.10	0.00
Child Placement	53,778.27	0.00
Medical Supplies/Fees	0.00	8,993.70
Other Expense	6,492.07	901.62
Telephones	60,698.12	15,640.31
F.I.C.A.	23,516.26	8,010.42
Social Security	0.00	0.00
PERS	437,006.50	187,874.54
Insurance Benefits	607,542.46	222,969.22
TOTAL OTHER EXPENSES	\$1,696,777.81	\$714,546.41
TOTAL BUDGET EXPENSES	\$4,937,031.38	\$2,108,835.07
Change From 1993	\$414,055.20 or 9.15%	\$100,941.17 or 5.03%
% of Budget Personnel Expenses	87.7%	85.9%

PROBATION SERVICES

Deborah Hodges, Administrator

The 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 has been a benefit in development of both internal and external programming directed toward the overall mission of rehabilitation of the juvenile offenders and protection of the community.

The organizational structure of Probation Services includes:

- ▶ ADMINISTRATION
- ▶ MANAGEMENT INFORMATION
- ▶ INTAKE
- ▶ DISTRICT UNIT 1
- ▶ DISTRICT UNIT 2
- ▶ INTENSIVE SUPERVISION UNIT (ISU)
- ▶ JUVENILE RESTITUTION PROGRAM (JRP)
- ▶ DIVERSION PROGRAM
- ▶ STRUCTURAL FAMILY COUNSELING
- ▶ PLACEMENT SERVICES
- ▶ SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES (SAS)
- ▶ SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT (SOT)
- ▶ COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (M.I.S.)

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

1994 PROBATION SERVICES ACTIVITY	
INTAKE UNIT	
Assessment Reports	740
Social History Investigations	194
Certification Reports	27
Commitment Reports	1
TOTAL 1994 REPORTS	962
TOTAL 1993 REPORTS	860
CASE ASSIGNMENTS	
High Risk	421
Regular Risk	246
Low Risk	153
Divert	14
TOTAL 1994 ASSIGNED	834
TOTAL 1993 ASSIGNED	755
CASES TERMINATED	
1994 Cases Terminated from Probation	766
1993 Cases Terminated from Probation	616



INTENSIVE SUPERVISION PROGRAM (I.S.U.)

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, surveillance, and enforcement to offenders as a means of promoting long-term behavioral change and enhanced public safety. As an intervention, the Intensive Supervision Program provides a wide array of treatment and services to both offenders and their families.

1994 INTENSIVE SUPERVISION UNIT ACTIVITY	
Number of Youth Considered	127
Number of Youth Accepted	46
Number of Youth Terminated	42
* Successful Terminations	28 (67%)
* Unsuccessful Terminations	14 (33%)
Number of Surveillance Contacts	8,539



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 \$1,419,813.52.

1994 JUVENILE RESTITUTION PROGRAM ACTIVITY	
Referrals	1,137
Cases Terminated	1,062
Cases Successfully Terminated	1,039 (98%)
Amount Restitution Recovered	\$130,402.46
Public Service Hours Completed	738
Total Hours Worked	22,865



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 charge(s) dismissed upon successful completion.

Since its inception, a total of 5,085 youth have received services through the Diversion Program.

1994 DIVERSION PROGRAM ACTIVITY	
Official Referrals	351
Number of Terminations	359
* Successful Terminations	328
* Unsuccessful Terminations	3
* Other Terminations	28
Number of Sessions Conducted	159



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 re-unification of the family is timely.

1994 PLACEMENT SERVICES ACTIVITY	
Total Youth in Residential Placement	50
Purchased Service Days	7,719
Residential Treatment Costs	\$653,370.27
Drug Treatment Costs	4,110.00
Day Treatment Costs	1,360.00
Sex Offender Treatment Costs	6,923.57
TOTAL PER DIEM COSTS	\$647,763.84
Cases Terminated	35
* Successful Terminations	20
* Unsuccessful Terminations	15
Number Shared Funding Costs	13



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.

1994 STRUCTURAL FAMILY COUNSELING ACTIVITY	
Number of Families Referred	24
Number of Families Assigned	16
Number of Families Terminated	13
Number of Sessions Held	346



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 service 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, 12 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.

1994 SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES ACTIVITY	
Assessments	804
* Referrals for Further Evaluation	185
* Referrals to Other Agencies	593
* Referrals to C.A.P.	154
C.A.P. Completions	123



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 require 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.

1994 SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT PROGRAM ACTIVITY	
Number of Referrals	60
Number of Assessments Completed/Staffed Psychological Evaluations	53 6
Number of S.O.T. Sessions	87
Number of Individuals in Groups	50
Number of Individual Sessions	311
Number of Family Sessions	96
Number of Parent Support Sessions	15
Cases Terminated Successfully	20
Cases Terminated Unsuccessfully	0



COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

The Community Corrections Program 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

The services provided through this grant have continued to focus on felony offenders. Over the past years, services have expanded to include electronic monitoring, wrap around services for youth, placement, and counseling. A major focus has been the development of community partnerships through service contracts with community agencies within the county.

With recent changes in Ohio' funding through Reclaim Ohio, which will take effect in January 1995, Probation Services faces the challenge of re-vamping existing services. The department will address this challenge through: (1) the review of all existing contracts; (2) the re-organization of resources and staff; and, (3) a commitment to develop a comprehensive continuum of care for offenders which will include shelter care and possibly day treatment.

COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

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

The **Jerusalem Outreach Program** meets a need in the central city area of Toledo for a single organization to provide community based, multi-phasic services at a centralized area for court involved youth. The Center works with youth and their families in the area of academic tutoring, in-school suspension programming, counseling, value clarification, health care, and peer relationships. The Center is under the sponsorship of the Jerusalem Baptist Church.

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

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

The **Y.M.C.A. of Greater Toledo** contracts with the Court to provide recreational services to probationers. These include basketball, gymnastics, swimming, field trips, opportunities to participate in volunteer positions, and weekend and summer camping experiences. Youth and their families can access YMCA memberships that allow them to participate in activities at any of the other area branch locations. YMCA staffers provide positive role modeling for youth and has developed other grant-funded programs to strengthen family relationships.

The **East Toledo Family Center** offers programming to probationers living in the area near the center. They will also meet with youth in other areas (notably the North End, where there are few services available). Both group and individual activities are offered, and a youth service worker is now located at Waite High School, to conduct programming during the day for youth referred to the project. Values clarification, drug/alcohol issues, peer relationships, and job preparation are among topics covered. This program remains available to youths after termination from probation at an active, vital center in the community.

Linqes Neighborhood Center is located in the heart of the central city. The Court contracts with this agency to provide individual and group work with probationers from the area, many of whom are minorities. Values clarification, daily life skills, violence prevention, and tutoring are offered. This program is small, but offers a great deal of individual attention to participants, with follow up long after youths have been discharged from probation.

Searching for ways to channel criminally inclined youths toward more constructive outlets, the Court joined forces with the **Toledo Symphony Orchestra**. The Board of County Commissioners ratified a county funding agreement that also pays for music lessons for youth on probation. It's a win-win situation for the symphony, too. Searching for ways to break down perceptual barriers about classical music as an elitist art form, the program is a form of community outreach.

JUVENILE JUSTICE ADVISORY BOARD (JJAB)

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. The JJAB is an advisory board without a budget or direct responsibility for allocations or expenditures of funds.

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 1995 (July 1, 1994 to June 30, 1995) the board approved the expenditures for programs and services in the 510 State of Ohio Subsidy in the amount of \$859,803.00.

CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE (CSI)

Lawrence P. Murphy, Administrator

Antonio Garrett, Assistant Administrator

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 two-fold: 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 out-patient 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 Boehme 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. Dr. Marion Boss from the University of Toledo provides continuing educational support in the evenings by conducting the CSI/UT Academy Program.

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 Cordellia 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.

Former Tiger Visits Center

On June 3rd former Detroit Tiger star Willie Horton stopped by the CSI to give about four dozen residents what he called a "faith talk." "The man upstairs gave you something when you came into this world," he told them. "If you learn to use it, you can have anything you want."

One of 21 children, Mr. Horton grew up in Detroit's housing projects. He flirted with trouble in his youth but eventually turned from crime and gangs to become a professional athlete. During his professional baseball career, he played in one World Series, an All Star game, and hit 325 home runs.

The Center staff attempt to bring several guests each year to speak to the detainees. It looks for successful individuals who have risen from the downtrodden environments where most of the juveniles now live.

COURT ACADEMY

The Court Academy at the Child Study Institute was founded in 1992 as a practicum site for graduate students at the University of Toledo studying severe behavior and educational handicaps. The academy was the brainchild of Dr. Marion Boss, an associate professor of special education at the University of Toledo, with assistance and input from Bill Hayes, CSI Assistant Program Coordinator, and Willie Loper, CSI Education Coordinator from Toledo Public Schools. The idea was spawned by Dr. Boss's determination to prepare her students for real life classroom situations.

The program incorporates psychology and crisis intervention to fully prepare the teachers for their detained charges. Discovering a student's thoughts, as well as what triggers their anger, is important to the success of both teacher and student. The academy is held on Wednesday and Friday nights, supplementing lessons taught by Toledo Public School teachers during the day, or assisting students to prepare for their Graduate Equivalency Diploma (G.E.D.). The Academy also offers a sportsmanship clinic, staffed in part by those student teachers who have coaching aspirations.

Since its inception, the program has grown from two classrooms and eight teachers to its present level of 30 teachers and nine classrooms.

PSYCHOLOGY DEPARTMENT

The Psychology Department is staffed by two full-time psychologists, one half-time psychologist, and a secretary. The Department provides comprehensive psychological evaluations for the court at the request of the Judges, Referees, 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 and treatment planning; and consultation and training for Probation Officers who are conducting family counseling, criminal thinking errors groups, and anger management work. The Psychologists also provide limited crisis management in the detention center and consultation for detention staff.

The Chief Psychologist is a member of the Court's Placement Committee, the Lucas County Sexual Abuse Task Force, The Sexual Offender Treatment Team, and coordinates the Lucas County Area Sex Offender Treatment Network. Another staff Psychologist is coordinator of the Court's Structural Family Therapy Program, conducts family counseling and family assessments, and supervises the Probation Officers who do family counseling. In addition, this Psychologist coordinates a network of agency professionals, Agencies Cooperating and Communicating to Empower Successful Systems (ACCESS).

The Department coordinates contract services with the Court Diagnostic and Treatment Center and the Psychoeducation Development Center. These agencies primarily 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.

In 1994, the department acquired computer hardware and software which enabled it to do computerized scoring of some psychological tests.

YOUTH TREATMENT CENTER

The new Lucas County Youth Treatment Center (Y.T.C.) was in the final stages of construction in December of 1994. A completion date of January (1995) was projected with the first youth being admitted in May or June.

The four story structure located on county owned property on 11th Street (downtown Toledo) will have approximately 32,000 square feet of feet. It will contain three male living units; one female living unit; four classrooms; medical facilities; library; science/craft room; counseling rooms; administrative space and offices; and an indoor passive recreation area. Gymnasium, food, laundry, and heating/air conditioning units will be shared with the Lucas County Community Corrections Facility (adult) located adjacent to the center.

The facility is being built with a \$4 million dollar grant issued in 1988 from the State of Ohio. Operating funds will be provided by the Ohio Department of Youth Services and the center will be under the operational control of the Juvenile Court judges.

The center is based on concepts that will: recognize accountability and responsibility as the basis of treatment for delinquent youth and their families; provide treatment goals for both youth and their families; and, recognize the individuality of each youth and their family as it relates to programming and treatment plans.

JUVENILE STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1994

VOLUME

Juvenile offenses disposed during 1994 totaled 7,181, an increase of 552 or 8.3% from 1993.

SEX

Of the 7,181 offenses 5,468 or 76.1% included boys and 1,713 or 23.9% included girls as compared to 5,156 or 77.8% for boys and 1,473 or 22.2% for girls in 1993.

INDIVIDUAL YOUTH/SEX

A total of 4,425 individual youth (except Out of County Runaway) appeared in court during 1994. This compares to 4,120 individual youth who appeared in 1993, an increase of 305 youth or 7.4%.

Of the 4,425 individual youth, 3,182 or 71.9% were boys and 1,243 or 28.1% were girls as compared to 3,010 or 73.1% for boys and 1,110 or 26.9% for girls in 1993.

FIRST OFFENDERS VS. REPEATERS

Of the 4,425 individual youth who appeared in Court during 1993, 2,119 or 47.9% appeared for their first offense and 2,306 or 52.1% were repeat offenders. The following breakdown occurs:

	FIRST OFFENDERS		REPEATERS		TOTAL
BOYS	1,392	44%	1,790	56%	3,182
GIRLS	727	58%	516	42%	1,243
TOTAL	2,119	48%	2,306	52%	4,425

The percentage of repeat offenders has decreased from 54% in 1993 to 52% 1994.

DELINQUENT VS STATUS

Of the 7,181 offenses for 1994, 6,870 or 95.7% were delinquent offenses and 311 or 4.3% were status offenses. This compares to 1993, when 95.2% of the offenses were delinquency and 4.8% were status.

RACE PER OFFENSE (EXCLUDES OUT OF COUNTY RUNAWAYS)

	CAUCASIAN	AFRICAN-AMER.	HISPANIC	OTHER
BOYS	2,592 47%	2,450 45%	401 7%	25 <1%
GIRLS	820 48%	733 43%	150 9%	10 <1%
TOTAL	3,412 48%	3,183 44%	551 8%	35 <1%

These figures represent no statistically significant changes from 1993.

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

YEARS	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
6	1 (<1%)	1 (00%)	2 (<1%)
7	3 (<1%)	0	3 (<1%)
8	18 (<1%)	0	18 (<1%)
9	27 (1%)	2 (<1%)	29 (1%)
10	52 (2%)	13 (1%)	65 (1%)
11	72 (2%)	22 (2%)	94 (2%)
12	137 (4%)	56 (5%)	193 (4%)
13	303 (10%)	138 (11%)	441 (10%)
14	476 (15%)	249 (20%)	725 (16%)
15	598 (19%)	252 (20%)	850 (19%)
16	661 (21%)	212 (17%)	873 (20%)
17	692 (22%)	198 (16%)	890 (20%)
18	142 (4%)	100 (8%)	242 (5%)
19 & over	0	0	0
TOTAL	3,182	1,243	4,425

OFFENSES BY ZIP CODE

CITY AREAS	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
43601	0	0	0
43602	139	45	184
43603	4	1	5
43604	101	41	142
43605	655	216	871
43606	391	162	563
43607	595	204	799
43608	544	127	671
43609	590	218	808
43610	289	75	364
43611	204	59	263
43612	275	81	356
43613	163	75	237
43614	113	34	147
43615	218	77	295
43616	159	23	182
43617	17	5	22
43618	9	1	10
43619	14	5	19
43620	194	40	234
43623	107	17	124
43624	19	4	23
SUBTOTAL	4,809	1,510	6,319
COUNTY AREAS	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
43412	18	4	22
43434	7	0	7
43445	9	1	10
43504	0	0	0
43522	0	0	0
43528	111	29	140
43537	162	42	204
43542	18	2	20
43547	0	0	0
43558	29	12	41
43560	108	30	138
43566	21	2	23
43571	19	10	29
SUBTOTAL	502	71	228
OUT OF LUCAS COUNTY	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
	157	71	228
GRAND TOTAL	5,468	1,713	7,181

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

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Law Enforcement Officers	4,525	1,111	5,636
Victims	487	278	765
Parents/Relatives	172	222	394
Schools	220	81	301
Other Courts	39	13	52
Social Agencies	12	1	13
Other Sources	11	4	15
Parole Officers	1	1	2
Probation Officers	1	2	3
TOTAL	5,468	1,713	7,181

COMMITMENTS TO THE OHIO DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Committed	133	12	145
Recommitted	80	1	81
TOTAL	213	13	226

During 1994, 226 youth were committed as compared to 244 youth who were committed during 1993.

CERTIFICATIONS TO GENERAL DIVISION

A total of 16 youth were certified to the Lucas County Court of Common Pleas, General Division during 1994 as compared to 22 who were certified during 1993.

Number of Charges Per Individual

1 Charge	3
2 Charges	5
3 Charges	1
4 Charges	3
5 Charges	0
6 Charges	1
7 Charges	0
8 Charges	1
9 Charges	1
10 Charges	0
11 Charges	1

Certification Offenses

Aggravated Murder	6
Murder	1
Complicity Aggravated Murder	1
Att. Complic. Aggravated Murder	1
Felonious Assault	10
Aggravated Robbery	8
Kidnapping	5
Attempted Kidnapping	1
Rape	3
Aggravated Arson	2
Aggravated Burglary	10
Receiving Stolen Property	2
Receiving Stolen Property-Auto	2
Grand Theft Auto	1
Aggravated Rioting	1
Drug Abuse	1
Carrying Concealed Weapon	3
Discharging Firearm	2
Weapon Under Disability	1
Possession Dangerous Ordinance	1
Failure Comply With Police	1
Total Number Offenses	63
Average Number Per Individual	3.9

CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE DATA FOR 1994

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Total Detained 1994	1,650	496	2,146
Total Detained 1993	1,459	413	1,872
Total Booked/Released 1994	1,393	624	2,017
Total Booked/Released 1993	1,428	564	1,992
Total Residents Booked 1994	3,043	1,120	4,163
Total Residents Booked 1993	2,887	977	3,864
1994 Daily Population	62	14	76
1993 Daily Population	59	11	70
1994 Total Detention Days	20,665	4,452	25,117
1993 Total Detention Days	19,128	3,583	22,711
1994 Days Over Population	150	61	211
1993 Days Over Population	113	18	131

DISPOSED JUVENILE OFFENSES FOR 1994

ROBBERY/THEFT

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Aggravated Robbery	14	0	14
Complicity to Aggravated Robbery	3	0	3
Robbery	30	3	33
Complicity to Robbery	17	2	19
Attempted Robbery	12	0	12
Aggravated Burglary	53	0	53
Complicity to Aggravated Burglary	5	1	6
Burglary (Breaking & Entering)	87	2	89
Complicity to Breaking & Entering	16	1	17
Attempted Breaking & Entering	23	3	26
Forgery	6	2	8
Grand Theft	75	30	105
Complicity to Grand Theft	5	3	8
Attempted Grand Theft	13	0	13
Grand Theft - Auto	12	0	12
Receiving Stolen Property - Auto	141	10	151
Attempted Receiving Stolen Prop.-Auto	2	0	2
Unauthorized Use of a Motor Vehicle	151	22	173
Receiving Stolen Property	186	9	195
Complicity to Receiving Stolen Property	7	1	8
Misuse of Credit Cards	5	1	6
Petty Theft	312	226	538
Unauthorized Use of Property	14	3	17
1994 TOTALS	1,189	319	1,508
1993 TOTALS	1,230	318	1,548

SEX

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Rape	6	0	6
Attempted Rape	3	0	3
Sexual Battery	2	0	2
Gross Sexual Imposition	22	0	22
Attempted Gross Sexual Imposition	0	1	1
Complicity to Gross Sexual Imposition	0	0	0
Sexual Imposition	9	0	9
Soliciting	0	1	1
Public Indecency	7	1	8
	1994 TOTALS	3	52
	1993 TOTALS	5	63

INJURY TO PERSON

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Aggravated Assault	3	4	7
Complicity to Aggravated Assault	1	1	2
Felonious Assault	31	11	42
Complicity to Felonious Assault	3	1	4
Attempted Felonious Assault	5	0	5
Negligent Assault	1	0	1
Assault	175	108	283
Complicity to Assault	7	0	7
Aggravated Vehicular Assault	2	2	4
Aggravated Murder	7	0	7
Murder	2	0	2
Complicity to Murder	0	0	0
Attempted Murder	0	0	0
Voluntary Manslaughter	0	0	0
Involuntary Manslaughter	1	0	1
Complicity to Voluntary Manslaughter	0	0	0
Negligent Homicide	2	0	2
Vehicular Homicide	1	0	1
Kidnapping	4	0	4
Child Stealing	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	89	80	169
Abduction	0	0	0
	1994 TOTALS	207	541
	1993 TOTALS	177	537

WEAPON OFFENSES

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Carrying Concealed Weapon	97	12	109
Discharging Firearm	8	0	8
Failure to Secure Dangerous Ordinance	0	0	0
Possession of Weapon	16	2	18
Possession of Dangerous Ordinance	0	1	1
Attempted Poss. dangerous Ordinance	11	0	11
Weapons Under Disability	1	0	1
1994 TOTALS	133	15	148
1993 TOTALS	137	5	142

DRUG

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Aggravated Trafficking	7	0	7
Attempted Aggravated Trafficking	1	0	1
Trafficking	10	1	11
Possession of Drugs	5	0	5
Drug Abuse	114	15	129
Attempted Drug Abuse	3	0	3
Permitting Drug Abuse	0	0	0
Counterfeit Drugs	2	0	2
Drug Paraphernalia	25	1	26
1994 TOTALS	167	17	184
1993 TOTALS	95	11	106

ALCOHOL

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Consuming	3	0	3
Open Container	0	0	0
Possession/Use of Intoxicant	1	1	2
Prohibitions	79	34	113
Purchasing	0	0	0
Disorderly Conduct (Intoxicants)	11	6	17
Misrepresentation	0	0	0
1994 TOTALS	94	41	135
1993 TOTALS	112	38	150

PROPERTY DAMAGE

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Aggravated Arson	7	0	7
Arson	18	0	18
Vandalism	18	0	018
Criminal Damage	166	18	184
Tampering with Coin Machine	2	0	2
1994 TOTALS	211	18	229
1993 TOTALS	156	19	175

STATUS

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Truancy	0	0	0
Runaway	3	4	7
Deporting	0	0	0
Unruly	215	89	304
1994 TOTALS	218	93	311
1993 TOTALS	198	120	318

OTHER DELINQUENT OFFENSES

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Anti-Stalking	0	2	2
Aggravated Menacing	25	4	29
Menacing	47	35	82
Aggravated Rioting	5	0	5
Inciting Riot	10	0	10
Rioting	0	0	0
Criminal Mischief	11	2	13
Criminal Trespassing	135	23	158
Cruelty to Animals	4	0	4
Curfew	15	4	19
Disorderly Conduct	204	95	299
Disrupting School Act	0	0	0
Endangering Children	0	1	1
Eluding	11	0	11
Escape	8	0	8
Extortion	0	0	0
Failure to Comply with Police	10	2	12
False Alarm	4	1	5
Falsification	51	19	90
Fleeing	7	0	7
Inducing Panic	3	0	3
Interfering with Custody	0	1	1
Intimidation	1	0	1
Littering	1	1	2
Loitering	8	0	8
Obstructing	23	7	30
Possession of Criminal Tools	44	0	44
Possession of Tobacco	18	1	19
Resisting Arrest	122	33	155
Safe School Ordinance	294	103	397
Tampering with Evidence	2	0	2
Telephone Harassment	3	6	9
Violation of Court Order	0	3	3
Violation of Hunting Laws	4	0	4
Other Delinquent Offenses	0	0	0
1994 TOTALS	1,070	343	1,413
1993 TOTALS	930	265	1,195

FIVE YEAR TRENDS

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Juvenile Offenses Disposed	6,481	7,550	6,735	6,629	7,181
Year to Year Difference		+ 16.5%	- 10.8%	- 1.6%	+ 8.3%

Offenses by Sex (Percentage)

Boys	69%	73%	77%	78%	76%
Girls	31%	27%	23%	22%	24%

Num. Individual Youth in Court	4,652	5,088	4,563	4,120	4,424
Year to Year Difference		+ 9.4%	- 10.3%	-9.7%	+ 7.4%

Individual Youth by Sex (Percentage)

Boys	69%	69%	72%	73%	72%
Girls	31%	31%	28%	27%	28%

Delinquency vs Status (Percentage)

Delinquency	80.0%	86.3%	95.5%	95.0%	95.7%
Status	20.0%	13.7%	4.5%	5.0%	4.5%

First Offenders by Sex (Percentage)

Boys	53%	42%	43%	42%	44%
Girls	65%	53%	58%	58%	58%

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Repeat Offenders by Sex (Percentage)					
Boys	47%	58%	57%	58%	56%
Girls	35%	47%	42%	42%	42%

Commitments of Ohio Department of Youth Services					
Boys	325	280	226	225	213
Girls	18	18	16	19	13
Total	343	298	242	244	226
Year to Year Difference of Total		- 13.1%	- 18.8%	+ <1%	- 7.4%

Commitments vs. Recommitments					
Commitments	243	199	162	170	145
Percent of Total	71%	67%	67%	70%	64%
Recommitments	100	99	80	74	81
Percent of Total	29%	33%	33%	30%	36%

Certifications to General Trial Division					
Number Certifications	14	21	12	22	16
Number Certified Offenses	40	42	22	46	63
Ave. Number Offenses	2.9	2.0	1.8	2.5	3.9

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Adjudicated Offense Categories					
Robbery/Theft	1,743	1,653	1,576	1,548	1,508
Percent of Year Total	30%	33%	37%	37%	33%
Sex	52	68	78	63	52
Percent of Year Total	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%
Injury to Person	459	513	486	537	541
Percent of Year Total	8%	10%	11%	13%	12%
Property Damage	169	153	165	175	229
Percent of Year Total	3%	3%	4%	4%	5%
Status	1,286	1,035	305	318	311
Percent of Year Total	22%	21%	7%	7%	7%
Drug	150	158	126	106	184
Percent of Year Total	3%	3%	3%	3%	4%
Alcohol	260	234	170	150	135
Percent of Year Total	5%	5%	4%	4%	3%
Weapon	114	114	118	142	148
Percent of Year Total	2%	2%	3%	3%	3%
Other	1,483	1,098	1,278	1,195	1,413
Percent of Year Total	26%	22%	30%	28%	31%
Total	5,717	5,026	4,302	4,234	4,521

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS LUCAS COUNTY, OHIO JUVENILE DIVISION

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Probation Services Activity					
Intakes	1,067	879	786	860	962
Difference		-18%	-11%	+9%	+12%
Assignments	896	745	665	755	834
Difference		-17%	-11%	+14%	+10%
Terminations	882	831	694	616	766
Difference		-6%	-16%	-11%	+24%
New Case Filings					
Filings	*	13,938	12,652	13,528	13,566
Difference			-9%	+7%	+<1%
Case Terminations	*	13,634	12,437	14,683	15,938
			-9%	+18%	+9%

* data not available due to change in reporting standards

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Juvenile Court Expenditures (rounded to nearest dollar)					
Expenditure	\$4,607,635	4,494,052	4,787,056	4,522,976	4,937,031
Difference		-2%	+7%	-6%	+9%
Child Study Institute Expenditures (rounded to nearest dollar)					
Expenditure	\$1,984,334	1,982,354	2,013,378	2,007,894	2,108,835
Difference		<1%	+2%	+<1%	+5%

1994 COURT STAFF

JAMES A. RAY
ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE

JOSEPH A. FLORES
JUDGE

DAN POMPA
COURT ADMINISTRATOR

JUVENILE COURT

(CASA)

Carol Kunkle, Coordinator

Susan Eriksen, Community Relations Specialist

LEGAL DEPARTMENT

Chief Referee
Donna Mitchell

CITIZENS REVIEW BOARD (CRB)

Carol Kunkle, Coordinator

REFEREES

Susan Cairl

Judy Fornof, Administrative Referee

Brian Goodell

William Hutcheson

Cynthia Schuler

Geoffrey Waggoner

Joyce Woods

John Yerman

DEPENDENCY INVESTIGATOR

Sally Mermer

COURT REPORTERS

Jami Bettinger

Rose Day

BAILIFFS

Mary Baum (to Judge Flores)

Laura Restivo (to Judge Ray)

UNOFFICIAL HEARING OFFICER

Fred Whitman

SECRETARIES TO JUDGES

Dawn Balbaugh, Administrative to Judge Flores

Marcille Yerman, Administrative to Judge Ray

Denise Pacynski, Secretary

MEDIATION SERVICES

Teresa Martin, Coordinator

COURT APPOINTED SPECIAL ADVOCATES

**ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT
SERVICES**

HUMAN RESOURCES

Administrator
Michael Masiker

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Celeste Hasslebach, Director

SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES

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

Julie Berger, Bookkeeper

Dorothy Lewis, Assistant Bookkeeper

Dena Hack, Time Coordinator

Darlene Piojda, Administrative Secretary to Fiscal
Administrator

Linda Roder, Chief Bookkeeper

Tonia Olmstead, Accounts Payable Clerk

Building Services

Richard Amerson, Manager

Steve Williams, 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 Carillo

John Connors

Madonna Conrad, Intake

Connie Darling, Intake

John Flowers

Cheryl Gerwin

Laura Glass

Tara Hobbs

Stephen Lewandowski

Faye Lorenzo

Wili Meyer

Denise Perry, Intake

Fred Porter

Patricia Redfern

Wendy Richardson, Intake

Lorenzo Salazar, Intake

Jeffrey Sheldon

Tonia Simmons

Walter Smith

Kevin Szenderski

John Thomas

William Weis

Eric Zatkan

PROGRAMS & 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

JUVENILE RESTITUTION PROGRAM STAFF

William Hillabrand, Crew Leader
Steve Hoffman, Crew Leader
David James, Crew Leader
Janice Knapp, Supervisor
Joe Schwartz, Coordinator
Dorine Smith, Victim Mediation Specialist
James Thorrington, Crew Leader
Robert Warne, Crew Leader

SURVEILLANCE OFFICERS

John Cayson
Oscar Labiche
Mike Powell

PROBATION SUPPORT STAFF

Sandra Fry, Administrative Secretary
Lucy Cowan
Sandra Hardiman, Receptionist
Sandra Konwinski
Janet Madigan
Joyce Vargo

SUPPORT SERVICES

ADMINISTRATOR OF CLERICAL SERVICES

Pat Balderas

CLERICAL STAFF

Stella Barringer
Bridget Bovee
Kristina Brock
Heather Cairl
Candace Catron
Becky Chriss
Carol Edwards
Debra Ellis
Judy Elton, Supervisor
Sharon Ferguson
Diana Karch, Temp. Part-time
Beth Kurtz
Joann Martin, Supervisor
Donna Pendrey
Angela Russell
Amber Whitney
Eleanor Brazzill, C.A.R.E.S.

CASA/CRB SUPPORT STAFF

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

DATA CONTROL/RECORDS

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

DEPUTY CLERKS

Diann Freeman, Chief Clerk
Birdie Hogan, Senior Clerk
Todd Albright
Stacy Bliss
Shirley Carter
Loletta Clemens
Carolyn Crosby
Beth Dunn
Della Gafeney
Carol Green
Norma Henning
Jennifer Hurley
Kathy Husen (Heibeck)
Joanne Killam
Patricia Krohn
Ellen Luda
Anthony Noviski
Lisa Szachta
Karen Wlodarski
Laveda Wright
Jason Zeisloft

RECEPTIONISTS

Rosemary Dunn
Carolyn Flanagan
Jean McClellan

CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE

DIRECTOR

Larwrence P. Murphy

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

Antonio Garrett

SENIOR SUPERVISORS

Pauline Dedes, Girls Floor
Bruce Williams, Boys Floor
Tom Holzemer, Boys Floor

BOYS LEADERS

Marcus Arnold
John Batson III
Robert Begley
Keith Brandon
Charles Campbell
Steve Cothorn
Robert Derden
Joseph Ellis
Willie Emery
Cornell Grant
William Hayes
Stephen Hoffman
Gerald Jones
Jon Klotz
Woodrow McCreary
Timothy Morehead
Loren Noyes
George Perez
Darnell Peters
Brooks Rollins
Ralph Sochacki
Robert Warner

GIRLS LEADERS

Victoria Bartlett
Kathleen Kessler
Kathleen Linenkugel
Verna Moore
Vanessa Owens
Mary Smith
Barbara Tokatlidis
Lorean Whitaker
Julia White(Morehead)

INTAKE OFFICERS

John Batson II
Carl C. Guy
Nancy Squires
David Wagner

PART TIME INTAKE OFFICERS & LEADERS

Kristen Blake
Michael Brennan
John Flowers
Sandra Hardiman
Erin Johnson
Willi Meyer
Henry Norwood
Tonia Olmstead
Fred Porter
Dorine Smith
Sandra Strong

PSYCHOLOGISTS

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

MEDICAL CLINIC

Lou Ann Forche, R.N.
Mary Landin, (Part-time)
Joan Morningstar R.N.
Sheila Mullen (Part-Time)

SECURITY

Dale Siefke

COOKS

Arlene Hill
Judy Kahn
Patricia Messenger
Theresa Westphal
Rebecca Wren

SPECIALIZED INSTRUCTION

Joanne Shapler, Arts and Crafts
Leroy Lucius

**JUVENILE JUSTICE
ADVISORY BOARD (J.J.A.B.)**

OFFICERS

William Sanford, Chairperson
Francine Lawrence, Vice-Chairperson
Jane Moore, Secretary

MEMBERS

Tom Baker, Lucas County Schools
Rhoda Berkowitz, University of Toledo Law School
James Colbert, North Toledo Friendly Center
Martin Connors, Mercy Hospital
Bill Copeland, Lucas County Commissioners
Richard Daoust, Toledo Public Schools
Rev Harry Crenshaw, Jersusalem Outreach Center
Lt. Shirley Green, Toledo Police Department
Patricia Holmberg, Y.W.C.A.
Sandy Isenberg, Lucas County Commissioners
Carol Keierleber, Maumee Valley Girl Scouts
Francine Lawrence, Toledo Public Schools
Bill Mangrum, Fredrick Douglas Comm. Association
Jane Moore, United Way
Virginia Ortega, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights
Arturo Quintero, Toledo Mental Health Center
Jay Salvage, Alcohol & Drug Addiction Board
William Sanford, City of Toledo

1995 OBJECTIVES

- OBJECTIVE 1. Completion of Phase I (Criminal and Civil Court Processes), Phase II (Detention and Treatment Center), and Phase III (Probation) of the Automation Project.
- OBJECTIVE 2. Completion, Staffing, and Operation of the Treatment Center.
- OBJECTIVE 3. Reorganization of CSI and Planning for New Detention Center.
- OBJECTIVE 4. Institute Training and Competency Development.
- OBJECTIVE 5. Implement Reclaim Ohio.
- OBJECTIVE 6. Develop Case Management System.
- OBJECTIVE 7. Fully Incorporate Mediation Into Court Judicial System.
- OBJECTIVE 8. Invite Corporation for Effective Government Back Into Building for an Update on Report Progress.

REPORT EDITED BY DAN POMPA, COURT ADMINISTRATOR

THE 1994 ANNUAL REPORT IS DEDICATED TO

WILLIAM OTTO RUBY, COURT SUPPORT OFFICER WHO UNEXPECTEDLY PASSED AWAY ON JUNE 15, 1994.

BILL BEGAN HIS 28 YEARS OF EMPLOYMENT WITH THE JUVENILE DIVISION IN OCTOBER OF 1966 AS A PROBATION OFFICER. HE 1968 HE BECAME A COURT REFEREE AND STAYED IN THAT POSITION FOR 10 YEARS. IN OCTOBER 1978, HE WAS APPOINTED TO SUPERVISOR OF DATA CONTROL. IN JULY 1990, HE WAS APPOINTED SUPPORT OFFICER.

MARY SHROYER RETIRED AS CHIEF DEPUTY CLERK AFTER 35 YEARS OF SERVICE ON JUNE 3, 1994. SHE WORKED HER ENTIRE CAREER IN THE CLERK OF COURTS OFFICE.

